THE NATIONAL GAS COMPANY
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

Challenged to Change

ANNUAL REPORT
2023

Challenged to Change

Vision Statement

To be a recognised global leader in the development of sustainable energy-related businesses.

Mission Statement

To create exceptional value from natural gas and related energy businesses through our people and strategic partnerships.

NGC Group Core Values

- Safety and Environmental Preservation
- Integrity
- Employee Engagement
- Excellence
- Transparency
- Customer Focus
- Corporate Social Responsibility

Contents

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NGC Group Corporate Profile

Who We Are

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) and its subsidiaries are an integrated group of companies operating in Trinidad and Tobago's energy sector, with a growing presence in other jurisdictions. A premier state enterprise, NGC plays a pivotal role in Trinidad and Tobago's gas-based energy sector and is strategically positioned along the entire natural gas value chain. Through its people, investments, strategic partnerships and pioneering gas pricing model, NGC has secured the profitability of the local gas-based energy sector and catalysed the social and economic development of Trinidad and Tobago for over four and a half decades.

Today, NGC and its subsidiaries are expanding the business beyond natural gas to encompass other forms of clean energy, investing and partnering to build a portfolio of energy assets and projects that support the global transition to a low-carbon future. This involves heavy focus on methane and carbon dioxide mitigation; investment in renewable energy projects; promotion of cleaner automotive fuels; energy education; energy efficiency; and associated advocacy, research and development.

What We Do

NGC owns, maintains and operates the country's transmission and distribution gas pipeline network of approximately 1,000 km, which comprises both offshore and onshore segments. The network's installed capacity is currently 4.4 billion standard cubic feet per day (bcf/d) and supplies to power generation firms, global-scale petrochemical plants and a wide range of light manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

NGC's business model for optimising natural gas resources for long-term industrial development, prosperity, resilience and sustainability (The Trinidad Gas Model of Development) has been so successful that it is attracting interest from other emerging gas economies. NGC is now driving global alliances and international cooperation as economies seek support from established energy players to transition to cleaner hydrocarbon fuels and renewables.

Through its subsidiaries and investments, NGC has strong linkages in the downstream and upstream sectors.

The NGC Group comprises:

- 10 fully owned companies
- 5 partially owned companies
- 10 indirect subsidiaries
- 7 affiliated companies

Of these, the following are the most recognised brands:

- National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (National Energy) is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of NGC responsible for industrial site, port and marine infrastructure development; associated services to support the energy industry; and the development and facilitation of new downstream energy-based industries in Trinidad and Tobago.

- Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) is an indirect subsidiary of NGC, owned by NGC NGL Company Limited (51%) (a majority owned subsidiary of NGC), Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited (39%) (in which NGC has a minority interest) and Pan West Engineers & Constructors LLC (10%). It is engaged in natural gas processing and the aggregation, fractionation and marketing of natural gas liquids (NGLs), operating as an NGL hub.

- La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited (LABIDCO) owns, operates and manages the La Brea Industrial Estate, inclusive of the Port of Brighton in La Brea, Trinidad and Tobago. NGC holds 91.55% of shares in LABIDCO and Trinidad Petroleum Holdings Limited (TPHL) holds the remaining 8.45%.

- NGC CNG Company Limited (NGC CNG) is a 100% owned subsidiary responsible for the marketing and the sale of compressed natural gas (CNG) and the exploration of renewable transportation technologies.

- Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited (TTNGL) is a 25% owned subsidiary, which serves as an investment vehicle to enable the public to participate in equity ownership of PPGPL.

The NGC Group of Companies has developed a blueprint for success using world-class technical expertise and assets and by leveraging local talent to create exceptional value from national energy resources. Harnessing these strengths, the Group is now seeking to grow its brand and business to become a global leader in the new energy landscape.

Expanding Our Horizons

THE NGC GROUP'S BUSINESS EXTENDS FAR BEYOND OUR SHORES, WITH CARGO DESTINATIONS SPANNING THE GLOBE, COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS IN PLACE WITH SEVERAL COUNTRIES AND A PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE USA AND GUYANA.

- **COMMODITY TRADING DESTINATIONS** (grey)
- **COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS** (red)
- **INTERNATIONAL ASSET** (blue)

NORTH AMERICA
- BOSTON, USA
- HOUSTON, TEXAS
- HULL, TEXAS
- RUSH CITY, MINNESOTA
- MEXICO

LATIN AMERICA
- COLOMBIA
- ARGENTINA
- BRAZIL
- CHILE
- PANAMA
- COSTA RICA

THE GUIANAS
- SURINAME
- FRENCH GUIANA
- GUYANA

CARIBBEAN
- GRENADA (MOU)
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- PUERTO RICO
- JAMAICA
- ST. CROIX
- ANTIGUA
- BARBADOS
- MARTINIQUE
- GUADELOUPE
- ST. VINCENT
- ST. LUCIA
- ST. MAARTEN
- HAITI
- TORTOLA
- ARUBA
- DOMINICA
- ST. KITTS
- ANGUILLA
- NEVIS
- MONTSERRAT
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

EUROPE

- ENGLAND
- ITALY
- FRANCE
- SPAIN
- PORTUGAL
- THE NETHERLANDS
- BELGIUM
- TURKEY
- CROATIA
- GERMANY

MIDDLE EAST

- ISRAEL

ASIA PACIFIC

- THAILAND
- JAPAN
- TAIWAN
- SOUTH KOREA
- INDIA
- SINGAPORE
- CHINA
- BANGLADESH

AFRICA

- EGYPT
- GHANA (MOU)
- MOZAMBIQUE (MOU/TSA)
- TANZANIA (MOU)
- SENEGAL
- MOROCCO

Chairman's Report

Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan
Chairman

Despite 2023 being a year of significant global challenges and shifting market conditions, The NGC Group (the Group) made significant strides towards achieving its vision of becoming a globally recognised leader in sustainable energy-related businesses. The Board and Management continued to pursue the goal of creating value across the local and regional energy value chain, ensuring that our shareholders, customers, investors, and the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago benefited from our investments. The key focus was optimising local and regional reserves of natural gas and advancing renewable and low-carbon solutions, elements that are essential for driving positive change and a sustainable future.

Financial Review

For the financial year ended December 31, 2023, The NGC Group recorded a profit before tax of TT$24 million and a net loss after tax of TT$1.3 billion. This outcome reflects the impact of a sharp reduction in international energy commodity prices, and a one-time non-cash impairment charge of TT$1.5 billion for goodwill and a write-down of investment in associated entity of TT$0.3 billion.

The average price of ammonia decreased by 58.9%, and methanol prices fell by 19% compared to 2022, significantly impacting revenues, which saw a TT$14.3 billion decrease, representing a 42% year-over-year decline. Consequently, gross profit for 2023 was TT$2.4 billion, a TT$4 billion decrease from 2022.

It is important to note that the impairment charge is non-cash and the Group's financial position remains strong. Excluding this one-time adjustment, the Group's underlying performance continues to be robust, with an adjusted pre-tax profit of TT$1.86 billion, despite the challenging global market dynamics.

Strategic Update

Amid these global challenges, the Group remains committed to our 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, centred on resilience, sustainability, and maximum economic value for the people and economy of Trinidad and Tobago. This is evidenced by the Group's 2023 contribution of TT$2.02 billion in taxes and dividends to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Business developments

Strategic initiatives in 2023 focused on optimising core operations and improving both operational efficiency and organisational effectiveness, to support the sustainability of Trinidad and Tobago's domestic petrochemical and wider energy sectors.

Our work in the upstream sector also aimed to bolster the country's near-to-medium term supply outlook. Noteworthy achievements included the extension of the Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited Domestic Gas Supply Contract to incorporate Manatee gas, and our acquisition of a 20% non-operating interest in Venezuela's Dragon Field.

At the other end of the value chain, critical downstream contracts were negotiated and renewed (as detailed later in this report). Additionally, historical gas curtailment claims were resolved, and we implemented rigorous contract management practices.

While reinforcement of the business and stability of the industry were high on the agenda in 2023, the Group was simultaneously focused on growing its portfolio. The company signed an MOU with a multinational consortium to identify and screen technologies for micro and small-scale LNG development projects in the Caribbean. Beyond the region, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) signed a Technical Services Agreement (TSA) to provide

Chairman's Report

technical and commercial advisory services to an energy consortium in Ghana, and also deepened its commercial relationships in the USA.

Another important development for the future growth of the business was completion of the restructuring of Atlantic LNG, and execution of a new unitised commercial agreement that will see NGC have increased shareholding in the company.

Sustainability

The Group's sustainability agenda advanced significantly in 2023, aligning with both national and global low-carbon goals. We continued to prioritise the development of a diversified portfolio of clean energy assets locally and internationally, increasing our focus on renewable energy projects and exploring new gas supply sources within Trinidad and Tobago and the wider region.

Our sustainability efforts also reflect a comprehensive commitment to environmental stewardship and climate resilience. In 2023, NGC commemorated the end of its 18-year Reforestation Programme, and initiated an extension of that project called 'Beyond 315', under which it intends to focus on agroforestry and ecotourism, inter alia. National Energy demonstrated a commitment to reducing maritime emissions, through the introduction of Trinidad and Tobago's first low-exhaust tug.

NGC was similarly focused on emissions reduction. Through its proactive methane mitigation programme, aligned with OGMP 2.0, and its robust Asset Integrity Management (AIM) campaign, NGC is driving down methane emissions with ambitious targets set for 2025:

- **75%** reduction in routine venting emissions
- **50%** reduction in fugitive emissions
- **25%** reduction in total methane emissions for operated assets

To this end, NGC achieved a 21% methane reduction from routine venting and fugitive sources, cutting emissions from 16.98 to 13.43 thousand tonnes of CO_2e and meeting nearly half of its 2025 venting target.

The NGC Group also strengthened its decarbonisation efforts with the establishment of NGC Green, a new subsidiary focused on renewable energy and sustainable transportation. Moving forward, NGC Green will subsume the work of NGC CNG Company Limited, which has been expanding the use of CNG as a cleaner transportation fuel option. Notably, NGC CNG commenced construction of Tobago's first public CNG station in 2023.

Through its equity stake in the Brechin Castle Solar Project, a 92 MW solar farm that is poised to become the Caribbean's largest, the Group is positioned to advance Trinidad and Tobago's renewable energy goals by 2030.

On the adaptation front, NGC launched the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Portal (CARP) to provide stakeholders with data and resources for proactive climate action. Additionally, under the aforementioned 'Beyond 315' initiative, NGC will partner with the Institute of Marine Affairs on a mangrove restoration programme, enhancing biodiversity, flood resilience, and carbon capture for local communities.

Chairman's Report

Our focus on ensuring the Group's sustainability is further strengthened by our commitment to safety, corporate responsibility, and community engagement. The importance of the health, safety, and security of our employees and the communities we serve extends far beyond our direct operations and is reinforced through our carbon management strategies that align with national carbon neutrality goals. Additionally, our investments in future-ready capabilities, such as technical skills development and the integration of advanced technologies, enable us to manage risks effectively in a dynamic energy environment and lay the foundation for a resilient, sustainable future.

As always, our focus on building capacity for the future also extends beyond our business, and we remain deeply committed to supporting holistic national development. Our varied CSR investment portfolio targets alternative industries such as sport and arts and culture; education; youth empowerment; community development; health; safety and the environment.

Looking Ahead

As we look to the future, we are cautiously optimistic, supported by a solid foundation and a clear vision for sustainable growth. The Group is focused on optimising and expanding our asset base, enhancing operational efficiency, and advancing our clean energy portfolio.

Our journey forward will be guided by disciplined capital allocation, innovation, and sustainable practices. The Board and leadership teams are confident in the Group's ability to transform recent challenges into avenues for growth, ensuring that we remain at the forefront of energy in Trinidad and Tobago and a recognised leader in the global energy sector.

Conclusion

I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of NGC's now-retired President, Mr. Mark Loquan, who steered the company through its most challenging periods. His leadership laid a strong foundation for future sustainability.

I also extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members and the entire NGC Group for their resilience and commitment in overcoming challenges and driving progress. Their dedication strengthens our mission to advance Trinidad and Tobago's energy sector.

Additionally, I offer my sincere appreciation to the Minister of Energy and Energy Industries, the Honourable Stuart Young, SC, MP, and the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, for their unwavering support and visionary leadership in steering the nation's energy sector towards sustainability and resilience. Together, we will continue to drive the energy sector forward for the benefit of Trinidad and Tobago and its people.

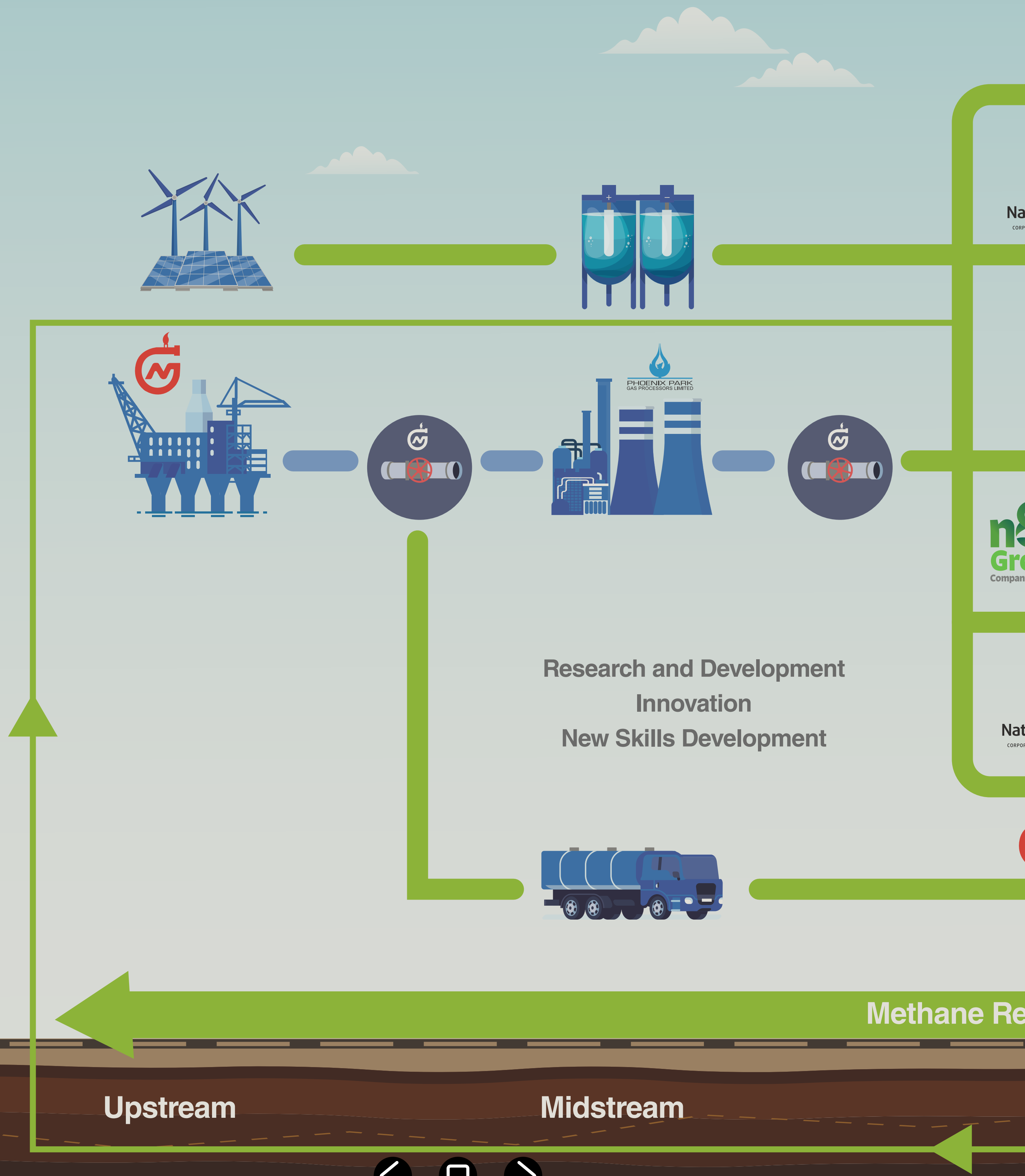
Dr. Joseph Ishamel Khan
Chairman

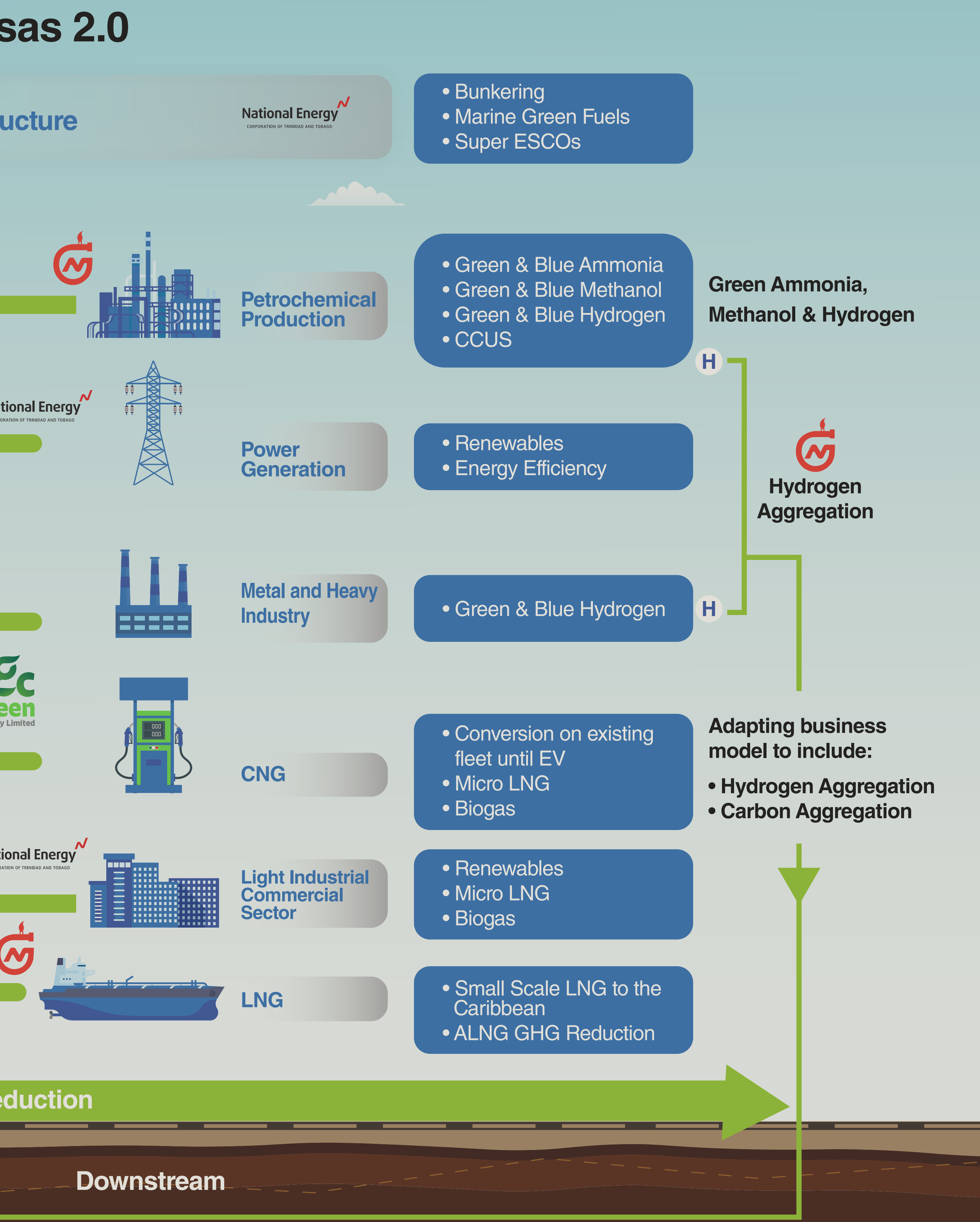
NGC's Facilitation of Point Lis

LA BREA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Estate, Port & Marine Supporting Infrastr

Source: NGC OSM April 2022

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• Biogas
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• Biogas
LNG
• Small Scale LNG to the Caribbean
• ALNG GHG Reduction
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Downstream

Operations Report

Reinforcing the Foundation

NGC has been strengthening its core assets and securing its existing lines of business to take full advantage of renewed and emerging opportunities for gas-based businesses.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gas supply

Dragon

In 2023, efforts to secure gas from the cross-border Dragon field resumed with vigour, following the issue of a licence to the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Department of Treasury of the United States Government. This licence, received in January, allows GORTT, NGC, Shell and associated parties to pursue, inter alia, the planning, financing, development, execution and management of the Dragon gas field.

Further to the licence, on December 22, 2023 the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) announced the signing of the Dragon field Exploration and Production Licence between NGC Exploration & Production Ltd, Shell Venezuela S.A., and Venezuela's Ministro del Poder Popular de Petróleo (MPPP). This agreement not only moved parties a step closer to operationalising gas production from the field, but allowed NGC a participating interest in the upstream development. It also strengthened and deepened energy relations between Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela and opened prospects for the future development of other cross-border and across-border gas reserves between both countries.

Manatee

In 2019, GORTT and the Government of Venezuela executed an agreement to allow each country to independently develop its share of hydrocarbon resources from the Loran-Manatee gas field, which straddles the maritime border between the countries. Since then, Shell and NGC have been working assiduously to monetise the Manatee reserve – Shell as the operator responsible for development and production, and NGC as the entity that will facilitate receipt and processing of the gas via its Beachfield facility.

In September 2023, NGC and Shell signed an amended Domestic Gas Sales Contract (DGSC) to incorporate a share of the natural gas volumes from the Manatee field once the project is sanctioned. The amended contract will entitle NGC to purchase gas produced from Manatee – one of the country's largest offshore fields – to supply to the downstream sector across the medium term.

Cascadura

While NGC is collaborating to bring gas into the domestic system from cross-border sources, the company has also been supporting efforts to monetise untapped local reserves, such as small and marginal pools, as well as onshore blocks.

Onshore gas production in Trinidad resumed in 2022 after two decades, following the start up of the Coho facility in the Ortoire block. In 2023, first gas was delivered from another field in the Ortoire block via the Cascadura natural gas and liquids facility. NGC was responsible for construction of associated infrastructure that facilitated the tie-in of the Cascadura facility to the domestic network.

Pursuant to a Gas Sales Contract signed with operator Touchstone Exploration Inc. in 2020, NGC is purchasing gas produced from the Cascadura field to help meet its domestic supply obligations.

Upstream acquisitions

Intent on diversifying its business portfolio, NGC has been seeking opportunities to expand its presence and participation along the local natural gas value chain.

In 2023, NGC E&P Investments Limited — a wholly owned subsidiary of NGC — completed the acquisition of Heritage Petroleum Company Limited's participating interest in the Offshore Blocks NCMA 4 (20%), Block 22 (10%) and Block 9 (100%), located in Trinidad's North Coast Marine Area (NCMA). It also acquired Heritage's 19.5% shareholding in Point Fortin LNG Exports Limited (PFLE). Gas from these blocks is sold to NGC for the domestic market and to Atlantic LNG for the LNG export market.

This collective acquisition will enable NGC to collaborate more closely with its joint venture partners along the natural gas value chain and

Reinforcing the Foundation

positions the company for strategic growth from any future upstream development in the vicinity of these blocks. It also strengthens NGC's stake in the LNG business and allows the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to maintain its participating interest in strategic gas infrastructure in the NCMA.

Downstream contracts

Contract negotiations are a perennial component of NGC's work programme. The company signed agreements with several downstream customers operating on the Point Lisas Industrial Estate (PLIE) in 2023:

- Gas Sales Contracts (GSCs) executed with Proman for Caribbean Nitrogen Company Limited (CNC) and Nitrogen (2000) Unlimited (N2000). These GSCs will support production at critical ammonia facilities.

- GSC signed with Proman for Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited (MHTL), which will govern supply to critical methanol-producing facilities on the PLIE.

- GSC signed with Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL), to facilitate the continued operations of PLNL's world-class anhydrous ammonia production facility.

- GSC executed with Methanex Trinidad Limited (Methanex) for the supply of gas to the Titan methanol plant.

- GSC signed with PCS Nitrogen Trinidad Limited (Nutrien) for the supply of gas to Nutrien's ammonia plants and one urea plant.

- GSC signed with Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited (TRINGEN), a leading manufacturer of anhydrous ammonia at two independent production plants – TRINGEN I and TRINGEN II, at Point Lisas.

Atlantic Restructuring

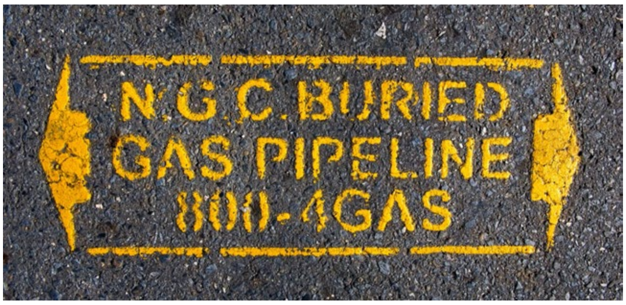
2023 marked the culmination of almost five years of work to finalise the restructuring of Atlantic LNG. In December, the MEEI announced that an agreement for a new commercial structure for Atlantic was successfully executed. The landmark commercial arrangement for the facility will effectively boost the country's stake in the LNG business, as NGC will have an increased equity share in the company. This higher participating interest better positions NGC to grow as an international player in the LNG space, and leverage strong LNG demand to generate greater value for Trinidad and Tobago.

Reinforcing the Foundation

PROJECTS

Network upgrades and expansion
NGC's extensive transmission and distribution pipeline network is a cornerstone of its business. A major part of the company's work programme is therefore dedicated to maintenance of the network, as well as expansion to tie in new supply points and connect new customers.

IN 2023, THE FOLLOWING MAJOR PROJECTS WERE ADVANCED:



16-inch Low-Pressure Switch Over (LPSO)
NGC successfully completed the LPSO project in the first quarter of 2023. This project aimed to divert segments of the company's existing 16-inch low-pressure pipeline at four locations between Barataria and Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, and upgrade customers previously serviced by the diverted pipeline segments to a high-pressure system.

The Alternate Gas Supply (TAGS) to the Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU) power plant
NGC undertook construction of a 20-inch pipeline and metering station to provide an emergency gas supply to TGU in La Brea. This new infrastructure allows NGC operational flexibility to maintain safe and reliable supply of natural gas to TGU's power plant, which provides more than 50% of Trinidad and Tobago's electricity needs.

Charlieville Diversion
NGC replaced a portion of the existing 16-inch Charlieville pipeline with a 24-inch pipeline, increasing safety and reliability along the network.

Cascadura tie-in infrastructure
NGC completed construction of a 20-inch pipeline and gas receiving facility to allow for receipt of gas from the Cascadura facility. The project entailed design, procurement, construction, and commissioning of a 1.6-km, 20-inch buried natural gas pipeline with associated pig launcher and pig receiver stations at the ends of the pipeline, to tie the Cascadura wells into NGC's existing 30-inch onshore natural gas transmission pipeline.

George Aboud and Sons Limited (GASL) pipeline
NGC commissioned a new 4-inch natural gas pipeline to GASL, further expanding its supply network and customer base.

Reinforcing the Foundation

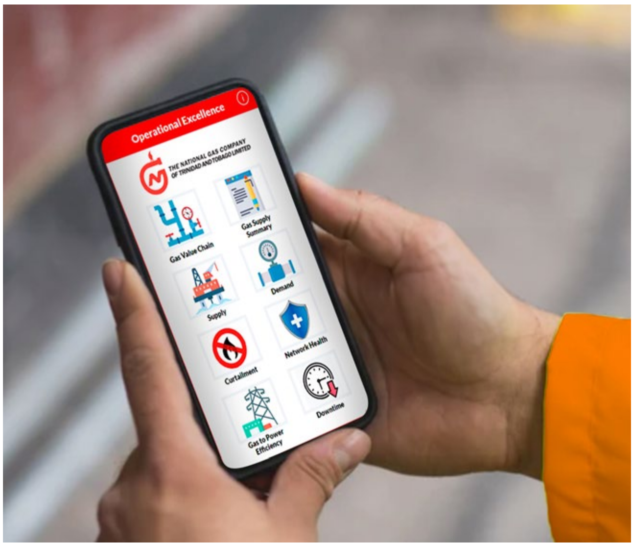
First CNG station for Tobago

NGC CNG Company Limited — which was renamed NGC Green Company Limited in November 2023 — commenced construction of an historic CNG station in Tobago. As at 2023, CNG has only been available in Tobago for Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) buses. The new station being constructed at the Cove Industrial Estate therefore represents the first public supply point on the island, and is the 13th public station overall for Trinidad and Tobago.

Scheduled for completion in 2024, the station will operate as a cashless facility, and will allow NGC Green to sustain the momentum of expansion in the CNG market of Trinidad and Tobago.

ENHANCED ASSET INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT – THE OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE APP

Monitoring of NGC's network and infrastructure to ensure system availability, efficiency and integrity is a core function of the company's Operations group. While traditional monitoring approaches were sufficient in years past, the delicate balance between gas supply availability and gas available for demand necessitates a real-time approach to gas monitoring to manage the supply-demand balance. In this regard, use of a real-time monitoring solution in conjunction with the traditional network monitoring methods such as SCADA, can lead to improvements in overall pipeline safety, and network efficiency.



With this in mind, NGC developed the Operational Excellence App (OE App) in 2023 to serve as a real-time gas network monitoring solution. The OE App originated out of a need to access, publish and make available real-time and 24-hour gas network data via a user-friendly platform. This instrument is primarily used in support of decision-making for gas network optimisation in a dynamic operational environment.

The OE App allows NGC's Operations team to track natural gas network activity in real time, leading to greater situational awareness around network status and speedier response to network disruptions, such as gas leaks. As an adjunct benefit, the OE app is being used alongside satellite and optical gas imaging for monitoring and measuring methane emissions, thus contributing to NGC's emissions reduction campaign.

SAP BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

Over the course of 2023, NGC, National Energy, LABIDCO and NGC CNG (now NGC Green) continued the execution of the SAP Business Transformation Programme (SAP BTP), initiated in 2022. This Programme involved implementing a best-in-class technology solution from SAP — one of the world's leading producers of software for the management of business processes — to improve data access, management and analysis; automate and streamline processes and workflows; support more agile management practices and generally enhance efficiency in the delivery of work across the organisation.

On December 11, 2023 the companies went "live" with the three projects which were simultaneously executed under the SAP Business Transformation Programme (SAP BTP). These projects included S/4HANA, SAP ARIBA and HCM (Payroll), and introduced important changes in the Group's end-to-end procurement, commercial and human resource management processes in particular.

The crossover to the new systems will be followed by a period of "post-go-live" support and ongoing training for staff and suppliers using the systems.

Expanding Horizons

The NGC Group is working to expand its footprint and brand presence both locally and internationally. This involves partnering with local entities within and beyond energy, growing in new markets and territories, and increasing its visibility and networking across the world.

LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

MOU with WASA

Continuing its thrust to create symbiotic and sustainable relationships within the industry and with other ministries, NGC and the Water and Sewerage Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (WASA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to collaborate and share learnings around critical functional activities common across both organisations.

In recent years, NGC strengthened key internal systems to be able to purchase smarter; visualise and monitor its assets more effectively; minimise service disruptions and reduce its environmental impact. Given that WASA and NGC both manage extensive pipeline networks with similar systems, skillsets and infrastructural and project requirements, it was determined that lessons learnt by NGC can be gainfully applied to WASA's business.

Accordingly, the MOU — which will span a period of one year starting July 2023 — will allow both state entities to explore opportunities to cooperate in areas such as asset integrity management; pipeline maintenance and monitoring; procurement; reporting and operational sustainability.

MSAs with Massy Wood and Worley

Projects have always been a major focus area of NGC's business, and as with all its functional areas of operation, NGC is seeking to be on par with best practice standards.

In this context, NGC signed separate Master Service Agreements (MSAs) with two major, locally operating engineering firms — Massy Wood Limited (Massy Wood) and Worley Trinidad Limited (Worley). Both MSAs will provide NGC with design engineering and project management services to support planning and implementation of strategic project initiatives, helping improve the cycle time between the planning and execution phases of projects. The agreements also assure that the company's projects will continue to be executed under the guidelines of international best practices and assurance processes, improving safety and quality of work.

e-Auction for Ministry of Education

NGC began using e-auctions to procure goods and services in May 2019. Reverse auctions are used to allow suppliers to present bids on certain project scopes or tenders, for the opportunity to supply the requested good

Expanding Horizons

or service. Having saved millions of dollars relative to in-house estimates since its first e-auction, NGC recognised the value of the e-auction procurement methodology and decided to make the platform available to other state entities.

In March 2023, NGC approached the Communication Technology Company Limited (iGovTT) — the implementation arm of the Ministry of Digital Transformation — to demonstrate the utility of e-auctions in a public procurement exercise for the Ministry of Education (MOE). Specifically, iGovTT was assisting the MOE with the purchase of 8,000 laptops for the students of Trinidad and Tobago.

NGC hosted the e-auction event on behalf of iGovTT and the MOE, where representatives were able to witness the functionalities of the e-auction platform and potential applications of the system for future procurement activities. The e-auction halved the MOE's laptop procurement cost, and highlighted the potential for similar gains elsewhere in the public sector.

MOU between LABIDCO and NEDCO

NGC and its subsidiaries have long recognised that fenceline communities are key business stakeholders. Accordingly, The NGC Group has always sought to engage and support the development of these communities through various investments and partnerships.

In that context, in November 2023, the La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited (LABIDCO) signed an MOU with the National Entrepreneurship Development Company Limited (NEDCO) to become a partner institution for NEDCO's Business Accelerator Programme — an incubator offering entrepreneurs an all-inclusive suite of best-practice support services for their businesses.

The partnership is expected to attract and directly provide support for aspiring and existing entrepreneurs with growth potential in LABIDCO's fenceline community of La Brea, and to enable innovative and extraordinary sustainable enterprises to develop and grow. Successful participants will also be given the opportunity to access competitively priced and readily available commercial space on LABIDCO's Industrial Estate for small and micro sustainable-type enterprises.

Expanding Horizons

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND PARTNERSHIPS

MOU for micro and small-scale LNG
As the world transitions towards low-carbon energy, harnessing natural gas provides an opportunity to reduce carbon output during the energy transition. As such, micro and small-scale LNG projects can positively contribute to creating a cleaner energy mix for the region, as well as support climate change action within the Caribbean.

In seeking to expand its presence in the LNG space, NGC signed an MOU with a multinational consortium comprising Globus Energy Group Trinidad Limited (Globus Energy), Corban Energy Group (Corban Energy) and Chester LNG LLC (Chester LNG) to identify and screen technologies for micro and small-scale LNG development projects in the Caribbean.

Under this MOU, all parties committed to exploring viable solutions to effectively manage energy security and the low-carbon energy transition, and potentially expand the use of LNG across the region.

TSA with Ghana
As part of its effort to diversify its income stream, The NGC Group has been looking for opportunities to market its expertise in gas-based development.

On August 3, 2023 Group member Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL) signed a Technical Services Agreement (TSA) with The Gas Gathering Limited (TGGL) of Ghana — a private consortium — to provide technical and commercial advisory services, drawing on its expertise in the fields of process and mechanical engineering, project management and process operations.

In 2022, TGGL was awarded a contract by the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) to build, co-own, jointly operate and transfer contract with GNGC to construct Train 2 of its gas processing facility. It is for this project that PPGPL was engaged by TGGL to assist in an advisory capacity, to bring it to final investment decision.

Expanding Horizons

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND PARTNERSHIPS

PPEM and SIMSA

PPGPL has been leading The NGC Group's effort to internationalise the business, following the acquisition of three US-based assets in the last three years. The company is focused on deepening its footprint in the North American market via these assets.

In August 2023, Phoenix Park Energy Marketing LLC (PPEM) — a wholly owned, US-based subsidiary of PPGPL — strengthened its relationship with its largest customer, Intersim SA (SIMSA GROUP, Mexico) by signing a non-binding Letter of Intent in Mexico. SIMSA — a major customer of PPEM – operates a diversified group of companies across Mexico, and is one of the largest propane distributors and retailers in the Mexican market.

The Letter of Intent documents the intention of both parties to collaborate towards increasing the number of rail cars of propane delivered by PPEM to SIMSA, from the current number of 300 cars per month to 650 cars per month and beyond. Once realised, this increase will boost PPEM's trade volumes and financial performance.

MOU with Suriname

Another Group subsidiary actively pursuing business expansion opportunities beyond Trinidad and Tobago — for both The NGC Group and other local energy service companies — is National Energy.

As the Government-appointed agency responsible for leading the export promotion of energy services on behalf of Trinidad and Tobago, National Energy played a significant role in the July 2023 signing of an MOU between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Suriname. The execution of this MOU can result in several potential benefits for Trinidad and Tobago's energy service companies, such as:

- The removal of trade barriers, resulting in the increased export of energy services
- Opportunities for Trinidad and Tobago's technical training institutes, universities, and industrial sector to share knowledge with nationals of Suriname on energy-related matters
- Opportunities to create public-private partnerships with companies in Suriname for further development of that country's energy sector

Expanding Horizons

EVENTS AND CONFERENCES

The NGC Group has recognised that increasing its brand exposure and representation at international events is an essential step towards becoming a household name in global energy. In addition to several locally organised industry exhibitions and conferences in which it participated, The NGC Group added its voice and insights to discussions at various international events:

- **Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum**
  April, USA
  - Panel Discussion: 1st Annual Hydrogen Summit for the Caribbean (H2-Caribbean 2023)
  - Panel Discussion: Trinidad and Tobago Country Session

- **Suriname Energy Oil and Gas Summit and Exhibition**
  June, Suriname
  - Keynote Address: "Delivering on Sustainable Economic Development, Industrialisation and Diversification"
  - Panel debate: "Monetisation of Natural Gas Resources in Suriname: Mapping out the Stages for a Sustainable, Successful Development Plan"
  - Presentation: "LNG and Gas Projects and Technologies"

- **LNG2023**
  July, Canada
  - Panel Discussion: "Natural Gas and the Future Economy"
  - Presentation: "Global LNG Trade in a World of Multiple Market Forces"

- **Ghana Oil and Gas Conference 2023**
  September, Ghana
  - Presentation: "The Emerging Oil and Gas Landscape Post-COVID and the Path Forward for Trinidad and Tobago"

- **Center for Chemical and Process Safety 2023 Global Conference on Process Safety and Big Data**
  October, Germany
  - Presentation: "Advanced Barrier Health Monitoring with the Bow-Tie Method"

- **Financial Times' Energy Transition Summit**
  October, England
  - Panel discussion: "A 'Just Transition': The Global South: Can the Energy Transition be linked with Development Goals?"

- **Caribbean Energies and Investment Summit**
  November, Barbados
  - Panel Discussion: "Scaling up renewables: Supercharging the Energy Transition"
  - Panel Discussion: "Gas as a Bridging Fuel: Utilisation and Monetisation"

Advancing the Green Agenda

In recent years, The NGC Group has been building a reputation as a vocal advocate for and keen investor in projects and initiatives that support the clean energy transition. With sustainability at the heart of its growth strategy, the Group is positioning itself for success in a market that demands more carbon consciousness and accountability of energy businesses.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

OGMP Gold Standard

NGC aspires to be a regional leader in the energy sector with respect to emissions measurement and reporting, and to raise the bar of accountability in the public sector.

In 2021, the company made a voluntary commitment to report on its campaign to reduce methane emissions from its operations, after joining the global Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0). NGC's first report, submitted in 2022, earned it the Gold Standard status of reporting under the OGMP 2.0 framework. This framework subsumes different tiers of reporting, based on declared targets and the rigour of measurement tools and methodologies. To achieve Gold Standard status, companies need to announce 2025 absolute reduction or near-zero intensity targets.

In 2023, NGC's Gold Standard status was re-affirmed. On December 1, at the world's capstone climate conference COP28, the OGMP released its signature report on methane emissions. In this report, NGC was highlighted as one of 84 companies achieving the Gold Standard status for their level of reporting and methane reduction ambitions.

EITI accolade

NGC's commitment to transparency and accountability in the area of emissions management earned it another accolade in 2023.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) International Secretariat confirmed that NGC was the first company, globally, to disclose emissions and other environmental indicators under the EITI reporting framework. The Secretariat noted that NGC was the only local company to participate in the Trinidad and Tobago EITI's environmental reporting pilot programme. This sets NGC apart from other firms locally and globally.

First low-exhaust tug

The NGC Group has been working to reduce emissions across its facilities and operations. This includes exploring avenues to decrease the carbon intensity of its port and marine activities.

In February 2023, NGC subsidiary National Energy took a significant green leap, with the

Advancing the Green Agenda

commissioning of Trinidad and Tobago's first low-exhaust tug. The new 60-ton bollard-pull tug, named *National Energy Resilience*, is IMO Tier III-certified, complying with standards designed to control emissions from ships and vessels. The tug is equipped with technologies that reduce its nitrous oxide emissions by 80%. This greenhouse gas is 300 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

At the time of its commissioning, the *National Energy Resilience* was the "cleanest" tug operating in Trinidad and Tobago, and the second in the region.

First GHG emissions inventory

In another first for the country, NGC subsidiary LABIDCO and The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) completed in May 2023 Trinidad and Tobago's first-of-its-kind greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory.

The inventory is the first to include information on GHG emissions produced by vessels while they are anchored, manoeuvring through the harbour and berthed at the Port of Brighton. While the university has conducted several GHG inventories, this project was the first to incorporate data on vessel profiles, vessel calls, vessel time in port and cargo throughput. The GHGs tracked were carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

This groundbreaking inventory can now serve as a template for other sectors in the industry, and will greatly assist in shaping the decisions made by LABIDCO as it transitions into a Green and Smart Port.

AMCHAM award

The NGC Group's Green Agenda initiatives and education efforts have been recognised through various awards and commendations in recent years. The latest to be spotlighted was National Energy's Energy Sustainability Debate Competition, conceptualised by National Energy to increase environmental awareness among secondary school students in Trinidad and Tobago.

The competition was adjudged the winner of the 2023 American Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad and Tobago (AMCHAM T&T) Outstanding OSH and Environment Project (Energy – Large Category) Award. This was the second consecutive year that National Energy copped this prize.

Advancing the Green Agenda

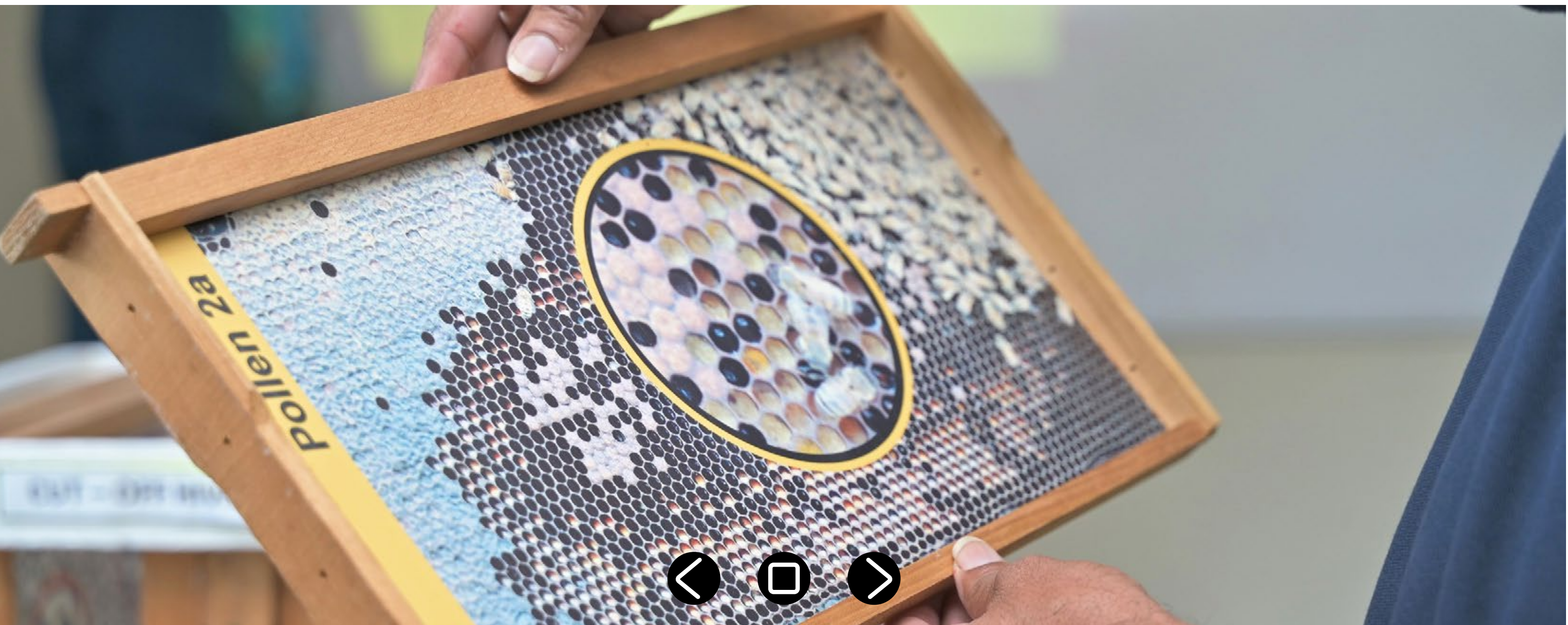
PROJECTS

End of legacy Reforestation Programme

On International Day of Forests 2023, NGC officially commemorated the end of its 18-year Reforestation Programme. Launched in 2005 in keeping with NGC's "no net loss" policy, the Programme involved the rehabilitation of 315 hectares in South Trinidad – equivalent to land cleared during NGC's pipeline construction activities. The reforested sites were ceremonially handed over to the stewardship of the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries on March 21, 2023.

Even though the project sites are now under the care and management of the Forestry Division, NGC is still seeking opportunities to deepen the impact and legacy of the Reforestation Programme by leveraging the versatility of forests to support sustainability. Using a more holistic approach, NGC has extended the project into a broader programme called "Beyond 315", which seeks to support and promote agroforestry and ecotourism, inter alia.

In the first phase of Beyond 315, a five-day beekeeping workshop was hosted to introduce the members of the Rio Claro Reforestation Group to facets of setting up a functioning apiary unit. The next step is to plan and coordinate with the Apiary Unit and Forestry Division to identify lands near Union Village, Rio Claro, to set up an apiary for the group to work with and potentially turn into a business.



Advancing the Green Agenda

Mangrove restoration project
Another major focal point of the Beyond 315 initiative is mangrove restoration. In November, NGC signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) to implement a Mangrove Rehabilitation Project in the Carli Bay/Point Lisas area.

This collaboration will promote the restoration and protection of the mangroves in a region that plays a critical role in the country's environmental and economic landscape. Once characterised by a continuous wetland, the Couva/Carli Bay area has seen its wetland ecosystem fragment, with areas of significant mangrove die-back. The IMA, with the support of NGC, hopes to reclaim the mangrove in die-back areas to enhance the mangrove's health and functionality.

Recycling Hub Project
In commemoration of World Earth Day 2023, National Energy launched a Recycling Hub Project at its Point Lisas tug mooring facility, with the installation of Trinidad and Tobago's first solar-powered waste compactor. The project also included the installation of marine smart recycling bins and collection bins. The Recycling Hub Project will allow National Energy to identify, quantify and measure the volume of waste generated, thus ensuring compliance with local environmental legislation.

Advancing the Green Agenda

Super ESCO pilot

Recognising that energy efficiency is the easiest and cheapest carbon abatement strategy to implement at the industrial level, National Energy began work on a Super ESCO project in 2021, with the goal of helping light industrial consumers reduce their carbon output. In 2023, the company launched its Super ESCO pilot project with the Bermudez Biscuit Company Limited, the company's first step towards maximising energy efficiency within local manufacturing enterprises. If successful on a national level, the Super ESCO initiative would be a self-sufficient and profitable enterprise that can help reduce Trinidad and Tobago's energy consumption substantially over a five-year period.

Solar park project

National Energy is facilitating the development of the Brechin Castle Solar Farm – one of two solar farms being constructed in Trinidad and Tobago under Project Lara by a consortium of Lightsource bp, bp and Shell.

The Brechin Castle Solar Farm is the larger of the two commercial projects being developed. Approximately 587 acres of land over three sites will be prepared by National Energy to facilitate the construction of the facility, which will produce 92 megawatts (MW) of power to feed into the national electricity network.

In 2023, National Energy successfully executed sub-lease agreements with Brechin Castle Solar Limited (BCSL) – the project company owned by the development consortium. Having achieved this project milestone, BCSL can commence construction of the solar farm.

Advancing the Green Agenda

EDUCATION INITIATIVES

Sustain-U

NGC has made education a cornerstone of its Green Agenda because it understands the nexus between awareness and action. The company has therefore invested in a suite of public education initiatives to teach citizens about climate change, the energy transition, sustainable living and development.

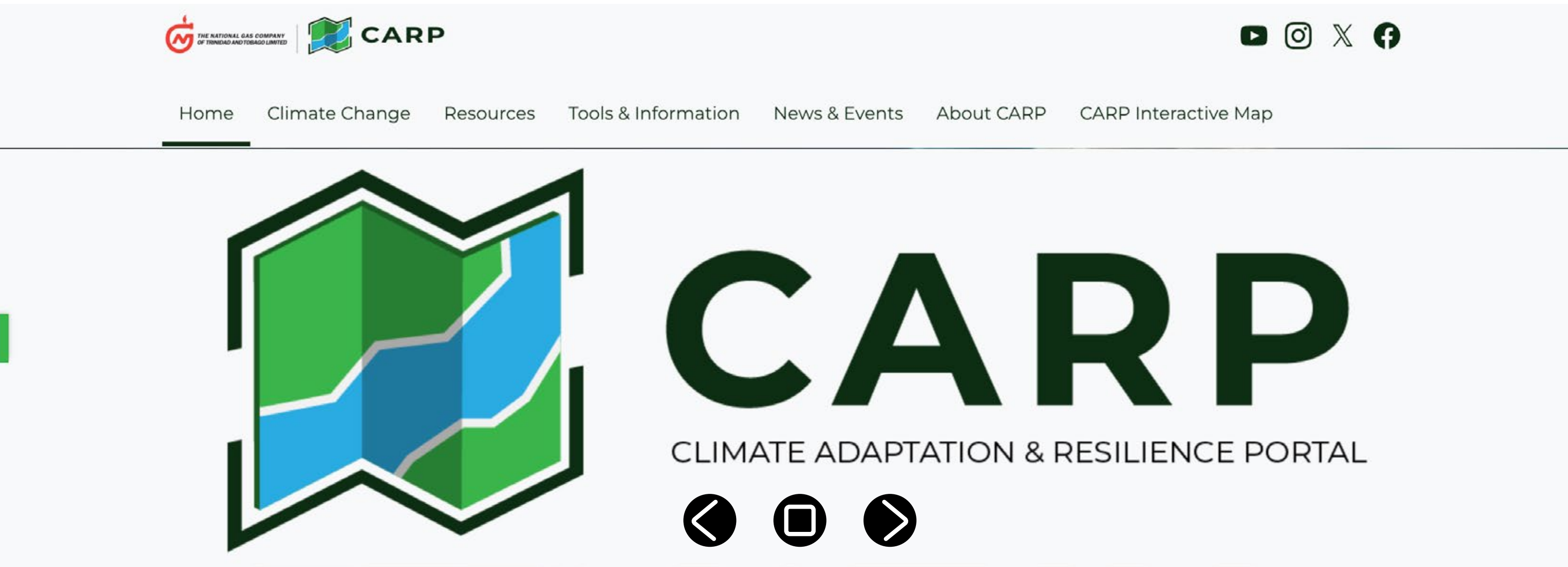
As a continuation of that effort, NGC and Methanex partnered to sponsor Sustain-U – a sustainability and ESG (environment, social, governance) training platform developed by Caribbean Ideas Academy.

Sustain-U — which was officially launched in October 2023 — aims to help regional organisations and the wider public build sustainability understanding, learn how to quantify impact and take tangible action. The platform will include an online catalogue of sustainability courses, to be developed and delivered by Caribbean professionals. Content will have a strong focus on regional challenges, such as increased risk of climate-related disasters, social issues including crime and poverty, and a pressing need to future-proof our institutions to compete more effectively.

CARP

Even as the world intensifies its carbon reduction efforts, some impacts of climate change are now unavoidable. A degree of adaptation will therefore be necessary for humans to navigate the years ahead. This was the rationale behind the creation of NGC's new online platform called the Climate Adaptation and Resilience Portal (CARP), which it launched in September 2023.

CARP aims to keep citizens abreast of climate-driven changes impacting Trinidad and Tobago. Developed with the support of Coastal Dynamics Limited (CDL), the platform uses Geographic Information Services (GIS), artificial intelligence and predictive modelling to map and chart climate-related risks such as sea level rise, coastal erosion and vulnerability and maritime alerts.



Advancing the Green Agenda

The portal also allows users to track temperature and precipitation, tidal information, air quality, deforestation, and even active adverse weather alerts.

To learn more, **visit: https://carp.ngc.co.tt**

Green graduate programme
NGC hosted graduate trainee programmes in the past to give tertiary-level students exposure to work in the energy industry. After a nine-year hiatus, the programme was relaunched in 2023 with a new focus.

NGC, National Energy and the Ministry of Labour partnered to deliver a two-year On-The-Job Training (OJT) experience for graduate students. NGC saw the opportunity to use this programme for trainees to engage with its Green Agenda initiatives. Dubbed "green graduates", 32 trainees have been assigned to areas of the company aligned with their respective disciplines, and will receive mentorship around and exposure to the company's work in support of sustainability and the clean energy transition.

FORMATION OF NGC GREEN COMPANY LIMITED

In 2023, The NGC Group took a significant step forward in its quest to become a low-carbon energy leader, through the formation of a new subsidiary – NGC Green Company Limited (NGC Green).

On November 15, 2023 the operations of NGC CNG were expanded, and a deliberate and strategic decision was made to rename the company NGC Green Company Limited. This decision was made to adequately reflect The NGC Group's increasing attention to and investment in the energy transition and climate action. This strategic shift considered the need for continued investment in natural gas as a transitional fuel alongside clean energy investments, as well as the value of having a separate business entity and dedicated capital allocation to focus exclusively on clean energy and energy efficiency.

NGC Green, a 100% subsidiary of NGC, will focus solely on green energy and sustainability projects. The company's primary mandate will be to expand and accelerate the Group's pursuit of local, regional and international opportunities around clean and renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable transportation; alternative fuels and research and development.

Supporting National Development

The NGC Group has a deeply ingrained and well-practiced culture of corporate social responsibility, because it understands its civic duty as a state enterprise that belongs to the people of Trinidad and Tobago. Beyond making an impact through energy, The Group has sought to advance national development by investing in holistic education, sport and the creative industries.

I2A Programme

NGC's flagship youth development programme — Inspire-2-Achieve (I2A) — successfully completed its first year in November 2023. The integrated programme was developed to help prepare young people in the company's fenceline communities to think creatively and innovatively about sustainable solutions to present and future challenges. I2A is designed to achieve various objectives, including increased interest in Science, Technology, Research, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics (STREAM), entrepreneurship and environmental preservation as career options. The I2A programme is being delivered to the community of La Brea for a three-year period, after which it will be moved to other communities.

In recognition of the programme's value and potential impact, the Trinidad and Tobago Energy Chamber announced I2A as winner of the 'Best Social Investment Project Award' at the 2023 Energy Conference.

Supporting National Development

Scholarships for Youth Elite Athletes

NGC has been working to build the "athletics value chain" through several programmes that seek to support athlete development from the primary school level, straight through to professional competition.

NGC has a longstanding partnership with the National Association of Athletics Administrations of Trinidad and Tobago (NAAATT), and has invested in a number of signature programmes, including the annual NGC/NAAATT Championship Games. In 2017, NGC partnered to launch the Youth Elite Programme (YEP) to provide specialist coaching to a select cohort of athletes who have excelled at regional and international events and proven their 'podium potential.'

In 2023, NGC expanded its support for this programme, signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) to implement a scholarship programme for the Tier I YEP student-athletes who are interested in studying at the university. The scholarships, which will be funded by NGC, will cover all costs associated with YEP athletes' course of studies as well as other aspects of their athletic preparation and training.

Commonwealth Youth Games

The seventh edition of the Commonwealth Youth Games (CYG) was held in Trinidad and Tobago from August 4–11, 2023. Inaugurated in 2000 as a platform to help talented young athletes across the Commonwealth transition

Supporting National Development

from junior to senior level competition, the CYG has been a flagship sporting event that has helped launch the careers of many professional sportsmen and women.

Seeing the alignment with its campaign to promote the development of sport in Trinidad and Tobago, NGC chose to assume platinum sponsorship of this major international event. Over 70 countries, 1,000 athletes and 500 officials took part in the 2023 games, which included athletics, cycling, swimming, netball, rugby, triathlon and volleyball.

Secondary Schools Football League
In addition to track and field, NGC has invested in other sporting disciplines over the years – such as cricket and basketball – appreciating the positive link between sport and youth and community development. In 2023, the company turned a spotlight on football, becoming a silver sponsor of the Secondary Schools Football League (SSFL).

Since 1964, the SSFL has provided a platform for youth—boys and girls, 11 to 20 years old—to develop and showcase their footballing skills and talents. The League – a fixture on the secondary school sporting calendar – attracts healthy crowd support, and is a crucial link in the value chain of domestic football.

For more information on our CSR initiatives, as well as deeper insights into key performance metrics across the different areas of our business, please refer to our 2023 Sustainability Report — a companion reader to this publication — which is now available at **www.ngc.co.tt**

Strategic focus from 2023 onward

To build on the achievements of 2023, and respond to challenges experienced and foreseen, The NGC Group will continue to focus on the objectives of its Strategic Plan to 2025. The graphic below summarises some of the outcomes being pursued under each strategic pillar.

Pillar 1 – Optimise Current Business

Secure gas supply
Ensure alternative sources of gas are available to mitigate against gas shortfalls and attendant liabilities

Contract management
Manage and analyse the execution of each contract to maximise value for the organisation, all while reducing financial risk

Customer relationship management
Develop practices and strategies, whilst utilising technology to manage and analyse customer data to build relationships

Maintain operational excellence
Maintain safe, efficient, reliable operations and deliver value consistent with a best-in-class entity

Maximise value from current business
Align the organisation's purpose, strategy and business model to ensure all resources and relationships are engaged in a way that derives maximum value for the organisation

Pillar 2 – Transform the Organisation

Refine corporate governance
Build a corporate governance structure that enables agile decision-making

Improve Group synergies
Eliminate duplication and promote efficiency towards achieving global competitiveness and growth

Build organisational capability
Ensure that the organisation is equipped to support strategy execution by aligning people, systems, structure, culture and technology

Pillar 3 – Grow Local and International

Diversify operations across the value chain
Invest in operations outside of current midstream activities

Internationalise operations
Expand overseas in gathering and processing (G&P) to diversify revenue streams and position NGC for long-term growth

Mergers and acquisitions
Gain equity interest in existing business entities

Acquire new customers
Increase revenue stream from domestic market

Pillar 4 – Sustainable Development

Shape the energy sector
- Develop NGC's role in the gas sector and positioning in the value chain
- Promote industry collaboration to influence national policies, industry standards and foster balanced sectoral development

Strengthen national contribution
Improve quality of life of nationals and protect the planet by embedding SDGs into strategy

Media Highlights

THE DRAGON GAS DEAL


Stabroek News
REGIONAL NEWS
Shell, Trinidad's NGC get 30-year license to produce gas in Venezuela


Loop Energy
Energy deals are historic and unprecedented – Young
Energy Minister said deals create positive outlook for T&T's future
Vidia Ramphal | December 23, 2023 02:26 PM ET


business
Business groups hail Dragon gas agreement


BUSINESS
Industrial Court appointments... ECA calls for greater transparency
NGC excited about Dragon Gas licence
Crude falls to


NEWSDAY
NEWS
NGC hails players in Dragon gas field licence signing
NGC president Mark Loquan. - Photo courtesy: NGC


Daily Express
NGC excited about Dragon Gas licence


PM on Dragon gas deal signing to T&T:
A brighter future ahead


PM lauds signing of gas licence with Venezuela...
A 'golden fleece' for T&T

NGC AND NUTRIEN SIGN GAS CONTRACT


NEWS

NGC, PCS Nitrogen sign new gas sales contract

The National Gas Company of TT (NGC) has completed a gas sales contract (GSC) with PCS Nitrogen Trinidad (Nutrien), saying it was part of its continued efforts to strengthen partnerships in the petrochemical sector and support the sector's continued growth.

The contract, one of several with ammonia exporters operating in TT, affirms this country's position as one of the world's leading exporters of ammonia, a media statement on Saturday from NGC said.

The statement quoted NGC president Mark Loquan as saying: "The importance of this gas sales contract utor to TT's sustained economic development."

Loquan also thanked the teams associated with the negotiations for their efforts.

"Our teams have been working on these GSCs with our Point Lisas partners for some time, and this signing is the culmination of careful planning and months of negotiation. Specifically, I'd like to thank the team at Nutrien for their partnership, and I thank the team members at NGC for their dedication," he added.

The natural gas supply from NGC will support Nutrien's ammonia and is ideally suited to meet our customers' needs in North and South America, Europe and Africa," Vettergren.

"We have significant investments planned in 2024 that will enhance reliability and efficiency across our operations in Trinidad. While we believe that we will continue to experience some gas supply tightness over the next two years or so, we appreciate NGC's efforts to minimise disruptions."

The statement said in recent weeks, NGC has successfully closed other ammonia sector

Media Highlights

TTNGL'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2023


Friday, August 18, 2023
guardian.co.tt

NGL rises 9.13%


TTNGL records $32.7m in profits

Lower prices and warm weather resulted in a $132 million decrease in profits for TT NGL Ltd.

In its financial statements released on Tuesday, the company reported an after-tax profit of $32.7 million for the nine months ending on September 30, as compared to $165.1 million for the same period in 2022.

"NGL prices continued the declining trend in 2023 and was principally due to increasing US NGL production and falling exports coupled


BUSINESS EXTRA

PPGPL plant issues hit TTNGL's profit

Bahamas seeks EU blacklist removal

Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange


TTNGL is volume leader

OVERALL stock market activity resulted from trading in 19 securities, of which nine advanced, eight declined and two traded firm.

Trading activity resulted in the following movements of the TTSE Indices:

- **The All T&T Index declined by 3.73 points to close at 1,827.22.**
- **The Composite Index declined by 2.18 points to close at 1,197.87.**
- **The Cross-Listed Index declined by 0.07 points to close at 73.40.**
- **The SME Index remained at 66.38.**

Trading activity on the First-Tier Market registered a volume of 65,236 shares crossing the floor of the Exchange valued at $876,596.85.

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Ltd was the volume leader with 26,159 shares changing hands for a value of $339,979.05; followed by Angostura Holdings Ltd with a volume of 8,000 shares being traded for $160,000.

The Mutual Fund Market did not record any activity.

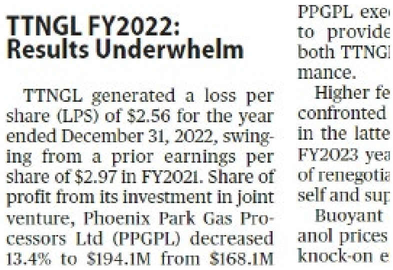

NGL increases by 18.02%

This week saw 1,037,830 shares traded on the First Tier Market, a decrease of 52.13 per cent on last week's total of 2,168,091 shares crossing the floor. The value of the shares traded was down by 39.16 per cent to $11,945,210.32 from the previous week's value of $19,633,732.62.

Massy Holdings Limited (MASSY) was the volume leader this week with 31.67 per cent of the market activity or

close at $12.97, Guardian Media Limited (GML) followed with an increase of 9.45 per cent or $0.19 to close at $2.20. In third place was The West Indian Tobacco Company Limited (WCO) with an increase of 2.90 per cent or $0.29 to close at $10.29.

Angostura Holdings Limited (AHL) was the major decline this week down 8.89 per cent or $2.00 to close at $20.50. In second place was One


TTNGL FY2022: Results Underwhelm

TTNGL generated a loss per share (LPS) of $2.56 for the year ended December 31, 2022, swinging from a prior earnings per share of $2.97 in FY2021. Share of profit from its investment in joint venture, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd (PPGPL) decreased 13.4% to $194.1M from $168.1M

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NGC MEETS PETRONAS REPRESENTATIVES


BUSINE$$ EXTRA

NGC hosts delegation from Petronas

THE National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago recently hosted a delega-

the sixth position.

The country exports approximately

NGC AND TRINGEN SIGN GAS SALES CONTRACT


10 \ Saturday Express \ 16 December 2023 \ BUSINESS

BUSINESS

Crude falls to US$71.43

BENCHMARK United States crude oil for January delivery fell 15 cents to US$71.43 per barrel yesterday.

Brent crude for February delivery fell six cents to US$76.55 per barrel.

January natural gas rose ten cents to US$2.49 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Trinidad and Tobago's 2023/2024 budget is based on crude at US$85 a barrel and natural gas at US$5 per cubic feet.

NGC, Tringen sign new gas sales contract

THE National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (NGC) has signed a new gas sales contract with the Trinidad Nitrogen Company Ltd (Tringen).

Tringen is one of the longest operating companies on the Pt Lisas Industrial Estate.

"The signing of the GSC contract was held recently at NGC's offices at Point Lisas, further securing one of NGC's trusted partnerships and underscoring the synergy between the companies in working to maintain the sustainability of the petro-

PARTNERSHIP: President of the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Mark Loquan, left, and president of Yara Trinidad Ltd Treveno Mowassie sign the gas sales contract at NGC's headquarters, Orinoco House, Point Lisas. —Photo: NGC

51% is owned by National Enterprises Ltd (NEL) and 49% by Yara Caribbean (2002) Ltd, Tringen is a leading manufacturer of anhydrous ammonia at two independent production plants—Tringen I and Tringen II, at Pt Lisas.

The company also operates a gas turbine power generation plant. Commenting on the agreement with Tringen, NGC president Mark Loquan said, "NGC is pleased to have completed this agreement as it affirms our commitment as the aggregator of gas and


Saturday, December 16, 2023

business

NGC signs new gas contract with Tringen

Media Highlights

NGC BOCAS LIT FEST ACTIVITIES

58 \ Daily Express \ Wednesday 13 December 2023 \ EVENTS

Storytime for students

THE third instalment of Storytime at President's House was recently hosted by President Christine Kangaloo in collaboration with the NGC Bocas Lit Fest.

Attending this session held in the ballroom of President's House were students from Kanhai Presbyterian Primary School, Maracas RC School, Cedros Anglican School and Milton Presbyterian School. Students read "The Sad Coconut Trees", a story from the children's storytelling caravan of the NGC Bocas Lit Fest. Children's author Aarti Gosine also read from one of her books.

—Photos: OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RESTRUCTURING OF ATLANTIC LNG

Wednesday, December 6, 2023
guardian.co.tt
news 5

T&T completes new Atlantic LNG deal

NGC hopes to boost revenues from 10% stake

ASHA JAVEED
Lead Editor Investigations
asha.javeed@guardian.co.tt

The National Gas Company (NGC) now has a ten per cent stake in a landmark agreement for a new commercial structure for Atlantic LNG, which was signed in London yesterday.

One year ago, the Government inked new agreements with regard to restructuring Atlantic LNG with bpTT, Shell and the NGC, which changed the commercial structure of T&T's liquefied natural gas entity–Atlantic LNG–for the first time in 27 years.

Yesterday's signing culminates five years of negotiations between the parties and opens the door for

New Atlantic LNG deal timeline

2018 —The Government initiated discussions with the country's major gas producers bp Trinidad and Tobago LLC and Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited on gas related issues. One major objective of the negotiations with bpTT and Shell was an agreement by the parties to restructure Atlantic LNG.

2019— In March, the shareholders of Atlantic LNG signed a letter of intent to discuss the restructuring of Atlantic LNG.

2020—In April 2020, the shareholders submitted a proposal to Government to commence negotiations on a Heads of Agreement (HOA) which was to be

PM witnesses sign off on new Atlantic LNG structure

THE AGREEMENT for a new unitised commercial structure of Atlantic LNG (ALNG) was officially signed on Tuesday, an announcement by the Office of the Prime Minister said on Tuesday.

The statement said the Prime Minister witnessed the signing of the agreement at a commemorative ceremony in London on Tuesday.

ny getting ten per cent of train one and 11 per cent of train four with no share of trains two and three.

At Tuesday's ceremony, Dr Rowley hailed the agreement as a win for the people of TT.

"We in TT, representing the people of TT, feel confident that success will come our way, and that success will be shared more fairly with greater clarity

people involved could have said the contract doesn't have allowed for that and we don't want to listen to that conversation.

"They could have said, 'We are not in breach of contract so, therefore, there is nothing to discuss.'

"But TT, represented by myself the energy minister, the permanent secretary and oth-

ways or "Yes, ters bef but he he was working missing "Matt ters. H all of h awards. She a ing sinc expelle wrong in St Ar "He w time, a

MENU | NEWS | SPORTS | BUSINESS | Daily Express | PRESS RELEASES | E-PAPER

'Long-term benefits for T&T'

PM signs LNG deal in London...

Ria Taitt Dec 6, 2023 4 min to read

NEWSDAY | News | Latest News | Sports | Sections

NEWS

PM witnesses sign-off on new Atlantic LNG structure

NGC'S MANGROVE RESTORATION PROJECT

Page 12 | Express Business | Wednesday, December 6, 2023 | ENVIRONMENT

President of the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Mark Loquan, fourth from left, stands alongside Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) director Dr Ava Maxam, fourth from right, following the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement. The duo is flanked by members of the respective teams. —Photos courtesy NGC

NGC joins IMA in bid to save Carli Bay mangrove

The mangrove at Carli Bay.

The team from the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) conducts an assessment of the project site at Carli Bay.

NGC SPONSORS SSFL

SSFL kicks off with Benedict's, Fatima clash

Coca-Cola, SportsMax renew sponsorships

The thought of a Lionel Messi, Cristiano Ronaldo and even a Neymar Jr being among us in the Secondary Schools Football League (SSFL) is not too far-fetched, said Lisa Morris-Julien, Junior Minister in the Ministry of Education.

Morris-Julien's comment came at the launch of the 2023 SSFL season at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Port-of-Spain before a large appreciative crowd that comprised members of the SSFL executive, sponsors and several other dignitaries yesterday.

The league is set to kick off on September 8 with a clash of last year's Coca-Cola and Premiership finalists St Benedict's College and Fatima College at the Hasely Crawford Stadium, Mucurapo from 4 pm.

And to ensure that all get the opportunity to see the matches this season, either via television or via an App, SportsMax, the regional

Anthony Lovelace, senior brand specialist, Coca Cola, Nicholas Matthews, CEO SportsMax Ltd, Nicola Ghouralal, head, Communication and Brand National Gas Company, Merere Gonzales, SSFL president, Ronson Hackshaw, physical Education Sports Officer, Ministry of Sport and Community Development at the launch of this year's SSFL season at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Port-of-Spain, yesterday. PICTURE COURTESY SPORTSMAX

erb that it takes a village to ra a child. The Secondary Scho Football League is indeed a lage that the Ministry of Edu tion is proud to be part of."

Following on the heels of Commonwealth Youth Gam which Morris-Julien said p vided an opportunity for you athletes to showcase their tale she noted also that the SSFL p sents yet another opportunity our young athletes to shine a show their skills in sports.

"I grew up with Stern Jol Dwight Yorke, Jason Scotlar Kenwyne Jones, and it's not i possible that one day, Mes Ronaldo, and/or Neymar cou be among us today," Morris-J lien said.

"Sports as we know it, is merely a physical activity it's a powerful tool for char ter building and discipline. a platform that fosters lifelo

PAGE 40 NEWSDAY SECTION A SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 2023

SPORTS

SSFL 2023 season kicks off

Benedict's, Fatima clash in NGC Cup

RONEIL WALCOTT

The 2023 Secondary Schools Football League (SSFL) season is starting in the same manner the 2022 edition ended, as St Benedict's College and Fatima College will meet in the NGC Cup match from 4 pm at

campaign. Last season, St Benedict's and Fatima traded heavy punches, as Benedict's won the premier division with a 3-1 win over Fatima in the "Big 4" final, while the latter got their revenge by edging their southern counterparts 1-0 in the intercol final. Both schools were also im-

Fatima's Kniba Romany, centre, is tackled by St Benedict's Ephraim Brown, left, and Joshua Dennis during the 2022 Coca-Cola Intercol final. FILE PHOTO: ROGER JACOB

or "La Romaine Lions," captured their first national league title since 1967 with their "Big 4" win last year. This season, coach Ran-

to achieve but I still think it's achievable," Boyce told Newsday. "You might be able to achieve the task, but you may not have

mier division reverts to its original format, with each team in the league playing each other for a total of 15 league matches.

Media Highlights

NGC HAS ENERGY TALKS WITH EOG AND WOODSIDE

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY   News   Latest News   Sports   Sections

BUSINESS

NGC talks with EOG Resources, Woodside

NGC AND METHANEX SIGN GAS SUPPLY AGREEMENT

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY   News   Latest News   Sports   Sections

BUSINESS

NGC, Methanex sign gas-supply agreement

SHWETA SHARMA MONDAY 16 OCTOBER 2023

NGC president Mark Loquan, left, and Methanex managing director and president Colin Bain. Photo courtesy NGC -

ZACKS

Methanex (MEOH) Offers Details on Trinidad & Tobago Operations

October 16, 2023 — 06:33 am EDT

Written by **Zacks Equity Research** for **Zacks** →

NGC'S SUSTAIN-U PLATFORM

BUSINESS

NGC, Methanex join forces

Sustain-U offers new training platform

COLLECTIVE ACTION: Colin Bain, from left, Methanex Trinidad managing director; Chike Farrell, Caribbean Ideas Group CEO, and NGC president Mark Loquan at the Sustain-U launch and signing last Thursday at the Hilton Trinidad and Conference Centre. —Photo: JERMAINE CRUICKSHANK

PORT OF SPAIN

THE National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (NGC) and Methanex have partnered to sponsor Sustain-U, a learning platform to support organisations in accelerating sustainability understanding and action.

Sustain-U is a sustainability and ESG (environment, social, governance) training platform developed by Caribbean Ideas Academy.

It is a training platform that will assist organisations and their employees to build sustainability understanding around issues that currently act as challenges to building and strengthening regional sustainability. These include increased risk of climate-related disasters—despite our low contribution to greenhouse gas emissions—social issues including crime and poverty, and a pressing need to future proof our institutions to compete more effectively," the release stated.

"Small island developing states need innovative solutions to achieve sustainable development in order to advance economic

tention is to introduce subscribers to the fundamentals of sustainability across all its dimensions and connect the dots between the academic concepts and real-life impacts.

Beyond the initial launch of the platform, the Caribbean Ideas Academy team will accelerate development of the first wave of Sustain-U training programmes for 'go live' in early Q1 2024.

The training programmes will

climate change, about the energy transition, about sustainable living and development, is an initiative worth backing."

He added, "As a company, NGC has a desire to educate our citizens, and the Caribbean Sustainable University–Sustain U–aligns perfectly with that ambition, while offering a unique focus on regional issues and perspectives."

"Sustain-U seeks to develop and bring to market heavily dis-

"As the global leader in the methanol industry, Methanex aims to lead the industry in the transition to a low-carbon economy. We are committed to playing an active role in identifying pathways towards a sustainable future and we believe a key driver of this is collaboration and knowledge-sharing," said Colin Bain, Methanex's Trinidad managing director. Bain said, "By providing a centralised hub for information exchange and

NGC INVESTS IN SOLAR-ENERGY PROJECT

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY   News   Latest News   Sports   Sections

NEWS

NGC to invest in bp, Shell solar-energy project

ANDREW GIOANNETTI WEDNESDAY 4 OCTOBER 2023

Media Highlights

NGC SUPPORTS CASCADURA STARTUP, RECEIVES FIRST GAS

Cascadura delivers first gas production

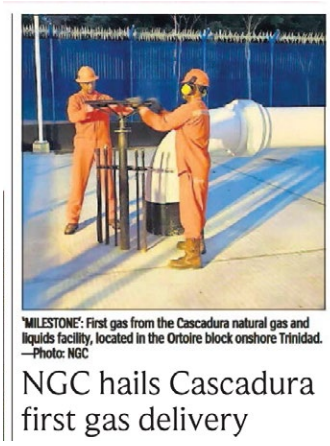
Touchstone Exploration Inc – Canadian-based energy company – announced a significant milestone as the Cascadura natural gas and liquids facility delivered its first gas production.

Touchstone has an 80

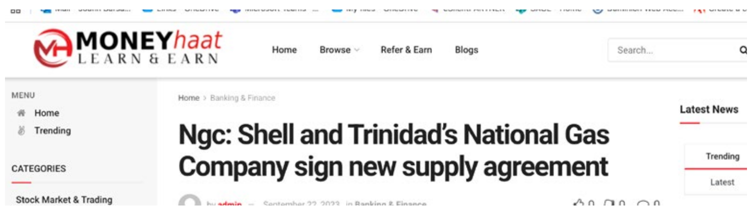
commencement of production from Cascadura marks the most significant milestone to date in the Touchstone journey, transitioning us to a majority natural gas weighted production company. Our fixed-price natural-gas agreement will deliver a significantly

2,250 bbls/d of associated liquids (17,250 boe/d)," Touchstone said.

The facility – which was constructed over the past year – represents approximately 110,000 work hours of local employment using TT contractors and fabrication

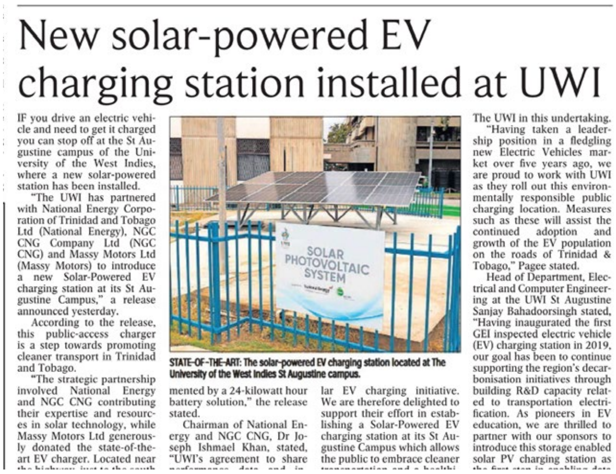


NGC AND SHELL SIGN AMENDED GAS SALES CONTRACT TO INCLUDE MANATEE GAS



Media Highlights

NATIONAL ENERGY NEWS



New solar-powered EV charging station installed at UWI

IF you drive an electric vehicle and need to get it charged you can stop off at the St Augustine campus of the University of the West Indies, where a new solar-powered station has been installed.

"The UWI has partnered with National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (National Energy), NGC CNG Company Ltd (NGC CNG) and Massy Motors Ltd (Massy Motors) to introduce a new Solar-Powered EV charging station at its St Augustine Campus," a release announced yesterday.

According to the release, this public-access charger is a step towards promoting cleaner transport in Trinidad and Tobago.

"The strategic partnership involved National Energy and NGC CNG contributing their expertise and resources in solar technology, while Massy Motors Ltd generously donated the state-of-the-art EV charger. Located near

STATE-OF-THE-ART: The solar-powered EV charging station located at The University of the West Indies St Augustine campus.

mented by a 24-kilowatt hour battery solution," the release stated.

Chairman of National Energy and NGC CNG, Dr Joseph Ishmael Khan, stated, "UWI's agreement to share

lar EV charging initiative. We are therefore delighted to support their effort in establishing a Solar-Powered EV charging station at its St Augustine Campus which allows the public to embrace cleaner

The UWI in this undertaking.

"Having taken a leadership position in a fledgling new Electric Vehicles market over five years ago, we are proud to work with UWI as they roll out this environmentally responsible public charging location. Measures such as these will assist the continued adoption and growth of the EV population on the roads of Trinidad & Tobago," Pagee stated.

Head of Department, Electrical and Computer Engineering at the UWI St Augustine Sanjay Bahadoorsingh stated, "Having inaugurated the first GEI inspected electric vehicle (EV) charging station in 2019, our goal has been to continue supporting the region's decarbonisation initiatives through building R&D capacity related to transportation electrification. As pioneers in EV education, we are thrilled to partner with our sponsors to introduce this storage enabled solar PV charging station as

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY News Latest News Sports Sections

BUSINESS

Energy sector focuses on regional collaboration

SHWETA SHARMA FRIDAY 27 OCTOBER 2023

NGC SIGNED GAS SALES CONTRACT WITH MHTL

Saturday, October 28, 2023

business

NGC signs gas supply contract with MHTL

'ADDING STABILITY': President of the National Gas Company of T&T Mark Loquan, left, and managing director of Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Ltd Jerome Dookie, sign the gas sales contract at NGC's Point Lisas head office on October 20. —Photo courtesy NGC

NGC and MHTL sign gas sales contract

THE ENERGY YEAR
Information is power

HOME NEWS INTERVIEWS MARKETS COMPANIES EVENTS BUY REPORTS ABOUT

Trinidad signs gas supply agreement for ammonia plants

Trinidad and Tobago

PORT OF SPAIN, November 1, 2023 – National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago (NGC)

NGC AND WASA SIGNED LANDMARK MOU

Square, Woodbrook, Port of Spain. PHOTO BY AYANNA KINSALE

Editorial

NGC, WASA team-up, a good move

IN RETROSPECT, a collaboration between the National Gas Company, which oversees miles of pipelines carrying volatile petrochemicals, and WASA, which has experienced decades' worth of problems with leaks on its pipelines, seems to be a no-brainer.

Rather surprisingly, WASA chairman Ravindra Nanga explained that when NGC approached an earlier WASA administration their offer to assist was turned down. This time, NGC's overture was immediately followed by the breach of a 48-inch pipeline at the Caroni Water Treatment Plant that cut off water supply to 250,000 customers.

NGC has committed to provide the majority of the 48-inch pipes from its stock to begin the construction of a new pipeline from the Caroni plant.

On Thursday, the two state agencies signed a memorandum of understanding to formalise their collaboration, including a geographic information system (GIS) that will be used to pinpoint leaks and support from NGC's experienced engineers.

GIS systems and other line-monitoring technologies are a key element of petrosector delivery, where there is zero tolerance for leaks that are not only expensive, but potentially lethal.

In the US, where there is also a difference in the quality of oil pipelines, which are subject to stringent regulation, and water pipelines, overseen by variable state attention, the reuse of existing petrochemical infrastructure to deliver water is being discussed. That core difference is also reflected in the differing quality of oil pipeline monitoring, which is driven by profit considerations and the management of public water pipelines.

The pipeline maintenance team at NGC would not be tolerant of a five per cent loss of natural gas on its network. Losing half of it in transmission? Impossible!

This confluence of skills built in the petrochemical extraction businesses and the needs of public water management is becoming widespread globally.

Once, oil was held to be more valuable than potable water. But concern is growing about diminished resources of drinking water, once believed to be ubiquitous.

Modern distribution of water is an evolution of the Roman aqueduct system, most notably the Aqueduct of Valens, built in 368 AD to bring water from Vize across 75 miles to Constantinople. Parts of the Roman aqueducts remain today, more than 16 centuries later, a testimony to the value of building a water distribution to robustly manage the most precious resource needed for human survival.

Water pipelines should be built using the best possible materials and technology with resilience and monitoring embedded into the systems as a priority. This collaboration between NGC and WASA promises a beginning for overdue and refreshed thinking about the role of the authority in managing this increasingly precious resource with the attention and care it deserves.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY Established September 20, 1993 | Managing Director GRANT TAYLOR | Editor in Chief CAMILLE MORENO | Advertising: | Circulation

loop T&T News 4 min read

NGC, WASA sign landmark MoU

Loop News | July 21, 2023 10:56 AM ET

Media Highlights

NGC JOINS COMMONWEALTH YOUTH GAMES AS PLATINUM SPONSOR

Trinidad & Tobago Guardian

NGC joins Games as platinum sponsor

NGC AND PLNL SIGN GSC

The National Gas Company president, Mark Loquan, left, and president of Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd (PLNL), Fitzroy Harewood, get ready to sign the natural gas supply contract.

NGC, ammonia firm sign gas supply pact

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) and Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd (PLNL) have ... natural gas resources.

"Achieving the right balance and ensuring we can satisfy the demands ...

BUSINESS E

NGC and PLNL sign gas sales contract

THE National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (NGC) and Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd (PLNL) have concluded negotiations for the execution of a Gas Sales Contract (GSC) to govern the sale of natural gas to PLNL.

This, according to a release from NGC, represents a "critical step forward for both companies after a fruitful period of negotiations".

"The execution of this GSC signals the commitment of both parties for the supply of gas under mutually agreeable terms to facilitate the continued operations of PLNL plant ... ensuring we can satisfy the demands of all our stakeholders requires open discussion, flexibility and a constant focus on the big picture. I wish to thank the teams at PLNL and NGC for their equal dedication to the process and the achievement of a favourable outcome. We look forward to nurturing this relationship for a sustainable domestic energy sector future."

Commenting on the significance of this GSC, PLNL president Fitzroy Harewood stated: "PLNL welcomes the timely execution of this Gas Sales Contract which represents a new chapter in the life of the com-

BUSINESS

National Gas Company, Point Lisas Nitrogen sign gas-sales contract

SHWETA SHARMA SATURDAY 7 OCTOBER 2023

NGC EXPANDS UPSTREAM PORTFOLIO WITH ACQUISITION FROM HERITAGE PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

NEWSDAY SECTION A

BUSINESS

NGC expands with upstream acquisition from Heritage

The National Gas Co of TT Ltd (NGC) ... of the future and if we are serious about ... energy transition, we must continue to build ... and asset base. We are optimistic that this acquisition ... our profitability and multiply the value we ... my and the ... and LNG energ...

business

Bacchus: Ministry t...

NGC buys Heritage's natural gas interests

10 \ Daily Express \ Friday 30 June 2023 \ BUSINESS

BUSINESS

and civil society on ... chief executive officer ... more accustomed to ... "When we inter- ... change.

NGC acquires Heritage's shareholding in upstream gas assets

THE National Gas Company has announced its acquisition of Heritage Petroleum's shareholding in several upstream assets, in a move which it says ... for the Domestic market and to PFLE for the LNG export market," a release from NGC stated yesterday.

According to NGC, this collective ... an integrated global energy player, with a diverse portfolio of assets and investments.

"As this acquisition attests, expan-

Media Highlights

NGC SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH MASSY WOOD, WORLEY

BUSINESS EXTRA \ Daily Express \ Friday 16 June 2023 \ 11

Stock Exchange

Last Sales Quotation	Date of Last Sale	No of Shares Bought-Sold	Closing Quotation	Change from Opening Quotation Plus-Minus
69.00	15-06-2023	8,429	68.65	-0.15
23.10	15-06-2023	10	23.10	
49.00	07-06-2023		49.00	
50.95	15-06-2023	37	50.95	-0.02
48.90	14-06-2023		48.90	
7.01	15-06-2023	168	7.01	
19.00	14-06-2023		19.51	
3.49	15-06-2023	10,100	3.49	0.12
2.30	07-06-2023		2.30	
1.35	15-06-2023	4,459	1.35	
0.20	12-02-2021		0.20	
2.80	09-06-2023		2.80	
4.94	15-06-2023	93,177	4.97	0.02
2.70	15-06-2023	100,000	2.70	
3.40	15-06-2023	18,358	3.40	-0.05
1.65	15-06-2023	213	1.65	0.15

NGC signs agreements with Massy Wood, Worley

NGC collaborates with major engineering firms

The National Gas Company (NGC) has signed separate master service agreements (MSAs) with two major locally operating engineering firms – Massy Wood Ltd (Massy Wood) and Worley Trinidad Ltd (Worley).

In a release, NGC said both MSAs will provide design engineering and project-management services to support planning and implementation of strategic project initiatives. They will

E-AUCTION FOR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NGC's e-auction tool saves Education Ministry millions

LABIDCO NEWS

Labidco plants 181 fruit trees in phase 1 of carbon project

The La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited's (Labidco) carbon sequestration project will not only help limit climate change but create small cottage industries.

Speaking at the launch of the project's first phase on Saturday, titled Plant for a Purpose, Labidco chairman Dr Joseph Khan said 181 fruit trees, including cashew, guava, mango, coconut and tamarind, will be planted on 4,000 square metres of land.

He explained that the company had designated three hectares of land on the estate deemed unsuitable for industrial activity for the project.

Noting that the initiative does not only contribute to the company's strategic goal of becom-

Minister of Labour Stephen Mc Clashie, left, Riyadh Mohammed, advisor to Agriculture Minister Kazim Hosein, Labidco chairman Dr Joseph Khan and Labidco deputy chairman Dr Donny Boodlal plant a guava tree during the Plant for a Purpose launch at the La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited in La Brea on Saturday.
PICTURE RISHI RAGOONATH

Labidco launches 'Plants for a Purpose' initiative

THE La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited (Labidco) launched its "Plant for a Purpose" initiative on the La Brea Industrial Estate on Saturday.

This initiative will play an important role in offsetting greenhouse gas emissions and promoting ecological diversity within the La Brea Industrial Estate, the company said in a news release on Saturday.

Three hectares of land on the Estate deemed unsuitable for industrial activity will be utilised for biological carbon sequestration through tree planting.

Phase 1 of the project commenced with the planting of 181 trees on approximately 4,000 square meters of land.

The trees planted included mango, guava, cashew, coconut, and tamarind. "They were selected for their ability to thrive in relatively poor soil conditions and are expected to sequester approximately two tonnes of carbon when matured," the release stated.

Delivering remarks at the event, chairman of Labidco Dr Joseph Khan said that by launching this project, Labidco is demonstrating that sustainability and industrial development can coexist.

He said the hope is to do more than just sequester carbon, but also involve the community in the company's sustainability endeavours to "encourage the creation of a circular economy, where resources are used efficiently, waste is minimised, and economic growth is decoupled from environmental degradation".

Also in attendance was Minister of Labour and Member of Parliament for La Brea Stephen Mc Clashie.

ECONOMIC GROWTH: Stephen Mc Clashie, from left, Minister of Labour and Member of Parliament for La Brea; Riyadh Mohammed, advisor to the Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries; Dr Joseph Khan, chairman of Labidco; and Dr Donnie Boodlal, deputy chairman of Labidco plant the first tree on Saturday.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO NEWSDAY News Latest News Sports Sections

BUSINESS

Labidco partners with Nedco for business accelerator programme

RYAN HAMILTON-DAVIS TUESDAY 28 NOVEMBER 2023

Nedco chairman Clarry Benn, left, Nedco CEO Calvin Maurice, Labour Minister and MP for La Brea Stephen Mc Clashie, Labidco general manager (Ag) Terrence Boodoosingh and Labidco chairman Dr Joseph Khan at the MoU signing on Friday. -

BUSINESS EXTRA

PARTNERSHIP: National Entrepreneurship Development Company Ltd (Nedco) chief executive officer Calvin Maurice, second left, and acting general manager of the La Brea Industrial Development Company Ltd (Labidco) Terrence Boodoosingh sign the Memorandum of Understanding for the Business Accelerator Programme. Flanking them are Nedco chaiman Clarry Benn, left, and Labidco chairman Dr Joseph Khan, while Labour Minister and Member of Parliament for La Brea, Stephen Mc Clashie, stands looking on.

Business Accelerator Programme...

Labidco and Nedco sign MoU

Trinidad &

Security ORDINARY	Quotation Price
Agostini's Ltd	68.00
Angostura Holdings Ltd	22.15
Ansa Merchant Bank Ltd	43.50
Ansa McAL Ltd	57.00
FCGFH Ltd	49.16
FirstCaribbean Int'l	7.00
Guardian Holdings Ltd	18.90
GraceKennedy Ltd	3.90
Guardian Media Ltd	2.01
JMMB Group Ltd	1.41
LJ Williams Ltd A	0.21
LJ Williams Ltd B	2.05
Massy Holdings Ltd	4.43
NCB Financial Group	2.85
National Enterprises Ltd	3.55
National Flour Mills Ltd	1.72
T&T NGL Ltd	10.71
One Caribbean Media Ltd	3.41
Prestige Holdings Ltd	11.25
Point Lisas Industrial Port	3.56
Republic Finan Holdings Ltd	120.4[illegible]
Scotiabank T&T Ltd	70.99
Trinidad Cement Ltd	2.86

Media Highlights

MOU FOR MICRO AND SMALL-SCALE LNG


NEWSDAY News Latest News Sports Sections

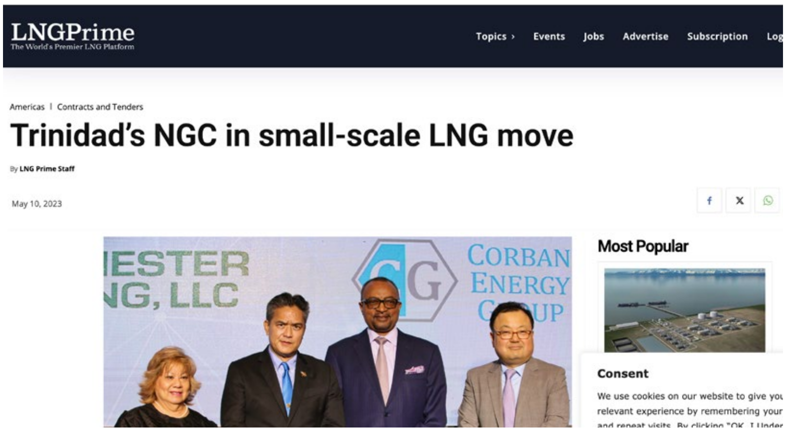
NEWS

NGC signs MOU with Globus Energy

SHWETA SHARMA WEDNESDAY 10 MAY 2023

Angela Lee Loy, authorised representative for Globus Energy and NGC president Mark Loquan sign the memorandum of understanding. -

THE NATIONAL Gas Company Ltd (NGC) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on May 5 with a consortium comprising Globus Energy Group Trinidad Ltd (Globus Energy), Corban Energy Group (Corban Energy) and Chester LNG LLC (Chester LNG).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Trinidad's NGC in small-scale LNG move

By LNG Prime Staff

May 10, 2023

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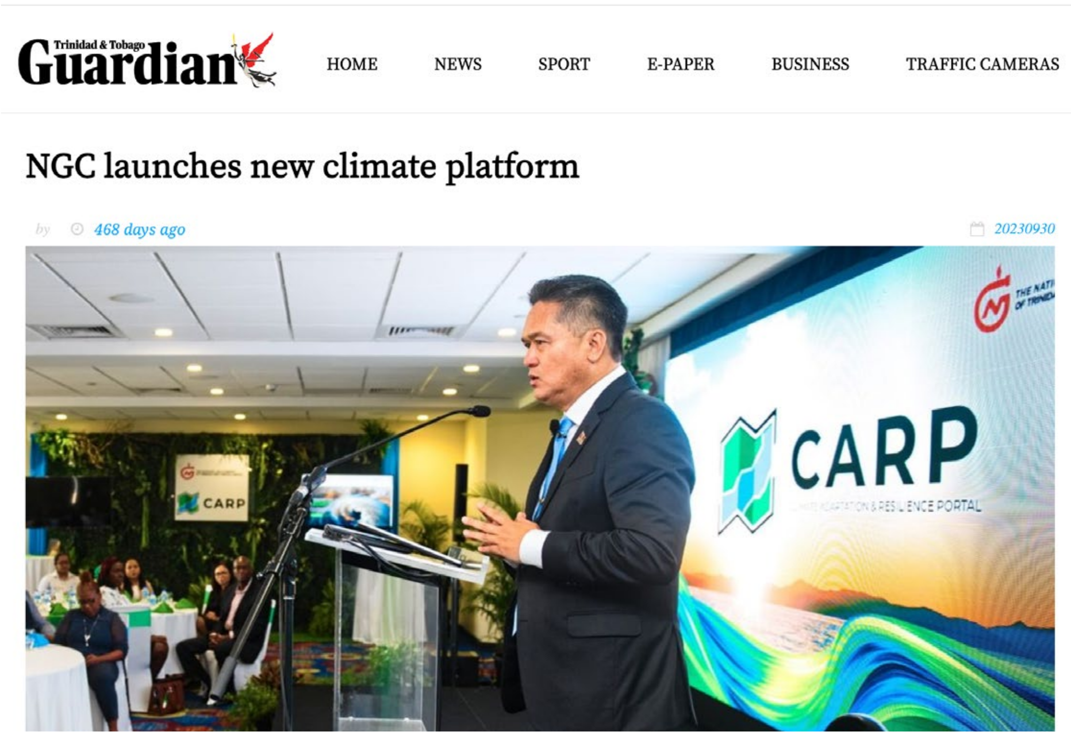
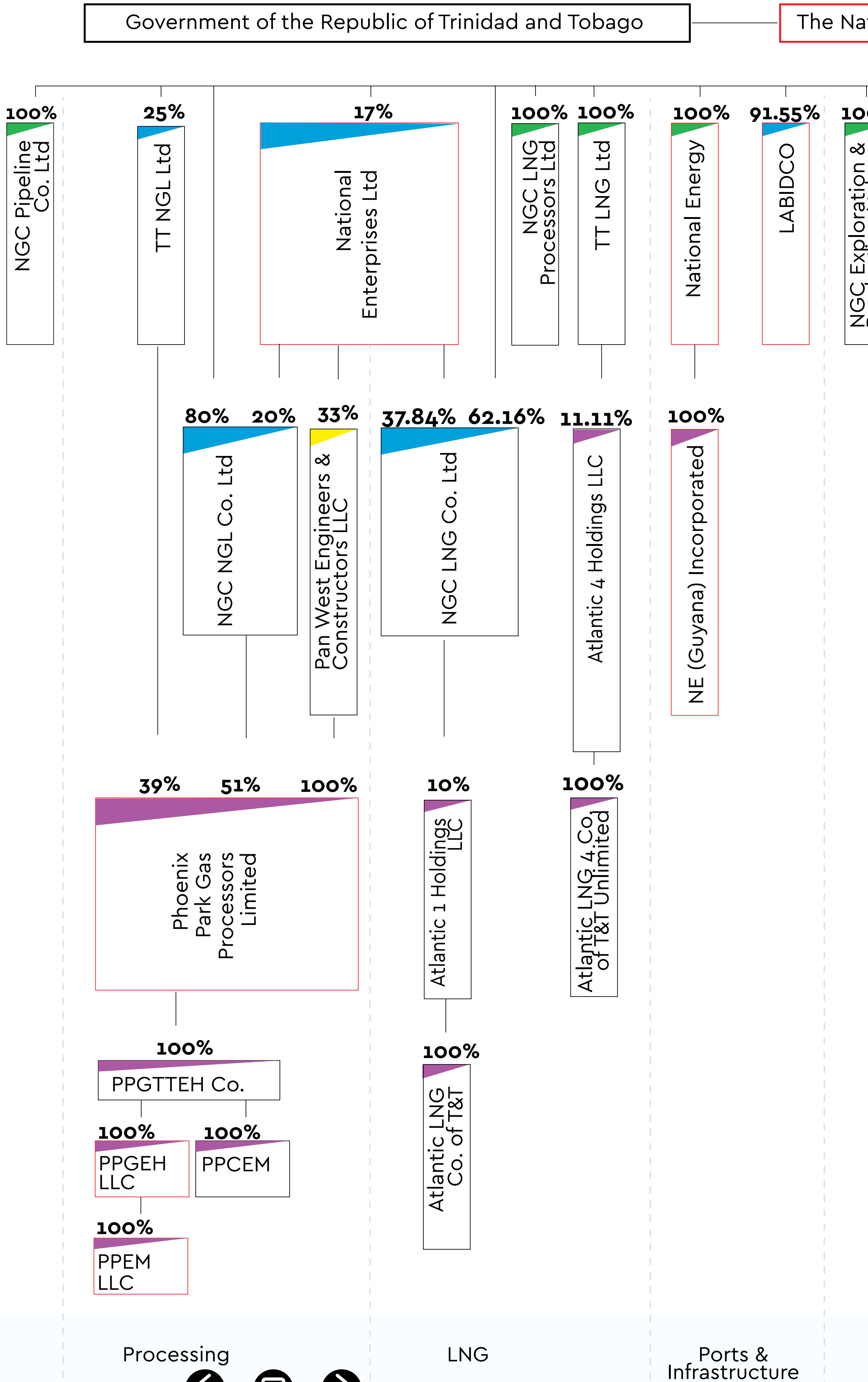
NGC'S CARP GETS GOING


Trinidad & Tobago Guardian HOME NEWS SPORT E-PAPER BUSINESS TRAFFIC CAMERAS

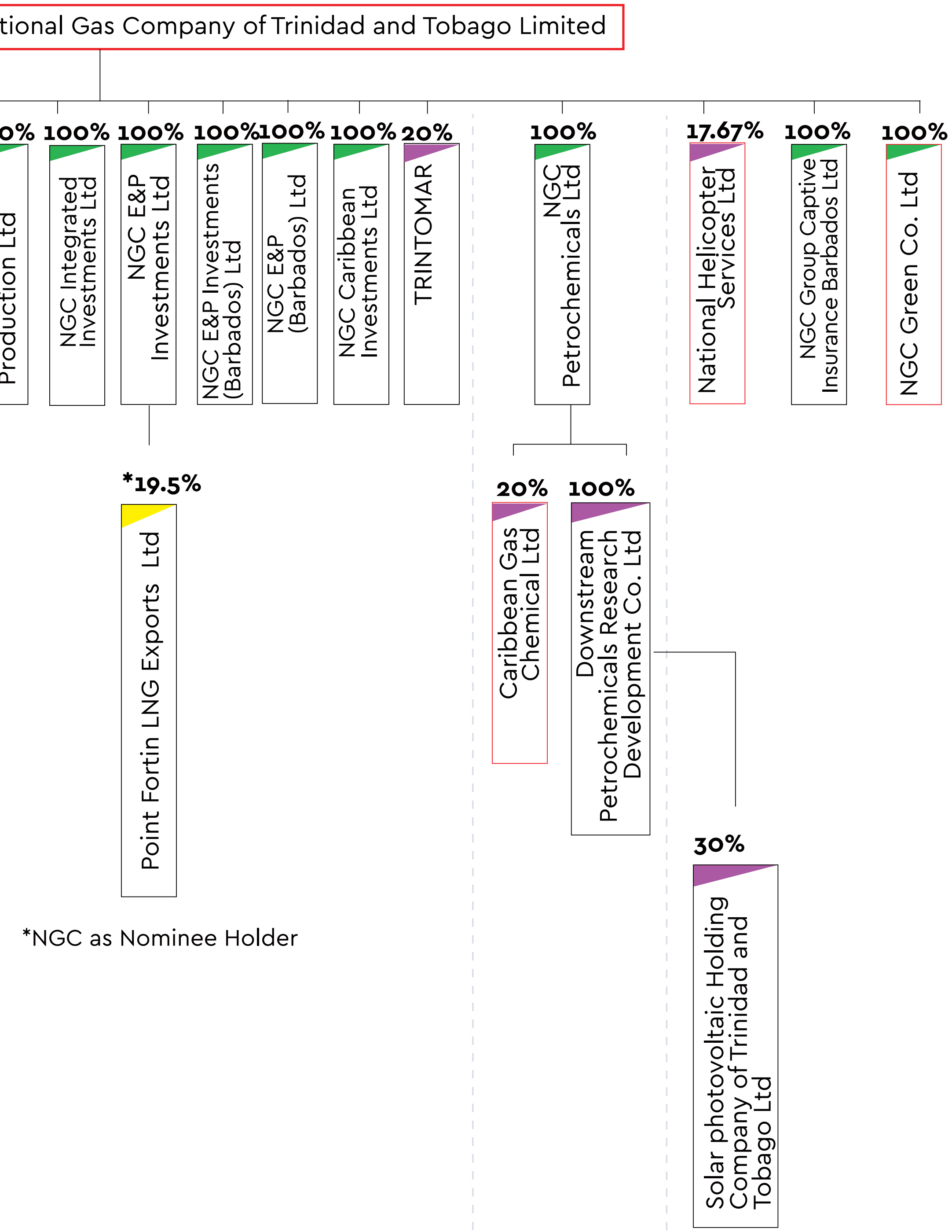
NGC launches new climate platform

by 468 days ago 20230930

Legal Structure



As at 31 December 2023



*NGC as Nominee Holder

Upstream

Downstream

Other

Board of Directors

Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan
Chairman

Ms. Sandra Fraser
Director

Mr. Mark Loquan
Director

Mr. Dan Russell Ethan Martineau
Director

Mr. Howard Dottin
Director

Prof. Donnie Videsh Boodlal
Director

Mr. Joel Jack
Director

Mr. Lawrence J. Arjoon
Director

Ms. Venishea Paynter
Company Secretary

THE NATIONAL GAS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Year Ended 31 December 2023

The Directors are pleased to submit their Report to the Shareholders together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the "Company" or "NGC") whose core business includes the aggregation and distribution of natural gas also has interests across the gas value chain with Investments in the Upstream, Midstream and Downstream. Additionally, the Company provides services to the Energy Sector through its Estates, Ports and Marine Assets.

2. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Group recorded a loss of TT$1.3B for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 compared to a profit of TT$2.4B in 2022.

The Group performance was affected by unfavorable commodity prices which resulted in a significant impact on revenues of TT$14.3B. Consequently, gross profit for 2023 was TT$2.4B compared to TT$6.4B in 2022. The results were also impacted by a one-time impairment charge for goodwill amounting to TT$1.5B and a write down of investment in an associated entity of TT$0.3B. Consequently, the Group recorded a net loss of TT$1.3B for the year ended December 2023, a decrease of TT$3.7B from the 2022 profit of TT$2.4B.

The Company's financial results for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Revenue	**19,079,889**	**33,398,855**
Cost of sales	(16,724,719)	(27,040,612)
Gross profit	2,355,170	6,358,243
Profit before goodwill and share of associate	**1,856,007**	**5,102,869**
Goodwill charge	(1,502,931)	(38,176)
Share of (loss)/profit from associate	(328,859)	15,213
Profit before taxation	**24,217**	**5,079,906**
Taxation	(1,327,534)	(2,698,174)
(Loss)/profit for the year after taxation	**(1,303,317)**	**2,381,732**
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(84,025)	(726,578)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**(1,387,342)**	**1,655,154**

3. DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of NGC comprised the following members between January 01, 2023 and December 31, 2023:

- Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan - (Chairman)
- Mr. Lawrence Arjoon -appointed wef February 24, 2023
- Professor Donnie Boodlal
- Mr. Howard Dottin
- Ms. Sandra Fraser
- Mr. Joel Jack-appointed wef February 24, 2023
- Mr. Dan Martineau
- Mr. Mark Loquan

The NGC Board held thirty (30) Meetings for the period January 01, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Also, the following Board Sub-Committees continued to assist in formulating and guiding the business and policies of the Company.

(a) **The Audit Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Mr. Howard Dottin - (Chairman)
- Professor Donnie Boodlal
- Ms. Sandra Fraser
- Mr. Joel Jack - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Mr. Dan Martineau
- Ms. Rachael Bissoondial (Representative from the Ministry of Finance)

The Audit Committee held seven (7) Meetings in 2023.

(b) **The Finance and Investment Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Mr. Dan Martineau - (Chairman)
- Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan
- Mr. Lawrence Arjoon - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Mr. Howard Dottin
- Ms. Sandra Fraser

The Finance and Investment Committee held nine (9) Meetings in 2023.

(c) The **Tenders Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Ms. Sandra Fraser - (Chairman)
- Professor Donnie Boodlal
- Mr. Joel Jack - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Mr. Dan Martineau

The Tenders Committee held ten (10) Meetings in 2023.

(d) **The People, Leadership and Culture Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Mr. Joel Jack - (Member wef April 27, 2023/Chairman wef December 21, 2023)
- Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan - (Chairman up to December 20, 2023)
- Mr. Lawrence Arjoon - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Professor Donnie Boodlal
- Ms. Sandra Fraser
- Mr. Dan Martineau

The People, Leadership and Culture Committee held four (4) Meetings in 2023.

(e) The **Operations Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan - (Chairman)
- Mr. Lawrence Arjoon - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Professor Donnie Boodlal
- Ms. Sandra Fraser
- Mr. Dan Martineau

The Operations Committee held sixteen (16) meetings in 2023.

(f) The **Sustainable Development and Strategic Branding Committee** comprised the following Members as at December 31, 2023:

- Professor Donnie Boodlal - (Chairman)
- Dr. Joseph Ishmael Khan
- Mr. Lawrence Arjoon - (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)
- Ms. Sandra Fraser
- Mr. Joel Jack (Appointed wef April 27, 2023)

The Sustainable Development and Strategic Branding Committee held three (3) Meetings in 2023.

4. DIVIDENDS

The Directors declared a dividend of TT$579.2 million for the financial year which has been paid to the Shareholder.

5. AUDITORS

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

Dated this 18th day of March, 2025

DocuSigned by:

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By ORDER OF THE BOARD
Venishea Paynter
Company Secretary

Financial Statements 2023

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, ('the Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Company's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

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

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

Edmund Subryan
President (Ag)

29 August 2024

Narinejit Pariag
Vice President,
Finance, Technology and Risk
29 August 2024

pwc

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Chairman's report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
16 September 2024

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	12,271,501	13,481,735
Investment properties	5	421,839	440,687
Finance lease	6	91,252	131,351
Right-of-use assets	6	290,320	71,434
Intangible assets	7	21,884	24,571
Goodwill	8	121,141	1,622,708
Deferred tax asset	9	1,877,048	2,189,477
Employee benefits	10	85,488	36,994
Contract assets	12	444	1,048
Investment in associates	13	127,215	355,765
Cash in escrow	14	172,565	32,470
Financial assets	15	3,042,795	2,927,042
Loans receivable	16	2,855,551	3,580,325
Total non-current assets		21,379,043	24,895,607
Current assets			
Inventories	17	428,072	544,352
Contract assets	12	10,378	8,399
Finance lease	6	58,684	51,356
Trade receivables	18	7,535,948	7,334,302
Other receivables and prepayments	19	849,862	962,700
Loans receivable	16	623,755	59,427
Taxation recoverable		621,849	509,060
Short-term investments	20	395,372	698,865
Cash and cash equivalents	21	5,249,411	6,081,404
Total current assets		15,773,331	16,249,865
Total assets		37,152,374	41,145,472

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Shareholder's equity and liabilities			
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	22	1,855,266	1,855,266
Reserve fund	23	438,192	438,192
Other reserves	24	2,985,823	3,340,189
Retained earnings		15,755,104	16,575,427
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		21,034,385	22,209,074
Non-controlling interest	40	1,410,671	2,208,578
Total shareholder's equity		22,445,056	24,417,652
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	9	3,100,870	3,211,184
Borrowings	25	2,248,406	2,256,977
Contract liability	26	63,505	72,967
Lease liability	6	231,158	61,269
Provisions	27	5,066,927	5,976,365
Employee obligations	11	176,756	168,651
Total non-current liabilities		10,887,622	11,747,413
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	63,260	63,501
Contract liability	26	151,874	61,170
Lease liability	6	83,756	14,984
Taxation payable		17,777	201,840
Provisions	27	333,083	477,794
Derivative liability		7,978	--
Trade payables	28	2,671,809	3,423,302
Other payables and accruals	29	490,159	737,816
Total current liabilities		3,819,696	4,980,407
Total liabilities		14,707,318	16,727,820
Total equity and liabilities		37,152,374	41,145,472

The notes on pages 11 to 124 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 August 2024.

____________________: Chairman ____________________: Director

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	30	19,079,889	33,398,855
Cost of sales	31	(16,724,719)	(27,040,612)
Gross profit		2,355,170	6,358,243
Other income	32	(103,740)	422,584
Interest and investment income	33	750,158	30,152
Share of (loss)/profit from associates	13 (c)	(328,859)	15,213
Administrative and general expenses	34	(1,420,222)	(1,047,539)
Impairment of non-financial assets	35	(2,083,172)	(309,273)
Impairment of financial assets	36	(115,429)	(28,712)
Finance costs	37	52,248	(417,710)
Change in provision for economic losses	38	918,063	56,948
Profit before income tax		24,217	5,079,906
Income tax expense	39	(1,327,534	(2,698,174)
(Loss)/profit after income tax		(1,303,317)	2,381,732
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of net defined asset/(liability) net of income tax		29,884	(41,716)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		45,546	(572,003)
Foreign currency translation		(155,161)	(103,379)
		(79,731)	(717,098)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net unrealised loss on debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,294)	(9,480)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(84,025)	(726,578)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,387,342)	1,655,154
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(517,969)	2,257,953
- Non-controlling interests		(785,348)	123,779
		(1,303,317)	2,381,732
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(595,479)	1,533,913
- Non-controlling interests		(791,863)	121,241
		(1,387,342)	1,655,154

The notes on pages 11 to 124 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Share capital $	Reserve fund $	Other reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,855,266	438,192	3,340,189	16,575,427	22,209,074	2,208,578	24,417,652
Profit for the year after taxation	--	--	--	(517,969)	(517,969)	(785,348)	(1,303,317)
Revaluation reserve	--	--	(102,757)	--	(102,757)	91	(102,666)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	--	--	1,551	23,696	25,247	(6,606)	18,641
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	--	(101,206)	(494,273)	(595,479)	(791,863)	(1,387,342)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments	--	--	(27,662)	27,662	--	--	--
Transfer of depreciation for offshore plant and equipment and pipelines (Note 24)	--	--	(225,498)	225,498	--	--	--
Dividends (Note 48)	--	--	--	(579,210)	(579,210)	(6,044)	(585,254)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,855,266	438,192	2,985,823	15,755,104	21,034,385	1,410,671	22,445,056
Balance as at 1 January 2022	1,855,266	438,192	4,130,329	14,611,277	21,035,064	2,248,146	23,283,210
Profit for the year after taxation	--	--	--	2,257,953	2,257,953	123,779	2,381,732
Revaluation reserve	--	--	(457,413)	--	(457,413)	75	(457,338)
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax	--	--	(224,911)	(41,716)	(266,627)	(2,613)	(269,240)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	--	--	(682,324)	2,216,237	1,533,913	121,241	1,655,154
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments	--	--	(6,683)	6,683	--	--	--
Transfer of depreciation for offshore plant and equipment and pipelines (Note 24)	--	--	(101,133)	101,133	--	--	--
Dividends (Note 48)	--	--	--	(359,903)	(359,903)	(160,809)	(520,712)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	1,855,266	438,192	3,340,189	16,575,427	22,209,074	2,208,578	24,417,652

The notes on pages 11 to 124 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Profit for the year before taxation		24,217	5,079,906
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortisation	4/5/6/7	1,362,649	1,094,478
Impairment charge of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	35	580,241	271,097
Impairment charge of other receivables	36	115,429	28,712
Impairment charge of goodwill	35	1,502,931	38,176
(Decrease)/increase in decommissioning provision		(19,187)	25,743
Decrease in provision for economic losses	27/38	(918,063)	(56,948)
Decrease in claims	27	--	(80,369)
Right of way accrued rent		197,078	--
Decrease in right of way provision	27	(22,949)	--
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4	767	5,015
Increase in escrow		(140,095)	(32,470)
Non-cash adjustment to property, plant and equipment		520	45,589
Share of loss/(gain) in associates	13	328,859	(15,213)
Post-retirement costs	10/11	42,910	34,541
Dividend income		(198,050)	(139,283)
Open hedges not realised		938	--
Finance costs	37	(52,248)	417,710
Interest income on finance lease		(4,879)	(9,856)
Interest and investment income		(536,101)	110,488
Operating profit before working capital changes		2,264,967	6,817,316
Working capital changes:			
Changes in accounts receivable, sundry debtors and net investment in leased assets		(240,266)	(1,115,259)
Decrease in claims		(506,228)	--
Changes in contract assets		(5,465)	(1,846)
Changes in inventories		114,885	(1,431)
Changes in contract liability		81,286	(27,471)
Changes in trade creditors, sundry creditors and accruals		(962,496)	(823,987)
Cash flows from operating activities		746,683	4,847,322

The notes on pages 11 to 124 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities		746,683	4,847,322
Pension & other post-retirement contributions paid		(27,287)	(27,957)
Taxation paid		(1,439,576)	(2,887,847)
Taxation refunds received		6,089	29
Interest paid		(154,595)	(161,837)
Interest received		336,619	253,277
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(532,067)	2,022,987
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	4/7	(339,588)	(699,067)
Purchase of investment properties	5	(986)	(1,469)
Addition of right-of-use assets	6	(44,112)	(19)
Investment in associates		(107,812)	--
Purchase of investments		(2,824,082)	(614,931)
Sales and maturity of investments		3,301,833	492,297
Repayment of loan receivables		57,791	54,507
Dividends received		255,577	139,265
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		298,621	(629,417)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid	48	(585,285)	(520,761)
Lease payments		(33,534)	(20,012)
Net cash used in financing activities		(618,819)	(540,773)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(852,265)	852,797
Net foreign exchange differences		20,272	10,460
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,081,404	5,218,147
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	21	5,249,411	6,081,404

The notes on pages 11 to 124 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1 **Corporate information**

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (the 'Company or 'NGC') and subsidiaries (together the 'Group') is involved in all stages of the gas value chain. The Group holds investments in the upstream, midstream and downstream sector and also owns port and industrial estates to support the petrochemical sector and industrial development. The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited is wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (the 'GORTT'). The Company's registered office is located at Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Point Lisas, Trinidad.

2 **Summary of material accounting policies**

The note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated 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 consolidated 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, except for the following:

- certain financial assets (including derivative instruments), certain classes of property and
- plant and equipment – measured at fair value or revalued amount
- assets held for sale – measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and
- defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*
The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2023. The amendments listed below did not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- *IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts*

  IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
31 December 2023
(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 Group (continued)*

- *IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts (continued)*

  The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

- *Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice* Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

  The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

  The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

  The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

- *Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
  The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

  For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

  Following the amendments to IAS 12, the Group is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
31 December 2023
(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 Group (continued)*

- *Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (continued)*

  The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:

  - A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
    – Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
    – Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset

  - The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.

- *Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments replace the definition of “a change in accounting estimates” with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”.

  The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

  - A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new development is not the correction of an error

  - The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

  The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
31 December 2023
(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 Group (continued)*

- *Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

  The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top up taxes described in those rules.

  The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

  Following the amendments, the Group is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to disclose separately its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes.

  The application of the amendments to *IAS 12 Income Taxes* did not have an impact on the financial statements for the current year as this standard was not enacted by law.

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

The following are new standards and interpretations that have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2023 reporting period and have not yet been early adopted the Group. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions:

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

• IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [3]
• Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current [1]
• Amendments to IAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants [1]
• Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements [1]
• Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback [1]
• Amendment to IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability [2]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, 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.

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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.

- *Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

  The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

  The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

- *Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*

  The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

  The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period.

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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 IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (continued)*

  However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. The disclosures include:

  - the carrying amount of the liability
  - information about the covenants, and
  - facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

  The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instrument can only be ignored for the purpose of classifying the liability as current or non-current if the entity classifies the option as an equity instrument. However, conversion options that are classified as a liability must be considered when determining the current/non-current classification of a convertible note.

  The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

- *Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements*

  The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

  The term 'supplier finance arrangements' is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

  To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements:

  - The terms and conditions of the arrangements
  - The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the liabilities that are part of the arrangements
  - The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
  - Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
  - Liquidity risk information

  The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

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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 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

  The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments for an earlier period, it is required to disclose that fact.

  A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

- *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.

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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 IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability (continued)*

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. Earlier application is permitted.

2.2 *Principles of consolidation and equity accounting*

(i) *Subsidiaries*

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

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (Refer to 2.8).

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

(ii) *Associates*

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.2 *Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)*

(iii) *Joint arrangements*

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has both joint operations and joint ventures.

Joint operations

The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(iv) *Equity method*

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees are consistent with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 2.9.

(v) *Changes in ownership interests*

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

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.2 *Principles of consolidation and equity accounting (continued)*

(v) *Changes in ownership interests*

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

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 *Foreign currencies*

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

The functional currency of the Group is the United States dollar ('US$') because the US$ is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The Group statutory consolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad & Tobago dollars ('TT$'), therefore the presentation currency is the TT$.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 *Foreign currencies (continued)*

(iii) *Group companies*

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position,
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- Gains and losses resulting from this process are recorded in a translation reserve as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Share capital, capital contributions and accumulated deficit are translated using the exchange rate as at the dates of the initial transactions. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

The closing rate at the reporting date was 6.7159 (2022: 6.7415) and the average rate for the year was 6.7497 (2022: 6.7537).

2.4 *Property, plant and equipment*

Freehold land

Freehold land is stated at cost except for Right-of-way (ROW) land which is stated at fair value and is not depreciated.

Leasehold property

Leasehold property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Generally, valuations are performed every three to five years unless there is an indication that the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount.is recognised to write off the cost assets over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Leasehold property is depreciated using the straight-line method at a rate of 2%.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.4 *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

Pipelines & related facilities

Pipelines & related facilities are initially recognised at cost and then subsequently measured at their revalued amounts, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Generally, valuations are performed every three to five years unless there is an indication that the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount.
As at 31 December 2020 an independent assessment of the fair value of the pipelines and related facilities was performed.

Increases arising on the revaluation of such pipelines and related facilities is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such pipelines and related facilities is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Pipelines and related facilities are depreciated using the straight-line method at rates of 1.67% to 20%. Depreciation on revalued pipelines & related facilities is recognised in profit or loss. An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Production assets

The cost of acquiring producing oil and gas assets is capitalised and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Producing oil and gas assets are depreciated according to the unit of production method. Drilling related assets are depreciated based over the proved developed reserves. Common facilities that are built specifically to service production directly attributed to designated oil and gas assets are depreciated over the total proved developed reserves of the respective oil and gas assets. The changes in estimated reserve are considered on a prospective basis in calculating depreciation.

The initial acquisition cost is tested for impairment annually and when there is an indication that they may have become impaired. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss. Refer to note 35.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.4 *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

Gas plant asset

Gas plant assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Gas plant and related assets are depreciated using the straight-line method at a rate consistent with the estimated period of availability of commercial gas supply. Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost assets over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Marine infrastructure assets

Marine infrastructure assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets at a rate that ranges from 3% to 20%.

Other assets

All other assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development cost are recognised as an asset to the extent that it is expected to generate future economic benefits. Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost assets over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. All property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Machinery and equipment - 5% - 20%

Development cost- 3.33%-33.33%

Other assets - 10% - 50%

Asset under construction

Assets under construction for the production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group’s policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Capitalised cost under assets under construction are tested for impairment annually and when there is an indication that they may have become impaired. Impairment is charged to the profit and loss. The capitalisation rate for borrowing cost for 2023 was 6.05%. Refer to notes 4 and 35.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as a difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.4 *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

Non-refundable capital contribution

The Group recognises a non-refundable capital contribution ('NRCC') when payment is received from industrial users as part of a condition of their connection to the pipeline network which provides them with continuous access to a supply of gas for use in their respective industries.

The contribution is recorded as contract liabilities in the statement of financial position with income recognised and the liabilities reduced on a straight-line basis over the life of the customers' sales contract.

2.5 *Investment properties*

Investment properties are properties held for long-term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation less impairment.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets at the following rates:

Buildings	3.33%
Development costs	3.33%
Fabrication yard	3.33%
Industrial estate	3.33% - 33.33%
Freehold land	Nil

Investment properties is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

2.6 *Leases*

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

a) *The Group as a lessee*

The Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

To determine whether a lease exist the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.6 *Leases (continued)*

a) *The Group as a lessee (continued)*

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group has lease contracts for land, machinery, equipment and motor vehicles. Set out below are the terms:

(i) Land with a lease term ranging between 30-99 years
(ii) Machinery and equipment which includes photo copiers with a lease term of three years.
(iii) Motor vehicles with a lease term of four years.
(iv) Office space with a lease term of 5.4 years.

The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is remeasured and the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.6 *Leases (continued)*

(a) *The Group as a lessee (continued)*

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient.

(b) *The Group as a lessor*

As a lessor the Group classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are defined as an operating lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to carrying amount of the leased asset. Payments made under an operating lease are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term.

2.7 *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Finite life Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method using a rate of 50%.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.7 *Intangible assets (continued)*

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.8 *Business combinations*

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's fair value identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.9 *Impairment of assets*

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

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

2.10 *Non-current assets held for sale*

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

2.11 *Taxation*

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a) *Current tax*

Current income tax asset and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used in computing the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.11 *Taxation (continued)*

b) *Deferred tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on the enacted tax rate at the reporting date.
The carrying amount of deferred income tax is 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.12 *Employee benefits*

Defined benefit plan

The Parent operates a defined benefit plan under common control. The employees of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC), National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (National Energy), La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited (LABIDCO) and NGC CNG Company Limited (NGC CNG) participate in this plan.

The pension plan was changed from a Final Salary Defined Benefit (FSDB) plan at 31 December 2018 to a Career Average Defined Benefit (CADB) plan from 1 January 2019. The employee’s pension at retirement will be sum of the pension accrued under the FSDB plan and the pension accrued under the CADB arrangement from 1 January 2019 to retirement.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The asset and liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the statement of financial position date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. As there is no deep local market and corresponding trading liquidity for corporate bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

The pension assets consisted of financial investments held at fair value which are based on a range of inputs obtainable from readily available liquid market prices and rates; certain securities are based on modelled prices due to limited market data.

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

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.12 *Defined benefit plan (continued)*

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the statement of financial position.
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

Defined contribution plan

The employees of Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (PPGPL), are members of a defined contribution plan which was effective from 1 January 2003. A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts.

Effective 1 February 2020, 401(k) plans were established for all employees of the subsidiaries. This plan is a defined contribution plan with a zero-day waiting period and 4% employer match.

These plans cover all full-time employees of the Group and is funded by payments from employees and employer. The Group's contributions to these plans are charged to profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

Other post -employment obligations

The Parent provides post-retirement group life and medical benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which it arises. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

PPGPL provides medical care to their employees and retirees under a defined contribution arrangement. The Group pays a fixed contribution and has no obligation to pay future amounts as any claims made are paid by the insurance company provider under the terms of the arrangement.

2.13 *Financial assets*

(i) *Classification*

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and

- those to be measured at amortised cost.

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

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.13 *Financial assets (continued)*

(i) *Classification (continued)*

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

(ii) *Recognition and derecognition*

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

(iii) *Measurement*

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.13 *Financial assets (continued)*

(iii) *Measurement (continued)*

Debt instruments (continued)

- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) *Impairment*

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see note 47(a) for further details.

2.14 *Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. A provision is made for all slow moving and obsolete items.

a) *Liquefied natural gas ('LNG')*

The valuation of LNG inventory includes cost of gas, processing fee and transportation cost.

b) *Natural gas liquids ('NGLs')*

The valuation of the natural gas liquids includes cost of gas, processing fee and a proportion of plant overheads.

c) *Spares*

Plant spares comprises of direct materials cost of items held in inventory.

d) *Crude oil*

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost basis (the cost includes the Company's monthly entitlement expenses (depreciation, supplemental petroleum taxes, offshore and onshore maintenance cost) divided by the barrels of oil allocated to the Company).

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.15 *Trade receivables and contract assets*

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2023 or 1 January 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

2.16 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash on hand and in banks that are held to maturity are carried at amortised cost and are subject to insignificant risk and change in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

2.17 *Financial liabilities*

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.17 *Financial liabilities (continued)*

Borrowings (continued)

Borrowings are classified as long-term liabilities unless there is a payable amount for principal and interest for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables

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

2.18 *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group 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 risk 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).

Present values are determined using both pre and post-tax rates that reflects where appropriate the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage in time is recognised as a finance expense.

Right-of Way

Due to rapid changes in market conditions, including economic, social and political factors which can significantly affect the market value estimate expressed at date of this valuation, generally valuations are performed three to five years.

Take-or-pay obligation

The Group has take-or-pay contracts with various upstream producers. An asset is recognised in the year in which the Company has to pay for volumes contractually committed to but not yet taken. The expense is recognised on the earlier of when the gas volumes are actually taken or on expiration of the deficiency recovery period. If management determines that they will not be able to take the volumes before the expiration of the deficiency recovery period, the amount is immediately recognised as an expense within cost of sales.

The Group also has take-or-pay contracts with its major customers. A contract liability is recorded in the year in which the customers have to pay for volumes contractually committed to but not yet taken. The revenue is recognised at the earlier of the expiration of the customer's deficiency period and when the volumes are taken.

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.19 *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any terms and conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. The Group did not benefit directly from any form of government assistance.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

2.20 *Revenue from contracts with customers*

(i) *Sale of goods*

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the use and deployment of the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific customer site or place of delivery, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, or the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the relevant contract.

Sales are recorded based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated volume discounts and returns at the time of sale. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts and returns. The volume discounts are assessed based on anticipated annual purchases. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms as specified for entities within the Group, which is consistent with the market practice. Variable consideration relating to volume rebates and discounts are measured using the expected value approach and are shown within contract liabilities.

- Revenues associated with the sale of gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and condensate are recognised when title and the related rights pass to the customer being at the point of delivery.
- Sale of methanol and liquified natural gas is recognised at the point, control of the product is transferred to the customer, which is normally when production and title or risk of loss transfers to the customer.

(ii) *Revenue from the rendering of services*

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. The Group employs various methods for measuring progress for services delivered over time. The method selected best depicts the pattern of transfer and is applied consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances. Methods for measuring progress include:

- Output methods, that recognise revenue based on direct measurements of the value transferred to the customer (for example, using contract milestones)
- Input methods, that recognise revenue based on the entity's efforts to satisfy the performance obligation (for example, labour hours spent).

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2 **Summary of other potentially material accounting policies (continued)**

2.21 *Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)*

(ii) *Revenue from the rendering of services (continued)*

Payments received in advance of satisfying performance obligations are shown within contract liabilities.

If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion, estimates are revised. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs and are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

- Revenue associated with services and marine infrastructure income is recognised upon performance of the services over time.
- Lease rental and service charge from operating leases on investment properties are recognised as revenue over time in the period in which they are earned. Premiums on leases are recognised as revenue at the point of execution of the lease in the initial year.

2.22 *Other income*

Management fees earned on government funded projects are recognised over time as the management service is provided.

Lease rental and service at the point of initial year of execution of the lease.

Marketing income from the sale of LNG cargoes are recognised with reference to contracts with related parties when the agreement is finalised.

2.23 *Investment and interest income*

- Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.
- Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably and is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.24 *Borrowing costs*

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

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

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

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3 **Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

3.1 *Critical judgements in applying accounting policies*

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Group 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.

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The following are the key assumptions and judgements 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 non-financial assets*
  (Refer to note 4 (b)- Property, plant and equipment and note 5 – Investment properties)
- *Carrying value of exploration and production assets*
  (Refer to note 4 – Property, plant and equipment: Carrying value of exploration and production assets)
- *Impairment of goodwill*
  (Refer to note 8 – Goodwill)
- Credit linked notes
  (Refer to note 15 (iii) (a) – Financial assets)
- Market linked notes
  (Refer to note 15 (iii) (b) – Financial assets)
- *Asset retirement obligation*
  (Refer to note 27 (a) – Provisions)
- *Provision for economic losses*
  (Refer to note 27 (b) – Provisions)
- *Land*
  (Refer to note 27 (d) Provisions)
- *Post-retirement benefits*
  (Refer to note 11 – Employee benefits obligations)
- *Pension*
  (Refer to note 10 – Employee benefits)
- *Tax assessments*
  (Refer to note 42 (a) – Contingencies: Taxes)
- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*
  (Refer to note 47 (g) - Fair Value)

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4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land $	Leasehold property $	Pipelines & related facilities $	Production assets & development cost $	Gas plant assets $	Marine infra-structure assets $	Other assets $	Assets under construction $	Total $
At 31 December 2023									
Opening net book value 1 January 2023	377,283	187,860	7,340,624	1,949,480	2,568,375	548,026	56,305	453,782	13,481,735
Additions	--	--	--	84,479	216	16,108	20,907	218,792	340,502
Transfers	--	--	219,676	--	31,531	52,710	1,867	(305,784)	--
Borrowing Cost	--	--	441,128	--	--	--	--	15,861	456,989
Disposals	--	--	--	--	(134)	--	(11)	--	(145)
Decommissioning	--	--	--	9,084	76,199	--	16,693	--	101,976
Depreciation for year	--	(3,487)	(420,753)	(500,459)	(247,268)	(55,128)	(22,829)	--	(1,249,924)
Adjustment	(220,031)	--	(1,835)	(520)	--	--	(373)	281	(222,478)
Impairment charge (Note 35)	--	--	(304,881)	(116,604)	--	(151,036)	(16,693)	(1,499)	(590,713)
Foreign exchange difference	(334)	(674)	(26,498)	(4,307)	(4,837)	--	(298)	(9,493)	(46,441)
Closing net book value	156,918	183,699	7,247,461	1,421,153	2,424,082	410,680	55,568	371,940	12,271,501
At 31 December 2023									
Cost	156,918	286,789	10,121,076	7,970,324	5,889,965	1,469,291	1,215,080	1,687,346	28,796,789
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	--	(103,090)	(2,873,615)	(6,549,171)	(3,465,883)	(1,058,611)	(1,159,512)	(1,315,406)	(16,525,288)
Net book value	156,918	183,699	7,247,461	1,421,153	2,424,082	410,680	55,568	371,940	12,271,501

Included in other assets is offshore plant and equipment which has been fully impaired as at 31 December 2023.
The adjustment of $220,031 included in freehold land relates to the reduction in right of way land provision.
Net borrowing cost of $136,247 relates to interest not capitalised in prior years.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

	Freehold land $	Leasehold property $	Pipelines & related facilities $	Production assets & development cost $	Gas plant assets $	Marine infra-structure assets $	Other assets $	Assets under construction $	Total $
At 31 December 2022									
Opening net book value 1 January 2022	349,078	192,346	7,538,098	2,656,093	2,632,513	588,236	45,449	476,308	14,478,121
Additions	31,508	--	--	223,420	210,324	58,561	16,924	158,330	699,067
Transfers (Note 7)	--	--	50,729	--	13,665	1,232	16,936	(88,910)	(6,348)
Disposals	(1,180)	--	--	--	(3,344)	(1,338)	(11)	--	(5,873)
Decommissioning	--	--	(11,217)	(338,014)	(14,225)	--	98,809	--	(264,647)
Depreciation for year	--	(3,916)	(215,545)	(449,925)	(266,969)	(60,043)	(22,108)	--	(1,018,506)
Adjustment	(981)	--	--	(45,087)	--	--	(769)	(38,116)	(84,953)
Impairment charge (Note 35)	--	--	--	(89,682)	--	(38,622)	(98,809)	(42,132)	(269,245)
Foreign exchange difference	(1,142)	(570)	(21,441)	(7,325)	(3,589)	--	(116)	(11,698)	(45,881)
Closing net book value	377,283	187,860	7,340,624	1,949,480	2,568,375	548,026	56,305	453,782	13,481,735
At 31 December 2022									
Cost	377,283	287,463	9,488,605	7,881,588	5,786,990	1,400,473	1,176,295	1,767,689	28,166,386
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	--	(99,603)	(2,147,981)	(5,932,108)	(3,218,615)	(852,447)	(1,119,990)	(1,313,907)	(14,684,651)
Net book value	377,283	187,860	7,340,624	1,949,480	2,568,375	548,026	56,305	453,782	13,481,735

Included in other assets is offshore plant and equipment which has been fully impaired as at 31 December 2022.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(a) *Revaluation of pipelines and related facilities*

Revaluation of the Group's pipelines was conducted using the depreciated replacement cost basis assuming the facilities will continue to be used for the purpose for which they were designed and intended. For valuation purposes the pipelines have been assessed to have a maximum useful life not exceeding 60 years. The maximum useful life is compared and limited to the period over which estimated future gas reserves are expected to be available.

Details of the Group’s pipelines and related facilities which are measured at fair value and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
At 31 December 2023	--	--	7,247,461	7,247,461
At 31 December 2022	--	--	7,340,624	7,340,624

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

If the pipelines and related facilities were stated at historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Cost	9,991,681	9,923,557
Accumulated depreciation	(3,725,295)	(3,503,730)
Carrying amount	6,266,386	6,419,827

(i) *Useful life of pipelines and related facilities*

The Company performed an assessment on the useful life of its pipelines and related facilities. The projected useful life of the assets was determined by assessing the physical condition of the assets and limited to the period over which estimated future gas reserves are expected to be available. The useful life of these assets are reviewed at each financial year end.

The useful life of pipelines and related facilities were updated as at 31 December 2023. This resulted in an increase in depreciation charge for 2023 in the amount of US$23.85 million /TT$161 million.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment*

The Group recognised the following impairment charge:

	2023 $	2022 $
Production assets		
- Teak, Samaan and Poui (b) (i)	(45,378)	268
- Block 3a (b) (ii)	(20,162)	119,974
- Block 2c (b) (iii)	(51,064)	(209,924)
Sub total	(116,604)	(89,682)
Marine infrastructure (b) (iv)	(151,036)	(38,622)
Other asset (offshore plant and equipment) (b) (v)	(16,693)	(98,809)
Pipeline and related facilities	(306,380)	(42,132)
Net impairment charge	(590,713)	(269,245)

(i) Teak, Samaan and Poui (TSP)

The triggering event/condition for this asset was declining projected gas volumes and barrels of crude oil. As a result, management conducted an impairment assessment of the Company's 15% investment in Teak, Samaan & Poui using value in use (VIU) for the period 2024 to 2031 and the key assumptions are as follows:

- Discount rate of 10.69% (2022: 10.50%). The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for the business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Projected gas and oil prices. Pricing trends were based on forecast reports produced by independent consultants adjusted for escalator as per contracts.

- Projected gas volumes and barrels of crude oil. This covers the economically productive useful lives of the oil and gas fields, limited by the contractual expiration of the operating permit, agreements or contracts. Production profiles are estimated on the basis of the productive life of existing wells and development plans in place for each productive field. The Group takes into consideration the production profile, which is used to prepare in-house estimates, based on the updated information provided by the Operator and was approved by NGC's management.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(i) *Teak, Samaan and Poui (TSP)*

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	%	**%**	**$**	**$**
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	11.69%	11.50%	(51,502)	(9,111)
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	9.69%	9.50%	(38,906)	10,214

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	MMBtu/BBLs	**MMBtu/BBLs**	**$**	**$**
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – increase 10%	34,760,057	5,038,498	74,493	67,924
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – decrease 10%	28,440,047	4,122,408	(165,249)	(67,389)

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Gas and crude oil price – increase 10%	US$4.42/MMBtu US$67.97/Bbls	US$4.00/MMBtu US94.13/Bbls	84,134	92,245
Gas and crude oil price – decrease 10%	US$3.66/MMBtu US$55.61/Bbls	US$3.28/MMBtu US$77.02/Bbls	(174,892)	(91,710)

(ii) Block 3A

The triggering event/condition for this asset was declining projected gas volumes and barrels of crude oil. As a result, management conducted an impairment assessment of the Company's investment in the Block 3A using VIU for the years 2024 to 2028 and the key assumptions are as follows:

- Discount rate of 10.94% (2022: 10.70%). The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for the business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.
- Projected gas and oil prices which was obtained from forecasts produced by independent consultants.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(ii) Block 3A

- Crude oil and gas forecasted prices and production projections for the years 2024 to 2028.
  The production projections were based on information provided by the operator and approved by management.

The other assumptions used in the VIU calculations are as follows:

- The Company's entitlement of gas assets was estimated at 23.66% and oil was estimated at 19%, over the five-year period.
- Total expenses included operating and capital expenditure.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	11.94%	11.70%	(21,424)	111,965
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	9.94%	9.70%	(18,877)	128,202

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	MMBtu/BBLs	MMBtu/BBLs	$	$
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – increase 10%	7,859,323	16,463,117	4,451	173,246
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – decrease 10%	6,430,355	13,469,823	(44,774)	66,703

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Gas and crude oil price- increase 5%	US$3.35/MMBtu US$72.24/Bbls	US$6.22/MMBtu US$91.98/Bbls	(7,854)	146,346
Gas and crude oil price- decrease 5%	US$3.03/MMBtu US$65.36/Bbls	US$5.63/MMBtu US$83.22/Bbls	(32,468)	93,171

	Expenses		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Expenses – increase 10%	66,826	176,594	(25,783)	107,017
Expenses – decrease 10%	54,676	144,483	(14,539)	132,932

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(iii) Block 2C

The triggering event/condition for this asset was declining projected gas volumes and barrels of crude oil. As a result, management conducted an impairment assessment of the Company's investment in the Block 3A using VIU for the years 2024 to 2028 and the key assumptions are as follows:

- Discount rate of 10.69% (2022: 10.70%). The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for the business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Projected gas and oil prices which was obtained from forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- Crude oil and gas forecasted prices and production projections for the years 2024 to 2028. The production projections was based on information provided by the operator and approved by management.

The other assumptions used in the value in use calculations are as follows:

- The Company's entitlement of gas assets was estimated at 22.40% and oil was estimated at 18%, over the five-year period.

- Total expenses included operating and capital expenditure.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	11.69	11.46	(57,366)	(220,628)
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	9.69	9.46	(44,595)	(198,940)

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	MMBtu/BBLs	MMBtu/BBLs	$	$
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – increase 10%	58,848,344	38,571,885	44,729	(90,574)
Gas volumes and barrels of crude oil – decrease 10%	48,148,645	31,558,815	(146,859)	(329,613)

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(iii) Block 2C

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Gas and crude oil price-increase 5%	US$3.12/MMBtu US$65.31/Bbls	US$5.92/MMBtu US$91.98/Bbls	(3,167)	(150,081)
Gas and crude oil price-decrease 5%	US$2.82/MMBtu US$59.09/Bbls	US$5.35/MMBtu US$83.22/Bbls	(98,962)	(269,769)

	Expenses		Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Expenses – increase 10%	605,988	685,576	(95,634)	(258,889)
Expenses – decrease 10%	495,809	560,926	(6,495)	(161,827)

(iv) Marine infrastructure assets

The triggering event/condition for this asset was declining revenue projections from the Group's port and piers assets. As a result, management conducted an impairment assessment of its marine infrastructure assets using VIU for the years 2024 to 2046.

The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are as follows:

- Discount rate of 10.11% (2022:9.63%) The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed for the business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Projected port revenue for the years 2024-2046 (2022: Projected port revenue for the years 2023-2027). Revenue is based on existing contracts in place and forecast based on expected market conditions which is approved by La Brea Industrial Estate Development Company Limited (LABIDCO) management.

- Projected marine infrastructure expenses for the years 2024-2046 (2022: Projected marine infrastructure expenses for the years 2023-2027). Operating cost is based on the Company's annual maintenance programme and cost required to support business operations which is approved by La Brea Industrial Estate Development Company Limited (LABIDCO) management.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(iv) Marine infrastructure assets (continued)

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	%	**%**	**$**	**$**
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	11.11%	10.63%	(202,869)	(62,848)
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	9.11%	8.63%	(171,694)	(8,739)

	Revenue		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Revenue – increase 5%	1,074,363	254,565	(151,358)	(12,258)
Revenue – decrease 5%	972,043	230,321	(225,600)	(64,986)

Details of the Company's marine infrastructure assets and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
At 31 December 2023	--	--	88,236	88,236
At 31 December 2022	--	--	101,540	101,540

(v) *NGC Offshore Platform*

The Group has fully impaired its two offshore platforms (Teak and Poui) as at the date of the statement of financial position. For 2023, an impairment charge of TT$16.7 million/US$2.5 million (2022: (TT$98.8 million/US$14.6 million) has been recorded as a result of a change in decommissioning cost.

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4*

Management conducted an impairment assessment of Block 9, Block 22 and Block 4 as at 31 December 2023. Low volumes and prices for gas were the main drivers for the impairment exercise. Management conducted an impairment assessment using a VIU method which utilise cash flow techniques and cash flow projections. This was based on information provided by the Operator and approved by the Company's management.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4 (continued)*

Block 9

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculations are as follows:

- Discount rate of 11.06% - The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed for the business. The rate seeks to reflect the current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Cash flow projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Pricing projections were based on forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- LNG price projections for the years 2024 to 2035 was obtained from forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- Volume projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Production was based on information provided by the Operator and approved by the Company's management.

The other assumptions used in the VIU calculations for Block 9 are as follows:

- The Company’s entitlement of gas assets was estimated at 19.5% of total production over the period.

- Total expenses include operating and capital expenditure.

The recoverable amount was higher than the carrying values of each cash generating unit (CGU), resulting in no impairment losses to be recognised as there was headroom of TT$33.88 million. Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	12.06	--	27,443	--
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	10.06	--	40,665	--

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	MMBtu	MMBtu	$	$
Volume – increase 10%	29,298,619	--	91,030	--
Volume – decrease 10%	23,971,598	--	(23,276)	--

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4 (continued)*

Block 9

	Expense		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	$	$	$
Expenses – increase 10%	318,301	--	18,514	--
Expenses – decrease 10%	260,428	--	49,240	--

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	$	$	$
LNG Price – increase 5%	5.84	--	62,453	--
LNG Price – decrease 5%	5.29	--	5,301	--

Block 22

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculations are as follows:

- Discount rate of 11.38% - The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed for the business. The rate seeks to reflect the current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Cash flow projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Pricing projections were based on forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- LNG price projections for the years 2024 to 2035. was obtained from forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- Volume projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Production was based on information provided by the Operator and approved by the Company's management.

The other assumptions used in the VIU calculations for Block 22 are as follows:

- The Company’s entitlement of gas assets was estimated at 10% of total production over the period.

- Total expenses include operating cost and capital expenditure.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4 (continued)*

Block 22 (continued)

The recoverable amount was higher than the carrying values of each cash generating unit (CGU), resulting in no impairment losses to be recognised as there was headroom of TT$92.25 million. Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	12.38	--	86,072	--
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	10.38	--	98,759	--

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Mmbtu	Mmbtu	$	$
Volume – increase 10%	25,435,516	--	138,034	--
Volume – decrease 10%	20,810,876	--	46,465	--

	Expense		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Expenses – increase 10%	417,229	--	72,952	--
Expenses – decrease 10%	341,369	--	111,548	--

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Domestic Price – increase 5%	3.47	--	115,142	--
LNG Price – increase 5%	5.84	--		
Domestic Price – decrease 5%	3.14	--	69,357	--
LNG Price – decrease 5%	5.29	--		

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4 (continued)*

NCMA 4

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculation are as follows:

- Discount rate of 11.06% - The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed for the business. The rate seeks to reflect the current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.

- Cash flow projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Pricing projections were based on forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- LNG price projections for the years 2024 to 2035. was obtained from forecasts produced by independent consultants.

- Volume projections for the years 2024 to 2035. Production was based on information provided by the Operator and approved by the Company's management.

The other assumptions used in the VIU calculations for NCMA 4 are as follows:

- The Company's entitlement of gas assets was estimated at 20% of total production over the period.

- Total expenses include operating and capital expenditure.

The recoverable amount was higher than the carrying values of each cash generating unit (CGU), resulting in no impairment losses to be recognised as there was headroom of TT$240.12 million.
Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 %	2022 %	2023 $	2022 $
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	12.06	--	234,696	--
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	10.06	--	245,769	--

	2023 Mmbtu	2022 Mmbtu	2023 $	2022 $
Volume – increase 10%	14,658,465	--	278,952	--
Volume – decrease 10%	11,993,289	--	201,290	--

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 9, Block 22 and Block 4 (continued)*

NCMA 4 (continued)

	Expense		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Expenses – increase 10%	192,789	--	226,995	--
Expenses – decrease 10%	157,736	--	253,246	--

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
Domestic Price – increase 5%	3.47	--	259,536	--
LNG Price – increase 5%	5.91	--		
Domestic Price – decrease 5%	3.14	--	220,705	--
LNG Price – decrease 5%	5.35	--		

(vii) *56-inch Cross Island Pipeline ('CIP') from Beachfield*

The triggering event/condition for this asset resulted from underutilisation of pipeline. As result, management conducted an impairment assessment of its asset as at 31 December 2023, using VIU method which uses discounted cash flow techniques and cash flow projections.

This was based on underlying contractual agreements which was assumed to be extended to 2042 based on economically viable gas supply projections provided by NGC. The recoverable amount was higher than the carrying values for this cash generating unit (CGU), resulting in no impairment (2022: nil).

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculations are as follows:

- Discount rate of 8.50% - The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed for the business. The rate seeks to reflect the current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.
- Cash flow projections for the years 2024 to 2042.
- Forecasted price projections for the years 2024 to 2042 remain constant.
- Volume production projections for the years 2024 to 2042 were based on NGC's gas supply projections.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(b) *Impairment of property, plant and equipment (continued)*

(vi) *56-inch Cross Island Pipeline ('CIP') from Beachfield (continued)*

The recoverable amount was higher than the carrying value which resulted in no impairment loss to be recognised as there was headroom of TT$920.7 million. Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below:

	Rate		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	9.50%	--	777,855	--
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	7.50%	--	1,080,313	--

(c) *Freehold land*

Included in 'Freehold land 'the parent currently owns an estimated 770 km of gas pipelines onshore which traverse a total land corridor area of approximately 9.856 square km and has not yet obtained full legal title to the asset because all the Rights of Way associated with the pipelines system have not yet been acquired. These assets have been measured at fair value using estimated cost to acquire. Refer Note 27 (d).

(d) *Determination of the Units of Production (UOP) or Reserves Estimates*

Gas properties are depreciated using the units-of-production (UOP) method over proved developed and undeveloped mineral reserves.

The calculation of the unit-of-production rate of amortisation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on proved reserves. This would generally result from significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves.

These factors could include:
- changes in proved reserves;
- the effect on proved reserves of differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions.
- change in depreciation rate.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

(d) *Determination of the Units of Production (UOP) or Reserves Estimates (continued)*

From the scenarios above, holding all other variables constant, the depreciation as a result of changes in reserves will be as follows:

(i) *NCMA Blocks 22, Block 4 and Block 9*

	2023			
	Rate		Depreciation	
	From	To	From	To
	%	%	$	$
Reserves – 5% increase	22.86	21.77	216,654	209,928
Reserves – 5% decrease	22.86	24.06	216,654	224,084

	2022			
	Rate		Depreciation	
	From	To	From	To
	%	%	$	$
Reserves – 5% increase	17.13	16.44	160,167	154,382
Reserves – 5% decrease	17.13	17.87	160,167	166,404

(ii) *Block 2c and 3a*

	2023			
	Rate		Depreciation	
	From	To	From	To
	%	%	$	$
Reserves – 5% increase	26.88	25.60	248,655	253,098
Reserves – 5% decrease	26.88	28.30	248,655	261,741

	2022			
	Rate		Depreciation	
	From	To	From	To
	%	%	$	$
Reserves – 5% increase	14.21	13.55	233,818	224,074
Reserves – 5% decrease	14.21	14.94	233,818	244,519

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5 **Investment properties**

	Buildings $	Freehold land $	Estate $	Fabrication yard $	Assets under construction $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book value	105,767	53,384	268,158	6,064	7,314	440,687
Additions	--	--	153	--	833	986
Transfers	--	--	942	--	(942)	--
Depreciation for year	(4,072)	--	(25,141)	(1,094)	--	(30,307)
Impairment reversal (Note 35)	10,473	--	--	--	--	10,473
Closing net book value	112,168	53,384	244,112	4,970	7,205	421,839
At 31 December 2023						
Cost	600,539	46,465	653,065	45,174	7,205	1,352,448
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(488,371)	6,919	(408,953)	(40,204)	--	(930,609)
Net book value	112,168	53,384	244,112	4,970	7,205	421,839
Year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book value	110,543	46,465	301,336	6,529	6,372	471,245
Additions	--	--	527	--	942	1,469
Transfers	--	--	(1,749)	--	--	(1,749)
Depreciation for year	(4,776)	--	(23,185)	(465)	--	(28,426)
Impairment expense (Note 35)	--	6,919	(8,771)	--	--	(1,852)
Closing net book value	105,767	53,384	268,158	6,064	7,314	440,687
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	600,539	46,465	651,970	45,174	7,314	1,351,462
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(494,772)	6,919	(383,812)	(39,110)	--	(910,775)
Net book value	105,767	53,384	268,158	6,064	7,314	440,687

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5 **Investment properties**

Investment properties include Union Industrial Estate (‘UIE’), the fabrication yard and warehousing facility. The Group has applied for a reclamation license in respect of the land on which the warehouse facility sits.

Impairment of investment properties

The Group recognised the following impairment (charge)/surplus:

	2023 $	2022 $
Warehousing facility	10,473	(20,201)
Fabrication yard	--	6,919
LABIDCO estate	--	11,430
Net impairment (charge)/surplus	10,473	(1,852)

(i) *Warehousing facility*

The triggering event/condition for this asset was declining lease revenue projections from the Group’s warehousing facility asset. As a result, management conducted an impairment assessment of its warehouse facility.

The fair value assessment of the Brighton Materials Storage and Handling Warehouse facility (included in Buildings) was performed by an independent qualified valuator.
The fair value of the facility was determined using the cost approach that reflects the current replacement/reproduction cost of the building structure of comparable utility less allowances for physical deterioration plus an estimate of the market value. The key assumptions are as follows:

- Market conditions.
- Demand and supply.
- Deferral of rental income for 2 years
- Sustainability of present contracted rental income.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Price		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023 $	2022 $	2023 $	2022 $
Price – increase 5%	2,042	--	13,632	--
Price – decrease 5%	1,847	--	(12,334)	--

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5 **Investment properties (continued)**

Impairment of investment properties (continued)

Details of the Group's Brighton Materials Storage and Handling Warehouse facility and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying value
	$	$	$	$	$
At 31 December 2023			61,506	61,506	61,506
At 31 December 2022			65,123	65,123	65,123

(ii) *Union Industrial Estate*

The was no triggering event/condition for this asset as at 31 December ,2023.

The fair value assessment was conducted by an independent qualified land valuator. The fair value of the facility was determined using the investment and comparative approach methods. The comparative approach provides an indication of value by comparing the asset with identical or similar assets for which price information is available. The investment method is based on the principle that annual values and capital values are related to each other and that, given the income a property produces or its annual value, the capital value can be found. The key assumptions are as follows:

- Local market conditions and prevailing economic international factors.
- Demand and supply
- Sustainability of present contracted rental income.

Other assumption: Information contained in Geological study on land movement.

Sensitivities based on movement of 5% increase/decrease have no impact that would result in an impairment loss.

Details of the Group's Union Industrial Estate and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying value
	$	$	$	$	$
At 31 December 2023			550,000	550,000	247,649
At 31 December 2022			550,000	550,000	263,034

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5 **Investment properties (continued)**

Impairment of investment properties (continued)

(iii) *LABIDCO Estate*

The was no triggering event/condition for this asset as at 31 December ,2023.

In 2022, the fair value assessment was conducted by an independent qualified land valuator. The fair value of the facility was determined using the investment and comparative approach methods which is based on the principle that annual values and capital values are related to each other and that, given the income a property produces or its annual value, the capital value can be found. The key assumptions are as follows:

- Local market conditions and prevailing economic international factors.
- Demand and supply
- Price per hectare of $1.944 million
- Sustainability of present contracted rental income.

Other assumption: Information contained in Geological study on land movement.

Based on the valuation conducted, the assessment resulted in the fair value being in excess of the carrying amount as at 31 December 2022.

Details of the Group's LABIDCO estate and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying value
	$	$	$	$	$
At 31 December 2023			265,000	265,000	77,765
At 31 December 2022			265,000	265,000	86,534

(iv) *Fabrication yard land*

Legal title for the land on which the fabrication yard is situated has not yet been transferred to the Company by the it's minority shareholder.

The was no triggering event/condition for this asset as at 31 December, 2023.

	2023	2022
	$	$
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Rental income from investment properties	27,845	27,661
Direct operating expenses	5,158	6,780

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6 **Leases**

The Group as a lessee

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Office Space $	Land Leases $	Machinery & Equipment $	Motor Vehicle & Railcar $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2023					
As at 1 January 2023	895	67,304	3,235	--	71,434
Additions	--	2,464	1,785	262,367	266,616
Adjustments	2,972	22,704	--	--	25,676
Depreciation for year	(2,782)	(14,242)	(1,319)	(53,729)	(72,072)
Foreign exchange difference	12	(299)	(3)	(1,044)	(1,334)
Closing net book value	1,097	77,931	3,698	207,594	290,320
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	5,728	131,707	19,832	300,897	458,164
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(4,631)	(53,776)	(16,134)	(93,303)	(167,844)
Net book value	1,097	77,931	3,698	207,594	290,320
Year ended 31 December 2022					
As at 1 January 2022	1,249	78,180	6,257	8,600	94,286
Additions	--	--	19	--	19
Depreciation for year	(358)	(10,192)	(3,041)	(8,600)	(22,191)
Foreign exchange difference	4	(684)	--	(0)	(680)
Closing net book value	895	67,304	3,235	--	71,434
At 31 December 2022					
Cost	2,744	106,838	18,050	39,573	167,205
Accumulated depreciation/impairment	(1,849)	(39,534)	(14,815)	(39,573)	(95,771)
Net book value	895	67,304	3,235	--	71,434

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6 **Leases (continued)**

(b) *Lease liability amounts recognised in the statement of financial position*

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to lease liability:
Lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Analysed as:		
Current	83,756	14,984
Non-current	231,158	61,269
	314,914	76,253
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	84,848	14,984
Year 2	73,959	14,362
Year 3	61,585	14,267
Year 4	41,948	14,358
More than 4 years	52,574	18,282
	314,914	76,253

(c) *Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss*

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023 $	2022 $
Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets	72,072	22,191
Interest expense on lease liabilities	19,097	8,299
Short term lease rental expense	3,576	414

(d) *The Group as a lessor*

(i) *Finance lease*

In December 2010 the Company entered into a lease agreement for seventeen (17) years with an upstream supplier, for the use of 85% of the 58.8-mile 24-inch diameter offshore subsea pipeline and related facilities. The lessee is responsible for maintaining the pipeline over the lease term.

	2023 $	2022 $
Finance lease - gross investment	156,080	189,543
less: Unearned finance income	(6,144)	(14,705)
	149,936	174,838

The gross investment in leased assets has the following maturity profile:

	2023 $	2022 $
Within 1 year	61,693	57,050
2 to 5 years	94,387	132,493
	156,080	189,543

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6 **Leases (continued)**

(d) *The Group as a lessor*

(i) *Finance lease*

	2023 $	2022 $
The net investment in leased assets has the following maturity profile:		
Within 1 year	58,684	51,356
2 to 5 years	91,252	123,482
	149,936	174,838
Current	58,684	51,356
Non-current	91,252	123,482
	149,936	174,838

(ii) *Decommissioning asset on finance lease asset*

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening net book value	7,869	9,601
Change in estimate	(6,303)	(107)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,568)	(1,598)
Foreign exchange difference	2	(27)
	--	7,869
Cost	20,646	26,947
Accumulated depreciation	(20,646)	(19,078)
	--	7,869

Total net investment in leased asset and dolphin pipeline decommissioning:

Current:		
Net investment in leased assets	58,684	51,356
Non-current:		
Net investment in leased assets	91,252	123,482
Dolphin pipeline	--	7,869
Total non-current	91,252	131,351
	149,936	182,707

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7 Intangible assets

	Software $
At 31 December 2023	
Opening net book value 1 January 2023	24,571
Additions	6,367
Disposals	(194)
Amortisation charge for the year (Note 34)	(8,779)
Foreign exchange difference	(81)
Closing net book value 31 December 2023	21,884
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	183,162
Accumulated amortisation	(161,278)
Closing net book value 31 December 2023	21,884
At 31 December 2022	
Opening net book value 1 January 2022	19,621
Additions	222
Transfers (Note 4)	8,097
Amortisation charge for the year (Note 34)	(3,314)
Foreign exchange difference	(55)
Closing net book value 31 December 2022	24,571
At 31 December 2022	
Cost	177,070
Accumulated amortisation	(152,499)
Closing net book value 31 December 2022	24,571

8 Goodwill

	2023 $	2022 $
Gross goodwill balance at beginning of the period	1,665,989	1,672,831
Accumulated impairment balance at beginning of the period	(38,176)	--
Effects of movement in foreign exchange rates	(5,105)	(6,842)
Balance at beginning of the year	1,622,708	1,665,989
Impairment expense (parent)	(759,732)	(19,298)
Impairment expense (non-controlling interest)	(743,199)	(18,878)
Effects of movement in foreign exchange rates	1,364	(5,105)
Balance at end of the year	121,141	1,622,708

The goodwill arose upon the step acquisition of the additional interest in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited (‘PPGPL’).

The goodwill was tested for impairment as at 31 December 2023.

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8 **Goodwill (continued)**

The recoverable amount of the Group's goodwill is based on a fair value less cost to sell calculation which uses cash flow projections which was determined from financial information approved by the Board of Directors of the Company covering a nineteen-year period from 2024 to 2042.

This has led to the recognition of an impairment loss of $1,502.93 million (2022: (TT$38.18 million) which is separately disclosed on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

The key assumptions are as follows:

	2023		2022	
Assumptions	**Trinidad & Tobago**	**North America**	**Trinidad & Tobago**	**North America**
Post tax discount rate (%)	10.55	9.50	9.18	9.18
Gas supply (MMscfd)	828	--	1,111	--
Gas quality (GPM)	0.406	--	0.437	--
Trading volume (Barrels per day) – North America	--	35,973	--	47,728
Product prices (US$)	123.91	--	133.71	--
Long term growth rate (%)	--	5.00	--	3.25

The product prices for the North American cash generating units (CGUs) is a critical assumption based on contracts with individual customers.

Key Assumption	**Approach used to determining values**
Post Tax Discount rate	The discount rates were calculated based on the specific risks of PPGPL's identifiable CGUs taking into account the time value of money, different territories and exposure to market risks of the specific jurisdictions.
Gas supply	These are based on NGC's most recent long-term forecast for gas supply to Point Lisas and includes base case assumptions for non-domestic supply. The geopolitical and commercial uncertainties around gas supply outside the local jurisdiction have been risk assessed and gas volumes have been appropriately represented in the impairment review process for quantity and timing to market. As the commercial discussions and evaluation work progress around non-domestic gas supply, any impact to PPGPL's feedstock cost profile will be defined. These potential risks for costs have also been incorporated in the discount rate used for the assessment.
Gas quality	The NGL content used in the forecast for the gas stream to PPGPL is based on a representative medium-term historical average that has been adjusted in periods where new gas supplies come online and taking into account the associated production and NGL content profiles of these new sources.
Trading volume	Based on management's assessment of the markets it serves, its installed/future infrastructure and taking into account demand and supply factors.

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8 **Goodwill (continued)**

Key Assumption	**Approach used to determining values**
Product Prices	Based on IHS Markit Ltd published forecast prices. IHS Markit Ltd is a global provider of information, predictive analytics and solutions for governments and financial markets. PPGPL sells its products at a differential to the base Mont Belvieu (MB) price. The differential may be a premium or discount to the MB price and its value is primarily driven by NGL product quality and PPPGL's geographic location in relation to the markets it serves.
Long term growth rate – North America	Based on management's assessment of the markets it serves, its installed/future infrastructure and taking into account demand and supply factors.
Other assumption	
Gas Quality	Based on past performance and management's expectation of the future of Trinidad and Tobago gas industry.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	Rate			(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023		2022	2023	2022
	PPGPL Trinidad Operations	PPGPL North America Operations	PPGPL North America/Trinidad Operations		
	%	%	%	$	$
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	9.55	8.50	8.18	(1,283,002)	--
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	11.55	10.50	10.18	(1,676,749)	(372,328)

	Volume		(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	MMBtu	MMBtu	$	$
Gas volumes -5% increase	16,634	23,327	(1,367,968)	--
Gas volumes -5% decrease	15,050	21,105	(1,428,040)	(276,475)

	(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Selling price of NGL's- increase 5%	(1,316,854)	--
Selling price of NGL's- decrease 5%	(1,689,008)	(326,884)
Selling price of NGL's- increase 10%	(1,130,777)	--
Selling price of NGL's- decrease 10%	(1,875,086)	(615,592)

	(Impairment)/surplus	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Growth rate -1% increase	(1,481,885)	(16,862)
Growth rate -1% decrease	(1,521,463)	(58,757)

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8 **Goodwill (continued)**

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	(Impairment)/surplus 2023 $	2022 $
NGL Content in the gas stream -5% increase	(1,367,968)	--
NGL Content in the gas stream -5% decrease	(1,637,894)	(276,475)

	(Impairment)/surplus 2023 $	2022 $
Feedstock cost -5% increase	(1,616,973)	--
Feedstock cost -5% decrease	(1,388,889)	(139,938)

9 **Deferred tax**

Significant components of the deferred tax asset and liability are as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Deferred tax asset:		
Property, plant and equipment	--	122,624
Intangible assets	11,437	12,062
Employee benefits	61,867	59,135
Trade receivables - expected credit losses	249,848	248,277
Provisions - asset retirement obligation	412,274	435,625
Provisions - provision for economic loss	835,767	1,117,205
Tax losses	92,161	120,963
Accrued interest expense	26,049	26,792
Other	187,645	46,794
	1,877,048	2,189,477
Deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,952,541	3,142,823
Provisions - decommissioning	40,963	55,387
Employee benefits obligations	29,919	12,974
Right-of-use assets	87,890	--
Intangible assets	(10,443)	--
	3,100,870	3,211,184

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9 **Deferred tax (continued)**

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full, on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 35% (2022: 35%). The deferred income tax asset/(liability) in the statement of financial position and the deferred income tax credit in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following:

	2022	Charge/(credit) to statement of comprehensive income	2023
	$	$	$
Deferred tax asset:			
Property, plant and equipment	122,624	(122,624)	--
Intangible assets	12,062	(625)	11,437
Employee benefits	59,135	2,732	61,867
Trade receivables - Expected credit losses	248,277	1,571	249,848
Provisions - Asset retirement obligation	435,625	(23,351)	412,274
Provisions - Economic loss	1,117,205	(281,438)	835,767
Tax losses	120,963	(28,802)	92,161
Accrued interest expense	26,792	(743)	26,049
Other	46,794	140,851	187,645
	2,189,477	(312,429)	1,877,048

	2022	Charge/(credit) to statement of comprehensive income	2023
Deferred tax liability:	$	$	$
Property, plant and equipment	3,142,823	(190,282)	2,952,541
Provisions - Decommissioning	55,387	(14,424)	40,963
Employee benefits obligations	12,974	16,945	29,919
Right-of-use assets	--	87,890	87,890
Intangible assets	--	(10,443)	(10,443)
	3,211,184	(110,314)	3,100,870

10 **Employee benefits**

The Parent and its subsidiaries' employees excluding PPGPL are members of The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited Pension Fund Plan. The final salary defined benefit plan which was effective from 1 May 1977 and covered all permanent employees has been wound up effective 31 December 2018 and a new Career Average Defined Plan with an effective date of 1 January 2019. The plan's financial funding position is assessed by means of triennial actuarial valuations which was completed as at 1 January 2022 and carried out by an independent actuary.

The employees of PPGPL, are under a defined contribution plan which came in effect from 1 January 2003. This plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts covering all full-time employees and is funded by payments from employees and employer taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

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10 **Employee benefits (continued)**

Funding

The Group meets the balance of the cost of funding the defined benefit pension plan and must pay contributions at least equal to twice those paid by members, which are fixed. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the plan. The Group expects to pay $37.6 million to pensions during 2024.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and the movements in the net defined benefit asset/obligation over the year are as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening defined benefit liability	36,994	88,364
Net pension cost	(21,338)	(18,143)
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	36,484	(66,742)
Group contributions paid	33,348	33,515
Closing defined benefit asset/(obligation)	85,488	36,994

The net liability in the statement of financial position arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,039,118)	(1,053,291)
Fair value of plan assets	1,124,606	1,090,285
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	85,488	36,994

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:

Current service cost	(23,706)	(23,634)
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	3,537	6,627
Administration expenses	(1,169)	(1,136)
Net benefit cost	(21,338)	(18,143)

Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income:

Experience gains	36,484	(66,742)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	36,484	(66,742)

Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation:

Defined benefit obligation at start of year	1,053,291	1,058,377
Current service cost	23,706	23,634
Interest cost	61,431	61,778
Members contribution	12,381	12,456
Re-measurements:		
Experience adjustments	(51,952)	(34,485)
Actuarial (gain)/losses from changes in financial assumptions	--	(10,137)
Benefits paid	(59,739)	(58,332)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	1,039,118	1,053,291

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10 Employee benefits (continued)

Movement in fair value of plan assets/asset allocation:

	2023 $	2022 $
Fair value of plan assets at start of year	1,090,285	1,146,741
Interest income	64,968	68,405
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(15,468)	(111,364)
Group contributions	33,348	33,515
Members' contributions	12,381	12,456
Benefits paid	(59,739)	(58,332)
Expenses	(1,169)	(1,136)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	1,124,606	1,090,285

Asset allocation:

Locally listed equities	277,485	298,636
Overseas equities	243,479	207,987
Government issued bonds	502,672	412,818
Corporate bonds	75,534	82,720
Mutual funds	--	27,090
Cash	21,650	57,194
Annuities	3,786	3,840
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	1,124,606	1,090,285

Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:
Experience losses/(gains)

Pension	36,484	(66,742)
Post retirement medical (see note 11)	6,420	2,592
Post retirement group life (see note 11)	3,072	(28)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	45,976	(64,178)

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	2023 %	2022 %
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
General salary increases	4.00	4.00
Salary increases due to age, merit and promotion	1.00	1.00

Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioner in years:

Male	21.9	21.9
Female	26.2	26.1

Life expectancy at age 60 for current members aged 40 in years:

Male	22.8	22.7
Female	27.1	27.1

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10 **Employee benefits (continued)**

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 $	2022 $
1% increase in discount rate	(111,615)	(114,020)
1% decrease in discount rate	136,883	140,065
1% increase in salary increase	11,874	10,137
1% decrease in salary increase	(10,811)	(9,183)
1 year increase in life expectancies	16,599	16,604

11 **Employee obligations**

Funding

The Parent provides both medical and life benefits for its retirees. The benefits are determined using actuarial valuations which involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and medical cost inflation. Due to the long term nature of these plans such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. This plan has no assets. The Parent expects to pay TT$0.5 million and TT$3.7 million in Post retirement life and medical respectively in 2024.

Reconciliation of opening and closing statement of financial position:

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening defined benefit liability	168,651	154,725
Net post-retirement medical and group life obligation	21,572	20,201
Re-measurements:		
Experience adjustments	(9,492)	(1,766)
Re-measurement due to changes in attribution method	--	(854)
Group's premiums paid	(3,975)	(3,655)
Closing defined benefit obligation	176,756	168,651

Net liability in the statement of financial position arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Net defined benefit liability	176,756	168,651

Expense recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

Current service cost	11,597	11,051
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	9,975	9,150
Net benefit cost	21,572	20,201

Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income:

Experience losses	9,492	2,620
Net pension cost in other comprehensive income	9,492	2,620

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11 **Employee obligations (continued)**

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	2023 %	2022 %
Medical cost inflation	5.75	5.75
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
General salary increases	5.00	6.00

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioner in years:

Male	21.9	21.9
Female	26.2	26.1

Life expectancy at age 60 for current members aged 40 in years:

Male	22.8	22.7
Female	27.1	27.1

	Post-retirement Medical		Post-retirement group life	
	2023 $	2022 $	2023 $	2022 $
1% increase in discount rate	(22,573)	(21,030)	(2,306)	(2,373)
1% decrease in discount rate	28,867	26,829	2,740	2,821
1% increase in salary increase	--	--	852	854
1% decrease in salary increase	--	--	(784)	(784)
1% increase in medical premium increases	28,645	25,807	--	--
1% decrease in medical premium increases	(22,816)	(20,657)	--	--
1 year increase in life expectancies	5,681	5,401	2,178	2,366

12 **Contract assets**

	2023 $	2022 $
Prepaid software subscription	5,541	7,472
Other	5,281	1,975
	10,822	9,447
Current	10,378	8,399
Non-current	444	1,048
	10,822	9,447

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13 **Investment in associates**

(i) NGC through NGC Petrochemicals Limited (NPL) holds a 20.00% equity interest in Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited ('CGCL') whose core business is the production and sale of Methanol.

(ii) The Group acquired a 19.50% equity interest Point Fortin LNG Export Limited ('PFLE') whose main trading activity is the marketing of liquefied natural gas (LNG) on which an operating margin is earned on the sale of each LNG cargo.

(iii) The Group acquired a 30% equity investment in Solar Photovoltaic Holding Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited ("HOLDCO") through its wholly owned subsidiary Downstream Petrochemical Research and Development Limited (DME). The NGC injected TT$107.3 million / US$16.0 million additional capital in 2023. There has been no further activity for the year.

Name of Group	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting powers held by the Group 2023	2022
Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited (CGCL)	Trinidad and Tobago	20.0%	20.0%
Point Fortin LNG Export Limited (PFLE)	Trinidad and Tobago	19.5%	19.5%
Solar Photovoltaic Holding Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (HOLDCO)	Trinidad and Tobago	30.0%	--

	2023				2022		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	CGCL 20%	PFLE 19.5%	HOLDCO 30%	Total	CGCL 20%	PFLE 19.5%	Total
Balance as at 1 January	340,875	14,890	--	355,765	329,599	23,470	353,069
Share of profit/(loss) from associate	(329,882)	59,070	--	(270,812)	23,735	(8,522)	15,213
Distribution receivable from associate	(11,350)	--	--	(11,350)	(11,331)	--	(11,331)
Dividend received	--	(57,622)	--	(57,622)	--	--	--
Dividends received transferred to trade receivables (NCMA 1)	--	3,957	--	3,957	--	--	--
Investment in associate	--	--	107,272	107,272	--	--	--
Effects of movement in foreign exchange rates	357	(352)	--	5	(1,128)	(58)	(1,186)
Balance at end of the year	--	19,943	107,272	127,215	340,875	14,890	355,765

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13 **Investment in associates (continued)**

The Management of CGCL conducted an impairment assessment of its plant, property and equipment as at December 2023. Low methanol prices were the main driver for the impairment exercise. Consequently, NPL's management conducted an impairment assessment of the Company's investment using the VIU method. The key assumptions are as follows:

- Cash flow projection. This was developed by CGCL's management with amendments made by NPL's management following internal due diligence.
- Discount rate of 14.11%. The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for the business. The rate seeks to reflect the current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk. Included in the discount rate is a premium for other risk of 6.5% to 7.5% which caters for uncertainties associated with the renewal of the gas sales contract, methanol price fluctuations, markets and financial health of CGCL.

This resulted in an impairment charge of US$268.1 million (TT$1.8 billion).

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	CGCL's impairment		Effect on Group's share of losses	
	From	To	From	To
	$M	$M	$M	$M
1% increase in discount rate	1,809.60	1,946.9	387.9	415.4
1% decrease in discount rate	1,809.60	1,661.6	387.9	358.4

	CGCL's Impairment		Effect on Group's Impairment of financial assets	
	From	To	From	To
	$M	$M	$M	$M
1% increase in discount rate	1,809.60	1,946.9	89.9	62.4
1% decrease in discount rate	1,809.60	1,661.6	89.9	119.4

The net impact of the above sensitivities is NIL on the Group's profit before tax reported for the year ended 31 December 2023 as the loan receivable (note 16) and other receivables and prepayments (note 19) due to the Group by CGCL were completely impaired as at year end.

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13 **Investment in associates (continued)**

Summarised financial information for associates

The tables below provide summarised financial information for those associates that are material to the group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and not the Group's share of those amounts.

	Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited		Point Fortin LNG Export Limited	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
(a) *Statement of Financial Position*				
Cash and cash equivalents	401,370	650,800	77,743	84,107
Other current assets	416,427	366,950	425,034	1,021,853
Total current assets	817,797	1,017,750	502,777	1,105,960
Non-current assets	6,249,916	6,567,468	--	--
Total assets	7,067,713	7,585,218	502,777	1,105,960
Current financial liabilities	(607,495)	(670,437)	(420,760)	(1,017,239)
Non-current financial liabilities	(4,948,699)	(5,210,407)	--	--
Total liabilities	(5,556,194)	(5,880,844)	(420,760)	(1,017,239)
Net assets	1,511,519	1,704,374	82,017	88,721

Reconciliation to carrying amounts:

	Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited		Point Fortin LNG Export Limited	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Net assets	1,511,519	1,704,374	76,357	120,359
Adjustment:				
(Loss)/profit after tax for the year	--	--	46,413	(43,705)
Share of loss adjusted 2022	--	--	256,510	--
Foreign currency translation	--	--	523	(297)
Dividend paid	--	--	(297,824)	--
	1,511,519	1,704,374	81,979	76,357
Proportion of the Company's ownership investment in the associate	20%	20%	19.50%	19.50%
Carrying amount of the Company's investment in the associate	302,304	340,875	15,986	14,890
Dividends received transferred to trade receivables (NCMA 1)	--	---	3,957	--
Impairment of investment in associate	(302,304)	--	--	--
Adjusted Carrying amount of the Company's investment in associate (Note 13 (a))	--	340,875	19,943	14,890

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13 **Investment in associates (continued)**

(b) *Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*

	Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited		Point Fortin LNG Export Limited	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Revenue	1,352,275	1,547,303	4,641,210	7,171,231
Cost of sales	(1,284,254)	(1,257,617)	(4,562,940)	(7,156,136)
Interest income	2,867	160,180	11,971	884
Other operating expenses (net)	(1,822,808)	(149,041)	(3,037)	(2,944)
Interest expense	(255,537)	(152,326)	--	--
(Loss)/profit before tax	(2,007,457)	148,499	87,204	13,035
Income tax credit/(expense)	67,812	(29,824)	(40,791)	(56,740)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(1,939,645)	118,675	46,413	(43,705)

The financial information of CGCL was adjusted to recognise the impairment loss of the associate's plant assets of TT$1.8 billion (US$268.1 million).

(c) *Share of (loss)/profit from investment in associates*

	Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited		Point Fortin LNG Export Limited	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
(Loss)/profit after tax for the year (Note 13 (b))	(1,939,645)	118,675	302,924	(43,705)
Proportion of the Company's ownership investment in the associate	20%	20%	19.50%	19.50%
Share of profit/(loss) from investment in associate	(387,929)	23,735	59,070	(8,522)

	2023	2022
	$	**$**
Share of (loss)/profit from associates:		
- CGCL		
Investment in associate	(329,882)	23,735
Loan receivables	(58,047)	--
- PFLE	59,070	(8,522)
	(328,859)	15,213

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14 **Cash in escrow**

The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for one of the Group's upstream investments includes a clause requiring the Company to establish an interest-bearing account with an escrow agent approved by The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) to carry out the approved abandonment programme. All monies accumulated in the account is to be used by the Company to carry out the abandonment programme. The MEEI has sole discretion and access to these funds in the event that the Company fails to effect any environmental clean-up, properly abandon wells, decommission facilities or the facility is delivered up to him. Any portion of the escrow account not required for the abandonment programme shall be transferred to the MEEI.

15 **Financial assets**

		2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):			
(i)	**Equity instruments designated at FVOCI:**		
	Listed equity investments		
	Local shares	473,986	399,165
	Foreign shares	490,345	456,268
	Non-listed equity investment		
	Atlantic LNG 4 Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited	485,183	588,896
	Other	2,369	964
	Equity instruments at FVOCI	1,451,883	1,445,293
(ii)	**Debt instruments at FVOCI:**		
	Quoted debt instruments		
	Foreign bonds	101,148	90,019
	Unquoted debt instruments		
	Local bonds	--	200,000
	Debt instrument at FVOCI	101,148	290,019
(iii)	**Financial assets at FVPL**		
	Local bonds	--	6,365
	Credit/market linked notes	724,097	579,769
	Derivative asset	7,052	--
	Alternative investments/ mutual funds	713,669	605,596
	Financial assets at FVPL	1,444,818	1,191,730
(iv)	**Debt instruments at amortised cost**		
	Local bonds	44,946	--
	Unquoted debt instruments	44,946	--
	Total financial assets	3,042,795	2,927,042

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15 **Financial assets (continued)**

The local shares and bonds movement for the year are shown below:

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	606,494	622,444
Disposals	(209,434)	--
Increase/(decrease) in value	76,903	(8,348)
Dividends	220	141
Foreign exchange difference	8,172	(7,743)
	482,355	606,494

The foreign shares and bonds movement for the year are shown below:

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	546,287	652,761
Purchases	225,917	125,869
Sale of equities/bonds	(219,929)	--
Amortisation of bonds	(482)	(547)
Increase/(decrease) in value	43,299	(229,959)
Foreign exchange difference	(3,599)	(1,837)
	591,493	546,287

(i) *Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI*

Listed equity investments

The Group sold some of its investments in equity shares during 2023. The consideration received for the sale of these shares was TT$356.5 million/US$53.0 million. An accumulated gain of TT$27.7 million/US$4.1 million from the sale of these shares was transferred to retained earnings.

Non - Listed equity investments

This category includes non-listed equity investments that were fully impaired.

	2023 $	2022 $
National Helicopter Services Limited	6,615	6,640
Trinidad and Tobago Marine Petroleum Company (Trintomar)	149,617	150,187
	156,232	156,827
Less*:* Impairment	(156,232)	(156,827)
Balance as at 31 December	--	--

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15 **Financial assets (continued)**

(i) *Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (continued)*

The Group has classified its equity investment in Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago and Atlantic 4 Holdings LLC as FVOCI as the Group intends to hold them for the long term for strategic purposes.

	2023 $	2022 $
Investment in Atlantic LNG 4 Company		
of Trinidad and Tobago Limited - 11.11% interest		
Balance as at 1 January	588,896	1,049,692
Movement in fair value assessment	(101,175)	(457,535)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	(2,538)	(3,261)
Balance as at 31 December	485,183	588,896

Management conducted a fair value assessment as at 31 December 2023. The assessment was in accordance with IFRS 13 income approach, which uses discounted cash flow techniques and projections based on financial budget approved by management covering the life of the asset and an annual discount rate of 9.03% per annum, which was based on an estimate of the weighted average cost capital (WACC). This resulted in a fair value adjustment of TT$101.12 million (US$15.1 million) (2022 TT$457.5 million (US$67.9 million)).

The key assumptions used in the Fair value calculations are as follows:

- Discount rate of 9.03% (2022: 9.95%) - The discount rate is prepared by an independent consultant. The discount rate used is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax for the business. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments with regard to the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used takes into account the risk-free rate, the country risk, the market equity and business risk.
- Projected volumes over the life of the asset - Production volumes are based on ALNG 4 contractual obligations for the years 2024 to 2027. Volume for the year 2027 was pro-rated to reflect the contract expiration date.
- Processing fee revenue for both liquefied natural gas (LNG) and natural gas liquid (NGL) – This is based on production volume and plant margin. The revenue is determined monthly and is a result of LNGs and NGLs redelivered multiplied by the plant margin. The plant margin is a projected value that is actualised at the end of each contract year.
- Operating expenditure - This is based over the life of the asset will include general and administrative costs and maintenance cost.

The other assumptions used in the fair value calculations are as follows:

- The Company's 11.11% entitlement of cash flows from its investment in Atlantic Train 4 over the life of the asset- The Cashflow analysis looks at the net income for the 4 year period 2024 - 2027. The net income for 2027 was pro-rated to reflect the contract expiration date. Accumulated cash flow was discounted at the present value using the WACC rate.
- Capital expenditure over the life of the asset.
- Distribution of 100% of free cashflows as dividends.

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15 **Financial assets (continued)**

(i) *Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (continued)*

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions will result in the following changes in fair value.

	Rate		Fair value	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	%	**%**	**$**	**$**
Discount rate - 100 bps increase	10.03%	10.95%	477,337	574,005
Discount rate - 100 bps decrease	8.03%	8.95%	493,280	604,360

Production Volume of 566,866 MMBtu (2022: 992,946 MMBtu) - A 10% decrease/ increase in the production volume while holding all other variables constant will result in a change in the fair value as shown in the table below:

	Volume		Fair value	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	MMBtu	**MMBtu**	**$**	**$**
Production volumes – increase 10%	623,553	1,092,241	551,549	686,831
Production volumes – decrease 10%	510,180	893,651	417,155	490,960

(ii) Producer price index used in plant margin - A movement of 5% in 2023 from $282.7 (2022 - $253.25)- A decrease/ increase in the Producer price index used in plant margin while holding all other variables constant will result in a change in the fair value as shown in the table below:

	Plant Margin		Fair value	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Plant margin - increase	2.551	1.800	510,602	618,276
Plant margin - decrease	2.217	1.695	459,788	559,515

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15 **Financial assets (continued)**

(iii) *Debt instruments at FVOCI*

This includes investments in quoted and unquoted government and corporate bonds. Fair values of the quoted debt instruments were determined by reference to published price quotations. The fair value of the unquoted bond was determined using the present value of the future cashflows, discounted by the yield that corresponds to the tenor on the relevant yield curve plus the relevant credit risk spread and illiquidity premium. The expected credit loss of TT$1.27 million was recorded for 2023 (2022: TT$0.05 million) in other reserves within equity.

(iv) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

(a) *Investment in Credit Linked Notes*

In 2008, the Company invested in two (2) single tranche Credit Linked Notes at a cost of TT$240.1 million/US$35.5 million to meet 50% of the Company's bond liability that matures in 2036. The fair value of the Credit Linked Notes was determined using a proprietary model for valuation. The notes have a maturity value of TT$1,348.2 million/US$200.0 million and are subject to the credit risk of the issuer.

	2023 $	2022 $
Credit linked notes		
Opening balance	579,769	852,075
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial asset (Note 33)	104,620	(270,148)
Foreign exchange difference	(2,724)	(2,158)
Closing balance	681,665	579,769

(b) *Investment in Market Linked Notes*

On the 13 February 2023, the Company invested in 7,000 face value Indexed Notes with Denomination US$1,000 per face value (US$7,000,000) due December 2035 to meet the Company's bond liability that matures in 2036. The fair value of the Market Linked Note is determined using a proprietary model for valuation. The notes have a maturity value that will be based on the final reference price on the final valuation date.

The notes have a maturity value will be based on the final reference price on the final valuation date.

	2023 $	2022 $
Market linked notes		
Opening balance	--	--
Purchases	39,320	--
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial asset	4,567	--
Expected credit loss	(495)	--
Foreign exchange difference	(960)	--
Closing balance	42,432	--

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15 **Financial assets (continued)**

(iii) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)*

(c) *Derivative asset*

During the year, one of the Group's sub-subsidiaries, entered into net settleable forward contracts for the purchase and sale of fuel, a non-financial item. As there was no established hedging strategy documentation at inception, hedge accounting was not applied. The contracts were accounted at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

	Asset $	**Liability $**
Opening balance as at 01 January 2023	--	--
Purchases	122,861	(124,480)
Settled	(115,800)	116,491
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial asset	(12)	12
Foreign exchange difference	3	(1)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	7,052	(7,978)

(d) *Alternative investments*

This includes investments in international mutual and hedge funds. The fair value was determined using bid prices for listed securities and proprietary models for bond valuations.

	2023 $	**2022 $**
Alternative investments/mutual funds		
Opening balance	605,596	723,518
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial asset (Note 33)	105,751	(115,139)
Purchases	141,785	--
Sale	(137,163)	(744)
Foreign exchange difference	(2,300)	(2,039)
Closing balance	713,669	605,596
	1,444,818	1,185,365

(e) *Debt instruments at amortised cost*

This includes unquoted government VAT bonds. These amounts were recorded at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023. These bonds will bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.15%, maturing June 2026.

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16 **Loans receivable**

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) (a)	3,522,488	3,593,639
Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited (b)	104,667	98,110
	3,627,155	3,691,749
Less: Share of losses (Note 13 (b))	(57,756)	--
Less: expected credit loss Note 47 (a (i))	(90,093)	(51,997)
	3,479,306	3,639,752
Current portion	(623,755)	(59,427)
Long-term portion	2,855,551	3,580,325

Expected credit loss		
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	51,997	18,297
Increase in expected credit loss (Note 36)	38,578	33,553
Foreign exchange difference	(482)	147
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	90,093	51,997

(a) *Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission ('T&TEC')*

On 31 December 2018, the Group converted trade receivables of TT$3.50 billion/US$524 million for unpaid gas sales to a ten (10) year loan facility issued in two (2) tranches at 6% per annum.

Tranche A - Principal amount of TT$1,776.5 million/US$262 million at interest rate of 6 percent with a one (1) year moratorium on the repayment of principal and interest, with semi-annual interest capitalised over the first (1st) year and thereafter, eighteen (18) equal semi-annual instalments of principal and interest from 30 June 2020 to 31 December 2028. Principal repayment during 2023 amounted to TT$57.5 million/US$8.6 million, (2022: TT$54.6 million (US$8.1 million)).

Tranche B - Principal amount of TT$1,776.5 million/US$262 million at an interest rate of 6 percent with a five (5) year moratorium on the repayment of principal and interest, with semi-annual interest capitalised over the five (5) years and thereafter, ten (10) equal semi-annual payments of principal and interest payments commencing from 30 June 2024 until 31 December 2028.

T&TEC is a wholly owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and is considered a related party of the Group.

(b) *Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited*

Pursuant to the clause of the Shareholders Loan Agreement with Caribbean Gas Chemicals (CGCL) Limited dated 22 September 2020, a subordinated loan of US$6.8 million was issued to CGCL in 2020 for the completion of the methanol and DME plant.

An additional shareholder loan was issued in the amount of TT$15.3 million (US$2.26 million) and TT$32.6 million (US$4.8 million) in February 2021 and September 2022 respectively. Interest capitalised amounted to TT$7.2 million (US$1.08 million) in 2023 and TT$1.8 million (US$ 0.3 million) in 2022.

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16 **Loans receivable**

(b) *Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited (continued)*

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Equity Support Deed, included in schedule 3, clause 6.1 (Subordinated Liabilities) thereof, CGCL shall repay the aggregated principal amount of the advances outstanding hereunder in full on the final maturity date (as defined in the Common Terms Agreement) or such date as the Group and the Lenders may agree. Included in schedule 3, clause 5.3 of the Equity Support Deed, interest payments falling anytime during up to Project completion be capitalised thereby increasing principal amount. This loan is expected to mature on 31 December 2035.

This loan is unsecured, and interest is calculated on the principal amount outstanding and payable semi-annually on March and September of each year at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 2% per annum. The effective interest rate at the reporting date was 7.81778% (2022: 6.17514%).

ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) cease the publication of Overnight/Spot Next and Twelve (12) Months LIBOR. The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) under The Benchmark Regulation (BMR) requested ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) to continue publishing one month, three months and six months USD LIBOR for a temporary period after 30 June 2023 thereby requiring an Alternative Rate and Administrator of such rates to be determined by the agreed parties to this loan as per clause 12.4 of the Common Terms Agreement pursuant to Clause 5.1 of the Equity Support Deed.

The Company have agreed to adopt an Alternative Rate Administrator and any such other rates to replace LIBOR as agreed by the Senior Lendor and Caribbean Gas Company Ltd (CGCL), which has been established to be the CME Group Benchmark Administration and SOFR for the new interest rate to be applied to the loan the criteria.

The agreed rate switch from LIBOR to SOFR was 20 September 2023. The SOFR Rates are reference rates Administered by the New York Fed, these rates would be sourced by the CME Group Benchmark Administration. CME are a registered Benchmark Administrator, authorised and supervised by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

Loss allowance on loan receivables
The Group has taken a decision to fully provide for loans receivable from CGCL. During the last 3 years CGCL has been unable to meet any interest payments as a result of their cash flow position. CGCL is now generating losses and is having challenges in funding turnaround costs and meeting debt obligations due to volatile methanol prices. This results in a significant credit risk for the Group and the provision for expected credit losses of TT$46.9 million (2022: $0.2 million).

17 **Inventories**

	2023 $	2022 $
Liquefied natural gas	31,059	187,467
Consumable spares	210,800	238,126
Natural gas liquids	170,080	135,174
Stock of crude oil	37,356	5,285
Other	6,634	6,265
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete stock	(27,857)	(27,965)
	428,072	544,352

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18 Trade receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Gross trade receivables	8,175,425	8,054,237
Less: expected credit losses	(639,477)	(719,935)
Net trade receivables	7,535,948	7,334,302

All trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on a 30-60 day terms.

For the current receivables ranging 30-60 days, due to the short-term nature their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

The expected credit loss on trade receivables are presented within impairment losses, subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Balances that were individually assessed relate to customers where evidence of impairment exists as at the reporting. These customers are either in liquidation or are no longer in business except for the power customer which was assessed using the general approach due to the nature of the receivables. All other balances are assessed collectively under the provision matrix.

	2023			2022		
	Individually Assessed $	Collectively Assessed $	Total $	Individually Assessed $	Collectively Assessed $	Total $
Opening balance as at 1 January	652,670	67,265	719,935	691,181	35,216	726,397
Increase/(decrease) in expected credit loss recognised in profit and loss during the year	(82,129)	3,412	(78,717)	(38,173)	32,052	(6,121)
Foreign exchange adjustment	(1,635)	(106)	(1,741)	(338)	(3)	(341)
Closing balance as at 31 December	568,906	70,571	639,477	652,670	67,265	719,935

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18 **Trade receivables (continued)**

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables sets using a provision matrix:

	Current	> 30 days	> 60 days	> 90 days	> 180 days	> 365 days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
As at 31 December 2023							
Trade receivables individually assessed							
Expected loss rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Gross receivables	--	--	--	--	--	391,371	391,371
Loss allowance	--	--	--	--	--	(391,371)	(391,371)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade receivables individually assessed – Power *							
Expected loss rate	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	
Gross receivables	280,875	41,498	155,487	203,659	569,741	3,889,522	5,140,782
Loss allowance	(11,856)	(1,752)	(6,563)	(8,597)	(24,049)	(164,181)	(216,998)
	269,019	39,746	148,924	195,062	545,692	3,725,341	4,923,784
Trade receivables collectively assessed							
Expected loss rate	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	10.4%	
Gross receivables	1,218,617	1,144,201	10,207	77,350	148,596	44,301	2,643,272
Loss allowance	(8,039)	(12,135)	(197)	(1,707)	(4,423)	(4,607)	(31,108)
	1,210,578	1,132,066	10,010	75,643	144,173	39,694	2,612,164
Net carrying amount	1,479,597	1,171,812	158,934	270,705	689,865	3,765,035	7,535,948

* The general approach was used to determine the expected credit loss (ECL) for the Receivables relating to "Power", as historically this has been converted to a loan receivable.

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18 **Trade receivables (continued),**

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

	Current $	> 30 days $	> 60 days $	> 90 days $	> 180 days $	> 365 days $	Total $
As at 31 December 2022							
Trade receivables individually assessed							
Expected loss rate	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Gross receivables	--	--	--	--	--	480,403	480,403
Loss allowance	--	--	--	--	--	(480,403)	(480,403)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade receivables individually assessed - Power							
Expected loss rate	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	
Gross receivables	257,638	92,635	105,095	207,480	609,658	2,767,022	4,039,528
Loss allowance	(13,022)	(4,682)	(5,312)	(10,487)	(30,815)	(139,859)	(204,177)
	244,616	87,953	99,783	196,993	578,843	2,627,163	3,835,351
Trade receivables collectively assessed *							
Expected loss rate	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	3.3%	3.0%	6.9%	
Gross receivables	3,105,954	199,040	123,719	6,104	25,104	74,385	3,534,306
Loss allowance	(24,574)	(2,340)	(2,309)	(203)	(762)	(5,167)	(35,355)
	3,081,380	196,700	121,410	5,901	24,342	69,218	3,498,951
Net carrying amount	3,325,996	284,653	221,193	202,894	603,185	2,696,381	7,334,302

* The general approach was used to determine the expected credit loss (ECL) for the Receivables relating to "Power", as historically this has been converted to a loan receivable.

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19 Other receivables and prepayments

	2023 $	2022 $
Sundry debtors and prepayments comprise the following:		
Due from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	506,868	493,016
Impairment charge (a)	(506,868)	(493,016)
	--	--
Prepayments (b)	228,509	270,675
Distribution receivable from associate	42,776	--
Loss allowance recognised in profit and loss	(42,776)	--
Staff related balances	1,013	1,459
Value Added Tax	455,202	416,045
Interest receivable	22,271	29,188
Accrued income	54,653	76,444
Penalties and interest	--	14,891
Other	88,214	153,998
	849,862	962,700

(a) *Impairment charge*

The Group invested funds in excess of the approved Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) allocation. This additional investment remains outstanding from the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries and due to uncertainty of repayment a full provision was made for the outstanding balance.

(b) *Prepayments*

Included in prepayments is an amount of TT$74.6 million/US$11.1 million represents amounts in favor of the Group arising from a settlement agreement with the Board of Inland Revenue dated 7 June 2022, in connection with corporation tax audits which the BIR had issued assessments for the years of income 1997 and 1999 – 2010. In 2023, Group attempted to set-off 50% of each quarterly corporation tax due until this balance has been utilised but was unsuccessful. It is expected that this will be utilised in 2024.

20 Short-term investments

	2023 $	2022 $
Gross short-term investments	928,358	1,233,855
Less: Expected credit losses	(532,986)	(534,990)
Short-term investments	395,372	698,865

(a) Short-term investments are made for varying periods of between 30 days and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group.

(b) The Group has an outstanding balance of TT$532.97 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022:TT$534.99 million) from the insolvency of a financial institution which was fully impaired in 2009.

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21 Cash and cash equivalent

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank	5,242,034	5,005,374
Short-term investment (under 3 months)	7,377	1,076,030
	5,249,411	6,081,404

Cash at banks earn interest based on daily deposit rates ranging between 1.80% to 2.65% (2022:0.02% to 2.29%).

22 Share capital

Authorised
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no-par value

Issued and fully paid	2023 $	2022 $
1,855,266,340 ordinary shares of no par value	1,855,266	1,855,266

23 Reserve fund

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company has set up a reserve fund with the objective of minimising the NGC's exposure arising from business interruption, adverse gas price fluctuations, and liabilities or losses which may result from accidents on its self-insured assets.

Transfers to the reserve fund will be made in such cases where the Parent's standard return on equity is exceeded. The fund cap is 25% of the issued stated capital of the Parent.

24 Other reserves

	2023 $	2022 $
Other reserves comprise the following:		
Revaluation surplus for plant and equipment and pipelines, net of deferred tax	1,355,184	1,580,682
Unrealised gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	417,047	365,326
Foreign currency translation	1,213,592	1,394,181
	2,985,823	3,340,189

Nature and purpose of other reserves

(i) *Revaluation surplus – property, plant and equipment*

The property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. In the event of a sale of an asset, any balance in the reserve in relation to the asset is transferred to retained earnings, see accounting policy note 2.4 for details.

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24 **Other reserves (continued)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves (continued)

(ii) *Financial assets at FVOCI*

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in OCI, as explained in note 15(c). These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI reserve within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

The Group also has certain debt investments measured at FVOCI, as explained in note 15(c)(iv). For these investments, changes in fair value are accumulated within the FVOCI reserve within equity. The accumulated changes in fair value are transferred to profit or loss when the investment is derecognised or impaired.

25 **Borrowings**

	Current portion $	Long-term portion $	2023 Total $	2022 Total $
US$400M 30-year bond	--	2,248,406	2,248,406	2,256,977
Interest payable	63,260	--	63,260	63,501
Total	63,260	2,248,406	2,311,666	2,320,478

This loan relates to a US$400 million bond issued on 20 January 2006 to finance the construction/ acquisition of two new offshore pipelines and for advances to Trinidad & Tobago LNG Limited to fund 11.11% of its shareholder loans to ALNG 4 Company of Trinidad and Tobago Unlimited. The amount outstanding is TT$2.3 billion/US$344.2 million as at 31 December 2023. The Parent has extinguished TT$405.0 million/US$60.3 million of the bond outstanding as at 31 December 2023.

The bond will be redeemed via a bullet payment on 15 January 2036. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears at a fixed rate of 6.05% which commenced in 2006. The fair value of the bond was TT$2,103.5 million/US$313.2 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022: TT$2,106.2 million (US$312.4 million)) based on the quoted bid price as at 31 December 2023.

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26 **Contract liability**

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-refundable capital contribution (a)	1,925	2,132
Capital grant (b)	59,282	68,950
Transportation tariff (c)	14,729	14,416
Pier user charges (d)	18,851	18,656
Other	120,592	29,983
	215,379	134,137
Current	151,874	61,170
Non-current	63,505	72,967
	215,379	134,137

Revenue recognised in period from:
Amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the period

	2023	2022
Capital grant	3,118	3,118
Transportation tariff	156,667	174,399
Other	14,993	8,440
	174,778	185,957

Notes

(a) Non-refundable capital contributions received from industrial users are amortised to profit or loss over the period of the industrial users' sales contracts.

(b) This amount relates to capital grants expended on depreciable assets and are to be amortised to profit or loss over the useful lives of the related asset.

(c) This amount comprises shippers reserve capacity, which is billed one month in advance.

d) This amount comprises pier user charges, which are billed in advance.

e) Take-or-pay on gas sales represents revenue for gas volumes contractually committed to but not yet taken by customers. Income is recognised on the earlier of the expiration of the deficiency period and when the gas volumes are actually taken. An amount of TT$96.4million was recorded as at 31 December 2023.

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27 **Provisions**

	2023 $	2022 $
Asset retirement obligation: (Note (a))		
Balance as at 1 January	2,446,307	2,647,021
Increase/(decrease) in provision	110,898	(284,019)
Unwinding of provision (Note 37)	172,392	88,204
Foreign currency translation	(10,239)	(4,899)
Balance as at 31 December	2,719,358	2,446,307
Provision for economic loss: (Note (b))		
Balance as at 1 January	3,185,453	3,107,208
(Decrease)/increase in provision	(439,778)	678,795
Provision used during the year	(478,285)	(735,743)
Unwinding of discount rate	134,819	147,196
Foreign currency translation	(14,304)	(12,003)
Balance as at 31 December	2,387,905	3,185,453
Claims: (Note (c))		
Balance as at 1 January	505,613	587,661
Used/decrease in provision	(506,228)	(80,369)
Foreign currency translation	615	(1,679)
Balance as at 31 December	--	505,613
Land: (Note (d))		
Balance as at 1 January	316,786	318,642
Decrease in provision	(22,951)	--
Payment	--	(866)
Foreign currency translation	(1,088)	(990)
Balance as at 31 December	292,747	316,786
Total provision as at 31 December	5,400,010	6,454,159
Current	333,083	477,794
Non-current	5,066,927	5,976,365
Total	5,400,010	6,454,159

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation*

The Group owns certain assets which give rise to either a legal or constructive obligation to return the assets to its original condition after assets are retired. The provision has been estimated using existing technology, at current prices adjusted for risk, and discounted. The discount rate is determined by reference to the interest rate on government bonds with a similar maturity date as the estimated decommissioning date for the various assets. Management conducted decommissioning studies on the below assets for 2023:

Asset retirement obligation

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
NGC Offshore Platform	589,039	551,890
Teak, Samaan and Poui (TSP)	137,450	135,608
South East Coast Consortium Block (SECC)	3,642	7,956
Pipelines and related facilities	268,147	187,393
56-inch Cross Island Pipeline (‘CIP’) from Beachfield	16,168	13,630
Block 2c and 3a	589,970	633,150
NCMA Blocks 22, Block 4 and Block 9	564,560	464,985
Atlantic 1 Holdings LLC - Train 1	100,739	101,123
Gas Plant and related facilities	449,643	350,572
	2,719,358	2,446,307

(i) *NGC Offshore Platform*

The Parent has a legal obligation to decommission and dismantle the two offshore platforms (Teak and Poui). The restoration obligation requires judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, environmental legislation and regulations, the extent of restoration activities required, the methodology for estimating cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

The provision includes the costs to dismantle the two offshore platforms. A suitably qualified and experienced independent expert was engaged by to determine a current cost estimate of the decommissioning costs.

The US Treasury yield curve was used for the same tenor as the estimated timeline for future decommissioning activities and a discount rate of 3.86% was used in 2023 (2022: 3.96%). We used the average inflation rate from Bloomberg and the International Monetary Fund to smoothen the effects of economic cycles.

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation (continued)*

(i) *NGC Offshore Platform (continued)*

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in inflation rate	(1,310)	35,287	(337)	33,204
1% decrease in inflation rate	1,247	(33,609)	321	(31,688)
1% increase in discount rate	(3,976)	(27,556)	(3,990)	(30,807)
1% decrease in discount rate	4,526	29,195	4,415	32,953
1% increase in cost	(218)	5,890	(56)	5,519
1% decrease in cost	218	(5,890)	56	(5,519)

(ii) *Teak, Samaan and Poui (TSP)*

The Parent has a non-operating interest of 15% in the TSP platform. The Company is required to fund its share of decommissioning cost. The provision is based on the operator projected cost and the Company has established a Letter of Credit in the amount of TT$169.7 million/US$25.3 million, (2022: TT$156.4 million/US$23.2 million) for its share of its obligation. The TSP platform in expected to be decommissioned no later than 2031.

The US Treasury yield curve was used for the same tenor as the estimated timeline for future decommissioning activities and a discount rate of 3.88% was used in 2023 (2022: 3.80%). We used the average inflation rate from Bloomberg and the International Monetary Fund to smoothen the effects of economic cycles.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in inflation rate	(275)	5,470	(2,740)	12,425
1% decrease in inflation rate	630	(5,312)	3,047	(11,489)
1% increase in discount rate	(620)	(10,180)	(1,340)	(11,211)
1% decrease in discount rate	1,202	11,101	4,659	12,345
1% increase in cost	(144)	1,380	(2,876)	1,356
1% decrease in cost	144	(1,380)	2,876	(1,356)

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation (continued)*

(iii) *Pipelines and related facilities*

The Parent has a network of pipelines and related facilities and is required to decommission in place at the end of the life of the asset. Where a legal obligation does not exist, due to an established pattern of past practice and the Group's published policies the parent has created a valid expectation that it will decommission certain pipelines. The restoration obligation requires judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, environmental legislation and regulations, the extent of restoration activities required, the methodology for estimating cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago yield curve was used for the same tenor as the estimated timeline for future decommissioning activities and discount rates ranging from 5.68% to 7.31% for 2023 (2022: 4.06% to 7.36%). A long-term inflation rate was derived using Trinidad and Tobago inflation data as the majority of the resources (labour and material) will be sourced from within Trinidad and Tobago, to smoothen the effects of economic cycles.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in inflation rate	(6,392)	84,541	(5,513)	67,365
1% decrease in inflation rate	1,803	(45,325)	3,213	(43,866)
1% increase in discount rate	(3,305)	(42,652)	(1,657)	(41,735)
1% decrease in discount rate	447	81,746	2,394	64,495
1% increase in cost	(1,720)	14,921	(487)	3,949
1% decrease in cost	1,441	(9,316)	225	(160)

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

Asset retirement obligation (continued)

(iii) *56-inch Cross Island Pipeline ('CIP') from Beachfield*

This provision represents management's best estimate of the cost for decommissioning pipeline and related facilities at the end of life of the asset. Where legal obligation does not exist due to an established pattern of past practice and the Group's published policies the Company has created a valid expectation that it will decommission certain pipelines. The restoration obligation requires judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, environmental legislation and regulations, the extent of restoration activities required, the methodology for estimating cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago yield curve was used for the same tenor as the estimated timeline for future decommissioning activities and a discount rate of 7.31% for 2023 (2022: 4.06% to 7.36%). A long-term inflation rate was derived using Trinidad and Tobago inflation data as the majority of the resources (labour and material) will be sourced from within Trinidad and Tobago, to smoothen the effects of economic cycles.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in inflation rate	(648)	6,042	(705)	9,269
1% decrease in inflation rate	325	(3,066)	368	(3,940)
1% increase in discount rate	(102)	(2,874)	(125)	(3,706)
1% decrease in discount rate	171	5,829	195	8,908
1% increase in cost	(72)	1,083	(67)	1,446
1% decrease in cost	50	(742)	43	(1,148)

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation (continued)*

(iv) *Block 2c and 3a*

This provision represents management's best estimate of the cost of dismantling the exploration and production assets of Block 2c and Block 3a at the end of its useful life and includes the costs of environmental remediation.

The estimated decommissioning costs are prepared by the Operator, Woodside Energy on an annual basis on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners. Decommissioning costs for jointly controlled assets are recognised for the proportion for which the Company is liable and is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations.

The discount rates were obtained from the US Department of Treasury and the escalation rate is an average rate of inflation obtained from International Monetary Fund and Bloomberg as at year end. The provision has been estimated using a discount rate of 1.0388 (2022: 1.0383) and inflation rates of 1.0410 (2022: 1.0725).

The reported decrease in decommissioning costs of $66,212 relates to a significant decrease in the inflation rate from 2022 to 2023.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in inflation rate	(2,486)	53,785	(11,799)	64,484
1% decrease in inflation rate	1,624	(49,746)	11,808	(59,069)
1% increase in discount rate	(3,767)	(43,453)	(4,634)	(53,309)
1% decrease in discount rate	4,661	47,385	4,667	57,595
1% increase in cost	(242)	5,889	(1,158)	6,331
1% decrease in cost	246	(5,889)	1,158	(6,331)

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 22, Block 4 and Block 9*

This provision represents management's best estimate of the cost of dismantling exploration and production assets of North Coast Marine Area (NCMA) Blocks 22, Block 4 and Block 9 at the end of their useful life and includes the costs of environmental remediation.

The estimated decommissioning costs are prepared by the Operator on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners and approved by the Company's management. Decommissioning costs for jointly controlled assets are recognised for the proportion for which the Company is liable and is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations.

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation (continued)*

(vi) *NCMA Blocks 22, Block 4 and Block 9*

The discount rates were obtained from the US Department of Treasury and the escalation rate is an average rate of inflation obtained from International Monetary Fund and Bloomberg as at year end. The provision has been estimated using a discount rate of 1.0394 (2022: 1.0396) and inflation rates of 1.0410 (2022: 1.0725).

The reported increase in decommissioning cost of TT$82.28 million relates to an increase in the estimated total cost for decommissioning and unwinding of discount rate in 2023 compared to 2022.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision	2022 Effect on profit before tax	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision
	$	$	$	$
1% increase in inflation rate	(2,600)	76,028	(2,360)	10,481
1% decrease in inflation rate	2,426	(67,621)	2,252	(9,913)
1% increase in discount rate	(1,681)	(66,073)	(13,934)	(58,324)
1% decrease in discount rate	2,722	75,408	14,469	67,379
1% increase in cost	(112)	5,646	(1,276)	4,650
1% decrease in cost	256	(5,814)	1,276	(4,650)

(vii) *Gas Plant and related facilities*

The land on which the PPGPL's Trinidad facilities have been built is leased from an external party. In accordance with the underlying lease agreements, PPGPL is required to decommission and dismantle the facilities upon termination of the leases.

The restoration obligation requires judgmental assumptions regarding removal date, environmental legislation and regulations, the extent of restoration activities required, the methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost, and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.

PPGPL's provision includes the costs to dismantle the gas plants, fractionation units and storage tanks. A suitably qualified and experienced independent expert was engaged by the Group to determine a current cost estimate of the decommissioning costs. The Group's North American subsidiaries do not have legal or constructive decommissioning obligations.

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(a) *Asset retirement obligation (continued)*

(viii) *Gas Plant and related facilities*

An assessment of the provision will be performed annually and also near the end of the operational life. Any adjustments in the provisions will be made upon review of such estimates for each financial period and will depend on changes in prices, technology, inflation rate and discount rate. Assumptions are based on the current economic environment which management believes forms a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability.

Actual costs and cash outflows can materially differ from the current estimate as a result of changes in prices, technology, inflation rate and discount rate. These uncertainties may result in actual expenditure differing from amounts included in the provision recognised as at 31 December 2023.

The expected timing of decommissioning activities is 2042, consistent with the useful economic life of the gas plants and forecasts of commercial gas supplies. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) yield curve was used for the same tenor as the estimated timeline for future decommissioning activities and a discount rate of 6.39% was used in 2023 (2022: 6.72%). The current and prior year inflation rates 2.50% (2022: 2.40%) were derived using historical data to smoothen the effects of economic cycles.

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision	2022 Effect on profit before tax	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision
	$	$	$	$
1% increase in inflation rate	(8,484)	93,828	(8,550)	77,177
1% decrease in inflation rate	40,660	(77,690)	6,186	(63,458)
1% increase in discount rate	(38,028)	(77,401)	(3,397)	(63,202)
1% decrease in discount rate	4,306	93,586	4,471	77,177
1% increase in cost	--	4,500	(797)	3,506
1% decrease in cost	--	(4,500)	81	(3,506)

(b) *Provision for economic loss*

The Group has made a provision for economic losses for certain contracts under which the unavoidable costs of meeting these obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received during the respective contract periods.

Gas volumes are based on the most recent forecasts and as per contract.

The cost of gas is impacted by changes in Ammonia and Methanol prices. The pricing forecasts are obtained from independent consultants.

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(b) *Provision for economic loss (continued)*

Weighted average selling price is based on Gas sale contracts.

The USD Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) bond yield was used for similar tenor of the remaining life of the contracts to estimate the future economic loss.

	2023 $	2022 $
Provision for economic loss	2,387,905	3,185,453

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Effect on profit before tax $	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Effect on profit before tax $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
1% increase in discount rate	(91,307)	(91,307)	(167,578)	(167,578)
1% decrease in discount rate	97,107	97,107	182,818	182,818

(c) *Claims*

This claim was settled in the amount of $505.6million/US$75.0 million as at 31 December 2023.

	2023 $	2022 $
Claims	--	505,613

(d) *Land*

This provision represents management's best estimate of the cost to acquire Right of Way land associated with the pipeline network. The Group has not yet obtained full legal title to this land. The total land corridor area of approximately 9.856 square km.

The provision was measured using the acreage to be acquired at a fair value price determined for each parcel of land as well as rent and interest due to landowners. Due to the nature of this transaction, significant judgment was exercised by management to arrive at provision recorded. A qualified independent expert was engaged by to determine a current cost estimate.

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27 **Provisions (continued)**

(d) *Land (continued)*

The amount and timing of settlement in respect of this provision is uncertain and dependent on various factors that are not always within management's control.

	2023 $	2022 $
Lands	292,747	316,786

Sensitivities to each of the key assumptions, holding all other variables constant are presented below.

	2023 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $	2022 Movement in the carrying value of Provision $
Increase in setback distance - 21 feet	--	84,533
Increase in price - 5%	13,645	13,754
Decrease in price - 5%	(19,852)	(13,754)

28 **Trade payables**

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade payables are settled on 30 day terms	2,671,809	3,423,302

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled within 30 days.

29 **Other payables and accruals**

	2023 $	2022 $
Withholding tax	11,164	10,810
VAT payable	2,788	2,736
Material/service amounts	136,512	395,170
Contract provisions	177,766	176,951
Employee related	161,929	152,149
	490,159	737,816

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30 Revenue from contracts with customers

	2023 $	2022 $
Sale of goods		
Natural gas	14,264,269	25,315,389
Natural gas liquids	1,926,445	2,689,681
Liquefied natural gas	871,497	2,275,311
Natural gasoline	970,215	1,649,591
Crude oil	246,654	552,809
Methanol	211,864	239,677
Condensate	7,848	81,053
Rendering of services		
Marine facilities and services	341,044	350,213
Transportation tariffs	210,299	212,502
Rental	23,853	27,666
CNG services	5,901	4,963
	19,079,889	33,398,855
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	18,498,792	32,803,511
Over time	581,097	595,344
	19,079,889	33,398,855

31 Cost of sales

	2023 $	2022 $
Cost of sale of goods		
Gas purchases	12,507,395	22,133,421
Feedstock purchases	1,546,764	2,307,033
Exploration and production costs	434,892	293,790
Methanol	215,943	140,428
Maintenance cost	71,939	75,380
Cost of providing services		
Processing charges	220,949	327,391
Other operating cost	202,881	285,735
Other indirect costs		
Depreciation	1,291,971	1,008,250
Royalty tax	65,585	195,746
Production and Supplemental petroleum tax	45,415	144,750
Staff cost	93,367	81,942
Royalties	27,618	46,746
	16,724,719	27,040,612

Cost of sales include direct material and labour cost as well as indirect cost that can be directly attributed to generating revenue. Indirect cost accounts for less than two (2) percent of cost of sales.

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32 Other income

	2023 $	2022 $
Lease income	13,492	18,474
Liquefied natural gas production payments	(127,137)	393,993
Other income	9,905	10,117
	(103,740)	422,584

33 Interest and investment income

	2023 $	2022 $
Interest and investment income	156,570	57,736
Interest income on loan receivable	215,026	218,474
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets	180,839	(385,287)
Loss on disposal of investments	(327)	(54)
Dividend income	198,050	139,283
	750,158	30,152

34 Administrative and general expenses

	2023 $	2022 $
Staff costs	429,246	445,580
Employee benefits/obligations	54,366	49,489
Material, service and contract labour	143,089	101,653
Depreciation and amortisation	70,679	86,228
Consulting and professional fees	130,380	35,940
Right of way land expense	197,080	--
Green fund levy	58,829	98,835
Legal claims	--	(80,369)
Non-operating maintenance and decommissioning charges	--	(39,685)
Other	336,553	349,868
	1,420,222	1,047,539

Included in consulting and professional fees

Nature of Fees:	2023 $	2022 $
Audit of the financial statements for the year	6,072	1,671
Non-assurance services provided for the year	47	--
Third party services	124,261	34,269
	130,380	35,940

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
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35 Impairment of non-financial assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Property, plant and equipment – other assets (Note 4)	590,714	269,245
Investment properties (Note 5)	(10,473)	1,852
Goodwill (Note 8)	1,502,931	38,176
	2,083,172	309,273

36 Impairment of financial assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Loan receivable (a) (Note 16)	38,998	33,553
Trade receivables (b) (Note 18)	33,655	(4,841)
Expected credit loss on distribution from associates	42,776	--
	115,429	28,712

37 Finance costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Interest on bonds	163,196	163,292
Unwinding of discount rate on onerous contracts (Note 27 (b))	134,819	147,196
Decommissioning obligation (Note 27 a)	110,898	88,204
Interest on leases	14,809	8,299
Borrowing cost	(463,305)	--
Other	(12,665)	10,719
	(52,248)	417,710

38 Change in provision for economic losses

	2023 $	2022 $
Onerous contracts	(439,778)	678,795
Provision used during the year (Note 27 (b))	(478,285)	(735,743)
	(918,063)	(56,948)

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39 **Income tax expense**

	2023 $	2022 $
Corporation tax	291,564	1,195,738
Petroleum profit tax	746,814	1,596,831
Business levy	85,028	443
Green fund levy	2,065	3,191
Current tax expense	1,125,471	2,796,203
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	202,063	(98,029)
	1,327,534	2,698,174

	2023 $	2022 $
Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate:		
Profit for the year before taxation	24,217	5,079,906
Tax at the rate of 35%	8,476	1,777,967
Tax exempt income	(29,007)	(88,083)
Non-deductible expenses/permanent differences	735,724	45,783
Prior years' tax	30,259	45,214
Business levy	85,028	443
Green fund	2,065	3,191
Limiting of deferred tax asset to deferred tax liability impact	--	69,255
Unemployment levy	--	94,278
Tax effect of subsidiaries at different rate	273,391	802,597
Tax losses un-utilised/utilised	4,568	3,595
Restriction on deferred tax assets	47,985	--
Impairment of deferred tax asset expense	71,822	--
Foreign exchange translation	98,358	(54,668)
Other differences	(1,135)	(1,398)
Taxation expense	1,327,534	2,698,174

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40 **Subsidiaries**

(a) The subsidiaries are as follows:

Entities	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of shareholding and voting power held 2023	2022
Subsidiaries fully owned				
National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited	Management of marine infrastructural facilities and Industrial Estate	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC Pipeline Company Limited	Own, operate and maintain a 56 inch cross island pipeline (‘CIP’)	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited	11.11% ownership at Atlantic Train 4 which sells liquified natural gas (‘LNG’) and natural gas liquids (‘NGLs’)	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC CNG Company Limited	Construct, operate and maintain compressed Natural Gas Service Stations	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC Petrochemicals Limited	20% equity interest in Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited which produces, markets and sells DME and Methanol	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC E&P Investments Limited	20% equity interest in exploration, development and production of gas of Block 1A was sold on 1 January 2021. The Company holds 10% and 20% working interest respectively in Block 22 and NCMA-4 in the North Coast Marine Area, 19.5% working interest in Block 9 and NCMA 1 Unitisation and 19.5% of issued share capital of Point Fortin LNG Export Limited.	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC Group Captive Insurance (Barbados) Limited	Insurer of various risk of its Parent (NGC) and subsidiaries assets	Barbados	100%	100%

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(a) *The subsidiaries are as follows (continued):*

Entities	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of shareholding and voting power held 2023	2022
Subsidiaries fully owned				
NGC Caribbean Investments Limited	30% interest in Block 2c and 31.54% interest in Block 3a. These blocks explore, develop and produce of oil and gas.	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC E&P (Barbados) Limited	0.01% membership in NGC E&P Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. which holds a 30% interest in Block 2c and 11.41% interest in Block 3a	Barbados	100%	100%
NGC E&P Investments (Barbados) Limited	99.99% membership in NGC E&P Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. which holds a 30% interest in Block 2c and 11.41% interest in Block 3a	Barbados	100%	100%
Subsidiaries with non-controlling interest				
La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited	Management of industrial estate and marine infrastructure facilities	Trinidad and Tobago	91.55%	91.55%
NGC NGL Company Limited	51% equity interest in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited which processes natural gas, the aggregation, fractionation and marketing of natural gas liquids	Trinidad and Tobago	80%	80%
NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited	10% ownership in Atlantic Train 1 which sells liquified natural gas (‘LNG’) and natural gas liquids (‘NGLs’)	Trinidad and Tobago	62.16%	62.16%

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(a) *The subsidiaries are as follows (continued):*

Entities	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of shareholding and voting power held 2023	2022
Subsidiaries with non-controlling interest				
Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited	39% equity interest in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited which processes natural gas, the aggregation, fractionation and marketing of natural gas liquids	Trinidad and Tobago	25%	25%
Sub-Subsidiaries				
Downstream Petrochemicals Research and Development Limited	Management of DME and Downstream Promotion Fund	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited	Natural gas processing, the aggregation, fractionation and marketing of natural gas liquids	Trinidad and Tobago	50.55%	50.55%
NGC E&P Netherlands Coöperatief U.A	The company held 100% equity interest in NGC E&P Investments (Netherlands) B.V. and NGC E&P (Netherlands) B.V. This company is dormant.	Incorporation – Netherlands Operation - Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC E&P (Netherlands) B.V.	The company held 11.41% equity in exploration, development and production of oil and gas of Block 3 (a). This company is dormant.	Incorporation – Netherlands Operation - Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
NGC E&P Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	The company held 30% equity interest in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas of Block 2 (c). This company is dormant.	Incorporation – Netherlands Operation - Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(b) *Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries with material non-controlling interest*

Entities	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of shareholding and voting rights held by non-controlling interest 2023	2022	Profit allocated to non-controlling interests 2023 $	2022 $	Accumulated non-controlling interest 2023 $	2022 $
Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	10%*	10%*	7,199	43,091	205,362	205,021
Fair value adjustment to non-controlling interest in PPGPL				(65,064)	(65,312)	(136,208)	(71,144)
Impairment of Goodwill arose on acquisition of the additional interest in PPGPL				(743,199)	(18,878)	(1,131,214)	(388,015)
Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	75%*	75%*	21,060	126,039	2,140,445	2,121,768
NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Company Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	37.84%	37.84%	575	(3,495)	39,719	39,297
NGC NGL Company Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	20%	20%	8,750	43,741	277,838	272,284
La Brea Industrial Development Company Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	8.45%	8.45%	(14,448)	(1,408)	14,729	29,367
Total						1,410,671	2,208,578

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(b) *Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries with a material non-controlling interest (continued)*

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts after intragroup eliminations.

Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited ('PPGPL')	**2023 $**	**2022 $**
Summary statement of financial position		
Current assets	1,653,468	1,594,452
Non-current assets	2,001,580	1,682,847
Current liabilities	(570,287)	(509,111)
Non-current liabilities	(1,031,146)	(717,983)
Equity attributable to owners of the PPGPL	1,848,253	1,845,184
Non-controlling interest of PPGPL	205,362	205,021
Summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	2,996,097	4,432,305
Expenses	(2,924,098)	(4,001,399)
Profit for the year	71,999	430,906
Profit attributable to owners of PPGPL	64,800	387,815
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interest	7,199	43,091
Profit for the year	71,999	430,906
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of PPGPL	--	--
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	--	--
Other comprehensive income for the year	--	--
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of PPGPL	64,800	387,815
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	7,199	43,091
Total comprehensive income for the year	71,999	430,906
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	6,044	26,966
Summary statement of cash flows		
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(1,357)	598,884
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,350)	(260,774)
Net cash used in financing activities	(123,479)	(283,520)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(152,186)	54,590

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(b) *Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries with a material non-controlling interest (continued)*

Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited ('TTNGL')	**2023 $**	**2022 $**
Summary statement of financial position		
Current assets	127,479	105,861
Non-current assets	1,016,296	1,588,588
Current liabilities	(4,262)	(3,570)
Equity attributable to owners of TTNGL	(864,724)	28,270
Non-controlling interest	2,004,237	1,662,609
Summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	28,197	168,279
Other expenses	(575,932)	(564,859)
Profit for the year	(547,735)	(396,580)
Profit attributable to owners of TTNGL	(568,795)	(503,741)
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interest	21,060	107,161
Profit for the year	(547,735)	(396,580)
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of TTNGL	(908)	(1,493)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	(2,723)	(4,481)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(3,631)	(5,974)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of TTNGL	(569,703)	(505,235)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	18,337	102,681
Total comprehensive income for the year	(551,366)	(402,554)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	--	98,685
Summary statement of cash flows		
Net cash generated from operating activities	22,014	104,986
Net cash generated from investing activities	117	96
Net cash used in financing activities	--	(131,580)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	22,131	(26,498)

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(b) *Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries with a material non-controlling interest (continued)*

NGC NGL Company Limited ('NGC NGL')	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**
Summary statement of financial position		
Current assets	342,085	305,400
Non-current assets	1,047,344	1,045,604
Current liabilities	(241)	(221)
Equity attributable to owners of NGC NGL	1,111,350	1,078,499
Non-controlling interest	277,838	272,284
Summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	49,045	221,280
Other expenses	(5,294)	(2,576)
Profit for the year	43,751	218,704
Profit attributable to owners of NGC NGL	35,001	174,963
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interest	8,750	43,741
Profit for the year	43,751	218,704
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of NGC NGL	(4,277)	(3,252)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	(1,069)	(813)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(5,346)	(4,065)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of NGC NGL	30,724	171,711
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	7,681	42,928
Total comprehensive income for the year	38,405	214,639
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	--	35,158
Summary statement of cash flows		
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,907)	(3,109)
Net cash generated from investing activities	43,302	139,346
Net cash used in financing activities	--	(175,791)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	34,395	(39,554)

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40 **Subsidiaries (continued)**

(b) *Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries with a material non-controlling interest (continued)*

NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited ('NGC LNG')	2023 $	2022 $
Summary statement of financial position		
Current assets	205,826	205,084
Non-current assets	--	--
Current liabilities	(119)	(111)
Non-current liabilities	(100,739)	(101,123)
Equity attributable to owners of NGC LNG	65,249	64,553
Non-controlling interest	39,720	39,297
Summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	6,467	16,061
Expenses	(4,947)	(25,298)
Profit for the year	1,520	(9,237)
Profit attributable to owners of NGC LNG	945	(5,742)
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interest	575	(3,495)
Profit for the year	1,520	(9,327)
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of NGC LNG	(249)	(208)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	(152)	(127)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(401)	(335)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of NGC LNG	696	(5,950)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	423	(3,622)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,119	(9,572)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	--	--
Summary statement of cash flows		
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,977)	(2,361)
Net cash generated from investing activities	6,409	1,051
Net cash used in financing activities	--	--
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	432	(1,310)

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Comparative notes to the financial statements are based on information received by Management as at the reporting date.

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41 Associates

Company	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting powers 2023	2022
Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	20%	20%
Point Fortin LNG Exports Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	19.5%	19.5%
Trinidad and Tobago Marine Petroleum Company Limited (Trintomar)	Trinidad and Tobago	20%	20%
112MW Photovoltaic Solar Plants - Project Lara	Trinidad and Tobago	30%	--

The investment in Trintomar was fully impaired.

42 Contingencies

a) *Taxes*

Claims made on NGC

The Board of Inland Revenue (BIR) issued additional assessments for years of income 1993 and 1994 in respect of re-translation gains and resultant additional taxes totalling TT$20.1 million. The Parent has filed its appeals with the Tax Appeal Board, I 34 of 2001 and I 35 of 2001 and Management is currently awaiting judgement on this matter. Management has applied IFRIC 23, however the expected value is immaterial and no provision has been made in the financial statements for any additional tax liabilities.

b) *Debt tail buy down agreement*

The financing arrangements for the construction of the Trinidad Methanol and DME Project owned by Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited ("CGCL") requires a Gas Reserves Adequacy Ratio of not less than zero. If in any year during the tenor of the long-term project debt, the Gas Reserves Adequacy Ratio is not achieved then a debt tail buy down (DTBD) is triggered. In this instance, the Parent will effectively pay the debt owed and related costs (including interest, fees, swap amount and breakage costs) to the lenders of the project. NGC will then effectively assume the role of project lender to CGCL and CGCL shall repay NGC under similar terms and conditions, with an appropriate level of security transferred to NGC.

c) *Property Tax*

The Property Tax Act of (2009) PTA was enacted into law by the government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT), effective from 1 January 2010. As of present date there have been no further changes to the legislation or extension of the waivers previously granted by the GORTT. The PTA has not yet been enforced primarily due to non-completion of property valuations by the statutory authority and assessments not being sent to taxpayers. While a present obligation exists, taxpayers are unable to reliably estimate the liability as the basis for fair value at this time has not been clarified. Property tax was not accrued for the year ended 31 December 2023.

(d) *Claims*

The Group is aware of certain claims (both asserted and unasserted) arising in the ordinary course of business. These include a number of contractual matters. Further information has not been disclosed so as not to prejudice the Group's position on these matters. These matters are ongoing and it is not practical to estimate the potential impact of these claims. However legal advice obtained by the Group indicates that the Group is likely to prevail in its defence of these matters.

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42 **Contingencies**

(e) Guarantee

The NGC has provided a guarantee to NGC Petrochemical Limited as at 31 December 2023. The Company confirms that it will ensure that the entity continues as a going concern and that we will provide financial support to the extent required for that purpose. Specifically, we confirm that, as long as the entity remains within our group, we will continue to support the entity to carry on its normal business without any significant curtailment to operations.

43 **Capital commitments**

	2023 $	2022 $
Approved and contracted capital expenditure	680,992	504,052

44 **Commitment contracts**

Take-or-pay

The Group has take-or-pay contracts with its customers, where the customer will be contractually required to take a specified volume for the contract year (the take-or-pay volume). If actual volume taken by a customer is below the take-or-pay Volume, then the customer is liable to pay a take-or-pay amount which is the product of the gas price and the difference between the take or pay volume and the actual volume taken. For 2023, the Company has gas sales take or pay of TT$96.4 million (Note 26).

Revenue from contract with customers

The Group's customers are obligated to take or if not taken pay for said natural gas at the current price, up to the contracted take-or-pay volume. The price of natural gas sold to the producers of ammonia and methanol are linked to the commodity produced by the customer. The contracts include floor prices that escalate annually, which represents the minimum prices for which natural gas can be sold to the respective customers.

One of the Group's subsidiaries is committed to sell natural gas liquids to various companies under the terms of negotiated sales contracts.

Take-or-pay and Send-or-pay

The Parent has contracts with its gas suppliers that require the supplier to deliver certain minimum Daily Contracted Quantities (DCQ). If the Parent is unable to take the minimum DCQ, then the company is obligated to make good the shortfall. The manner of making good is dependent on the terms of the contracts.

If the supplier does not deliver the DCQ, then the supplier would be subject to a send or pay obligation. During the 2022 and 2023 financial years, there were shortfalls from specific suppliers for which the terms of settlement have been negotiated subsequent to year end. Values in relation to the send or pay obligation are not recognised in the financial position or performance of 2022 and 2023.

45 **Related party transactions**

The NGC is wholly-owned by the Government of Trinidad & Tobago (GORTT). In the ordinary course of its business, the NGC enters into transactions concerning the exchange of goods, provision of services and financing with affiliate companies as well as with entities directly and indirectly owned or controlled by the GORTT.

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and the settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

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46 Compensation of key management personnel

	2023 $	2022 $
Short-term employee benefits	49,341	49,987
Post-employment benefit	3,400	3,559
	52,741	53,546

47 Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group'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 Group'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 Group. Set out below are the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

Categories of financial instruments

	2023 $	2022 $
Assets:		
Financial assets at FVOCI:		
Financial assets (Note 15)	1,553,031	1,535,312
Financial assets at FVPL:		
Financial assets (Note 15)	1,444,818	1,191,730
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Financial assets (Note 15)	44,946	200,000
Loans receivable (Note 16)	3,479,306	3,639,752
Trade receivables (Note 18)	7,535,948	7,334,302
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 21)	5,249,411	6,081,404
Short-term investments (Note 20)	395,372	698,865
Other receivables (Note 19)	166,151	275,980
Finance lease (Note 6)	149,936	182,707
Total financial assets	20,018,919	21,140,052
Liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Borrowings (Note 25)	2,311,666	2,320,478
Derivative liability (Note 15)	7,978	--
Trade payables (Note 28)	2,671,809	3,423,302
Other payables and accruals (Note 29)	490,159	737,816
Total financial liabilities	5,481,612	6,481,596

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47 **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 Group in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

The main risk arising from the Group'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 Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financial activities including deposits with banks and financial institution, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers and counterparties may cause a financial loss by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. The credit risk is managed on a group basis based by the Group's credit risk management policies and procedures.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with financial institutions as well as outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The credit quality of customers, their financial position, past experience and other factors are taken into consideration in assessing credit risk. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by counterparties.

The credit risk in respect of cash balances held with banks and deposits with banks are managed via diversification of bank deposits, and are only held with major reputable financial institutions with a minimum rating of BBB and above. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board.

The compliance with credit limits by trade customers is regularly monitored by line management. The Group has some concentration of credit risk as the majority of receivables are from several large customers. However, this risk is minimised as the Group maintains formal contracts with each of these customers that stipulate invoicing and payments terms.

The Group monitors external credit ratings and/or reports on customers. The Group's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. The credit terms range between 30 and 90 days. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other industry factors. The ongoing credit risk is managed through regular review of ageing analysis, together with credit limits per customer.

(i) *Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments*

These funds are placed with investment grade and above rated local and foreign banks. In addition cash is held by international financial institutions with which the Group has relationships as custodians or fund managers. All custodians and fund managers are rated at investment grade and above. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(a) *Credit risk*

(ii) *Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)*

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets except for one customer where the general approach is used.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts.

The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2023 or 1 January 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

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

(iii) *Debt instruments*

The Group's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

All of the entity's debt investments at amortised cost and FVOCI are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management considers 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk where they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(b) *Liquidity risk*

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by considering planned and probable expenditures against projected cash inflows from operations and from the settlement of financial assets such as account receivables and levels of cash sales.

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

	On demand $	≤ 3 months $	3 - 12 months $	1 - 5 years $	≥ 5 years $	Total $
As at 31 December 2023						
Assets						
Financial assets *	--	17,820	101,148	519,361	2,404,466	3,042,795
Loans receivable	--	--	826,903	3,305,582	--	4,132,485
Finance lease	--	11,888	46,796	91,252	--	149,936
Cash and cash equivalents	5,249,411	--	--	--	--	5,249,411
Short-term investments	--	50,105	345,267	--	--	395,372
Trade receivables	--	7,535,948	--	--	--	7,535,948
Other receivables	--	166,151	--	--	--	166,151
	5,249,411	7,781,912	1,320,114	3,916,195	2,404,466	20,672,098
Liabilities						
Borrowings	--	--	138,717	624,226	3,131,841	3,894,784
Derivative liability	--	7,978	--	--	--	7,978
Trade and other payables	--	3,158,029	3,939	--	--	3,161,968
	--	3,166,007	142,656	624,226	3,131,841	7,064,730
Net position	5,249,411	4,615,905	1,177,458	3,291,969	(727,375)	13,607,368

- Included in Financial assets under the more than 5 years category is the Credit linked note and Market linked note (Refer to Note 15 (iii) (a)).

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(b) *Liquidity risk (continued)*

As at 31 December 2022	On demand $	≤ 3 months $	3-12 months $	1-5 years $	≥ 5 years $	Total $
Assets						
Financial assets	--	200,001	90,019	6,365	2,630,657	2,927,042
Loans receivable	--	1,290	276,747	2,923,232	1,391,683	4,592,952
Finance lease	--	9,568	41,787	123,483	--	174,838
Cash and cash equivalents	5,005,374	269,660	806,370	--	--	6,081,404
Short-term investments	--	--	698,108	757	--	698,865
Trade receivables	--	7,334,302	--	--	--	7,334,302
Other receivables	--	275,980	--	--	--	275,980
	5,005,374	8,090,801	1,913,031	3,053,837	4,022,340	22,085,383
Liabilities						
Borrowings	--	69,399	69,399	555,196	3,469,845	4,163,839
Trade and other payables	--	4,127,657	33,460	--	--	4,161,117
	--	4,197,056	102,859	555,196	3,469,845	8,324,956
Net position	5,005,374	3,893,745	1,810,172	2,498,641	552,495	13,760,427

- Included in Financial assets under the more than 5 years category is the Credit linked note (Refer to Note 15 (iii) (a)).

(c) *Interest rate risk*

The Group’s policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer-term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. The Group’s investments in bonds are at fixed interest rates. The exposure to interest rates for the Group’s money market funds is considered immaterial.

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(d) *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Such exposures arise from sales and purchases denominated in currencies other than the Group's functional currency. As highlighted in the table below the Group's exposure to foreign currency changes is immaterial.

	Amounts denominated in TT currency $	Amounts denominated in US currency $	Amounts denominated in Other $	Total $
As at 31 December 2023				
Assets				
Loans receivable	--	3,479,306	--	3,479,306
Financial assets	526,331	2,516,464	--	3,042,795
Finance lease	--	149,936	--	149,936
Cash and cash equivalents	185,175	5,063,799	437	5,249,411
Short-term investments	--	395,372	--	395,372
Trade receivables	4,062	7,531,886	--	7,535,948
Other receivables	105,640	60,511	--	166,151
	821,208	19,197,274	437	20,018,919
Liabilities				
Borrowings	--	2,311,666	--	2,311,666
Derivative liability	--	7,978	--	7,978
Trade and other payables	2,056,527	1,105,441	--	3,161,968
	2,056,527	3,425,085	--	5,481,612
Net position	(1,235,319)	15,772,189	437	14,537,307

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(d) *Foreign currency risk (continued)*

	Amounts denominated in TT currency $	Amounts denominated in US currency $	Amounts denominated in Other $	Total $
As at 31 December 2022				
Assets				
Loans receivable	--	3,639,752	--	3,639,752
Financial assets	606,494	2,320,548	--	2,927,042
Finance lease	--	182,707	--	182,707
Cash and cash equivalents	398,855	5,682,113	436	6,081,404
Short-term investments	757	698,108	--	698,865
Trade receivables	3,888	7,330,414	--	7,334,302
Other receivables	178,376	95,979	1,625	275,980
	1,188,370	19,949,621	2,061	21,140,052
Liabilities				
Borrowings	--	2,320,478	--	2,320,478
Trade and other payables	635,893	3,522,752	2,473	4,161,118
	635,893	5,843,230	2,473	6,481,596
Net position	552,477	14,106,391	(412)	14,658,456

(e) *Market price risk*

(i) *Equity price risk*

The Group is exposed to other price risk in respect of its listed equity securities and the investments. The quoted stock prices for these securities can increase or decrease and impact the profit or loss.

The investments in listed equity securities are considered long-term, strategic investments. In accordance with the Group's policies, no specific hedging activities are undertaken in relation to these investments.

The investments are continuously monitored. The Group manages this risk using portfolio diversification within the acceptable parameters while optimising the Group's return on assets.

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(e) *Market price risk (continued)*

(ii) *Commodity price risk*

The Group is exposed to fluctuations and volatility in prices of certain commodities (natural gas [ammonia and methanol prices], liquified natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil). This movement could adversely affect the value of the Group's financial assets, liabilities and future cash flows. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the Group's return on its assets. The Group manages this exposure to fluctuations to ammonia and methanol prices by aligning the price paid for gas with gas sold to the downstream customers.

(f) *Capital management*

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

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

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

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to its interest-bearing loans and borrowings that form part of its capital structure requirements.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is debt divided by equity plus debt. The Group's policy is to maintain a gearing ratio no higher than 30%.

Set out below are details of the Group's capital structure:

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Debt	2,311,666	2,320,478
Equity	21,034,385	22,209,074
Total capital	23,346,051	24,529,552
Gearing ratio	10.99%	9.46%

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(g) *Fair values*

(i) *Fair value hierarchy*

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements based upon the level of judgement associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The hierarchical levels, from lowest to highest based on the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to fair valuation of these assets and liabilities are as follows:

Level 1

Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date. The types of assets carried at level 1 fair value are equity and debt securities listed in active markets. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means at the measurement date and for the duration of the instruments' anticipated life.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Level 3

Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability for which 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 investments and are regularly assessed for impairment.

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(g) *Fair values*

(i) *Fair value hierarchy*

Set out below are the financial instruments of the Group categorised in accordance with Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 as set out in Note 2.13:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI				
Quoted equities	1,065,479	--	--	1,065,479
Unquoted debt	--	--	485,183	485,183
Credit linked note	--	681,664	--	681,664
Market linked note	--	42,432	--	42,432
Derivative asset	--	7,052	--	7,052
Alternative investments	--	713,669	--	713,669
Right-of-way land	--	--	96,654	96,654
Financial asset at amortised cost				
Unquoted debt	--	--	44,946	44,946
Other	--	--	2,369	2,369
As at 31 December 2023	1,065,479	1,444,817	629,152	3,139,448

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI				
Quoted equities	945,510	--	--	945,510
Unquoted debt	--	200,001	589,801	789,802
Credit linked note	--	579,769	--	579,769
Alternative investments	--	611,961	--	611,961
As at 31 December 2022	945,510	1,391,731	589,801	2,927,042

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47 **Financial risk management (continued)**

(g) *Fair values*

(ii) *Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost are as follows:*

	2023		2022	
	Fair value $	Carrying value $	Fair value $	Carrying value $
Loans receivable:				
Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission	3,479,306	3,479,306	3,542,124	3,542,124
Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited	--	--	97,628	97,628
	3,479,306	3,479,306	3,639,752	3,639,752
Borrowings:				
US$400M 30year bond	2,103,526	2,311,666	2,106,231	2,320,478
	2,103,526	2,311,666	2,106,231	2,320,478
Net receivables/ borrowings	1,375,780	1,167,640	1,533,521	1,319,274

Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
At 31 December 2023				
Loans receivable	--	--	3,560,251	3,560,251
Borrowings	(2,103,526)	--	--	(2,103,526)
	(2,103,526)	--	3,560,251	1,456,725
At 31 December 2022				
Loans receivable	--	--	3,639,752	3,639,752
Borrowings	(2,106,231)	--	--	(2,106,231)
	(2,106,231)	--	3,639,752	1,533,521

(iii) *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, short-term investments, sundry debtors and current liabilities are a reasonable estimate of fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business at the reporting period date. For investments where there is no active market the fair value estimates cannot be reasonably assessed and as such are measured at cost.

The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
31 December 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

48 **Dividends**

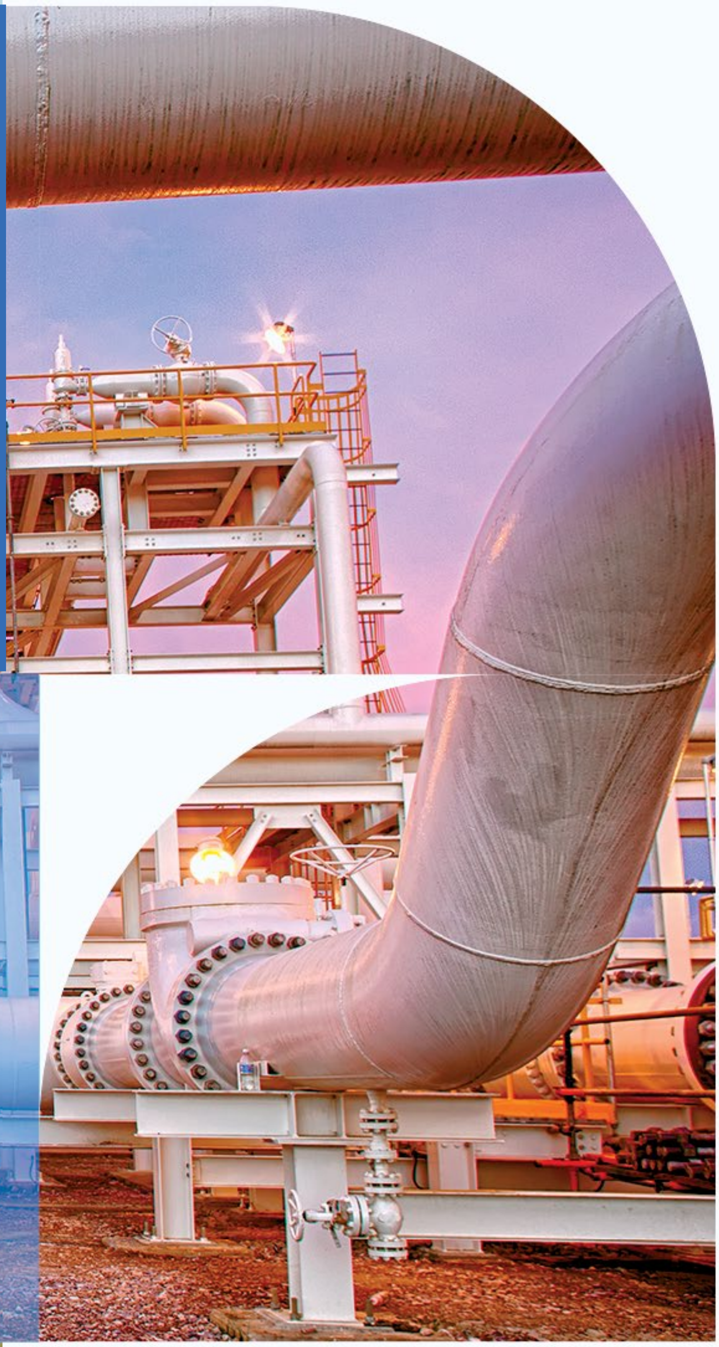
	2023 $	2022 $
Dividends paid to shareholder	579,210	359,903

Dividend per share for 2023 was TT$0.31 (2022:TT$0.19).

49 **Events after the reporting**

The Parent continues to explore opportunities to secure gas supply both within and across our domestic borders. Consequently, The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, through its subsidiaries has signed two (2) exploration and production licenses with a regional government for the development of two gas fields. The Company continues to progress efforts towards the developments with its joint venture partners.

Five Year Review



Five-Year Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER
(Amounts expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000	2020 $'000	Restated 2019 $'000
Sales	19,079,889	33,398,855	23,608,547	11,413,901	13,609,390
Cost of sales	(16,724,719)	(27,040,612)	(18,932,767)	(10,078,419)	(12,601,711)
Gross profit	2,355,170	6,358,243	4,675,780	1,335,482	1,007,679
Other income	(103,740)	422,584	180,271	181,871	636,823
Interest and investment income	750,158	30,152	262,289	523,685	654,842
Gain on disposal of interest in asset	–	–	10,997	–	–
Administrative and general expenses	(1,420,222)	(1,047,539)	(722,286)	(1,713,515)	(899,885)
Change in provision for economic loss	918,063	56,948	1,534,059	(1,784,312)	128,008
Impairment expense	(2,198,601)	(337,985)	(800,895)	(1,532,188)	(688,853)
Finance costs	52,248	(417,710)	(401,529)	(161,743)	(230,130)
Share of(loss)/profit from associate	(328,859)	15,213	48,915	(39,185)	(4,513)
Profit/(loss) for the year before taxation	24,217	5,079,906	4,787,601	(3,189,905)	603,971
Income tax expense	(1,327,534)	(2,698,174)	(2,280,784)	1,055,302	(121,758)
(Loss)/profit for the year after taxation	**(1,303,317)**	**2,381,732**	**2,506,817**	**(2,134,603)**	**482,213**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Re-measurement of defined benefit asset/ (liability) net of income tax	29,884	(41,716)	113,798	21,794	(18,822)
Revaluation loss on pipeline net of income tax	–	–	–	(878,506)	–
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	45,546	(572,003)	279,904	(401,523)	(420,966)
Foreign currency translation	(155,161)	(103,379)	56,967	18,647	(96,466)
	(79,731)	(717,098)	450,669	(1,239,588)	(536,254)

Five-Year Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER
(Amounts expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000	2020 $'000	Restated 2019 $'000
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,294)	(9,480)	(3,319)	136	22,622
Other comprehensive (loss)/profit for the year, net of tax	**(84,025)**	**(726,578)**	**447,350**	**(1,239,452)**	**(513,632)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	**(1,387,342)**	**1,655,154**	**2,954,167**	**(3,374,055)**	**(31,419)**
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax attributable to:					
- Owners of the parent	(517,969)	2,257,953	2,308,474	(2,088,252)	418,495
- Non-controlling interests	(785,348)	123,779	198,343	(46,351)	63,718
	(1,303,317)	**2,381,732**	**2,506,817**	**(2,134,603)**	**482,213**
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, attributable to:					
- Owners of the parent	(595,479)	1,533,913	2,755,339	(3,304,969)	(83,365)
- Non-controlling interests	(791,863)	121,241	198,828	(69,086)	51,946
	(1,387,342)	**1,655,154**	**2,954,167**	**(3,374,055)**	**(31,419)**

Five-Year Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 31 DECEMBER
(Amounts expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000	Restated 2020 $'000	Restated 2019 $'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12,271,501	13,481,735	14,478,121	14,352,277	17,271,170
Investment properties	421,839	440,687	471,245	498,456	529,005
Finance lease	91,252	131,351	174,466	182,960	224,635
Right-of-use assets	290,320	71,434	94,286	138,087	141,641
Intangible assets	21,884	24,571	40,102	72,633	21,702
Goodwill	121,141	1,622,708	1,665,989	1,672,831	2,413,786
Deferred tax asset	1,877,048	2,189,477	2,029,569	2,344,932	2,077,132
Employee benefits	85,488	36,994	88,364	–	–
Contract assets	444	1,048	1,484	1,960	–
Investment in associates	127,215	355,765	353,069	324,052	339,293
Cash in escrow	172,565	32,470	–	–	–
Financial assets	3,042,795	2,927,042	3,900,489	3,638,134	3,791,616
Loans receivable	2,855,551	3,580,325	3,648,702	3,685,904	3,692,007
Debt reserve funds	–	–	–	–	120,384
Total non-current assets	**21,379,043**	**24,895,607**	**26,945,886**	**26,912,226**	**30,622,371**
Current assets					
Inventories	428,072	544,352	542,921	319,763	401,945
Contract assets	10,378	8,399	6,117	9,475	5,516
Finance lease	58,684	51,356	25,755	17,799	187,059
Trade receivables	7,535,948	7,334,302	6,430,820	3,054,060	2,189,909
Other receivables and prepayments	849,862	962,700	709,109	896,619	887,272
Loans receivable	623,755	59,427	54,965	136,264	280,273
Taxation recoverable	621,849	509,060	536,684	594,682	566,788
Short-term investments	395,372	698,865	648,634	2,016,037	2,881,747
Cash and cash equivalents	5,249,411	6,081,404	5,218,147	3,407,459	3,605,702
Total current assets	**15,773,331**	**16,249,865**	**14,173,152**	**10,452,158**	**11,006,211**
Total assets	**37,152,374**	**41,145,472**	**41,119,038**	**37,364,384**	**41,628,582**

Five-Year Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(continued)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER
(Amounts expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000	Restated 2020 $'000	Restated 2019 $'000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Shareholder's equity					
Share capital	1,855,266	1,855,266	1,855,266	1,855,266	1,855,266
Reserve fund	438,192	438,192	438,192	438,192	438,192
Other reserves	2,985,823	3,340,189	4,130,329	4,241,314	5,565,159
Retained earnings	15,755,104	16,575,427	14,611,277	12,074,505	15,125,139
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	21,034,385	22,209,074	21,035,064	18,609,277	22,983,756
Non-controlling interest	1,410,671	2,208,578	2,248,146	2,102,746	2,622,827
Total shareholder's equity	**22,445,056**	**24,417,652**	**23,283,210**	**20,712,023**	**25,606,583**
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	3,100,870	3,211,184	3,158,098	2,854,610	4,639,261
Borrowings	2,248,406	2,256,977	2,264,007	2,263,572	2,309,451
Contract liabilities	63,505	72,967	82,502	91,786	97,505
Lease Liability	231,158	61,269	72,145	112,137	132,093
Provisions	5,066,927	5,976,365	6,447,555	7,368,748	4,649,536
Employee obligations	176,756	168,651	154,725	230,378	296,636
Total non-current liabilities	**10,887,622**	**11,747,413**	**12,179,032**	**12,921,231**	**12,124,482**
Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	63,260	63,501	63,699	109,156	263,626
Contract liability	151,874	61,170	79,106	65,391	74,012
Lease Liability	83,756	14,984	17,736	30,283	12,397
Taxation payable	17,777	201,840	283,045	15,176	6,672
Provisions	333,083	477,794	212,977	617,771	270,990
Derivative liability	7,978	–	–	–	–
Trade payables	2,671,809	3,423,302	4,532,229	1,978,713	1,781,063
Other payables and accruals	490,159	737,816	468,004	914,640	1,488,757
Total current liabilities	**3,819,696**	**4,980,407**	**5,656,796**	**3,731,130**	**3,897,517**
Total liabilities	**14,707,318**	**16,727,820**	**17,835,828**	**16,652,361**	**16,021,999**
Total equity and liabilities	**37,152,374**	**41,145,472**	**41,119,038**	**37,364,384**	**41,628,582**

Corporate Information

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Mark Loquan
President, NGC

Dr. Vernon Paltoo
President, National Energy

Dominic Rampersad
President, PPGPL

Sheldon Sylvester,
President (Ag.), NGC CNG

Wendy Seow
General Manager, LABIDCO

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Material Storage & Handling Facility
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