



**Bourse Securities Limited**

**Unconsolidated financial statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2025

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Unconsolidated Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2025 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

### Table of Contents

	Page(s)
Statement of Management's Responsibilities	1
Independent Auditors' Report	2-3
Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position	4-5
Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements	9-42

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Statement of Management's Responsibilities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

---

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements of Bourse Securities Limited, ('the Company') which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and material accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures 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 complies with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

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

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

  
Senior Manager, Accounting and  
Financial Control

March 25, 2026

  
Chief Executive Officer

March 25, 2026

## Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of  
Bourse Securities Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated financial statements of Bourse Securities Limited, (the "Company") which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the related unconsolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and the accompanying notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements.



## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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 unconsolidated 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

A stylized signature of the BDO logo in blue ink.

March 25, 2026

*Port of Spain,  
Trinidad, West Indies*

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	54,278,287	29,811,393
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")	5	754,307,087	651,049,012
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	5	15,325,120	15,971,617
Financial assets at amortised cost	6	36,486,124	49,275,014
Other receivables	8	14,641,320	12,884,347
Due from subsidiaries	10	266,009,378	296,638,902
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,141,047,316</b>	<b>1,055,630,285</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	7	11,038,281	9,623,620
Right of use assets	15	281,572	542,551
Investment in subsidiaries	9	8,857,220	8,857,220
Taxation recoverable		-	2,599
Deferred tax asset	12	28,355,806	25,371,354
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>48,532,879</b>	<b>44,397,344</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$1,189,580,195</b>	<b>\$1,100,027,629</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Repurchase agreements	13	848,298,490	769,084,874
Other liabilities	14	9,425,400	10,943,363
Option liability	16	3,121,278	2,741,672
Taxation payable		8,740	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>860,853,908</b>	<b>782,769,909</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liability	12	22,724	492,434
Repurchase agreements	13	102,001,835	102,001,886
Lease liability	15	322,180	583,159
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>102,346,739</b>	<b>103,077,479</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>963,200,647</b>	<b>885,847,388</b>

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

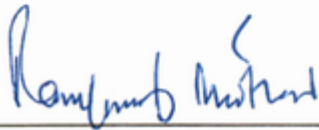
As at December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Share capital	18	26,700,000	26,700,000
Revaluation reserve	19	(5,344,070)	(1,903,728)
Retained earnings		205,023,618	189,383,969
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>226,379,548</b>	<b>214,180,241</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>\$1,189,580,195</b>	<b>\$1,100,027,629</b>

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

On March 25, 2026, the Board of Directors of Bourse Securities Limited authorised these unconsolidated financial statements for issue.



Director



Director

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Interest income and interest expense</b>			
Interest income	21	57,687,831	54,846,362
Interest expense	21	(32,962,191)	(28,178,985)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>24,725,640</b>	<b>26,667,377</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVTPL (net of deferred taxes)	22	(275,599)	(476,772)
Fee and commission income	23	4,788,444	5,176,138
Dividend income	24	571,566	739,569
Other operating income	25	4,988,074	4,422,366
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>10,072,485</b>	<b>9,861,301</b>
<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>34,798,125</b>	<b>36,528,678</b>
<b>Non-interest expenses</b>			
Net provision for expected credit loss on ("ECL") on financial assets		149,158	(257,572)
Realised losses on option liability		-	(2,416,138)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		-	(2,880,864)
Net loss on derecognition of financial asset at FVTOCI	5a	(2,334,048)	-
Personnel costs	26	(9,215,065)	(8,104,745)
Depreciation and amortisation	7, 16	(648,621)	(730,453)
Other expenses	27	(6,750,764)	(5,447,537)
<b>Total non-interest expenses</b>		<b>(18,799,340)</b>	<b>(19,837,309)</b>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>15,998,785</b>	<b>16,691,369</b>
Taxation credit	28	1,482,055	1,685,151
<b>Profit for the year after taxation</b>		<b>17,480,840</b>	<b>18,376,520</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of taxes</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI		(3,154,595)	345,302
Realised gains on investments in equity instruments designated as FVTOCI		5,058,964	671,766
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Unrealised loss on debt instruments designated as FVTOCI		(181,893)	(6,866,141)
Provision for ECL on financial assets at FVTOCI		(103,854)	276,692
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of taxes</b>		<b>1,618,622</b>	<b>(5,572,381)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>\$19,099,462</b>	<b>\$12,804,139</b>

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

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Shareholder's equity
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2025</b>		26,700,000	(1,903,728)	189,383,969	214,180,241
Profit for the year after taxation		-	-	17,480,840	17,480,840
Other comprehensive income net of taxes		-	1,618,622	-	1,618,622
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			1,618,622	17,480,840	19,099,462
Transfer of realised gain on investments in equity instruments designated as FVTOCI to retained earnings		-	(5,058,964)	5,058,964	-
Dividends paid	20	-	-	(6,900,155)	(6,900,155)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2025</b>		<b>\$26,700,000</b>	<b>\$(5,344,070)</b>	<b>\$205,023,618</b>	<b>\$226,379,548</b>
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>		26,700,000	4,340,419	179,521,340	210,561,759
Profit for the year after taxation		-	-	18,376,520	18,376,520
Other comprehensive loss net of taxes		-	(5,572,381)	-	(5,572,381)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			(5,572,381)	18,376,520	12,804,139
Transfer of realised gain on investments in equity instruments designated as FVTOCI to retained earnings		-	(671,766)	671,766	-
Dividends paid	20	-	-	(9,185,657)	(9,185,657)
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>		<b>\$26,700,000</b>	<b>\$(1,903,728)</b>	<b>\$189,383,969</b>	<b>\$214,180,241</b>

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

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before taxation		15,998,785	16,691,369
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before taxation to net cash provided by operating activities</i>			
Interest income		(57,687,831)	(54,846,362)
Dividend income		(571,566)	(739,569)
Interest expense		32,962,191	28,178,985
Realised gains on financial assets		(2,442,021)	(1,195,959)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVTPL (net of deferred taxes)		275,599	476,772
Realised losses on option liability		-	2,416,138
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		-	2,880,864
Net loss on derecognition of financial asset at FVTOCI		2,334,048	-
ECL on financial assets at FVTOCI & amortised cost		(149,158)	257,572
Bond premiums amortised		221,476	254,048
Net gains on foreign exchange revaluation		(76,204)	(202,035)
Finance charge on ROU assets		12,753	91,714
Depreciation and amortisation		648,621	730,453
		<b>(8,473,307)</b>	<b>(5,006,010)</b>
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>			
Net (decrease)/increase in other receivables		736,477	(1,598,063)
Net increase in repurchase agreements		79,213,565	19,152,455
Net increase in other liabilities		(1,517,963)	(8,592,755)
Net decrease in due from subsidiaries		30,629,524	25,222,626
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>100,588,296</b>	<b>29,178,253</b>
Interest received		55,194,379	54,294,816
Dividends received		683,029	743,070
Interest paid		(29,998,966)	(28,160,384)
Taxes paid net of refunds		(459,339)	(430,316)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>126,007,399</b>	<b>55,625,439</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of financial assets		(326,466,104)	(196,722,775)
Disposal proceeds from financial assets		233,598,577	144,427,998
Purchase of property and equipment		(1,772,823)	(376,113)
Disposal of property and equipment		-	35,000
Investment in subsidiary		-	(2,954,975)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(94,640,350)</b>	<b>(55,590,865)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid	20	(6,900,155)	(9,185,657)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(6,900,155)</b>	<b>(9,185,657)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>24,466,894</b>	<b>(9,151,083)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		29,811,393	38,962,476
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$54,278,287</b>	<b>\$29,811,393</b>

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

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

### 1. Incorporation and business activities

Bourse Securities Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on June 8, 1995 and commenced operations on January 2, 1996. The Company was continued under the provisions of The Companies Act 1995 on April 16, 1999. Its principal activities are dealing and trading in financial securities and the provision of investment management and advisory services. Its registered office is 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, 24 Mulchan Seuchan Road, Chaguanas.

### 2. Material accounting policies

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

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value.

##### (a) Use of estimates

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

##### (b) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following amendments to various IFRS Accounting Standards are mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

- On August 15, 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) issued Lack of Exchangeability Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (the Amendments). The Amendments arose as a result of a submission received by the IFRS Interpretations Committee about the determination of the exchange rate when there is a long-term lack of exchangeability. The Amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine an exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. IAS 21, prior to the Amendments, did not include explicit requirements for the determination of the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, which led to diversity in practice.
- The Amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The Amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.
- The IASB has issued new reporting materials, including (i) the July 2024 Exposure Draft *Climate-related and Other Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*, which proposes illustrative examples on applying existing IFRS requirements, and (ii) the revised IFRS Practice Statement 1 Management Commentary issued in June 2025, which provides a non-mandatory global benchmark for narrative reporting.

These materials are not yet effective or mandated through local adoption. The Company will monitor developments and will apply the relevant guidance once formally adopted within the local reporting framework.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

#### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

###### (b) *New and amended standards adopted by the Company (continued)*

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the unconsolidated financial statements of the Company.

###### (c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted*

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements in the period of initial application. In all cases the Company intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the note below.

- In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The Amendments modify the following requirements in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures*:
  - Derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfers.
  - Elements of interest in a basic lending arrangement (the solely payments of principal and interest assessment - the SPPI test)
  - Contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows
  - Financial assets with non-recourse features
  - Investments in contractually linked instruments
  - Disclosures in investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The Amendments may significantly affect how entities account for the derecognition of financial liabilities and how financial assets are classified.

The Amendments permit an entity to early adopt only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures and apply the remaining amendments later. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)*

- On December 18, 2024, the IASB issued amendments to improve the reporting by companies of the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts that are often structured as power purchase agreements (“PPAs”). Nature-dependent electricity contracts assist companies to secure their electricity supply from wind and solar power sources. Since the amount of electricity generated under these contracts may vary based on uncontrollable factors related to weather conditions, current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company’s performance. In response, the IASB has made targeted amendments to *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* and *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to improve the disclosure of these contracts in the financial statements. The amendments include clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements; permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is mandatorily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

IFRS 18, which was published by the IASB on April 9, 2024, sets out significant new requirements for how financial statements are presented, with particular focus on:

- The statement of profit or loss, including requirements for mandatory sub-totals to be presented. IFRS 18 introduces requirements for items of income and expense to be classified into one of five categories in the statement of profit or loss. This classification results in certain sub-totals being presented, such as the sum of all items of income and expense in the operating category comprising the new mandatory ‘operating profit or loss’ sub-total.
- Aggregation and disaggregation of information, including the introduction of overall principles for how information should be aggregated and disaggregated in financial statements.
- Disclosures related to management-defined performance measures (“MPMs”), which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by IFRS Accounting Standards with adjustments made (e.g. ‘adjusted profit or loss’). Entities will be required to disclose MPMs in the financial statements with disclosures, including reconciliations of MPMs to the nearest total or sub-total calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The aim of the IASB in publishing IFRS 18 is to improve comparability and transparency of companies’ performance reporting. IFRS 18 has also resulted in narrow changes to the statement of cash flows.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

#### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) *New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)*

- On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) issued *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, which permits eligible subsidiaries to provide reduced disclosures while applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The eligibility criteria for an entity to apply IFRS 19 are the entity is a subsidiary (as defined in Appendix A of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements); the entity does not have public accountability; and the entity has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. An entity has public accountability if its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market, or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market; or it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses.

An entity is permitted to elect to apply IFRS 19 more than once. An entity that has elected to apply IFRS 19 may later revoke that election.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

- In August 2025, amendments were made to *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, which reduce disclosure requirements for eligible subsidiaries for Standards and amendments, specifically:
  - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
  - Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
  - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
  - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
  - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards in issue but not yet effective are not considered to be relevant to the Company and have not been disclosed.

(d) *Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Company*

The Company did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

**Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2025

*(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

---

**2. Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.2. Foreign currency translation**

The Company's unconsolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad & Tobago dollars.

For the purposes of presenting these unconsolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign currency transactions are translated using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in profit or loss.

**2.3. Property and equipment**

Property and equipment mainly comprise building and leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, computer and office equipment and motor vehicles, stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at rates estimated to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives. The rates used are as follows:

Building and leasehold improvements	- 33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Computer and office equipment	- 25% reducing balance
Furniture and fixtures	- 15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the statement of profit or loss.

**2.4. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.5. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation.

2.6 . Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

The Company classifies its financial assets based on the following business models:

- Hold to collect
- Hold to collect and sell
- Not held for trading or
- Hold for trading

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its assets into one of the following three measurement categories:

- (i) *Amortised cost* - where the asset is held to collect its contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest 'SPPI'
- (ii) *Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)* - where the financial asset is held in order to both collect contractual cash flows and for sale or where the financial asset is not held for trading.
- (iii) *Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)* - where the financial asset does not meet the criteria above with all changes recorded through profit or loss.

(a) *Company's business model*

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

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.6 . Financial assets (continued)

###### (a) Company's business model (continued)

- The stated objective and policies of the portfolio and the operation of those in practice. More specifically whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets.
- Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected.
- Determination of performance targets for the portfolio, how evaluated and reported to key management personnel.
- Management's identification of and response to various risks, which includes but not limited to, liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk.
- Management considers, in classifying its assets, the level of historical sales and forecasted liquidity requirements.
- Arising out of the assessment the portfolios were deemed to have the business models identified as follows:

Hold to Collect	Hold to Collect & Sell	Not Held for Trading	Hold for Trading
Loans and advances	Bonds issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago	Equity Investments - Not Actively Traded	Actively Traded Equities Portfolio
Cash and short-term funds	Bonds issued by State Owned Entities		Fixed / Floating NAV Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	Eurobonds Corporate Bonds		Actively Traded Bonds

###### (b) Debt instruments

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

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Company's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the "income statement" within "Unrealised gains from investments securities" in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 . Financial assets (continued)

(b) *Debt instruments (continued)*

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss and recognised in "Net Investment Income". The interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest Income" using the effective interest rate method.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 2.14. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

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

(c) *Equity instruments*

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Company's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. These financial assets are presented within investment securities held to collect and sell. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVTOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns.

When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Gain and losses on equity investments classified as FVTPL are included in the income statement.

(d) *Impairment*

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis as well as performs historical analysis and identifies the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each investment within portfolio. The expected credit losses (ECL) is associated with assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI and with the exposure arising from debt instruments and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 . Financial assets (continued)

##### (d) *Impairment (continued)*

Assets at amortised cost has its accompanying 'impairment' account presented in the unconsolidated statement of financial position whereas the purchased securities classified as FVTOCI does not have an 'impairment' account on the asset side but instead uses impairment provision account in retained earnings and revaluation reserve.

The Company recognises a loss allowance at the date of initial application of IRFS 9 for such losses and subsequently at each reporting date.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
- Note 3.e. provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### *Classification and subsequent measurement*

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if is acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as fair value through profit or loss unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

- The designation significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.
- Assets and liabilities that are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and reported to key management personnel on that basis are designated at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial instruments, such as debt securities held, containing one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows, are designated a fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

#### 2.8. Other receivables

Other receivables refer to interest receivable on financial assets, management fees due from mutual funds and prepayment of expenses.

#### 2.9. Investment in subsidiaries

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment losses.

#### 2.10. Current and deferred income taxes

##### Current tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted in Trinidad and Tobago. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the unconsolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted in Trinidad and Tobago.

#### 2.11. Repurchase agreements and promissory notes

Repurchase agreements and promissory notes are recognised initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs incurred. Repurchase agreements and promissory notes are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the term of the promissory note using the effective interest method. Interest expense is accrued and paid at maturity.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

#### 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.12. Share capital

Shares issued for cash are accounted for at the issue price less any transaction costs of the issue. Shares issued as consideration for the acquisition of a business are recorded at the market price on the date of the issue.

##### 2.13. Dividend

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the unconsolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

Dividends that are proposed and declared after the year end are disclosed within the subsequent events note to the unconsolidated financial statements.

##### 2.14. Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific, criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities described below.

Interest income is accounted for using the effective interest method.

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

When a loan or receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

The Company earns investment advisory, fund management and distribution fees on the Savinvest range of mutual funds. These fees are based on a fixed percentage of the net asset value of the fund. The fees are accrued as earned on a monthly basis but paid quarterly.

##### 2.15. Leases

Contingent lease liabilities arising out of lease agreements for the occupancy of business premises are recognised in the period in which they are incurred as presented in **note 15** hereunder.

##### 2.16. Retirement benefit

The Company offers a retirement benefit to its employees; this is operated as a defined contribution plan. The assets of the plan are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The Company's contribution to the defined contribution plan is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

##### 2.17. Personnel costs

Personnel costs include wages, salaries, accruals for bonuses and other charges. The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into account the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments.

**3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

*Income taxes*

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which the determination is made.

In respect of open tax authority examinations, management assesses the probability of an outflow of economic resources being required to settle any current obligation. Where management determines that an outflow is more likely than not a provision for taxation payable will be recorded representing management's best estimate of the resources required to settle the obligation. Where an outflow of resources is determined to be possible, but not probable, a contingent liability will be disclosed but not provided for.

*Fair value of financial assets*

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

**3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies**

*Impairment of financial assets*

The Company follows the guidance of IFRS 9 to determine when a financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

*Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

The ECL model applies to financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL, including loans, lease and trade receivables, debt securities, contract assets under IFRS 15 and specified financial guarantees and loan commitments issued. The model uses a dual measurement approach:

- 12 month expected credit losses; or
- Lifetime expected credit losses

The measurement basis generally depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

- (a) 12 month ECL is defined as: the portion of a lifetime expected credit losses that represents the expected credit losses that result from a default events on the financial instrument that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date.
- (b) Lifetime ECL is defined as the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument and are measured as lifetime expected credit losses to date on which a financial asset becomes credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset. It includes observable data such as:
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
  - A breach of contract, such as a default or past-due event;
  - The lenders for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty granting the borrower a concession that would not otherwise be considered;
  - It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
  - The disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
  - The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the company in evaluating whether an increase in credit risk is significant, compares the risk of default at initial recognition of an instrument with the risk of default at the reporting date.

(i) *Expected credit losses measurement*

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three stage' model; for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Company.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

*Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

(i) *Expected credit losses measurement (continued)*

- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward - looking information. Note 3.f.ii hereunder includes an explanation of how the Company has incorporated this in its ECL model.

(ii) *Measuring ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

The Expected Credit Losses (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. These are taken from Moody's and S&P default studies.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure factoring in the availability of collateral.

The ECL is determined by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD after taking into consideration collateral enhancements. The ECL is computed in part by loss given default. Loss given default (and recovery ratings) are usually expressed at a proportion of the notional amount or face value of bonds. The calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information as the Company performs historical analysis and identifies the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each investment within portfolio. PD, EAD, and LGD are based on industry / country specific indicators used for different jurisdictions around the world.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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

##### 3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

###### *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

###### *(i) Expected credit losses measurement (continued)*

	31-Dec-25			Total	31-Dec-24
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL '000	Lifetime ECL '000	Lifetime ECL '000		
Debt securities at FVTOCI	\$637,150			\$637,150	\$636,759
Included in Revaluation Reserve:					
Opening ECL on FVTOCI	(2,462)	-	-	(2,462)	(2,134)
ECL reversal on derecognition	377			377	-
Movement in ECL	(768)	-	-	(768)	(328)
Closing ECL balance	\$(2,853)	\$-	\$-	\$(2,853)	\$(2,462)
Carrying balance	\$634,297			\$634,297	\$634,297
Debt securities at amortised cost	36,548	-	-	36,548	49,382
Opening ECL	(107)	-	-	(107)	(178)
Movement in ECL	45	-	-	45	71
Closing ECL	(62)	-	-	(62)	(107)
Carrying balance	\$36,486	\$-	\$-	\$36,486	\$49,275

#### 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Balances with commercial banks	35,206,920	28,258,526
Money market accounts:		
- Savinvest Mutual Funds	2,477,856	504,254
- Unit Trust Corporation	11,010,749	10,373
- First Citizens Investment Services	48,973	48,341
- Guardian Asset Management	64,230	62,648
- Republic Bank Limited	5,469,559	927,251
Cash and cash equivalents	\$54,278,287	\$29,811,393

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had an unused overdraft facility of TT\$12.5 million which can be drawn down in either TT\$ or US\$. The rate of interest on the TT\$ facility is base customer rate, i.e, 7.50% per annum for the time being, while the rate on the US\$ facility is 6 month SOFR plus 5.50%, with a floor of 5.50%.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 5. (a) Financial assets at FVTOCI

	2025	2024
<u>Debt securities</u>		
TT dollar bonds		
- Government bonds	282,471,829	286,496,714
- State owned entities	163,679,187	151,856,407
- Corporate bonds	26,200,000	26,200,000
US dollar bonds		
- Government bonds	125,441,604	91,380,760
- State owned entities	43,339,673	38,496,506
- Corporate bonds	110,628,977	42,328,493
	<u>751,761,270</u>	<u>636,758,880</u>
<u>Equity securities</u>		
Other listed equity securities	2,545,817	14,290,132
Total	<u>\$754,307,087</u>	<u>\$651,049,012</u>
<b>Movement for the year of financial assets at FVTOCI:</b>		
At beginning of year	651,049,012	598,904,696
Additions	293,282,173	158,078,629
Foreign currency valuation adjustments	(363,193)	(303,760)
Decrease in fair value	(3,336,488)	(6,520,839)
Disposals/maturity	(186,324,417)	(99,109,714)
At end of year	<u>\$754,307,087</u>	<u>\$651,049,012</u>

Included in the above are securities set aside as collateral against Repurchase agreements and promissory notes and finance charges to the value of \$674.23 million (2024: \$552.01 million).

#### Derecognition of financial assets at FVOCI

During the financial year, the Company derecognised its investment in bonds issued by Portland Holdings Inc., which were classified as debt instruments measured at FVOCI in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

In accordance with IFRS 9, cumulative fair value gains previously recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve of US\$ 53,373 were reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon derecognition of the bonds.

In prior periods, the Company recognised an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance on the instrument in accordance with the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. Upon disposal of the bonds, the related ECL allowance was reversed through profit or loss, as the Company no longer retained exposure to the credit risk of the issuer.

Accordingly, the net impact, TT\$2.3million recognised in profit or loss for the period reflects the recycling of cumulative fair value losses previously recognised in OCI together with the reversal of the associated ECL allowance following derecognition of the financial assets.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 5. (b) Financial assets at FVTPL

	2025	2024
<u>Mutual funds</u>		
Savinvest Capital Growth Mutual Funds:		
- Managed by Bourse Securities Limited	7,878,477	8,374,125
Savinvest India/Asia Fund		
- Managed by Bourse Securities Limited	911,426	3,779,384
<u>Equity securities</u>		
Other listed equity securities	6,535,217	3,818,108
Total	<u>\$15,325,120</u>	<u>\$15,971,617</u>
<b>Movement for the year of financial assets at FVTPL:</b>		
At beginning of year	15,971,617	18,131,818
Additions	16,240,853	8,716,392
Net increase/(decrease) in fair value	609,539	(1,552,939)
Disposals/maturities	(17,496,889)	(9,323,654)
At end of year	<u>\$15,325,120</u>	<u>\$15,971,617</u>

#### 6. Financial assets at amortised cost

	2025	2024
UDECOTT (Loan note)	8,976,102	11,693,274
BLAS loan facilities	11,359,241	16,185,245
Petrotrin (GORTT) loan facility	-	21,503,964
Portland (Loan note)	16,212,946	-
ECL provision	(62,165)	(107,469)
	<u>\$36,486,124</u>	<u>\$49,275,014</u>

The UDECOTT 4.30% facility matures on November 1, 2028, the Portland Bond loan note (effective interest rate 22.52%) matures in 2027 and the BLAS loan facilities which carry varying interest rates between 5.5% and 7.25%, have maturity dates between 2025 and 2028.

The Company previously held Portland bonds which were restructured by the issuer in the current year. Management assessed the revised contractual terms under IFRS 9 and concluded that the restructuring resulted in substantially different cash flows, requiring derecognition of the original FVOCI bond and initial recognition of a new restructured instrument.

At initial recognition of the restructured instrument, the Company reassessed its classification in accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.2. Based on (i) the Company's Hold to Collect business model for this category of asset, as described in Note 2.6, and (ii) the revised contractual terms giving rise to solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and as a result, the restructured Portland bond was classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 7. Property and equipment

	Building & leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Computer & office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Total
<b>Year ended December 31, 2025</b>					
Cost at beginning of year	9,796,276	232,799	5,537,645	521,646	16,088,366
Additions	1,404,376	-	269,457	98,990	1,772,823
Disposals, transfers and adjustments	-	-	(164,930)	-	(164,930)
Cost as at December 31, 2025	11,200,652	232,799	5,642,172	620,636	17,696,259
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>					
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	915,774	61,837	5,058,879	428,256	6,464,746
Depreciation charge for the year	201,276	42,740	102,596	11,550	358,162
Transfers and adjustments	-	-	(164,930)	-	(164,930)
Accumulated depreciation	1,117,050	104,577	4,996,545	439,806	6,657,978
Net book value	<b>\$10,083,602</b>	<b>\$128,222</b>	<b>\$645,627</b>	<b>\$180,830</b>	<b>\$11,038,281</b>
<b>Year ended December 31, 2024</b>					
Cost at beginning of year	9,684,226	410,499	5,406,309	485,569	15,986,603
Additions	112,050	-	227,986	36,077	376,113
Disposals, transfers and adjustments	-	(177,700)	(96,650)	-	(274,350)
Cost as at December 31, 2025	9,796,276	232,799	5,537,645	521,646	16,088,366
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	701,388	182,550	5,030,966	416,645	6,331,549
Depreciation charge for the year	214,386	56,987	124,563	11,611	407,547
Transfers and adjustments	-	(177,700)	(96,650)	-	(274,350)
Accumulated depreciation	915,774	61,837	5,058,879	428,256	6,464,746
Net book value	<b>\$8,880,502</b>	<b>\$170,962</b>	<b>\$478,766</b>	<b>\$93,390</b>	<b>\$9,623,620</b>

#### 8. Other receivables

	2025	2024
Due from Savinvest Mutual Funds	1,284,292	1,101,419
Prepayments	644,000	776,466
Interest receivable	11,391,145	8,891,110
Other receivables	1,321,883	2,115,352
	<b>\$14,641,320</b>	<b>\$12,884,347</b>

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 9. Investment in subsidiaries

	2025	2024
Bourse International Asset Management Limited	2,772,072	2,772,072
Bourse Brokers Limited	6,078,387	6,078,387
Windsor Investments Limited	6,761	6,761
	<u>\$8,857,220</u>	<u>\$8,857,220</u>

#### 10. Due from subsidiaries

	2025	2024
Bourse Brokers Limited	121,955	383,477
Bourse International Asset Management Limited	265,887,423	296,255,425
	<u>\$266,009,378</u>	<u>\$296,638,902</u>

The balance due from Bourse International Asset Management has fixed repayment terms with an interest rate of 5.50% per annum. All other balances bear no interest and have no fixed terms of repayment.

The Company assesses credit risk based on the financial performance, solvency and liquidity of each subsidiary, as well as the historical default experience within the Group.

The balances are considered to have low credit risk, and no significant increase in credit risk was identified during the year. Management expects the subsidiaries to generate sufficient future cash flows to settle these balances.

Accordingly, no loss allowance has been recognised (2024: \$nil).

Management continues to monitor the financial position of the subsidiaries and considers the balances to be fully recoverable.

#### 11. Related party transactions and balances

	2025	2024
<b>Amounts included in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss:</b>		
Fee and commission income - subsidiaries	\$793,892	\$1,045,911
Fee and commission income - related parties	\$4,788,444	\$5,176,138
Interest income - subsidiary	\$15,549,142	\$16,962,784
Interest expense - subsidiary	\$486,679	\$350,947
Key management remuneration	\$3,073,939	\$3,884,954

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 11. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

	2025	2024
Balances included in unconsolidated statement of financial position:		
<b>Assets:</b>		
Financial assets FVTPL - investment in Savinvest funds	\$8,789,903	\$12,153,509
Cash and cash equivalents - held in Savinvest funds	\$2,477,856	\$504,254
Other receivables - due to Savinvest Structured Investment Fund	\$1,284,292	\$1,101,419
Investment in subsidiaries	\$8,857,220	\$8,857,220
Due from subsidiaries	\$266,009,378	\$296,638,902
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Repurchase agreements - subsidiary	\$16,128,754	\$14,120,844

#### 12. Deferred income tax

##### (i) Deferred income tax asset

	2025	2024
Deferred income tax asset on unused tax credits	25,191,448	23,238,737
Deferred income tax asset on fair value measurement of financial assets	3,164,358	2,132,617
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>\$28,355,806</b>	<b>\$25,371,354</b>

##### (ii) Deferred income tax liability

Deferred income tax liability on fair value measurement of financial assets	(22,724)	(492,434)
	<b>\$(22,724)</b>	<b>\$(492,434)</b>

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 30%.

The major portion of deferred tax asset resulted from unused tax credits brought forward from prior years as well as from the current year. Management anticipates the use of these credits against future taxable profits. Management has based its assessment on the current and budgeted taxable profits of the Company's subsidiaries for which the carried forward tax credits are allowed to be used against.

Management has assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets by reviewing approved budgets and taxable profit forecasts for the next five years for the entities that generate the taxable profits against which the credits may be used. Based on this analysis, management considers it probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilise the deferred tax assets in full.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 12. Deferred income tax (continued)

The movement on the deferred income tax asset account is as follows:

	Balance at 1-Jan-25	Credit to profit or loss	Balance at 31-Dec-25
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>			
Unused tax credits	23,238,737	1,952,711	25,191,448
<b>Net deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>\$23,238,737</b>	<b>\$1,952,711</b>	<b>\$25,191,448</b>

	Balance at 1-Jan-24	Credit to profit or loss	Balance at 31-Dec-24
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>			
Unused tax credits	21,020,779	2,217,958	23,238,737
<b>Net deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>\$21,020,779</b>	<b>\$2,217,958</b>	<b>\$23,238,737</b>

The movement on the deferred income tax asset/liability on fair value measurement is as follows:

	Balance at 1-Jan-25	Credit to profit or loss	Credit to OCI	Balance at 31-Dec-25
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>				
Fair value measurement of financial assets	2,132,617	-	1,031,741	3,164,358
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities</b>				
Fair value measurement of financial assets	(492,434)	-	469,708	(22,724)
<b>Net deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>\$1,640,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1,501,449</b>	<b>\$3,141,634</b>

	Balance at 1-Jan-24	Charge to profit or loss	Charge to OCI	Balance at 31-Dec-24
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>				
Fair value measurement of financial assets	275,994		1,856,623	2,132,617
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities</b>				
Fair value measurement of financial assets	(1,653,390)	-	1,160,956	(492,434)
<b>Net deferred income tax liability</b>	<b>\$(1,377,396)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$3,017,579</b>	<b>\$1,640,183</b>

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 13. Repurchase agreements

	2025	2024
Repurchase agreements - denominated in TT\$	788,400,601	758,252,914
Repurchase agreements - denominated in US\$	161,899,724	112,833,846
	<b>\$950,300,325</b>	<b>\$871,086,760</b>
	2025	2024
<b>Current portion:</b>		
Repurchase agreements - denominated in TT\$	708,353,437	668,156,757
Repurchase agreements - denominated in US\$	139,945,053	100,928,117
	<b>\$848,298,490</b>	<b>\$769,084,874</b>
<b>Non-current portion:</b>		
Repurchase agreements - denominated in TT\$	80,047,164	90,096,157
Repurchase agreements - denominated in US\$	21,954,671	11,905,729
	<b>\$102,001,835</b>	<b>\$102,001,886</b>

Repurchase agreements are payable within 24 months of issue and accrue interest at fixed rates between 2.55% and 4.40% per annum. The Company has set aside securities as collateral against repurchase agreements and finance charges to the value of \$674.23 million (2024: \$574.48 million). Securities held by the wholly owned subsidiary Bourse International Asset Management Limited (BIAM) have also been set aside as collateral against repurchase agreements and finance charges, to the value of \$280.82 million (2024: \$313.22 million).

#### 14. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Accrued expenses and other payables	2,010,745	2,152,824
Client payables (bonds and equities)	6,182,350	8,350,539
Accrued remuneration (Note 17)	1,232,305	440,000
	<b>\$9,425,400</b>	<b>\$10,943,363</b>

#### 15. Right of use assets

	2025	2024
Opening net book value	542,551	295,576
Additions	-	617,122
Transfers	-	(61,263)
Amortisations	(260,979)	(308,883)
Closing net book value	<b>\$281,572</b>	<b>\$542,551</b>

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 15. Right of use assets (continued)

##### Lease liabilities

	2025	2024
Balance as at January 1, 2024	583,159	295,576
Additions	-	617,122
Transfers	(12,753)	5,382
Interest expense	42,233	46,384
Lease payments	(290,459)	(381,305)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	<u>\$322,180</u>	<u>\$583,159</u>

The Company has entered into lease contracts for the occupation of office premises. The average lease term is 3 years (2024: 3 years) with the option to extend.

#### 16. Option liability

During 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with the Savinvest US\$ Investment Income Fund being "The Purchaser" and Bourse Securities Limited as "The Seller" of Put Options. The Put Options give the right but not the obligation of the purchaser to sell certain underlying assets to the seller for the purchase price as at the date of exercising the option. Accordingly, the Company valued the underlying assets using the prevailing market prices and has provided against diminution in value of \$3,121,278 (2024: \$2,741,672).

#### 17. Remuneration accruals

The Company accrues for bonus and profit sharing based on guidelines that take into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. This accrual is included in accrued expenses as shown in Note 14.

	2025	2024
At beginning of the year	440,000	-
Accruals	1,479,860	440,000
Payments and reversals	(687,555)	-
At end of the year	<u>\$1,232,305</u>	<u>\$440,000</u>

#### 18. Share capital

	2025	2024
Authorised:		
An unlimited number of shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
300,000 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>\$26,700,000</u>	<u>\$26,700,000</u>

#### 19. Revaluation reserve

	2025	2024
Unrealized (loss)/gains on equities at FVTOCI	(2,233,182)	921,413
Unrealized losses on bonds at FVTOCI	(2,209,988)	(2,082,663)
ECL provision - bonds at FVTOCI	2,240,023	2,343,877
Deferred tax on unrealized (losses)/gains on bonds at FVTOCI	(2,931,501)	(2,876,933)
Revaluation reserve valuation to be amortised	(209,422)	(209,422)
	<u>\$(5,344,070)</u>	<u>\$(1,903,728)</u>

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 20. Dividends

	Total paid 2025	Declared per share during 2025	Total paid 2024	Declared per share during 2024
Final dividend - 2023	-	-	9,185,657	\$30.62
Final dividend - 2024	6,900,155	\$23.00	-	-
	<u>\$6,900,155</u>		<u>\$9,185,657</u>	

#### 21. Interest income

	2025	2024
<b>Earned from:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	245,812	101,799
Financial assets at FVTOCI	39,479,833	34,596,438
Financial assets at amortised cost	17,962,186	20,148,125
	<u>\$57,687,831</u>	<u>\$54,846,362</u>

Income on financial assets includes interest income earned from repurchase agreements and promissory notes issued by Bourse International Asset Management Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bourse Securities Limited. The repo rate ranges from 2.75% and 5.00%. The rate given depends on the tenor and amount deposited.

#### Interest expense

	2025	2024
Repurchase agreements (see Note 13)	<u>\$32,962,191</u>	<u>\$28,178,985</u>

#### 22. Unrealised loss on financial assets

	2025	2024
Unrealised loss on put option	117,768	579,245
Unrealised loss on FVTPL assets	(393,367)	(1,056,017)
Net unrealised loss	<u>\$(275,599)</u>	<u>\$(476,772)</u>

#### 23. Fee and commission income

	2025	2024
Fee income from mutual funds and other portfolios under management	<u>\$4,788,444</u>	<u>\$5,176,138</u>

#### 24. Dividend income

	2025	2024
Dividends on equities	571,566	739,569
	<u>\$571,566</u>	<u>\$739,569</u>

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

25. Other operating income	2025	2024
Management fees	124,701	134,358
Gain on sale of financial assets	2,442,021	1,195,959
Gain on currency exchange	1,082,942	1,533,087
Other operating income	1,338,410	1,558,962
	<b>\$4,988,074</b>	<b>\$4,422,366</b>
26. Personnel cost	2025	2024
Salaries	6,738,251	6,575,529
Retirement contributions	271,879	257,875
Health insurance	278,277	255,185
Other staff cost	1,926,658	1,016,156
	<b>\$9,215,065</b>	<b>\$8,104,745</b>
Number of employees	36	37
27. Other expenses	2025	2024
Legal and professional expenses	1,414,016	928,630
Licence fees	902,906	946,128
Director fees	871,034	830,000
Other expenses	821,795	662,049
Anniversary celebration	551,499	-
Advertising and public relations	502,349	410,019
Utilities	482,049	547,077
Repairs and maintenance	373,720	363,635
Insurance	285,414	245,490
Bank/finance charges	147,296	253,692
Rent	129,162	-
Postage and stationery	117,562	99,116
Subscriptions and registration	93,481	105,443
Donations and gifts	31,766	10,088
Travelling and motor vehicle expense	18,715	25,970
Entertainment	8,000	20,200
	<b>\$6,750,764</b>	<b>\$5,447,537</b>
28. Taxation credit	2025	2024
Corporation tax - current period	-	-
Deferred tax (note 12)	(1,952,711)	(2,217,958)
Green fund levy	200,442	208,228
Business levy	270,214	324,579
	<b>\$(1,482,055)</b>	<b>\$(1,685,151)</b>

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 28. Taxation credit (continued)

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Company as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit before taxation	15,998,785	16,691,369
Tax calculated at 30%	4,799,636	5,007,410
Income not subject to taxation	(4,841,982)	(5,075,319)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	42,346	67,909
Deferred tax (note 12)	(1,952,711)	(2,217,958)
Green fund levy	200,442	208,228
Business levy	270,214	324,579
Tax credit	<u>\$(1,482,055)</u>	<u>\$(1,685,151)</u>

### 29. Financial risk management

#### 29.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on the entity's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a management committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

#### a) Market risk

##### (i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Company has certain investments in foreign operations and also undertakes transactions in foreign currencies, where the net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Company's foreign operations and transactions in foreign currencies is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

At December 31, 2025, if the Trinidad and Tobago dollar had weakened by 1% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been \$3.434 million higher (2024: \$3.110 million higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar-denominated money market funds, financial assets classified as available-for-sale and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar-denominated borrowings.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

###### a) Market risk (continued)

###### (i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

###### Foreign exchange risk

As at December 31, 2025	TT	US	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and short-term funds	32,263,091	22,015,196	-	54,278,287
Financial assets at FVTOCI	474,385,984	279,889,954	31,149	754,307,087
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,312,285	2,012,835	-	15,325,120
Financial assets at amortised cost	20,273,178	16,212,946	-	36,486,124
Interest receivable	6,584,002	4,807,143	-	11,391,145
Other receivables	2,580,842	360,236	309,097	3,250,175
Due from subsidiaries	79,587,378	186,422,000	-	266,009,378
	<b>\$628,986,760</b>	<b>\$511,720,310</b>	<b>\$340,246</b>	<b>\$1,141,047,316</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Repurchase agreements	788,400,601	161,899,724	-	950,300,325
Other liabilities	5,754,042	3,671,358	-	9,425,400
Option liabilities	-	3,121,278	-	3,121,278
	<b>\$794,154,643</b>	<b>\$168,692,360</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$962,847,003</b>
Net foreign exchange risk gap		<b>\$343,027,950</b>	<b>\$340,246</b>	
<b>As at December 31, 2024</b>				
Assets	<b>\$621,364,819</b>	<b>\$434,244,015</b>	<b>\$21,451</b>	<b>\$1,055,630,285</b>
Liabilities	<b>\$761,494,804</b>	<b>\$123,276,991</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$884,771,795</b>
Net foreign exchange risk gap		<b>\$310,967,024</b>	<b>\$21,451</b>	

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

---

### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### a) *Market risk (continued)*

The Company employs various asset/liability techniques to manage currency risk. Currency exposures are minimised by matching assets with liabilities. Certain currency positions are unhedged up to the limit as defined by the capital allocation exposure determined by the Company.

##### (ii) *Price risk*

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because investments are held and classified on the unconsolidated statement of financial position as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company maintains a diversified portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the pre-determined limits set by the Company.

The Company invests in equities of other entities that are publicly traded and are included in one of the following three equity indices: Trinidad and Tobago Composite Index, Barbados Composite Index or Jamaica Main Index. The Company also invests in local government and corporate debt.

The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity indices had decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the Company's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index. Other comprehensive income for the year would decrease by \$127,291 (2024: \$714,507) as a result of losses on equity securities classified as FVTOCI investments.

##### (iii) *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

The Company's interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain a part of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments.

At December 31, 2025, assuming interest rates were 25 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, the table below summarises the impact on profit or loss.

	2025	2024
Impact on profit or loss for the year	\$2,375,751	\$2,177,717

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

###### a) Market risk (continued)

###### (iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

###### Interest rate sensitivity of assets and liabilities

The Company is exposed to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market rates on its financial position and cash flows. The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the table are the Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	On Demand	Up to one Year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
<b>As at December 31, 2025</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	19,071,367	-	-	-	19,071,367
Financial assets FVTOCI	-	57,603,949	219,149,797	475,007,526	751,761,273
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	11,674,258	24,811,866	-	36,486,124
Due from subsidiaries	-	253,726	-	265,755,653	266,009,378
	<b>\$19,071,367</b>	<b>\$69,531,933</b>	<b>\$243,961,663</b>	<b>\$740,763,179</b>	<b>\$1,073,328,142</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Repurchase agreements	-	848,298,490	102,001,886	-	950,300,376
Other liabilities	-	221,787	100,394	-	322,180
	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$848,520,277</b>	<b>\$102,102,280</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$960,622,556</b>
Net interest rate gap	<b>\$19,071,367</b>	<b>\$(778,988,344)</b>	<b>\$141,859,384</b>	<b>\$740,763,179</b>	<b>\$112,705,586</b>
Cumulative gap	<b>\$19,071,367</b>	<b>\$(759,916,977)</b>	<b>\$(618,057,594)</b>	<b>\$122,705,585</b>	
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>					
Assets	<b>\$1,552,868</b>	<b>\$99,710,978</b>	<b>\$217,425,060</b>	<b>\$665,926,550</b>	<b>\$984,615,456</b>
Liabilities	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$769,345,853</b>	<b>\$102,324,066</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$871,669,919</b>
Net interest rate gap	<b>\$1,552,868</b>	<b>\$(669,634,875)</b>	<b>\$115,100,994</b>	<b>\$665,926,550</b>	<b>\$112,945,537</b>
Cumulative gap	<b>\$1,552,868</b>	<b>\$(668,082,007)</b>	<b>\$(552,981,013)</b>	<b>\$112,945,537</b>	

The Company employs various asset/liability techniques to manage interest rate sensitivity gaps. The techniques used vary subject to market conditions and include the employment of variable rate financial instruments.

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, FVTOCI financial assets and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a debtor's non-payment of a balance or other line of credit. The Company is exposed to this category of risk through possible over concentration of lending to a particular institution or individual. The Company sets and adheres to specific limits relating to credit ratings established internally in its investment with any one entity in order to mitigate credit risk.

*Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements*

	2025	2024
<u>Credit risk exposures relating to on-SOFP assets are as follows:</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	54,278,287	29,811,393
Financial assets FVTOCI - debt	754,307,087	651,049,012
Financial assets amortised cost	36,486,124	49,275,014
Other assets	14,641,320	12,884,347
Due from subsidiaries	266,009,378	296,638,902
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$1,125,722,196</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,039,658,668</u></b>

The above table represents the maximum exposure to credit risk exposure for the Company at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For assets that are included in the statement of financial position, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported.

##### c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is financial risk due to uncertain liquidity. An institution might lose liquidity if its credit rating falls, it experiences sudden unexpected cash outflows, or some other event causes counterparties to avoid trading with or lending to the institution. A firm is also exposed to liquidity risk if markets on which it depends are subject to loss of liquidity.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk includes further diversification of its funding base through access to an expanded range of funding in terms of the number of counterparties, longer term financing tenure and in securing additional credit lines.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the unconsolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

# Bourse Securities Limited

## Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

##### c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	On Demand	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	>365 days	Total
<b>2025</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	54,278,287	-	-	-	-	54,278,287
Financial assets FVTOCI	-	-	-	57,603,949	696,703,138	754,307,087
Financial assets AC Investment in subsidiaries	5,195,873	600,447	2,757,499	3,120,439	24,811,866	36,486,124
Interest receivable	-	8,857,220	-	-	-	8,857,220
Other receivables	-	11,391,145	-	-	-	11,391,145
Due from subsidiaries	-	3,250,177	-	-	-	3,250,177
	-	253,725	-	-	265,755,653	266,009,378
	59,474,160	24,352,714	2,757,499	60,724,388	987,270,657	1,134,579,418
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Repurchase agreements	-	304,539,956	195,590,032	330,996,951	100,206,768	931,333,707
Interest payable	-	7,305,337	4,378,256	5,487,957	1,795,068	18,966,618
Other liabilities	-	9,425,400	-	-	-	9,425,400
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	322,180	322,180
Option liability	-	3,121,278	-	-	-	3,121,278
	-	324,391,971	199,968,288	336,484,908	102,324,016	963,169,183
Gap	59,474,160	-300,039,257	-197,210,789	-275,760,520	884,946,641	171,410,235
Cumulative gap	<b>\$59,474,160</b>	<b>(\$240,565,097)</b>	<b>(\$437,775,886)</b>	<b>(\$713,536,406)</b>	<b>\$171,410,235</b>	
	On Demand	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	>365 days	Total
<b>2024</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	29,811,393	-	-	-	-	29,811,393
Financial assets FVTOCI	-	23,672,878	27,169,193	9,528,831	590,678,110	651,049,012
Financial assets AC Investment in subsidiaries	5,567,238	1,760,449	2,598,025	28,889,346	10,459,956	49,275,014
Interest receivable	-	8,857,220	-	-	-	8,857,220
Other receivables	-	8,891,110	-	-	-	8,891,110
Due from subsidiaries	-	3,993,237	-	-	-	3,993,237
	-	525,017	-	-	296,113,885	296,638,902
	35,378,631	47,699,911	29,767,218	38,418,177	897,251,951	1,048,515,888
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Repurchase agreements	-	269,246,680	165,805,388	319,865,188	100,166,111	855,083,367
Interest payable	-	5,706,782	3,652,079	4,808,757	1,835,775	16,003,393
Other liabilities	-	10,943,363	-	-	-	10,943,363
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	583,159	583,159
Option liability	-	2,741,672	-	-	-	2,741,672
	-	288,638,497	169,457,467	324,673,945	102,585,045	885,354,954
Gap	35,378,631	(240,938,586)	(139,690,249)	(286,255,768)	794,666,906	163,160,934
Cumulative gap	<b>\$35,378,631</b>	<b>(\$205,559,955)</b>	<b>(\$345,250,204)</b>	<b>(\$631,505,972)</b>	<b>\$163,160,934</b>	

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

###### c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company has decreased its exposure of concentration of liquidity risk whereby approximately 17.20% as at December 2025 of Repurchase agreements and promissory notes are owed to a single investor, down from 18.15% as at December 2024. This exposure is managed by ensuring maturities of facilities with this investor are staggered throughout the year. The Company also ensures that sufficient liquid assets are available to fund all maturities through available for sale assets in a readily accessible market as well as from the amount due from subsidiaries.

The Company's liquidity strategy relies on sufficient cash and marketable financial assets to meet short term requirements. Daily cash and liquid assets are all prudently managed to ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to meet its obligations upon maturity.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in these unconsolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

	Year ended December 31, 2025		Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	54,278,287	54,278,287	29,811,393	29,811,393
Financial assets FVTOCI	754,307,087	754,307,087	651,049,012	651,049,012
Financial assets FVTPL	15,325,120	15,325,120	15,971,617	15,971,617
Financial assets AC	36,486,124	36,486,124	49,275,014	49,275,014
Other receivables	14,641,320	14,641,320	12,884,347	12,884,347
Due from subsidiaries	266,009,378	266,009,378	296,638,902	296,638,902
	<b>\$1,141,047,316</b>	<b>\$1,141,047,316</b>	<b>\$1,055,630,285</b>	<b>\$1,055,630,285</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Repurchase agreement	950,300,325	950,300,325	871,086,760	871,086,760
Other liabilities	9,425,400	9,425,400	10,943,363	10,943,363
Option liability	3,121,278	3,121,278	2,741,672	2,741,672
	<b>\$962,847,003</b>	<b>\$962,847,003</b>	<b>\$884,771,795</b>	<b>\$884,771,795</b>

#### Fair value estimation

Effective 1 January 2009, the Company adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the unconsolidated statement of financial position at fair value. This amendment requires the disclosure of fair value measurements by level in accordance with the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted priced (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (that is prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2);

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 29. Financial risk management (continued)

##### 29.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

###### c) Liquidity risk (continued)

###### Fair value estimation (continued)

c) Inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The table below presents the Company's financial instruments that are classified as FVTOCI and FVTPL in their respective categories:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>December 31, 2025</b>				
Financial assets at FVTOCI	389,675,094	364,621,993	10,000	754,307,087
Financial assets at FVTPL	15,325,120	-	-	15,325,120
	<b>\$405,000,214</b>	<b>\$364,621,993</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$769,632,207</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>				
Financial assets at FVTOCI	288,896,166	362,142,846	10,000	651,049,012
Financial assets at FVTPL	15,971,617	-	-	15,971,617
	<b>\$304,867,778</b>	<b>\$362,142,846</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$667,020,629</b>

##### 29.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company'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 Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt, subject to shareholders' approval.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital at risk on the basis, inter alia, of its leverage as measured by the debt to equity ratio. Debt encompasses Repurchase agreements and promissory notes. This is complemented by capital allocation stress testing for its exposure to specific business lines and asset classes.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Total debt	<b>950,300,325</b>	<b>871,086,760</b>
Total equity	<b>226,379,546</b>	<b>214,180,241</b>
Debt to equity ratio	4.20:1	4.07:1

The Company, as a securities company licenced to operate in Trinidad and Tobago, is required by regulation to maintain a minimum paid up capital of \$15 million.

## Bourse Securities Limited

### Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

*(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)*

---

#### 30. Funds under management

Funds under management relate to the Savinvest Range of Mutual Funds and amounted to \$258 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024: \$263 million).

#### 31. Contingencies

The Company has no contingent liabilities in respect of litigation matters.

#### 32. Subsequent events

No significant events occurred after the reporting date affecting the financial performance, position or changes therein for the reporting period presented in these annual financial statements.

The company evaluated all events that occurred from January 1, 2026 to March 25, 2026, considering in particular elevated geopolitical risk and potential impact on financial markets. The company believes these events do not affect the financial performance, position or changes therein for the reporting period presented in these annual financial statements.