

Financial Statements of

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

December 31, 2017

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**Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities
Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund**

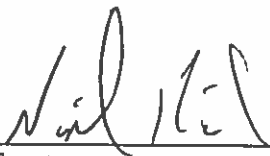
The Trustee is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, 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

April 30, 2018


Trustee

April 30, 2018



KPMG
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report
to the Trustees of Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, 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 December 31, 2017, 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 the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (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 with the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2016 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report dated, May 12, 2017, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.



Responsibilities of the 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.

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 the Trustee 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.



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

- 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.
- 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.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
April 30, 2018

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Investment securities	5	4,097,116,185	3,869,716,004
Interest income receivable		42,434,196	41,335,293
Other receivables		5,469,396	27,588,021
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>236,565,947</u>	<u>283,884,104</u>
Total assets		<u>4,381,585,724</u>	<u>4,222,523,422</u>
LIABILITIES			
Distributions payable		345,296	341,610
Management fees payable		1,619,629	154,610
Other payables		<u>526,951</u>	<u>684,841</u>
Total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to unitholders)		<u>2,491,876</u>	<u>1,181,061</u>
Net assets		<u>4,379,093,848</u>	<u>4,221,342,361</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>4,379,093,848</u>	<u>4,221,342,361</u>
Number of participating units	6	<u>168,886,155</u>	<u>165,976,722</u>
Net asset value per unit		<u>25.929</u>	<u>25.433</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On April 30, 2018 the Trustee of the Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

 Trustee

 Trustee

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Income			
Interest income		162,023,501	175,452,669
Other income		1,693,575	-
Net realised gains on disposal of investment securities		<u>44,839,396</u>	<u>71,781,456</u>
Total income		<u>208,556,472</u>	<u>247,234,125</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	7	(86,586,720)	(80,555,941)
Impairment loss on financial assets		-	(62,140,027)
Other administrative expenses		<u>(488,775)</u>	<u>(143,325)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(87,075,495)</u>	<u>(142,839,293)</u>
Net income for the year before distributions		121,480,977	104,394,832
Distributions to unitholders		<u>(108,461,898)</u>	<u>(107,815,190)</u>
Net income (loss) for the year		<u>13,019,079</u>	<u>(3,420,358)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:</i>			
Net unrealised gains arising during the year on revaluation of investment securities		<u>70,298,349</u>	<u>241,512,900</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>70,298,349</u>	<u>241,512,900</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>83,317,428</u>	<u>238,092,542</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

Year ended December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1	<u>4,221,342,361</u>	<u>4,023,138,734</u>
Net income (loss) for the year	13,019,079	(3,420,358)
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>70,298,349</u>	<u>241,512,900</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>83,317,428</u>	<u>238,092,542</u>
Subscriptions	931,674,841	1,095,023,272
Redemptions	<u>(857,240,782)</u>	<u>(1,134,912,187)</u>
Balance as at December 31	<u>4,379,093,848</u>	<u>4,221,342,361</u>
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1	<u>4,023,138,734</u>	<u>4,588,116,451</u>
Net loss for the year	(3,420,358)	(6,420,080)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>241,512,900</u>	<u>(221,713,688)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>238,092,542</u>	<u>(228,133,768)</u>
Subscriptions	1,095,023,272	1,266,107,491
Redemptions	<u>(1,134,912,187)</u>	<u>(1,602,951,440)</u>
Balance as at December 31	<u>4,221,342,361</u>	<u>4,023,138,734</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year before distributions	121,480,977	104,394,832
Adjustment:		
Net realised gains on disposal of investment securities	<u>(44,839,396)</u>	<u>(71,781,456)</u>
Net income before working capital changes	76,641,581	32,613,376
Changes in:		
- Interest income and other receivables	21,019,722	141,031,212
- Other payables	(1,310,815)	(13,971,699)
Purchase of investment securities	(1,196,266,237)	(2,089,890,553)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	<u>1,086,625,431</u>	<u>2,288,344,895</u>
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	<u>(13,290,318)</u>	<u>358,127,231</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Subscriptions and interest re-invested	931,674,841	1,095,023,272
Redemptions	(857,240,782)	(1,134,912,187)
Distributions paid	<u>(108,461,898)</u>	<u>(107,815,190)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(34,027,839)</u>	<u>(147,704,105)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(47,318,157)	210,423,126
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>283,884,104</u>	<u>73,460,978</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>236,565,947</u>	<u>283,884,104</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the Roytrin TT Dollar Income Fund (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 Information

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 6 February 1996. The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital. 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 at a price per unit (subscription price) based on the net asset value per unit determined each business day. Units may be subscribed at a minimum value of \$500 and \$100 thereafter.

Distributions

The net income and net realised capital gains of the Fund are calculated and accrued to the investor daily and distributed monthly. Investors have the option to either receive a cash distribution, or to reinvest income distributions into units at the prevailing subscription price as at 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 \$500,000 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 unitholders are not subject to tax. For distributions paid to non-resident unitholders, tax on interest income is withheld at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(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.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities.

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.

b. 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 presentational 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 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. IFRS allows net foreign exchange gains/losses to be netted with realised gains/losses shown separately.

c. Investment securities

The Fund classifies its investment securities as either available-for-sale or as fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its investment securities at initial recognition.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. *Investment securities* (continued)

Available-for-sale investment securities

Available-for-sale investments are those investment securities intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

(i) *Measurement*

Available-for-sale investment securities are initially recognised at cost (which includes transaction costs) 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 available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the investment securities are disposed of, the related accumulated fair value adjustments previously recognised in other comprehensive income are adjusted and recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) *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 settlement date.

d. *Impairment of financial assets*

The Fund assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment security is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for an investment, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. The loss is recognised in profit or loss.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Objective evidence that an investment security 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 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.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

f. 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 has been 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.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. 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.

h. Interest income

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.

Once an investment security has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised thereafter using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

i. Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

j. Subscriptions and redemptions

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

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(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

The following standards have been adopted by the Fund for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after January 1, 2017:

- Amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash flows.

The adoption of these amendments did not result in any change to the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2017 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Fund has not early adopted these new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The new standards listed below are those that could potentially have an impact on the Fund's performance, financial position or disclosures in the period of initial application. The potential impact of each standard is discussed below.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted; the Fund is therefore required to adopt IFRS 9 from January 1, 2018. The standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) IFRS 9 Implementation strategy

The Fund's IFRS 9 implementation process is governed by members of Investment Management. This included members of Risk, Finance and the Director of Investment Management.

The Fund has completed its review of the impact assessment including the accounting analysis and has concluded that it has already met the classification and measurement.

(ii) Classification – Financial assets

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification – Financial assets (continued)

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Fund may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is classified into one of these categories on initial recognition. However, for financial assets held at initial application, the business model assessment is based on facts and circumstances at that date. Also, IFRS 9 permits new elective designations at FVTPL or FVOCI to be made on the date of initial application and permits or requires revocation of previous FVTPL elections at the date of initial application depending on the facts and circumstances at that date.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted* (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) *Classification – Financial assets* (continued)

Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Preliminary impact assessment

Based on its preliminary high-level assessment of possible changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets held, the Fund's current expectation is that:

- debt securities that are classified as available for sale under IAS 39 may, under IFRS 9, be measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL, depending on the particular circumstances;
- equity securities classified as available for sale under IAS 39 that are held for long-term strategic purposes would generally be designated as measured at FVOCI.

The Fund's assessment is however on-going and will include a detailed review of the contractual terms of all financial assets. At that stage, the final impact will be determined.

(iii) *Impairment of financial assets*

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The new impairment model will apply to the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued

No impairment loss will be recognised on equity investments.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events on a financial instrument within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted* (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

The assessment of whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly will be one of the critical judgements in implementing the impairment model of IFRS 9. When assessing this, the Fund will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and will be measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments:* the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Fund if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts:* the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Fund expects to recover.

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

Financial assets that are credit-impaired are defined by IFRS 9 in a similar way to financial assets that are impaired under IAS 39.

Preliminary impact assessment

The most significant impact on the Fund's financial statements from the implementation of IFRS 9 is expected to result from the new impairment requirements. The Fund is not yet able to provide quantitative information about the expected impact.

(iv) Classification – Financial liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities.

However, under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss, whereas under IFRS 9 these fair value changes will generally be presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The Fund has not designated any financial liabilities as at FVTPL and it has no current intention to do so. The Fund's preliminary assessment did not indicate any material impact regarding the classification of financial liabilities under IFRS 9.

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(v) Disclosures

IFRS 9 will require extensive new disclosures, in particular about credit risk and ECLs. The Fund's assessment included an analysis to identify data gaps against current processes and the Fund has completed implementation of the system and controls changes that it believes will be necessary to capture the required data.

(vi) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- The Fund will take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) changes. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at January 1, 2018.

The following assessments have to be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application.

- The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
- The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. *New standards and interpretations not yet adopted* (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted; the Fund is therefore required to adopt IFRS 15 from January 1, 2018.

The standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18, *Revenue* and IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*.

The Fund will apply a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer; or over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance.

Management has assessed that the main impact of this standard is in respect of investment income. The Fund earns investment income on the portfolio of investment securities. Based on preliminary review, IFRS 15 is not expected to have a material impact on the timing and recognition of investment income. However, the Fund has not yet completed its detailed assessment and the financial impact has not yet been determined.

There will be new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements to describe the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

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

New standards or amendments and forthcoming requirements (continued)

b. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16, *Leases*, which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Companies will be required to bring all major leases on-balance sheet, recognising new assets and liabilities. The on-balance sheet liability will attract interest and the total lease expense will be higher in the early years of a lease even if a lease has fixed regular cash rentals. Optional lessee exemption will apply to short-term leases and for low-value items with a value of US\$5,000 or less.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice as the lessor will continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. Finance lease accounting will be based on IAS 17 lease accounting, with recognition of net investment in lease comprising lease receivable and residual asset. Operating lease accounting will be based on IAS 17 operating lease accounting.

The Fund is assessing the impact that this standard will have on its 2019 financial statements.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Fund.

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4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Principles

a. *Impairment losses on financial assets*

The Fund reviews its investment portfolios to assess impairment at least on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Fund makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from investment securities. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

b. *Fair value of 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.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	\$	\$
5. Investment Securities		
Government debt securities	1,283,470,204	1,380,390,355
Corporate debt securities	2,641,586,092	2,419,309,010
Short term investments	170,576,719	68,278,831
Mortgages	<u>1,483,170</u>	<u>1,737,808</u>
	<u>4,097,116,185</u>	<u>3,869,716,004</u>

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	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	No.	No.
6. Number of Participating Units		
Units outstanding at beginning of year	165,976,722	168,311,802
Movement for year	<u>2,909,433</u>	<u>(2,335,080)</u>
Units outstanding at end of year	<u>168,886,155</u>	<u>165,976,722</u>

7. Management Fees

Management fees are paid to the Trustee at a rate of up to 2% of the average net assets of the Fund calculated on a daily basis.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	%	%
8. Total Annual Return		
Average rate of return without the reinvestment option (see Note 1 – distributions)	<u>4.26</u>	<u>9.34</u>
Average rate of return with the reinvestment option (see Note 1 – distributions)	<u>4.30</u>	<u>9.40</u>

9. 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;

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

9. Related Party Transactions (continued)

A party is related to the Fund if: (continued)

- (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 parent'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.

The related party transactions and balances are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>236,565,947</u>	<u>283,884,104</u>
Investment securities	<u>20,987,807</u>	<u>20,508,843</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>10,218,131</u>	<u>67,761</u>
Interest income	<u>167,556</u>	<u>167,556</u>
Management fees	<u>86,586,720</u>	<u>80,555,941</u>
Distributions to unitholders	<u>252,609</u>	<u>4,207</u>

In the normal course of business, the Fund maintains account relationships with various affiliated parties in accordance with established commercial practice.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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10. Financial Risk Management

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. 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.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

a. Risk management (continued)

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.

b. Classification of financial instrument

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	\$	\$
Financial assets available-for-sale		
Investment securities	4,097,116,185	3,869,716,004
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest income receivable	42,434,196	41,335,293
Other receivables	5,469,396	27,588,021
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>236,565,947</u>	<u>283,884,104</u>
Total financial assets	<u>4,381,585,724</u>	<u>4,222,523,422</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Distributions payable	345,296	341,610
Management fees payable	1,619,629	154,610
Other payables	526,951	684,841
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>4,379,093,848</u>	<u>4,221,342,361</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>4,381,585,724</u>	<u>4,222,523,422</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. The Trust Deed also permits the Fund to settle in specie in proportion to the underlying assets, if the redemptions of a unit holder is 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.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

Non-derivative cash flows

The table below summarises the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on their undiscounted cash flows at December 31. The balances include both principle and interest cash flows over the remaining term to maturity and therefore would differ from the carrying amounts at the reporting date.

	2017				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Up to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,379,093,848	4,567,394,882	4,567,394,882	-	-
Distributions payable	345,296	345,296	345,296	-	-
Management fees payable	1,619,629	1,619,629	1,619,629	-	-
Other payables	526,951	526,951	526,951	-	-
Total financial liabilities	4,381,585,724	4,569,886,758	4,569,886,758	-	-
2016					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Up to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,221,342,361	4,618,148,543	4,618,148,543	-	-
Distributions payable	341,610	341,610	341,610	-	-
Management fees payable	684,841	684,841	684,841	-	-
Other payables	154,610	154,610	154,610	-	-
Total financial liabilities	4,222,523,422	4,619,329,604	4,619,329,604	-	-

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

d. Market price risk

The Fund is exposed to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates prices. All investment securities present a risk of loss of capital. 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 and Board of Directors.

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 Committee 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 and Board of Directors.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk (continued)

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.

	2017				Total \$
	Up to 1 year \$	1 – 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non- Interest Bearing \$	
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale investment securities	365,467,103	979,788,172	2,751,860,910	-	4,097,116,185
Interest income receivable	-	-	-	42,434,196	42,434,196
Other receivables	-	-	-	5,469,396	5,469,396
Cash and cash equivalents	236,565,947	-	-	-	236,565,947
Total financial assets	602,033,050	979,788,172	2,751,860,910	47,903,592	4,381,585,724
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,379,093,848	-	-	-	4,379,093,848
Distributions payable	-	-	-	345,296	345,296
Management fees payable	-	-	-	1,619,629	1,619,629
Other payables	-	-	-	526,951	526,951
Total financial liabilities	4,379,093,848	-	-	2,491,876	4,381,585,724
Total interest repricing gap	(3,777,060,798)	979,788,172	2,751,860,910	45,411,716	-

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk (continued)

	2016				Total \$
	Up to 1 year \$	1 – 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non- Interest Bearing \$	
Financial assets					
Available-for-sales investment securities	99,305,362	1,005,243,312	2,765,167,330	-	3,869,716,004
Interest income receivable	-	-	-	41,335,293	41,335,293
Other receivables	-	-	-	27,588,021	27,588,021
Cash and cash equivalents	283,884,104	-	-	-	283,884,104
Total financial assets	383,189,466	1,005,243,312	2,765,167,330	68,923,314	4,222,523,422
Financial liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,221,342,361	-	-	-	4,221,342,361
Distributions payable	-	-	-	341,610	341,610
Management fees payable	-	-	-	154,610	154,610
Other payables	-	-	-	684,841	684,841
Total financial liabilities	4,221,342,361	-	-	1,181,061	4,222,523,422
Total interest repricing gap	(3,838,152,895)	1,005,243,312	2,765,167,330	67,742,253	-

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk (continued)

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. An analysis was conducted to demonstrate the sensitivity to reasonable possible movements in interest rates in respect of the Fund's fixed income portfolio.

As at December 31, 2017, had the interest rates increased or decreased by 100 basis points with all other variables held constant, the increase or decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders would amount to \$248,422,515 (2016: \$226,409,829), arising substantially from the increase/decrease in market values of debt 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 assets denominated in currencies other than the TT\$, the functional currency. The Fund is therefore exposed to currency risk as the value of the securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The Fund's policy is not to enter into any currency hedging transactions but to manage the risk by monitoring the level of non-TT\$ investments.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

f. Currency risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to currency risks:

	2017		
	TT	US	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Available-for-sales			
investment securities	1,055,932,421	3,041,183,764	4,097,116,185
Interest income receivable	10,993,293	31,440,903	42,434,196
Other receivables	5,469,396	-	5,469,396
Cash and cash equivalents	115,595,697	120,970,250	236,565,947
Total financial assets	1,187,990,807	3,193,594,917	4,381,585,724
Financial liabilities			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,379,093,848	-	4,379,093,848
Distributions payable	345,296	-	345,296
Management fees	1,619,629	-	1,619,629
Other payables	526,951	-	526,951
Total financial liabilities	4,381,585,724	-	4,381,585,724
Net position	(3,193,594,917)	3,193,594,917	-

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

f. Currency risk (continued)

	2016		
	TT	US	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Available-for-sales investment securities	1,180,086,318	2,689,629,686	3,869,716,004
Interest income receivable	8,438,986	32,896,307	41,335,293
Other receivables	61,880	27,526,141	27,588,021
Cash and cash equivalents	30,946,435	252,937,669	283,884,104
Total financial assets	1,219,533,619	3,002,989,803	4,222,523,422
Financial liabilities			
Net assets attributable to unitholders	4,221,342,361	-	4,221,342,361
Distributions payable	341,610	-	341,610
Management fees	154,610	-	154,610
Other payables	684,841	-	684,841
Total financial liabilities	4,222,523,422	-	4,222,523,422
Net position	(3,002,989,803)	3,002,989,803	-

Sensitivity of possible movement in foreign currencies

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 tests conducted by the Fund include risk factor testing, where stress movements are applied to each risk category. The US dollar was the only foreign currency to which the Fund had significant exposure. An analysis was conducted to demonstrate the sensitivity to reasonable possible movements of the US dollar against the TT dollar.

As at December 31, 2017, had the exchange rate between the TT dollar and US dollar increased or decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the increase or decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders would amount to \$319,359,492 (2016: \$297,546,366).

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10. 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 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 geographical and 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 the 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

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(i) Internal ratings scale and mapping of external ratings (continued)

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 our 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 equities, local corporate bonds and funds held in a managed pool by a foreign investment broker.

(ii) Impairment and provisioning policies

Impairment allowances are recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the reporting date based on objective evidence of impairment (see Note 4 (a)).

The Fund's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at the reporting date on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts.

(iii) Investment securities individually impaired

There were no impaired assets as at December 31, 2017 (2016: \$62,140,027).

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Fund at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	Maximum exposure	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Investment securities		
- Government debt securities	1,283,470,204	1,380,390,355
- Corporate debt securities	2,641,586,092	2,419,309,010
- Short term investments	170,576,719	68,278,831
- Mortgages	1,483,170	1,737,808
Interest income receivable		
- Government debt securities	16,055,445	13,566,812
- Corporate debt securities	26,340,259	27,750,173
- Short term investments	21,042	-
- Mortgages	17,450	18,309
As at December 31	<u>4,139,550,381</u>	<u>3,911,051,298</u>

(v) Investment securities and interest income receivable

Investment securities and interest income receivable are summarised as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Investment Securities	Interest Income Receivable	Investment Securities	Interest Income Receivable
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Neither past due nor impaired	4,097,116,185	42,434,196	3,869,716,004	41,335,293
As at December 31	<u>4,097,116,185</u>	<u>42,434,196</u>	<u>3,869,716,004</u>	<u>41,335,293</u>
Allowance for impairment	NIL	-	NIL	-

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

10. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Investment securities and interest income receivable neither past due nor impaired

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

	2017			
	Government Debt Securities	Corporate Debt Securities	Short Term Investments	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Excellent (AAA, AA, A)	45,613,227	847,944,282	147,287,366	1,040,844,875
2. Very good (BBB)	1,154,675,922	1,262,520,356	9,762,353	2,426,958,631
3. Good (BB)	91,676,535	500,743,219	13,548,042	605,967,796
4. Special mention (B, CCC)	7,559,965	56,718,494	-	64,278,459
5. Unacceptable (CC, C)	-	-	-	-
6. Unrated	-	1,500,620	-	1,500,620
Total	1,299,525,649	2,669,426,971	170,597,761	4,139,550,381

	2016			
	Government Debt Securities	Corporate Debt Securities	Short Term Investments	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Excellent (AAA, AA, A)	612,598,145	732,871,370	68,278,831	1,413,748,346
2. Very good (BBB)	578,479,824	946,798,324	-	1,525,278,148
3. Good (BB)	193,073,736	594,346,629	-	787,420,365
4. Special mention (B, CCC)	9,805,462	173,042,860	-	182,848,322
5. Unacceptable (CC, C)	-	-	-	-
6. Unrated	-	1,756,117	-	1,756,117
Total	1,393,957,167	2,448,815,300	68,278,831	3,911,051,298

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(a) 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).

(b) Fair value of financial assets 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 the short maturities on these instruments.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Interest income receivable	42,434,196	42,434,196	41,335,293	41,335,293
Other receivables	5,469,396	5,469,396	27,588,021	27,588,021
Cash and cash equivalents	236,565,947	236,565,947	283,884,104	283,884,104
	<u>284,469,539</u>	<u>284,469,539</u>	<u>352,807,418</u>	<u>352,807,418</u>
	2017		2016	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities				
Distributions payable	345,296	345,296	341,610	341,610
Management fees payable	1,619,629	1,619,629	154,610	154,610
Other payables	526,951	526,951	684,841	684,841
	<u>2,491,876</u>	<u>2,491,876</u>	<u>1,181,061</u>	<u>1,181,061</u>

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) 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)
	2017 \$	2016 \$		
1. Investment securities – foreign corporate / government securities, and money market investments.	2,841,902,956	2,668,306,166	Level 1	Quoted market prices.
2. Investment securities – local corporate / government securities and short term investments.	1,255,213,229	1,201,112,838	Level 2	These are valued using an internally generated discounted cash flow model. The model considers key inputs from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

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11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) *Fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis*
(continued)

The table below presents the Fund's financial instruments that are classified as available-for-sale in their respective categories:

	2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets - available-for-sale				
Investment securities	2,848,281,150	1,255,213,229	-	4,097,116,185
	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets - available-for-sale				
Investment securities	2,668,603,166	1,201,112,838	-	3,869,716,004

12. Events after the Reporting Date

There has been no significant events after the reporting date which in the opinion of the Board of Directors requires recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.