Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

TSTT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2026

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CONTENTS

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Kern Dass (Chairman) – BSc (Economics), (appointed as Director effective June 12th, 2025)

Ms. Cassilina Kelshall – LLM (International Commercial Law); MBA (Leadership, Entrepreneurship & Innovation); BA (Business Administration and Management); AA (Business Administration and Management) (appointed as Director effective June 12th, 2025)

Mr. Kyle Maloney – Executive education certificates: AI Strategy, Governance and Digital Transformation, Innovation, Strategy and Leadership and Strategic Negotiation (appointed as Director effective June 12th, 2025)

Ms. Nadira Parbhudial – BBA (Finance & International Business); BA (Economics); AS (Business Administration); AA (Liberal Arts and Science) (appointed as Director effective June 12th, 2025)

Mr. Randy Ramtahal – MBA (Leadership, Entrepreneurship & Innovation) (appointed as Director effective June 12th, 2025)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

Mr. Keino Cox – BSc. Economics and Finance, MBA (Distinction), Executive Certification (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (Acting CEO from 21 July 2025)
Mr. Kent Western – PGCert. General Management, MBA Innovation and Entrepreneurship, MBA Mini Telecom. (Acting CEO from 14 November 2023 and CEO from 1 October 2024 to 21 July 2025)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:

Mr. Robert Pankar – FCCA, CA, MBA(Distinction) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Acting CFO from 1 January 2026)
Mr. Gerard Cooper - FCCA, BSc, MSc (Acting CFO from 26 January 2024 to 31 December 2025)

CORPORATE SECRETARY:

Ms. Lauren Sandiford – LLB (Hons), LEC, MBA (Distinction) Finance, Big Data & Fin Tech (Acting Corporate Secretary from 2 October 2025)
Mrs. Gayle Allick Solomon – LLB (Hons), LEC, MA (Merit), MBA Leadership and Sustainability (extended leave effective 2 October 2025)

REGISTERED OFFICE:
1 Edward Street
Port of Spain
Trinidad, W.I.

PRINCIPAL BANKERS:
Scotiabank of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Corner Park and Richmond Streets
Port of Spain
Trinidad, W.I.

AUDITOR:
Ernst and Young
5-7 Sweet Briar Road
St. Clair, Port of Spain
Trinidad, W.I.

PRINCIPAL ATTORNEYS:
MG Daly and Partners
115A Abercromby Street
Port of Spain
Trinidad, W.I.

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Financial Results

	$'000
Total comprehensive gain for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent	314,231
Total equity brought forward	296,850
	611,081
Dividends declared	-
Total equity carried forward	611,081

Auditor

The Auditor, Ernst and Young, have expressed their willingness to be re-appointed.

Annual Meeting

The Fifty Sixth Annual Meeting of the Group was held on 28 November 2025.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

CHAIRMAN

DIRECTOR

Date: 2 June 2026

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following;

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss), consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including material accounting policy information;
- Ensuring that the Group 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 Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Group operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited consolidated financial statements, management utilised IFRS Accounting Standards 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 Group will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

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

Chief Executive Officer (Ag)	Chief Financial Officer (Ag)
2 June 2026	2 June 2026

Ernst & Young Services Limited
P.O. Box 158
5/7 Sweet Briar Road
St. Clair, Port of Spain
Trinidad

Tel: +1 868 628 1105
Fax: +1 868 622 1153
www.ey.com

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities in Trinidad and Tobago. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)	
Refer to related disclosure in note 9 and accounting policy notes 2 (v), 2 (vii) and 2 (viii) to the consolidated financial statements. Trade receivables (net of provision) amounted to $693m as at 31 March 2026. IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" requires the Group to use a forward-looking approach to record an allowance for ECLs for trade receivables. The determination of Expected Credit Losses is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgment applied by management, involving various assumptions and factors, such as the likelihood of default stemming from the outcome of legal proceedings where recoveries are being pursued. Given the combination of the inherent subjectivity in the valuation, and the material nature of the balance, we considered the measurement of ECLs to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.	We understood and critically assessed the methodology and assumptions used by the Group in its ECL models while evaluating its compliance with IFRS 9 requirements. We tested the completeness and accuracy of the inputs used in the models, including the calculation of the ECL factors. We also assessed the reasonableness of Management's judgmental provisions. For ECLs calculated on an individual basis, we tested the accuracy of the underlying data, cash flow forecasts and considered other qualitative information such as legal opinions received. Finally, we focused on the adequacy of the Group's financial statement disclosures as to whether they appropriately reflected the requirements of the IFRS Accounting Standards.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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

Other information included in the Group's 2026 Consolidated Financial Statements

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2026 summary consolidated financial statements, 2026 Corporate Information and Directors' Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2026 summary consolidated financial statements is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above, when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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

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

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

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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

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

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ravi Dass.

EY

Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD:
2 June 2026

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,206,290	2,145,246
Right-of-use assets	5	36,477	37,214
Intangible assets	4	32	39
Defined benefit plan assets	6	962,700	791,600
Deferred tax assets	7(c)	577,315	589,077
Long-term prepayment	23	64,957	32,586
		3,847,771	3,595,762
Current assets			
Inventories	8	90,787	85,907
Trade and other receivables	9	750,370	746,066
Contract assets	10	150	1,062
Current tax recoverable		5,632	4,640
Cash and cash equivalents	11	358,438	373,543
		1,205,377	1,211,218
Total assets		5,053,148	4,806,980
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	12	572,717	572,717
Retained earnings/ (Accumulated deficit)		34,747	(277,019)
Attributable to equity holders of the Parent		607,464	295,698
Non-controlling interest		3,617	3,617
Total equity		611,081	299,315
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	7(c)	513,228	408,577
Borrowings	13	3,129,257	3,110,686
Lease liabilities	5	30,829	30,586
		3,673,314	3,549,849

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)
(Continued)

	Notes	2026	2025
Current liabilities			
Employee benefits	20	141,261	207,099
Contract liabilities	10	59,765	56,561
Trade and other payables	14	456,212	579,973
Borrowings	13	100,000	100,317
Tax payable		1,600	1,600
Lease liabilities	5	9,915	12,266
		768,753	957,816
Total liabilities		4,442,067	4,507,665
Total equity and liabilities		5,053,148	4,806,980

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue on 2 June 2026.

Director:

Nadua [signature]
Director:

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue from contracts with customers	16	2,165,133	1,982,876
Cost of sales	17	(357,771)	(322,245)
		1,807,362	1,660,631
Other income		7,388	813
Gross profit		1,814,750	1,661,444
Operating expenses			
Personnel costs	18(a)	(242,465)	(211,811)
Maintenance and repairs	18(d)	(261,200)	(232,422)
Other administrative expenses	18(b)	(400,830)	(442,207)
		910,255	775,004
Depreciation and amortisation	3,4&5	(275,515)	(289,276)
Operating profit		634,740	485,728
Finance income		2,550	2,767
Finance costs	18(c)	(336,673)	(332,856)
Profit before tax		300,617	155,639
Taxation expense	7(a)	(86,346)	(50,075)
Profit after tax		214,271	105,564

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) (not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods)			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	6	142,800	(268,300)
Income tax effect	7(c)	(42,840)	80,490
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		99,960	(187,810)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		314,231	(82,246)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		314,231	(82,246)
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		314,231	(82,246)

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Stated capital	Accumulated (deficit)/earnings	Equity attributable to the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Year ended 31 March 2025						
Balance as at 1 April 2024		572,717	(194,773)	377,944	3,617	381,561
Total comprehensive loss for the year		–	(82,246)	(82,246)	–	(82,246)
Balance at 31 March 2025		**572,717**	**(277,019)**	**295,698**	**3,617**	**299,315**
Year ended 31 March 2026						
Balance as at 1 April 2025		572,717	(277,019)	295,698	3,617	299,315
Other movement	12	–	(2,465)	(2,465)	–	(2,465)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	314,231	314,231	–	314,231
Balance at 31 March 2026		**572,717**	**34,747**	**607,464**	**3,617**	**611,081**

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2026	2025
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		300,617	155,639
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3 & 4	250,994	250,739
Depreciation of leases	5	24,521	36,170
Amortisation of long-term prepayments		(32,371)	13,324
Finance costs		286,203	286,536
Finance income		(2,550)	(2,767)
Net benefit cost	6	(19,800)	(36,400)
Other non-cash movements		(10,055)	(4,835)
Amortisation of prepaid transaction cost on borrowings		18,571	14,503
Operating profit before working capital changes		816,130	712,909
Increase in trade and other receivables		(4,304)	(15,701)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(4,880)	12,303
Decrease in contract assets		912	926
Decrease in employee benefits		(65,838)	(71,741)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities		3,204	(15,453)
Decrease in trade and other payables		(125,360)	(30,688)
Cash flows generated from operating activities		619,864	592,555
Interest paid		(286,546)	(284,753)
Taxes paid		(14,610)	(12,832)
Pension contributions paid	6	(8,500)	(8,600)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		310,208	286,353
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(300,215)	(285,753)
Interest received		2,550	2,767
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(297,665)	(282,986)

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)
(Continued)

	Notes	2026	2025
Financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(317)	(664)
Lease payments	5	(27,331)	(37,148)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(27,648)	(37,812)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(15,105)	(34,445)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		366,555	401,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11	351,450	366,555

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

1. Incorporation and principal activity

Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited ("TSTT" or "the Company" or "the Parent") is a limited liability company incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago in May 1968, and on 15 April 1999 obtained its Certificate of Continuance under the Companies Act 1995. Its operations are regulated by the Telecommunications Act of 2001, subsequently amended in 2004.

The Company is domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago and its registered office is located at 1 Edward Street, Port of Spain. TSTT and its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group") are principally engaged in the provision of fixed, mobile and broadband telecommunications products and services, security surveillance and digital television services to domestic and corporate customers in Trinidad and Tobago.

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited holds a 49% interest in the Company and the remaining 51% is held by National Enterprises Limited (NEL). NEL is incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago with the controlling interest held by the Ministry of Finance (Corporation Sole). NEL has a primary listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited has continued their expressed interest in the disposal of their 49% shareholding in the Company. Final pronouncements have not been made and this decision has no effect on the financial position of the current year under review.

The Company has two subsidiaries. The Company owns 100% of the issued ordinary shares of Amplia Communications Limited (formerly Massy Communications Limited), a company incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago which currently provides Internet Services, Voice Services, HD TV and Security Services.

The Company has a 75% ownership interest in Nuklyus Company of Tobago Limited pursuant to a joint venture with E-IDCOT. Nuklyus Company of Tobago Limited was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago to provide Data Centre Services.

2. Material accounting policy information

i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is also its functional currency and all values have been rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Current versus non-current classification
The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no right **at the end of the reporting period** to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

ii) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of TSTT and its controlled subsidiaries ("the Group"), with coterminous year ends as at 31 March. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Parent has the power to direct the relevant activities, has exposure or rights to variable returns, and the ability to use its power to affect the returns of the investee, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to the elements of control.

The Group owns 75% of the equity of Nuklyus Company of Tobago Limited pursuant to a joint venture agreement with E-IDCOT. The Group assessed whether or not it controls this investment in accordance with IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements. Based on the application of the criteria specified in this standard, the Group has consolidated this entity into these consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases and any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 except for the standards and interpretations noted below which became effective this year. The nature and impact of each new standard and amendment are described below.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

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

The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below.
The Group is currently assessing the potential impact of these new standards and interpretations and will adopt them, if applicable, when they become effective:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Effective 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Power Purchase Agreements – Effective 1 January 2026
- IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: Replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Effective 1 January 2027
- IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures – Effective 1 January 2027
- Amendments to IAS 21: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Effective 1 January 2027

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

iii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

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

- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Gain or loss on derecognition
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Derecognition of lease liabilities and Transaction price
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - Determination of a 'de facto agent
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Cost method

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

v) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that effect reported amounts and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities effected in future periods.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

- Going concern – The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and has concluded that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The Group had disclosed its going concern assessment in Note 27.

- Leases – *Determining the lease term of contract with renewal and termination options*
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

v) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Leases – *Determining the lease term of contract with renewal and termination options (continued)*

  The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

- Taxes – Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. The Group has $1,809m (2025: $2,027m) of tax losses carried forward. These losses do not expire.

Estimates

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

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

v) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Leases
  Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
  If the Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when there are no observable rates or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

- Mobile rollover minutes – The Group has estimated the value of mobile rollover minutes based on an average price per minute within the base bundle of the various plans.

- Provision for back-pay – A provision for the potential increase in employee costs (retroactive salaries) is included as employee benefits in the consolidated statement of financial position, as negotiations between the Group and the Recognised Bargaining Unit continues. The final impact of this provision will be determined upon settlement of these negotiations.

- Provision for expected credit losses – The Group's policy on the provision for expected credit losses reflects the nature of each revenue stream, customer payment patterns and responses to the credit policies established and enforced (see Note 2 (vii) and Note 9).

- Provision for inventory obsolescence – The Group reviews on an annual basis its inventory to determine the provision that should be carried for items that are in good condition but will not be used in the foreseeable future. Provision is also made for items that have deteriorated, expired or become damaged while in stock. The provision also includes the adjustment required to write down mobile inventory to the lower of cost and net realisable value (see Note 8).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

v) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Pension – The cost of the pension plans for the Group is determined by the use of actuarial valuations performed by external professional actuaries. Valuation results involve the use of assumptions for items such as discount rates, salary and pension increase as well as the expected rate of return on pension plan assets. The costs are best estimates and thus are subject to some uncertainty given the long-term nature of pension plans.

  In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on the publicly available mortality table. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates (see Note 6).

- Change in useful lives of property, plant and equipment – The Group performs an annual review of the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment. Based on the results of this review, adjustments are made to the relevant depreciation rates as necessary (see Note 2 (ix) and Note 3).

vi) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions during the period are converted at the rates ruling at the date of the transaction or at a rate which approximates the actual rate. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at rates ruling at that date. Exchange differences thus arising are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

vii) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value which equates to the original invoice and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less loss allowance. The Group applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables has been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of sale. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

When an account receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Projected financial information is considered for expected credit losses by the Group.

viii) Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs its contracted obligation by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

ix) Property, plant and equipment

a. Plant in service

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any, with the exception of land. Cost does not include routine servicing and repair but includes major replacements once the recognition criteria of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* are met.

Depreciation is charged so as to amortise the cost of assets, other than plant under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

ix) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a. Plant in service (continued)

The estimated useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Properties	
Freehold properties	50 years
Leasehold properties	Over the period of lease
Technical assets	
Central office equipment	3-15 years
Customers' installations	3 years
External cable plant	8-18 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Towers	20 years
Underground conduit	40 years
Share of cable systems	15 years
Security equipment	3-5 years
Other	
Air conditioning	10 years
Furniture and office equipment including computers	3-10 years
Tools and implements	5 years
Vehicles	4-5 years

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

b. Plant under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are recorded as plant under construction (PUC) until they are ready for their intended use. Thereafter they are transferred to the related category of property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The cost of PUC includes allocation of labour and overhead which are directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

ix) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

c. Repairs and renovations

Repairs and renovations are normally expensed as they are incurred. Expenditure is reported as assets only if the amounts involved are substantial and one or more of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the original useful life is prolonged;
- the production/service capacity is increased;
- the quality of the products/services is enhanced materially; or
- production/service costs are reduced considerably.

x) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The Group does not have intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated economic useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least once for each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognising an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets comprise expenditure on Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRUs) which are contracts with related and third parties that provide the Group with dedicated wavelength bandwidth arising from the submarine cable system. These intangible assets are amortised over the shorter of the expected period of use and the life of the contract on a straight-line basis. The expected useful life of intangible assets is between 3–10 years.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xi) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that a non financial asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. Judgement is involved in the determination of the CGU.

The 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 for a period of five (5) years are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate, which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment was recognised.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or CGU in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Judgement is also involved in the determination of the CGU. During the year, based on a re-assessment of the applicable CGU as performed by Management, it was concluded that the Group consisted of two CGU's at the year end.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xii) Interest in joint ventures

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.
The Group participates in joint operations through jointly controlled assets. Under the terms of these arrangements, each party is entitled to a share of the output derived from the jointly controlled assets and is responsible for its share of the related expenses. The Group recognises its interest in such joint operations as property, plant, and equipment on the consolidated statement of financial position for example, submarine cable systems. Expenses directly related to the Group's interest in the joint operation, including operating and maintenance costs, are accounted for as operating expenditure in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/ (loss).

xiii) Employee benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

a. Defined benefit plans

The Group operates two defined benefit plans, namely the TELCO Staff Pension Plan and the TSTT Pension Plan. The current employees are all covered by either the TELCO Staff Pension Plan or the TSTT Pension Plan.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xiii) Employee benefits (continued)

a. Defined benefit plans (continued)

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest (not applicable to the Group) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to accumulated deficit through the other comprehensive income/(loss) component of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'personnel costs' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements;
- Net interest expense or income.

b. Defined contribution plans

Amplia Communications Limited operates a defined contribution plan. They pay contributions to a financial institution on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Amplia employees make defined contributions toward a tax incentive saving plan.

The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

For the year ending 31 March 2026, Amplia Communications Limited contributions were $1.86m (2025: $0.72m).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xiv) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

xv) Taxation

a. Current income tax

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

b. Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Current and deferred tax shall be recognised as income or as expenses and included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity irrespectively.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xvii) Provisions

General
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past transaction or event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Provisions are measured as management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Restructuring provision
The restructuring provision is recognised only when the Group has a constructive obligation, which is when a detailed formal plan identifies the number of employees affected, detailed estimate of the associated costs and an appropriate timeline and the employees have been notified of the plan's main feature.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xviii) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

a) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the initial lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

-	Land and Building	1 to 15 years
-	Motor Vehicle	1 to 3 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

2. **Material accounting policy information** (continued)

xviii) **Leases** (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

b) Lease liabilities (continued)

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

xix) **Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables, which are normally settled on 30-90 day terms, are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Group. Trade and other payables are unsecured and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xx) Inventories

Inventories held for use in the maintenance of the Group's telecommunications systems are stated at landed cost, less provision for deterioration and obsolescence. Inventory held for resale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

xxi) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash at banks (excluding restricted cash), cash on hand, short-term deposits and is net of bank overdraft. Short-term deposits are repayable within 24 hours' notice with insignificant loss of interest and with no loss on principal.

xxii) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applies the five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue and at what amount. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, for example Value Added Tax. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled i.e. transaction price. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised either:

a. over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance; or
b. at a point in time, when control of the products or services is transferred to the customer.

Part of the Group's offerings include add-on services. These contract modifications are not part of the customer's original contract and as such revenue is recognised for add-on services as incurred.

Amplia Communications Limited delivers its security service to its customers by utilising the Parent's equipment and alarm monitoring services. The Parent is responsible for the installation, upholding service level agreements with the end customer, providing support and maintenance.

Based on the considerations identified in IFRS 15, Amplia concludes that it is the principal to the contract with the end customer considering that Amplia bears the credit risk associated with the sale.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxii) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Bundled sales packages
These bundled services are provided concurrently, therefore the Group has concluded that it is acceptable to account for such packages as a single performance obligation as they have the same pattern of transfer.

Installation fees
Under IFRS 15, the Group has continued to recognise the revenue on those installation fees immediately upon inception of the contract as it is considered to be a separate performance obligation and is satisfied at the point in time in which the Group completes the installation activities.

Termination fees
These fees, whilst applicable and enforceable, were considered to be immaterial and as a result the accounting for contracts with such fees were recognised on a monthly basis as incurred.

Nature of goods and services/ performance obligations

i. Fixed line

Fixed line revenues are recorded based on usage of the Group's network, facilities and contract fees. Fixed rental fees are billed one month in advance on a cyclical basis and recognised as revenue in the month in which the service is provided. This is classified under Converged revenue (see Note 16).

ii. Mobile services

Mobile services include airtime usage, data, text services and roaming. The Group recognises revenue as mobile services are provided to customers.

Post-paid mobile service revenue is recorded based on monthly package rental fees plus additional revenue for any usage in excess of allocated package minutes, whether billed or unbilled. Access revenue is billed one month in advance and recognised as revenue when earned. Mobile services are billed and paid on a monthly basis.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxii) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Nature of goods and services/performance obligations (continued)

ii. Mobile services (continued)

Prepaid mobile service credits are recognised based upon usage of prepaid credits by customers. Revenue relating to unused prepaid credits is deferred into a deferred revenue account until usage occurs. This is classified under Mobile revenue (see Note 16).

iii. Mobile dealers

For equipment sales made to intermediaries, the Group determines the nature of the performance obligation (i.e. whether the obligation is to transfer the product to the dealer or to transfer the product to the end-customer). This determination is based on whether control of the product passes to the intermediaries at delivery. The Group has concluded that all control is passed on to the intermediaries at delivery and therefore revenue is recognised at this point. This is classified under Mobile revenue (see Note 16).

iv. Broadband, security and digital television

The Group typically offers arrangements that include varying service combinations, such as broadband, IPTV and security. Each service is also regularly sold separately.

For unbundled services, revenue is recognised based on monthly package rental except when a customer usage exceeds its package additional revenue is recognised as incurred.

For these services sold in a bundle arrangement, for practical reasons, dissimilar services delivered concurrently can be treated as one performance obligation when they have the same pattern of transfer. Broadband and digital television is classified under Converged revenue, whilst security revenue is classified under Security revenue (see Note 16).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxii) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Nature of goods and services/performance obligations (continued)

v. Business services

This represents, in general, revenues on contracts to supply and install equipment. The contracts are generally completed within one to two years.

On completion of the contracts, revenues are recognised and the related costs are offset against the deferred charges which had been recorded over the life of the contracts and the resulting profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss). This is classified under Enterprise revenue (see Note 16).

vi. Other revenues

Other telecommunication services revenues, including leased circuits are recorded when the services are rendered to customers. This is classified under Carrier and Legacy revenue (see Note 16).

xxiii) Loans and borrowings

Loans are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance cost in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender under substantially different terms, such an exchange is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxiv) Equity movements

Stated capital
Ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown as a reduction in equity, net of tax.

Dividends
Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as an appropriation in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Board of Directors.

xxv) Fair value measurement

Fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 21 (e). Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxvi) Fair value measurement (continued)

A fair value measurement of a non–financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

See Note 21 (e) for further details on the valuation techniques and inputs used to account for financial instruments measured at fair value.

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

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

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

xxvii) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of TSTT and the controlled subsidiaries, Amplia Communications Limited and Nuklyus Company of Tobago Limited. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2. **Material accounting policy information** (continued)

xxvii) **Consolidation** (continued)

Non-controlling interests represent the interests not held by the Group, in Nuklyus Company of Tobago Limited. Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

xxix) **Comparative information**

Comparative information for the prior year (2025) has been revised to ensure consistency with the presentation in the current year. These revisions relate solely to disclosures in the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements and do not affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the prior year. These changes also had no effect on the operating result, profit after taxation, net cashflows or net assets of the Group for the previous year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)
(Continued)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Properties	Technical assets	Furniture office & other equipment	Plant under construction	Total
At 31 March 2026					
Cost	688,477	9,815,719	1,984,920	838,347	13,327,463
Accumulated depreciation	(321,492)	(8,180,087)	(1,817,494)	–	(10,319,073)
Accumulated impairment	–	(759,259)	(4,138)	(38,703)	(802,100)
Net book value	366,985	876,373	163,288	799,644	2,206,290
At 1 April 2025	361,279	869,528	143,539	770,900	2,145,246
Other movement	–	6,551	–	5,265	11,816
Additions	–	71,806	663	227,746	300,215
Transfers from WIP	16,030	129,515	58,722	(204,267)	–
Depreciation charge	(10,324)	(201,027)	(39,636)	–	(250,987)
31 March 2026	366,985	876,373	163,288	799,644	2,206,290
At 31 March 2025					
Cost	672,447	9,608,628	1,929,612	809,603	13,020,290
Accumulated depreciation	(311,168)	(7,979,842)	(1,780,505)	–	(10,071,515)
Accumulated impairment	–	(759,258)	(5,568)	(38,703)	(803,529)
Net book value	361,279	869,528	143,539	770,900	2,145,246
At 1 April 2024	395,653	801,243	184,013	725,168	2,106,077
Other movement	(24,166)	2,546	545	23,668	2,593
Additions	–	22,837	1,029	261,888	285,754
Transfers from WIP	247	259,468	(19,891)	(239,824)	–
Depreciation charge	(10,455)	(216,566)	(22,157)	–	(249,178)
31 March 2025	361,279	869,528	143,539	770,900	2,145,246

3. **Property, plant and equipment** (continued)

Capital Projects – Wireless Long-Term Strategy
The Group commenced deployment in its Mobile Long-Term Evolution Strategy (MLTS), now referred to as the Wireless Long-Term Strategy (WLTS), in October 2015. The WLTS program was initially scheduled to be undertaken using a phased approach, which included the expansion (coverage) and upgrade (enhanced capacity) of the existing mobile radio access, circuit core and packet core networks. The WLTS was developed to improve the quality of the wireless voice and high-speed broadband data services being demanded by our customers and thus to ensure the continued viability of the Group's Wireless Business. The WLTS program, which is expected to be completed in December 2026 is financed by a third party in a common arrangement and the related liability is recorded as part of borrowings. The total expenditure on the WLTS program as at 31 March 2026 was $116.7m (2025: $115.3m).

Changes in useful lives

The Group has no idle property, plant and equipment and there were no changes in the useful lives for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Share of cable systems

Share of cable systems refers to the Group's interest in jointly controlled submarine cable systems built by a consortium of telecommunication operators.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4. Intangible assets

	2026	2025
Cost		
At 1 April	166,431	166,431
Other movements	-	-
At 31 March	166,431	166,431
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
At 1 April	166,392	164,831
Charge for the year	7	1,561
At 31 March	166,399	166,392
Net carrying amount	32	39

The intangible assets recognised relates to the exclusive and indefeasible rights of use of capacity in an international subsea fibre optic cable system.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5. Leases

Set out below, are the carrying amount of the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Right of use assets		
	Land and building	**Motor vehicles**	**Total Assets**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	34,330	2,884	37,214
Additions during the year	17,827	8,821	26,648
Disposals	(110)	97	(13)
Other movements	(2,214)	(637)	(2,851)
Depreciation expense	(14,968)	(9,553)	(24,521)
As at 31 March 2026	34,865	1,612	36,477

	Lease liabilities		
	Land and building	**Motor vehicles**	**Total liabilities**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	40,424	2,428	42,852
Additions during the year	17,827	8,821	26,648
Other movements	(1,421)	(4)	(1,425)
Interest expense	6,499	320	6,819
Payments	(23,233)	(10,917)	(34,150)
As at 31 March 2026	40,096	648	40,744
Current lease liabilities	9,267	648	9,915
Non-current lease liabilities	30,829	–	30,829
As at 31 March 2026	40,096	648	40,744

Maturity analysis of lease and interest payments as at 31 March 2026:

	One year	**Between 2 and 3 years**	**Between 3 and 4 years**	**Between 4 and 5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Total**
Land and building	9,267	6,761	4,594	3,472	16,002	40,096
Motor vehicles	648	–	–	–	–	648
	9,915	6,761	4,594	3,472	16,002	40,744

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5. Leases (continued)

		Right of use assets	
	Land and building	Motor vehicles	Total liabilities
Balance as at 1 April 2024	54,598	1,350	55,948
Additions during the year	5,696	11,832	17,528
Disposals	(1,023)	–	(1,023)
Other movements	(14)	945	931
Depreciation expense	(24,927)	(11,243)	(36,170)
As at 31 March 2025	34,330	2,884	37,214

		Lease liabilities	
	Land and building	Motor vehicles	Total liabilities
Balance as at 1 April 2024	62,153	1,497	63,650
Additions during the year	5,696	11,832	17,528
Other movements	(63)	–	(63)
Disposals	(1,115)	–	(1,115)
Interest expense	4,656	795	5,451
Payments	(30,903)	(11,696)	(42,599)
As at 31 March 2025	40,424	2,428	42,852
Current lease liabilities	10,044	2,222	12,266
Non-current lease liabilities	30,380	206	30,586
As at 31 March 2025	40,424	2,428	42,852

Maturity analysis of lease and interest payments as at 31 March 2025:

	One year	Between 2 and 3 years	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Land and building	10,044	7,875	5,424	3,240	13,841	40,424
Motor vehicles	2,222	206	–	–	–	2,428
	12,266	8,081	5,424	3,240	13,841	42,852

5. **Leases** (continued)

The Group's leasing activities

The Group leases land, buildings and vehicles:

- Buildings are leased for administrative purposes;
- Land is generally leased for the purpose of setting up cell sites; and
- The lease of vehicles is generally for terms of 1 to 2 years. These vehicles are generally used in the day to day activities of the Group which include maintenance and operational activities.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of three to five years. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After that commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the option to renew.

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of buildings due to the significance of these assets to its operations. The renewal options for other leases were not included as part of the lease term because these are not reasonably certain to be exercised.

6. **Defined benefit plan assets**

The Group currently operates two defined benefit plans, namely the TELCO Staff Pension Fund Plan and the TSTT Pension Plan (the pension plans). The current employees are all contributors to either the TELCO Staff Pension Fund Plan or the TSTT Pension Plan. These plans are governed by the deeds and rules of the specific plan and the employment laws relevant to the jurisdictions in which they operate. The level of pension benefits provided under the defined benefit plans depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The defined benefit pension plans require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. These funds have a separate legal form and are governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Other than the historic purchases of immediate annuity policies for some of the TELCO Plan's longer standing pensioners, there are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the pension plans.

6. **Defined benefit plan assets** (continued)

The Board of Trustees periodically reviews the level of funding in the pension plans. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. The pension plans are exposed to inflation, interest rate risks and changes in the life expectancy for pensioners in the relevant jurisdictions. As the plan assets include significant investments in quoted equity shares, the Group is also exposed to equity market risk.

The TEXTEL Pension Plan has been wound up based on a judgment issued by the High Court on 12 June 2009 and its assets were distributed in accordance with the Settlement Agreement dated 26 January 2009. The balance of the TEXTEL Plan's residual assets will be transferred to the TSTT Plan (or to its successor, the Merged Plan).

Method and assumptions

The defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2026 was made on the following assumptions:

a) The TSTT and TELCO Pension Plans will be merged into a single Merged Plan in the foreseeable future. With no change to the scale of benefits provided.

b) The merger will be completed in such a way that the entire amount of both the TSTT and TELCO Plans will remain a surplus in the Merged Plan. This means that:

(i) No part of the TSTT and TELCO Plan surplus will be vested as additional benefits payable to former members of the two plans in the Merged Plan;

(ii) The Group's defined benefit pension plans remain in a significant surplus position as at 31 March 2026. Management has obtained in-principle approval to implement a contribution holiday for both employees and the Company under the TSTT and TELCO Pension Plans, subject to confirmation by the Trustees of the legal mechanism under the Trust Deed.

Under the proposed arrangement, mandatory contributions of 5% of pensionable earnings by both employees and the Company would be suspended. The actuarial valuation performed under IAS 19 indicated a surplus of $962.7 million as at 31 March 2026 (2025: $791.6 million). Management has assessed that implementation of the contribution holiday would allow the Group to fully recognise the pension surplus available under IAS 19, as the economic benefits associated with future contribution reductions would become available to the Group. Accordingly, the contribution holiday would remove the impact of the asset ceiling adjustment previously applied to the pension surplus.

c) A discount rate of 6.5% per annum and allowances for future general salary increases of 4% per annum.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6. Defined benefit plan assets (continued)

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**2026**	**2025**
Present value of defined benefit plan obligation	(3,496,600)	(3,697,400)
Fair value of defined benefit plan assets	4,459,300	4,489,000
Net defined benefit plan asset	962,700	791,600

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss)		
Current service cost	21,500	23,000
Net interest income	(47,000)	(60,400)
Past service costs	4,700	–
Expense allowance	1,000	1,000
Net benefit income (Note 18 (a))	(19,800)	(36,400)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation		
At 1 April	3,697,400	3,647,700
Service cost	21,500	23,000
Interest costs	216,000	214,000
Members' contribution	8,500	8,600
Past service costs	4,700	–
Experience adjustments	(37,400)	(1,900)
Actuarial gain from changes in financial assumptions	(184,400)	–
Benefits paid	(229,700)	(194,000)
At 31 March	3,496,600	3,697,400

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6. Defined benefit plan assets (continued)

Changes in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets	**2026**	**2025**
At 1 April	4,489,000	4,671,300
Interest income	263,000	274,900
Expected return on plan assets	(79,000)	(279,400)
Employer net contributions	8,500	8,600
Members' contributions	8,500	8,600
Expense allowance	(1,000)	(1,000)
Benefits paid	(229,700)	(194,000)
At 31 March	4,459,300	4,489,000

Reconciliation of the opening and closing consolidated statement of financial position entries		
Opening defined benefit plan asset	791,600	1,014,900
Net benefit income (Note 18 (a))	19,800	36,400
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss)	142,800	(268,300)
Employer net contributions	8,500	8,600
Closing benefit plan asset	962,700	791,600

The fair value of defined benefit plan assets at the reporting date is analysed as follows:

	2026	**2025**
Locally listed equities	879,000	1,077,400
Overseas equities	1,158,600	1,138,600
TT$ bonds	1,248,600	1,257,900
US$ bonds	799,300	736,800
Cash and cash equivalents	369,400	272,800
Other (annuity policies)	4,400	5,500
Total	4,459,300	4,489,000

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6. **Defined benefit plan assets** (continued)

The plan assets do not include any of the Group's own financial instruments, nor any property controlled by, or other assets used by the Group.

Summary of principal actuarial assumptions:

	2026 **% pa**	**2025** **% pa**
Discount rate	6.50	6.00
Salary increases	4.00	4.00
Pension increases	1.50	1.50

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March are as follows:

	2026	**2025**
Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioners in years		
Male	22.0	22.0
Female	26.3	26.2
Life expectancy at age 60 for current members age 40 in years		
Male	22.9	22.8
Female	27.2	27.1

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10.7 years (2025: 11.5 years). 99% of the value of the benefits for active members is vested. 24% of the defined benefit obligation for active members is conditional on future salary increases.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6. Defined benefit plan assets (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

31 March 2026	**1% p.a. increase**	**1% p.a. decrease**
Discount rate	(320,600)	386,100
Future salary increases	42,200	(38,300)
Future pension increases	361,800	(308,300)
31 March 2025	**1% p.a. increase**	**1% p.a. decrease**
Discount rate	(361,200)	438,800
Future salary increases	49,900	(45,000)
Future pension increases	399,000	(337,900)

An increase of 1 year in the assumed life expectancies shown above would increase the defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2026 by $71.6m (2025: $78.8m).

These sensitivities were calculated by re-calculating the defined benefit obligations using the revised assumptions.

Estimated expected Group pension plans contributions

The Plans' financial funding position is assessed by means of actuarial valuations carried out by an independent professional actuary. The Group meets the balance of the cost of funding the defined benefit Pension Plans and the Group must pay contributions at least equal to those paid by members, which are fixed. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the Plans and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7. Income tax expense

a) Components of the taxation expense

	2026	2025
Deferred tax charge (Note 7 (c))	73,573	37,826
Business levy	12,773	12,249
Taxation expense	86,346	50,075

b) Reconciliation of expected taxation expense to effective taxation expense

	2026	2025
Profit before tax	300,617	155,639
Tax at 30%	90,185	46,692
Business levy	12,773	12,249
Non-taxable income	(7,422)	(9,126)
Non-deductible expense	36,988	33,822
Other permanent differences	(3,524)	(1,461)
Deferred tax asset movement	(42,654)	(32,101)
Taxation expense	86,346	50,075

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7. **Income tax expense** (continued)

c) Movement in deferred tax

	2025	(Charge)/ credit to income	Debit to OCI	2026
Deferred tax asset				
Interest payable	37,068	(7)	–	37,061
Restructuring payable	9,827	(6,064)		3,763
Provisions – IFRS 9 impact	12,402	15,260	–	27,662
Lease liabilities	12,397	(439)	–	11,958
Provision - inventory	19,078	(2,986)	–	16,092
Unrealised currency loss	2,423	(34)	–	2,389
Unutilised tax losses	495,882	(17,492)	–	478,390
	589,077	(11,762)	–	577,315
Deferred tax liabilities				
Defined benefit plan asset	(317,970)	72,000	–	(245,970)
Lease liability– ROU	(10,521)	341	–	(10,180)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	80,490	(80,490)	(42,840)	(42,840)
Interest received	(5,828)	(16,823)	–	(22,651)
Property, plant and equipment	(154,748)	(36,839)	–	(191,587)
	(408,577)	(61,811)	(42,840)	(513,228)
Net deferred tax		(73,573)	(42,840)	

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7. Income tax expense (continued)

c) Movement in deferred tax (continued)

	2024	(Charge)/ credit to income	Credit to OCI	2025
Deferred tax asset				
Interest payable	36,295	773	–	37,068
Restructuring payable	13,435	(3,608)	–	9,827
Provisions – IFRS 9 impact	10,381	2,021	–	12,402
Lease liabilities	17,936	(5,539)	–	12,397
Provision - inventory	19,643	(565)	–	19,078
Unrealised currency loss	1,137	1,286	–	2,423
Unutilised tax losses	515,833	(19,951)	–	495,882
	614,660	(25,583)	–	589,077
Deferred tax liabilities				
Defined benefit plan asset	(262,350)	(55,620)	–	(317,970)
Lease liability– ROU	(15,527)	5,006	–	(10,521)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	(42,120)	42,120	80,490	80,490
Interest received	-	(5,828)	–	(5,828)
Property, plant and equipment	(156,827)	2,079	–	(154,748)
	(476,824)	(12,243)	80,490	(408,577)
Net deferred tax		(37,826)	80,490	

d) Tax losses

The Group presently has unutilised tax losses of $1,809m (2025: $2,027m) to be carried forward and offset against future taxable income. Tax losses do not expire in Trinidad and Tobago.

e) Impairment provision

Deferred tax assets on unutilised tax losses of $478m have been recognised as at 31 March 2026 (2025: losses of $496m). Management considered all the evidence that could result in recognition of the deferred tax assets prior to the impairment of the assets. The Group's deferred tax assets of $211m was written down as it is not expected to result in the offset of future taxable profits. The subsidiary has been loss making for some time but made profits from the 2020 financial period and there are no other tax planning opportunities for the losses to be utilised in the near future.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8. Inventories

	2026	2025
Material and supplies	86,788	94,786
Cable	14,267	17,697
Cellular	12,342	20,486
Business systems	12,547	12,995
Goods in transit	14,952	733
Broadband	3,530	2,802
	144,426	149,499
Less: Provision for inventory obsolescence	(53,639)	(63,592)
	90,787	85,907

The write-down of inventories included under "other administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) was \$4.7m for the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: \$25.8m) (see Note 18(b)).

9. Trade and other receivables

	2026	2025
Amount due from customers	1,048,888	968,136
Telecommunications' administrators	20,926	49,916
Gross trade receivables	1,069,814	1,018,052
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(376,972)	(373,962)
	692,842	644,090
Cable and Wireless entities (Note 19 (a)) (net of provision for expected credit losses)	217	217
Sundry debtors and prepayments	57,311	101,759
	750,370	746,066

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9. **Trade and other receivables** (continued)

Movements on the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:	**2026**	**2025**
Balance as at 1 April	373,962	353,108
Charge for the year (Note 18 (b))	60,139	44,154
Write backs/collections	(57,129)	(23,300)
At 31 March	376,972	373,962

The ageing analysis is as follows:

March 2026	**Current**	**More than 30 days past due**	**More than 60 days past due**	**More than 120 days past due**	**Total**
Expected loss rate	11%	10%	30%	40%	
Gross trade receivables	55,287	91,987	45,219	877,321	1,069,814
Loss allowance	(6,342)	(9,207)	(13,598)	(347,825)	(376,972)
Net trade receivables	**48,945**	**82,780**	**31,621**	**529,496**	**692,842**

March 2025	**Current**	**More than 30 days past due**	**More than 60 days past due**	**More than 120 days past due**	**Total**
Expected loss rate	5%	5%	9%	44%	
Gross trade receivables	87,327	81,167	40,886	808,672	1,018,052
Loss allowance	(3,987)	(4,307)	(3,583)	(362,085)	(373,962)
Net trade receivables	**83,340**	**76,860**	**37,303**	**446,587**	**644,090**

See Note 21 (c) on credit risk of trade receivables to understand how the Group manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

The expected loss rates are based on customers' payment profiles over-time, before the period 31 March 2026 and 1 April 2025 respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

10. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	2026	2025
Contract assets	150	1,062
Contract liabilities (Note 15)	59,765	56,561

The amount of revenue recognised in 2026 from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods, is mainly due to usage of its network for prepaid services and the completion of contract obligations (see Note 15).

The contract assets primarily relate to the revenue recognised on post-paid handset and plan sales when the entity has transferred the handset to the customer and the customer has not yet paid the related consideration (see Note 15).

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
Short-term deposits	4,507	107,568
Cash at bank and in hand	346,943	258,987
Restricted cash	6,988	6,988
Total cash at bank	358,438	373,543
Less: Restricted cash	(6,988)	(6,988)
Total cash and cash equivalents	351,450	366,555

Restricted cash consists of funds held at First Citizens Bank Ltd. relating to escrow accounts established by the Group on behalf of the permanent employees within the junior and senior staff categories, as well as the estate police officers based on collective agreements.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

12. Stated capital

	2026	2025
Authorised 1,300,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid 282,820,361 (2025: 282,820,361) ordinary shares of no par value	572,717	572,717

Other movement

Subsequent to the completion of the prior year consolidation process, certain audit adjustments were recorded in the separate financial statements of the subsidiary. These adjustments were finalised after issuance of the prior year consolidated financial statements and have therefore been reflected in opening retained earnings in the current financial year.

13. Borrowings

	Interest rate	Maturity date	2026	2025
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings:				
Commercial Paper Facility TT$100,000,000	6.25%	31-Dec-26	100,000	100,000
Vendor financing Cisco	2.47%	31-May-25	–	317
Total current loans and borrowings			100,000	100,317
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings:				
US$300,000,000 8.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2029	8.875%	18-Oct-29	2,001,710	1,992,038
TT$680,000,000 8.30% Senior Secured Notes due 2029	8.30%	18-Oct-29	673,191	670,651
T2 TT$476,000,000 8.30% Senior Secured Notes due 2029	8.30%	18-Oct-29	454,356	447,997
Total non-current loans and borrowings			3,129,257	3,110,686
Total borrowings			3,229,257	3,211,003

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13. Borrowings (continued)

Currency denomination of borrowings:	**2026**	**2025**
US dollar	2,001,710	1,992,355
TT dollar	1,227,547	1,218,648
	3,229,257	3,211,003
Interest rate profile:		
Fixed rate	3,229,257	3,211,003

Commercial Paper Facility

In December 2021, the Group entered into a Commercial Paper facility arranged by Republic Bank Limited valued at TT$100,000,000, for working capital purposes. This facility is broken down into seven parts: Series 1 for TT$37,775,500, Series 2 for TT$10,715,000, Series 3 for TT$29,000,000, Series 4 for TT$11,005,000, Series 5 for TT$6,150,000, Series 6 for TT$3,354,500 and Series 7 for TT$2,000,000.

The facility bore interest at a rate of 5.0% per annum, with interest payable quarterly. The total principal amount outstanding was originally due on 31 December 2022; however, the maturity date was subsequently extended by one year with total principal payable on 31 December 2023.

In December 2023, the Group further extended the facility for an additional year to 31 December 2024. As part of the extension, the interest rate was reduced to 4.5% per annum, with interest continuing to be payable quarterly.

In December 2024, the facility was again extended for one year to 31 December 2025. The interest rate was revised to 5.25% per annum, with interest payable quarterly.

In December 2025, the Group extended the facility for a further year to 31 December 2026. The interest rate was increased to 6.25% per annum, with interest payable quarterly and principal payable at maturity.

13. Borrowings (continued)

Senior Secured Notes

US$300,000,000 and TT$680,000,000 Senior Secured Notes
These Senior Secured Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and were issued on 18 October 2019 and bear interest at a rate of 8.875% and 8.30% per annum on the US$300,000,000 and TT$680,000,000 notes respectively.

TT$476,000,000 Senior Secured Notes
On 15 March 2022 the Group issued an additional TT$476,000,000 in principal amount of its 8.30% Senior Secured Notes.

All of the Senior Secured Notes have a maturity date of 18 October 2029. Interest payments are to be made on 18 April and 18 October of each year commencing 18 April 2020. Principal repayments are to be made via six (6) semi-annual instalments commencing 18 April 2027. The Notes are secured by a lien on substantially all assets of the Group.

The indenture relating to the Notes contains certain covenants, including limitations on the Group's ability to:

a. Incur additional indebtedness;
b. Pay dividends or make distributions in respect of capital stock or make certain other restricted payments or investments;
c. Make certain investments;
d. Sell assets;
e. Create liens;
f. Consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all assets;
g. Engage in certain transactions with affiliates.

13. Borrowings (continued)

Each of the following is an "Event of Default" under the Indenture:

a. Default for 30 days in the payment when due of any interest or any additional amounts on the Note;

b. Default in the payment of the principal on the note at its Maturity (upon acceleration, optional or mandatory redemption, if any, required repurchase or otherwise);

c. Failure to comply with any covenant or agreement of the Group that is contained in the Indenture (other than specified in clause (a) or (b) above) and such failure continues for a period of 45 days or more after the written notice by the Trustee or the Holders of 25% or more in aggregate U.S. dollar equivalent amount of the Notes;

d. Default under the terms of any instrument evidencing or securing the debt of the Group, if that default: (i) results in the acceleration of the payment of such debt or ii) is caused by the failure to pay any principal of such debt when due by its terms after giving effect to the expiration of any applicable grace periods and such failure to make any payment has not been waived or the maturity of such debt has not been extended, and in either case the total amount of such debt unpaid or accelerated exceeds US$15.0m or its equivalent at the time;

e. One or more final judgments, orders or decrees (not subject to appeal and not covered by insurance) shall be rendered against the Group (excluding the unrestricted subsidiary), either individually or in an aggregate amount, in excess of US$15.0m, and either a creditor shall have commenced an enforcement proceeding upon such judgment, order or decree or there shall have been a period of 30 consecutive days or more during which a stay of enforcement of such judgment, order or decree was not (by reason of pending appeal or otherwise) in effect;

f. The occurrence of certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or reorganisation with respect to the Group (excluding the unrestricted subsidiary).

g. Failure to complete perfection of the liens created under the collateral documents within 30 days after the issue date or any collateral document or any lien purported to be granted thereby is held in any judicial proceeding to be unenforceable or invalid, in whole or in part, or ceases for any reason (other than pursuant to a release that is delivered or becomes effective as set forth in the Indenture) to be fully enforceable and perfected, or the Issuer shall so assert.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14. Trade and other payables

	2026	2025
Trade payables	118,191	140,881
Telecom administrators	5,728	7,046
Cable and Wireless entities (Note 19 (a))	6,300	4,100
Accrual expenses	145,171	257,050
Interest and other payables	180,822	170,896
	456,212	579,973

15. Deferred revenues

	2026	2025
Mobile	51,620	50,566
Other	8,145	5,995
	59,765	56,561
Amount transferred to contract liabilities (Note 10)	(59,765)	(56,561)
	-	-

Mobile deferred revenue movement:

	2026	2025
At 1 April	56,561	72,014
Released to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income/(loss) during the year	(398,206)	(425,408)
Additions during the year	401,410	409,955
	59,765	56,561
Transferred out of deferred revenue	(59,765)	(56,561)
As at 31 March	-	-

Deferred revenues of $59.8m as at 31 March 2026 were reclassified under contract liabilities (Note 10) in accordance with IFRS 15 (2025: $56.6m).

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16. Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by major products/service lines, timing of revenue recognition, contract duration, and sales channels.

2026	Converged	Carrier	Enterprise	Mobile	Security	Legacy	Emerging services	Total
Timing								
Transferred at a point in time	–	–	7,777	6,481	364	–	157,012	171,634
Transferred over time	514,488	43,050	477,263	898,776	56,028	3,894	–	1,993,499
Total	514,488	43,050	485,040	905,257	56,392	3,894	157,012	2,165,133
Customer type								
Residential	500,045	–	–	905,257	11,101	–	10,497	1,426,900
Commercial	14,443	43,050	485,040	–	45,291	3,894	146,515	738,233
Total	514,488	43,050	485,040	905,257	56,392	3,894	157,012	2,165,133

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue (continued)

2025	Converged	Carrier	Enterprise	Mobile	Security	Legacy	Emerging services	Total
Timing								
Transferred at a point in time	–	–	2,509	7,301	288	–	19,567	29,665
Transferred over time	489,005	42,632	464,017	896,957	59,534	1,066	–	1,953,211
Total	489,005	42,632	466,526	904,258	59,822	1,066	19,567	1,982,876
Customer type								
Residential	472,849	–	–	904,258	11,797	–	6,005	1,394,909
Commercial	16,156	42,632	466,526	–	48,025	1,066	13,562	587,967
Total	489,005	42,632	466,526	904,258	59,822	1,066	19,567	1,982,876

17. Cost of sales

	2026	2025
Equipment	126,114	51,667
Out payments	125,996	146,355
Commissions	105,661	124,223
	357,771	322,245

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18. Operating expenses

a) Personnel costs

	2026	2025
Salaries and related costs	262,265	248,211
Post-employment benefits (Note 6)	(19,800)	(36,400)
	242,465	211,811

b) Other administrative expenses

Contract services	111,020	127,292
Rentals	71,691	60,139
License fees	46,055	46,788
Advertising	43,167	45,066
Expected credit losses charge (Note 9)	60,139	30,426
Stock write-off/provision for obsolescence (Note 8)	4,719	25,821
Utility expenses	23,278	24,747
Insurance	14,511	13,277
Green fund levy	6,730	6,131
Janitorial service	4,326	4,547
Supplies and related expenses	5,124	7,155
Audit fees	3,102	2,702
Training and foreign travel	3,608	3,132
Directors' remuneration	1,797	890
Rates and taxes	361	768
Stationery	478	272
Foreign exchange loss	724	3,869
Miscellaneous	-	39,185
	400,830	442,207

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18. Operating expenses (continued)

	2026	2025
c) Finance costs		
Interest on overdrafts and other finance costs	286	527
Interest on lease liabilities	6,819	5,451
Interest on borrowings	329,568	326,878
	336,673	332,856
d) Maintenance and repairs		
Fleet costs	3,255	2,425
Motor vehicle rentals	510	355
Maintenance hardware, software and office equipment	78,186	73,039
Maintenance of premises	18,728	14,016
Maintenance of plant	87,983	82,564
IRU Maintenance and wet side capacity charges	72,538	60,023
	261,200	232,422

19. Related party disclosure

Transactions with related parties are conducted at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Outstanding balances are provided for in accordance with the Group's policy.

a) Cable & Wireless entities

	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts due from related parties (Note 9)	Amounts due to related parties (Note 14)
March 2026				
Technical and professional fees	–	7,247	–	–
Traffic settlement	225	4,522	217	6,300
Total	225	11,769	217	6,300
March 2025				
Technical and professional fees	–	9,288	–	–
Traffic settlement	64	4,649	217	4,100
Total	64	13,937	217	4,100

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

19. **Related party disclosure** (continued)

b) Government – related entities

National Enterprises Limited (NEL), the majority shareholder of the Group, is owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. As such, NEL and its related subsidiaries are related to other government-owned entities. The Group has entered into a contract with the Ministry of National Security for the provision of video surveillance services at their respective business locations. The revenue earned from the Ministry of National Security for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to $34.1m (2025: $34.8m).

The Group provides fixed, mobile and broadband telecommunications products and services to various agencies of the Government. The Group also purchases water and electricity from other Government agencies through the regular course of their business.

c) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management recognised as an expense during the year are as follows:

	2026	2025
Short-term benefits	2,453	2,160
Post-employment pension and medical benefits	671	542
	3,124	2,702

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

20. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are comprised mainly of earned vacation leave, back pay, short-term incentive plans and restructuring provisions. The table below reflects the movement in these provisions for the current financial year.

	2026	2025
At 1 April	207,099	278,839
Additional provision during the year	315,267	226,411
Amounts paid	(381,105)	(298,151)
At 31 March	141,261	207,099

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments carried on the consolidated statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings. The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of such risks on the Group's financial performance. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments. A central treasury department is responsible for risk management. Transactions in financial instruments have resulted in the Group assuming the financial risks.

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Concentrations of risk

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

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group trades with foreign companies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the United States (US) dollar. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of a change in foreign exchange rate. The Treasury department is responsible for managing the net position in each foreign currency.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to possible changes in the US dollar and the UK pound exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit before tax. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Currency	**Change in exchange rate**	**Effect on profit before tax $'000**
March 2026	US$	+3%	(57,024)
	US$	–3%	57,024
March 2025	US$	+3%	(54,477)
	US$	–3%	54,477

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

a) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The following table shows the Group's financial assets and liabilities in various currencies:

	TT$	US$	Total
At 31 March 2026			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	230,325	128,113	358,438
Trade and other receivables	749,085	1,285	750,370
	979,410	129,398	1,108,808
Financial liabilities			
Total borrowings	1,227,547	2,001,710	3,229,257
Trade and other payables	407,984	48,228	456,212
Lease liabilities	40,744	–	40,744
	1,676,275	2,049,938	3,726,213
At 31 March 2025			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	189,704	183,839	373,543
Trade and other receivables	744,490	1,576	746,066
	934,194	185,415	1,119,609
Financial liabilities			
Total borrowings	1,218,648	1,992,355	3,211,003
Trade and other payables	571,605	8,368	579,973
Lease liabilities	42,852	–	42,852
	1,833,105	2,000,723	3,833,828

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In the current financial year, the Group managed its exposure to interest rate risk by engaging solely in fixed rate loans.

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risks from its cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions and trade and other receivables.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group manages its exposure in cash and short-term investments by investing in institutions with a satisfactory Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services (CariCRIS) rating.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the Group's Credit Management Department. The Group's receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on established provision policies. Additionally, specific provisions are made for outstanding receivables from major customers who have been assessed as impaired. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2026 is the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents (Note 11) and trade and other receivables (Note 9).

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and short-term investments, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying operations, the Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. Trade and other payables are short-term in nature and are due within one year.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2026				
Borrowings	380,833	3,670,141	–	4,050,974
Trade and other payables	456,212	–	–	456,212
Lease liabilities	9,915	14,827	16,002	40,744
	846,960	3,684,968	16,002	4,547,930
Year ended 31 March 2025				
Borrowings	380,470	3,946,772	–	4,327,242
Trade and other payables	579,973	–	–	579,973
Lease liabilities	12,266	16,745	13,841	42,852
	972,709	3,963,517	13,841	4,950,067

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

e) Fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate to their fair values because of the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of the fixed rate long-term loans are based on estimated future cash flows discounted using the current market rates for debt with similar maturities and credit risks. The fair value was established based on Level 1 observable data inputs.

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Borrowings	3,229,257	3,211,003	3,344,837	3,678,790

22. Financial commitments

Capital expenditure commitments

At 31 March 2026, the Group has commitments of $350.2m (2025: $236.6m) for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment incidental to the ordinary course of business.

The Group has contractual obligations to Huawei International PTE Limited and Huawei Technologies (T&T) Limited of $275.3m (2025: $170.4m) for hardware and software services relating to the expansion of the GSM 4G mobile network, as well as the development of the TD-LTE network for the enhancement of broadband services.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

23. Long term prepayment

The Group has entered into prepaid, long-term capacity service contracts with international telecommunication administrators. The advance payments have been recognised as long-term prepayments and are being amortised over the 15-year term. The current portion of $10.1m (2025: $13.3m) is included in sundry debtors and prepayments, which form part of trade and other receivables (see Note 9).

The minimum amounts to be released in the future are as follows:

	2026	2025
Within one year	10,144	13,358
After one year but not more than five years	44,841	29,383
More than five years	20,116	3,203
Non-current	64,957	32,586
Total	75,101	45,944

24. Contingent liabilities

a) In the normal course of business, the Group is the defendant in certain litigation matters, claims and other legal proceedings. Provisions have been established for such matters where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

The Group remains contingently liable in respect of other litigation matters which are considered possible but not probable and thus no provision is made in these consolidated financial statements. These are considered contingent liabilities and amount to $15.8m as at year end (2025: $14.5m).

The Group is currently in dispute with a government related entity regarding the rates for the new contractual period.

b) The Group facilitates loans for its employees with Republic Bank Limited. These loans are used for the purchase of vehicles and computers, as well as for general-purpose vacation.

c) The Group's contingent liabilities with Scotiabank for various performance bonds is approximately $6.7m as at 31 March 2026 (2025: $6.5m)

24. Contingent liabilities (continued)

d) The Group was assessed by the Board of Inland Revenue for income year 2012. Based on the assessment, the Group has an additional tax payable of $47.3m. Based on advice received from the Group's tax advisers, the Group has formally objected to the matter and will be able to defend its position and as a result a tax liability was not recorded as at year end in respect of this matter.

25. Dividends paid and proposed

No dividends were paid or proposed for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

26. Capital disclosures

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The Group's short-term objectives for the financial year 2025/2026 were primarily revenue growth, leveraging key capital investments and continued cost management to increase profitability. The Group, by its nature, is experiencing exponential changes in its technology infrastructure and is also operating in a competitive marketplace. As such, the Group considers itself a growing company and requires 'patient capital' shareholders that are willing to sacrifice short-term maximisation of returns in exchange for medium to long term capital growth.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

26. **Capital disclosures** (continued)

The gearing ratios at 31 March were as follows:	**2026**	**2025**
Total borrowings (Note 13)	3,229,257	3,211,003
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	(351,450)	(366,555)
Net debt	2,877,807	2,844,448
Total equity	610,872	299,315
Total capital	3,488,679	3,143,763
Gearing ratio	82%	91%

27. **Going concern**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. This basis of preparation is appropriate as the Directors have assessed the Group's current financial position, financial performance, and future prospects.

Financial performance
For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group reported a profit after tax of $214m (2025: $105.6m). Total comprehensive gain amounted to $314m compared to a total comprehensive loss of $82.2m in the prior year.

Financial position
As at 31 March 2026, the Group's financial position remains robust. Total outstanding borrowings (short-term and long-term) amounted to $3,229m, a slight increase from $3,211m in the previous year. Current assets exceeded current liabilities by $436.6m, compared to $253.4m in the prior year. Retained earnings stood at $34.5m, compared to a deficit of $277m as at 31 March 2025.

Strategic initiatives and Future prospects
The Group continues to execute strategic initiatives aimed at improving customer service, operational efficiency, and revenue growth. Investments in expanding the fibre footprint, enhancing the mobile network, and strengthening the dealer channel network have positively impacted profitability, liquidity, and gearing positions. Cost management measures have been diligently implemented to support sustainable financial performance.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28. Operating Segment

The Group's operating segments are based on the internal reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The Group's CODM is Chief Executive Officer.

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organised into the following operating segments according to the market the services provided.

Business Sales relate to the provision of telecommunications and related services to corporate and enterprise customers. Consumer Sales relate to the provision of telecommunications and related services to residential and individual customers; and DPDI relates to the provision of digital products, digital solutions and related services.

Management evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on revenue, cost of sales, gross margin, operating expenses and operating profit. Certain costs are incurred centrally and support the operations of multiple segments. These shared costs include corporate and administrative functions, information technology, finance, human resources, legal and other support services that cannot be directly attributed to a specific operating segment on a reasonable and consistent basis. Accordingly, shared costs are included within operating expenses but are not allocated to individual operating segments for management's performance review and decision-making purposes.

Segment assets and liabilities are not regularly reported to or reviewed by the CODM and, accordingly, information relating to segment assets and liabilities is not disclosed.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of material accounting policies.

2026	**Business Sales**	**Consumer Sales**	**DPDI**	**Total**
Revenue	661,474	1,356,258	147,406	2,165,133
Cost of sales	(23,755)	(201,293)	(132,723)	(357,771)
Gross Margin	637,719	1,154,965	14,678	1,807,362

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

28. Operating Segment (continued)

2025	Business Sales	Consumer Sales	DPDI	Total
Revenue	641,831	1,325,973	15,072	1,982,876
Cost of sales	(33,913)	(283,446)	(4,886)	(322,245)
Gross Margin	607,918	1,042,527	10,186	1,660,631

Reconciliation of segment operating profit to profit before tax

	2026	2025
Total segment Gross Margin	1,807,362	1,660,631
Other income	7,388	813
Expenses (inclusive of depreciation and amortisation)	(1,180,010)	(1,175,716)
Finance income	2,550	2,767
Finance costs	(336,673)	(332,856)
Profit before taxation	300,617	155,639

Geographical segment
The Group's revenues are derived principally from operations in Trinidad and Tobago.

No single external customer accounted for 10% or more of the Group's revenue during the year ended 31 March 2026 or 2025.