

Financial Statements of

**ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND
CLASS A – TT DOLLAR**

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

June 30, 2020

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Statement of Trustee’s Responsibilities
Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar

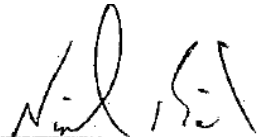
The Trustee is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund 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 Fund’s assets, detection/prevention of fraud and the achievement of operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, to which the Fund is subject, but not limited to the Fund’s governing documentation; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.


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

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

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



Trustee



Trustee

Date: November 18, 2020

Date: November 18, 2020



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at June 30, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key Audit Matters (continued)

Valuation, completeness and existence of investment securities - unquoted

Refer to Note 2 (e) “Significant Accounting Policies: Investment Securities”, Note 5 “Investment Securities” and Note 14 “Fair Value of Financial Instruments”.

Description of the key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>88% of Fund’s total assets consists of investment for which no quoted market price is available. Unquoted investments are measured at fair value, which is established by using measurements of value such as prices of recent orderly transactions and net assets. There is significant risk relating to the valuation of these investments given the judgmental nature of the matters that require consideration by the investment manager and Valuation Committee.</p>	<p>Our procedures over the completeness, existence and valuation of the Fund’s investment portfolio included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documenting and assessing the design and implementation of the investment valuation processes and controls in place; • assessing the fair value of the less liquid investments through the use of our own valuation specialist to independently test the valuation model and assess the appropriateness of the valuation assumptions and inputs used by management, such as discount factors as well as utilized key underlying financial data inputs to external sources, as applicable; • obtaining external confirmation of the investment portfolio and agreeing it to the schedule of investments held at year end; • assessing the adequacy of fair value disclosures based on the nature of the investment portfolio and the valuation techniques applied by the Fund.

Responsibilities of Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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



Responsibilities of Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Marissa Quashie.

A handwritten signature of the KPMG firm, written in black ink. The letters 'KPMG' are written in a stylized, cursive-like font.

Chartered Accountants
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
November 18, 2020

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Statement of Financial Position

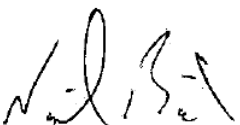
June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Investment securities	5	3,010,519,850	2,251,792,131
Interest income receivable		15,028,441	10,208,637
Other receivables	6	7,794,898	13,246,000
Cash and cash equivalents	11	<u>399,442,370</u>	<u>207,884,964</u>
Total assets		<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>
LIABILITIES			
Management fees payable	11	330,888	338,224
Other payables		<u>6,639,636</u>	<u>2,593,603</u>
Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		<u>6,970,524</u>	<u>2,931,827</u>
Net assets		<u>3,425,815,035</u>	<u>2,480,199,905</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>3,425,815,035</u>	<u>2,480,199,905</u>
Number of participating units	9	<u>342,581,504</u>	<u>248,009,172</u>
Net asset value per unit		<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On November 18, 2020 the Trustee of the Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar authorised these financial statements for issue.



Trustee



Trustee

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income			
Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL	10	<u>69,161,251</u>	<u>52,674,274</u>
Total income		<u>69,161,251</u>	<u>52,674,274</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	11	(29,621,486)	(20,614,252)
Other administrative expenses		<u>(843,192)</u>	<u>(786,956)</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>(30,464,678)</u>	<u>(21,401,208)</u>
Net income for the year before distributions		38,696,573	31,273,066
Distributions to unitholders		<u>(38,696,573)</u>	<u>(31,273,066)</u>
Decrease/increase in net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

Year ended June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Balance as at July 1	<u>2,480,199,905</u>	<u>1,615,512,796</u>
Decrease/increase in net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subscriptions	1,677,985,715	1,438,697,557
Redemptions	<u>(732,370,585)</u>	<u>(574,010,448)</u>
Balance at June 30	<u>3,425,815,035</u>	<u>2,480,199,905</u>
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance as at July 1	<u>1,615,512,796</u>	<u>1,294,987,024</u>
Decrease/increase in the net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subscriptions	1,438,697,557	726,697,018
Redemptions	<u>(574,010,448)</u>	<u>(406,171,246)</u>
Balance at June 30	<u>2,480,199,905</u>	<u>1,615,512,796</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year before distributions	38,696,573	31,273,066
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(29,457,553)	(16,130,999)
Net unrealised (gain) loss on revaluation of investment securities	(22,183,301)	(36,543,275)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment securities	(17,520,397)	-
	<u>(30,464,678)</u>	<u>(21,401,208)</u>
Changes in:		
- Management fees and other payables	4,038,697	2,694,699
- Other receivables	5,451,102	(13,246,000)
Interest received	24,637,749	8,140,297
Purchase of investments	(3,208,931,949)	(2,504,546,916)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	<u>2,489,907,928</u>	<u>1,826,367,838</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(715,361,151)</u>	<u>(701,991,290)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
*Subscriptions received	1,639,289,142	1,407,424,491
Redemptions paid	<u>(732,370,585)</u>	<u>(574,010,448)</u>
Net cash from financing activities	<u>906,918,557</u>	<u>833,414,043</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	191,557,406	131,422,753
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>207,884,964</u>	<u>76,462,211</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>399,442,370</u>	<u>207,884,964</u>
Subscriptions and interest reinvested	1,677,985,715	1,438,697,557
Distributions paid and reinvested	<u>(38,696,573)</u>	<u>(31,273,066)</u>
*Subscriptions received	<u>1,639,289,142</u>	<u>1,407,424,491</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the Roytrin Money Market Fund Class A – TT Dollar (the Fund) is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and rules of the Fund for more complete information.

General

The Fund is an open-ended fund registered in Trinidad and Tobago and was established by RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, under a Trust Deed dated April 10, 2012. The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors with the opportunity to invest in short term securities which offer high liquidity and a competitive rate of return. The Trustee of the Fund is RBC Trust (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and the Investment Manager is RBC Investment Management (Caribbean) Limited.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions to the Fund are made by investors and are expressed in units using the net asset value per unit determined on each business day. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$100,000 and \$10,000 thereafter.

Distributions

The net income received by the Fund is allocated and distributed at the discretion of the Investment Manager supported by the management accounts. Net income paid out to investors is to be accrued daily and distributed monthly. All distributions will be reinvested in additional units of the Fund at the net asset value of such units calculated on the date of distribution.

Redemptions

Units are redeemed without charge at a price per unit (bid price) based on the net asset value per unit at the date of receipt of the request for redemption. Units may be redeemed in cash up to a limit of \$1,000,000 or one percent of the net asset value of the Fund, whichever is lower, during any ninety day period for any one investor.

Taxation

Distributions paid to resident unit holders are not subject to tax. For distributions paid to non-resident unit holders, tax on interest income is withheld at the rates applicable to the country in which the unit holders reside.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

a. Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

b. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for Investment Securities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), that have been measured at fair value.

c. Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Trustee to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

d. Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Investment securities

The Fund classifies its investment securities as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Management determines the classification of its investment securities at initial recognition.

Fair value through profit or loss investment securities

Fair value through profit or loss investments are those investment securities intended to be traded on a periodic basis to maximize capital gains.

(i) Recognition, initial and subsequent measurement

Fair value through profit or loss investment securities are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently remeasured at fair value based on quoted market prices where available or discounted cash flow models. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment securities classified as fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Refer to Note 9.

(ii) Classification

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies financial assets at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. *Investment securities* (continued)

(ii) *Classification* (continued)

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

All other financial assets of the Fund are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within the business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. *Investment securities* (continued)

(ii) *Classification* (continued)

The Fund has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model*: this includes cash and cash equivalents and interest income and other receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- *Other business model*: this include debt securities. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent maturities taking place.

(iii) *Fair value estimation*

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. For unlisted securities and those where the market is not active, the Fund establishes fair value by using valuation techniques.

These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

All purchases and sales of investment securities are recognised on the trade date.

(iv) *Derecognition*

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. *Investment securities* (continued)

(iv) *Derecognition* (continued)

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all of the risks and rewards include sale and repurchase transactions.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

f. *Impairment of financial assets*

The Fund utilizes the expected credit loss (ECL) model to determine impairment of financial assets which are classified as debt instruments at FVOCI and financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost, for these financial instrument's lifetime ECLs are recognised.

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Fund about the following loss events:

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in payments;
- (iii) it is becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (iv) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- (v) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of individual assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the group; or
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost and comprise cash in hand and deposits with banks and short term investments with original maturities of less than three months at the time of acquisition.

h. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

i. Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholder's option subject to certain restrictions as outlined in Note 1 and are classified as financial liabilities. The distribution on these units is recognised in profit or loss. The units can be put back to the Fund at any time for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Fund's net asset value as determined under the Trust Deed. Units are carried as net assets attributable to unitholders at the redemption amount that is payable at the reporting date, if the unitholder exercised its right to put the unit back to the Fund.

j. Interest

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of an investment security and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the investment security.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have been credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Net income from financial instrument at FVTPL

Net income from financial instrument at FVTPL includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

l. Expenses

Expenses are accounted for in profit or loss on the accrual basis.

m. Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are recorded when the subscription and redemption is incurred.

n. Comparatives

When necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements

a. New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

No standards have been adopted by the Fund for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after July 1, 2019.

b. New and amended standards not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Fund has not early adopted these new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Principles

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Determination of fair value of unquoted financial assets

The fair values of financial assets that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. To the extent practical, models use only observable data, however areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates.

ROYTRIN MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A – TT DOLLAR

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
5. Investment Securities at FVTPL		
Government debt securities	1,706,869,203	726,487,455
Short term investments	<u>1,303,650,647</u>	<u>1,525,304,676</u>
Total investment securities	<u>3,010,519,850</u>	<u>2,251,792,131</u>

6. Other Receivables

Other receivables represent accrued subscriptions recorded in the Branches on the last day of the year but for which cash was subsequently transferred to the Fund on the next day.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	%	%
7. Total Annual Return		
Average rate of return	<u>1.35</u>	<u>1.53</u>

8. Management Fees

Management fees are paid to the Trustee at a rate of up to 2% of the daily average total assets of the Fund, out of which the Investment Manager will be remunerated.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	No.	No.
9. Number of Participating Units		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	248,009,173	161,544,244
Subscriptions	168,048,590	143,869,756
Redemptions	<u>(73,476,259)</u>	<u>(57,404,827)</u>
Units outstanding at the end of the year	<u>342,581,504</u>	<u>248,009,173</u>

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10. Net Income from Financial Instruments at FVTPL

All financial instruments comprise debt securities.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL		
Realised	46,977,950	52,674,274
Unrealised	<u>22,183,301</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>69,161,251</u>	<u>52,674,274</u>

The realised gain/loss from financial instruments at FVTPL represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the reporting period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its settlement price.

The unrealised gain/loss represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instruments at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and the carrying amount at the current reporting period.

11. Related Party Transactions

A party is related to the Fund if:

- (a) The party is a subsidiary or an associate of the Fund;
- (b) The party is, directly or indirectly, either under common control or subject to significant influence with the Fund, or has significant influence over or joint control of the Fund.
- (c) The party is a close family member of a person who is part of key management personnel or who controls the Fund;
- (d) The party is controlled or significantly influenced by a member of key management personnel or by a person who controls the Fund;
- (e) The party is a joint venture in which the Fund is a venture partner;
- (f) The party is a member of the Fund's or its Trustee's key management personnel;
- (g) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for Fund's employees.
- (h) The party, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Fund.

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11. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The related party balances and transactions are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	399,442,370	207,884,964
Net assets attributable to unitholders	2,932,483	2,743,939
Management fees charged	29,621,486	20,614,252
Management fees payable	330,888	338,224
Distributions to unit holders	38,545	40,961

12. Financial Risk Management

Financial Instruments

Financial assets includes investment securities, interest income receivable, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities include net assets attributable to unitholders, management fees and other payables.

a. Risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risk. Taking risk is core to the financial business and operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Trustee's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects in the Fund's financial performance by focusing on the unpredictability of financial markets.

The Trustee's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up to date information systems.

The most important types of risks to the Fund are liquidity risk, market risk, and credit risk. Market risks include currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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12. Financial Risk Management

a. Risk management (continued)

While the Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks as follows:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, approval of the investment policy and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the Investment Committee and the Sub-Investment Committee as appropriate.

Investment Policy Committee

The Investment Policy Committee is the body responsible for approving all Statements of Investment Policy (SIP) and reviewing compliance with same. The Investment Policy Committee meets on a quarterly basis to review and ratify any changes to the SIP.

Investment Strategy Committee

The Investment Strategy Committee is engaged in providing guidance to the Investment Manager relative to economic and capital markets. In this regard, input would include economic data, foreign currency perspectives, local, regional and international equity and fixed income information. From this body of information, the Committee shall distill its views with respect to an assessment of global fiscal and monetary conditions, projected economic growth, inflation, direction of interest rates, major currencies and stock prices.

Excessive Risk Concentration

In order to avoid an excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's investment policy and risk management procedures include specific guidelines to ensure the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

The Investment Manager is mandated within prescribed limits to manage excessive concentration risk when it arises.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

b. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below sets out the classifications of the carrying amounts of the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities into the categories of financial instruments.

	2020			
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other receivables	-	7,794,898	-	7,794,898
Cash and cash equivalents	-	399,442,370	-	399,442,370
Investment securities - FVTPL	3,010,519,850	-	-	3,010,519,850
Interest income receivable	-	15,028,441	-	15,028,441
	<u>3,010,519,850</u>	<u>422,265,709</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>
Management fees payable	-	-	330,888	330,888
Other payables	-	-	6,639,636	6,639,636
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,425,815,035</u>	<u>3,425,815,035</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

b. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	2019			Total
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other receivables	-	13,246,000	-	13,246,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	207,884,964	-	207,884,964
Investment securities - FVTPL	2,251,792,131	-	-	2,251,792,131
Interest income receivable	-	10,208,637	-	10,208,637
	<u>2,251,792,131</u>	<u>231,339,601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>
Management fees payable	-	-	338,224	338,224
Other payables	-	-	2,593,603	2,593,603
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	-	2,480,199,905	2,480,199,905
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>

c. Liquidity risk

The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of units. At least 5% of the investment portfolio is usually held in short-term instruments that can be quickly converted to cash. The Fund also has the ability to borrow in the short term to ensure settlement, however no such borrowing occurred during the year. The Trust Deed also permits the Fund to settle in specie in proportion to the underlying assets, if the redemptions of a unitholder are in excess of 1% of the Fund.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis with the Investment Policy Committee performing a quarterly review.

The table below analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

	2020				
	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total	Up to 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	3,425,815,035	3,425,815,035	3,425,815,035	-	-
Management fees payable	330,888	330,888	330,888	-	-
Other payables	6,639,636	6,639,636	6,639,636	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	-	-

	2019				
	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total	Up to 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	2,480,199,905	2,480,199,905	2,480,199,905	-	-
Management fees payable	338,224	338,224	338,224	-	-
Other payables	2,593,603	2,593,603	2,593,603	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>2,483,131,732</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>	-	-

d. Market price risk

Market risk is the possibility of an investor experiencing losses due to factors that affect the overall performance of the financial markets in which he or she is involved. Market risk, also called "systematic risk," cannot be eliminated through diversification, though it can be hedged against in other ways. Sources of market risk include recessions, political turmoil, changes in interest rates, natural disasters and terrorist attacks. Systematic, or market risk tends to influence the entire market at the same time.

The Investment Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The Fund's overall market positions are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Investment Policy Committee. The Fund is not exposed to a significant degree of price risk.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Investment Policy sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Investment Policy Committee.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Fund's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	2020		
	Up to 1 year	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Investment securities - FVTPL	3,010,519,850	-	3,010,519,850
Interest income receivable	-	15,028,441	15,028,441
Other receivables	-	7,794,898	7,794,898
Cash and cash equivalents	55,778,139	343,664,231	399,442,370
Total financial assets	<u>3,066,297,989</u>	<u>366,487,570</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>
Financial liabilities			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	3,425,815,035	3,425,815,035
Management fees payable	-	330,888	330,888
Other payables	-	6,639,636	6,639,636
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>3,432,785,559</u>
Total interest repricing gap	<u>3,010,519,850</u>	<u>(3,010,519,850)</u>	<u>-</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk (continued)

	2019		
	Up to 1 year	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Investment securities FVTPL	2,251,792,131	-	2,251,792,131
Interest income receivable	-	10,208,637	10,208,637
Other receivables	-	13,246,000	13,246,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	207,884,964	207,884,964
Total financial assets	<u>2,251,792,131</u>	<u>231,339,601</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>
Financial liabilities			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	-	2,480,199,905	2,480,199,905
Management fees payable	-	338,224	338,224
Other payables	-	2,593,603	2,593,603
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>
Total interest repricing gap	<u>2,251,792,131</u>	<u>(2,251,792,131)</u>	<u>-</u>

Sensitivity of possible movements in interest rates

Stress testing is used as a market risk measurement technique which provides an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress test conducted by the Fund includes risk factor testing, where stress movements are applied to each risk category.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Fund does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk as the financial assets are invested in short-term securities.

f. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund holds no assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the TT\$, the functional currency. The Fund is therefore not exposed to currency risk.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk

The Fund takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit exposures arise principally in investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Fund's asset portfolio.

Credit risk is mitigated to some extent by not limiting the Fund's total exposure to a single credit. The Fund also reduces this risk by prudent credit analysis of issuers to restrict questionable credits in the Fund. The Fund also manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Trustee has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating and are validated, where appropriate, by comparisons with externally available data. The rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Trustee to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

(i) Internal ratings scale and mapping of external ratings

Internal Rating	Description of Grade	External rating Standard & Poor's Equivalent
1	Excellent	AAA, AA, A
2	Very good	BBB
3	Good	BB
4	Special mention	B, CCC
5	Unacceptable	CC, C

The rating of the major rating agency shown in the table above are mapped to the internal rating classes based on the long-term average default rates of each external grade. The Fund uses the external ratings where available to benchmark the internal credit risk assessment. Observed defaults per rating category vary year on year, especially over an economic cycle. Where a credit is not assigned a risk rating under the internal risk rating system and cannot be benchmarked against an international rating, these have been classified as unrated. These would include commercial papers, fixed deposits, treasury bills, cash and cash equivalents, interest income receivable and other receivables.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Fund's exposure to credit risk arises in respect of the following financial instruments.

The table below represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Fund at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

	Maximum Exposure	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Investment securities		
- Government debt securities	1,706,869,203	726,487,455
- Corporate investments	1,303,650,647	1,525,304,676
Interest income receivable		
- Government debt securities	259,496	504,108
- Corporate investments	14,768,945	9,704,529
	<u>3,025,548,291</u>	<u>2,262,000,768</u>
Other receivables	7,794,898	13,246,000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>399,442,370</u>	<u>207,884,964</u>
As at June 30	<u>3,432,785,559</u>	<u>2,483,131,732</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit Quality

The credit quality of the investment securities and investment income receivable that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Fund.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	\$	\$
1. Excellent (AAA, AA, A)	117,174,043	-
2. Very good (BBB)	1,994,216,894	1,697,515,634
3. Good (BB)	105,362,135	320,021,614
4. Special mention (B, CCC)	808,795,219	244,463,520
5. Unacceptable (CC, C)	-	-
6. Unrated	-	-
Total	<u>3,025,548,291</u>	<u>2,262,000,768</u>

13. Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is inherent within all business activities. It is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from lapses in the Trustee's processes, internal controls, personnel, technology and other external factors.

Examples include natural disasters, errors and omissions by personnel, and intentional behaviours such as fraud.

The Trustee's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to its reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. Operational risk is managed by developing standards and guidelines in the following areas:-

- Appropriate segregation of duties and access
- Reconciling and monitoring of transactions
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Training and development of staff
- Reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial actions
- Development of contingency plans
- Assessments of the processes
- Business continuity planning

The operational risk framework is supported by a programme of periodic review undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with management and summaries are submitted to the Audit Committee.

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14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

a. Valuation framework

The Fund has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes oversight by the Investment Management Committee. The main valuation methodology used is the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. The DCF method requires the determination of the following three parameters:

1. projection period;
2. cash flows over the projection period plus terminal value;
3. the discount rates(s).

b. Valuation models

The Fund's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Fund measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from quoted prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

c. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value

Management considers that the carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in these financial statements approximate to their fair values due to short maturities on these instruments.

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Carrying</u>	<u>Fair</u>
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Interest income				
receivable	15,028,441	15,028,441	10,208,637	10,208,637
Other receivables	7,794,898	7,794,898	13,246,000	13,246,000
Cash and				
cash equivalents	<u>399,442,370</u>	<u>399,442,370</u>	<u>207,884,964</u>	<u>207,884,964</u>
	<u>422,265,709</u>	<u>422,265,709</u>	<u>231,339,601</u>	<u>231,339,601</u>
Financial liabilities				
Management				
fees payable	330,888	330,888	338,224	338,224
Other payables	<u>6,639,636</u>	<u>6,639,636</u>	<u>2,593,603</u>	<u>2,593,603</u>
	<u>6,970,524</u>	<u>6,970,524</u>	<u>2,931,827</u>	<u>2,931,827</u>

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14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

c. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (continued)

The financial instruments not measured at fair value include:

- i. cash and cash equivalents, interest income receivable and other receivables/payables. These are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature and the high credit quality of counterparties; and
 - ii. net assets attributable to unitholders. The Fund routinely redeems and issues the redeemable shares at the unit price at the time of redemption, calculated on a basis consistent with that used in these financial statements. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the net assets attributable to unitholders approximates their fair value. The shares are categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.
- d. *Fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis*

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial Assets	Fair Value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique (S) And Key Inputs (S)
	2020	2019		
	\$	\$		
Government debt securities and short-term investments	3,010,519,850	2,251,792,131	Level 2	These are valued using generated discounted cash flow model. The model considers key inputs from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period.

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15. Events after the Reporting Date

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) a pandemic due to it rapidly spreading across the Globe. The situation has adversely impacted global commercial activities and asset prices and has led to economic uncertainties. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as its ultimate impact, which may have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Trustee do not believe there is any significant financial impact on these financial statements as a result of this continuing event.