

Financial Statements of

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

December 31, 2022

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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 (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, 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

May 22, 2023

Date



Trustee

May 22, 2023

Date



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**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Trustee 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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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' 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 with the IESBA Code.

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

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

The Trustee, being those charged with the governance of the Fund, 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 the 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 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.

A handwritten signature of the KPMG firm, written in black ink, appearing as 'KPMG' with a stylized flourish.

Chartered Accountants

Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
May 22, 2023

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Investment securities	5	2,616,841,769	3,274,335,569
Investment income receivable		34,953,272	38,471,986
Other receivables	10	61,966,274	877,061
Cash and cash equivalents	11	<u>113,131,726</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>
Total assets		<u>2,826,893,041</u>	<u>3,616,072,747</u>
LIABILITIES			
Distributions payable		230,052	248,963
Management fees payable	11	80,758	53,779
Other payables		<u>555,354</u>	<u>544,473</u>
Total liabilities		<u>866,164</u>	<u>847,215</u>
Net assets		<u>2,826,026,877</u>	<u>3,615,225,532</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders		<u>2,826,026,877</u>	<u>3,615,225,532</u>
Number of participating units	6	<u>120,333,107</u>	<u>131,505,621</u>
Net asset value per unit		<u>23.535</u>	<u>27.491</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On May 22, 2023, 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, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income			
Net income from financial instruments at FVTPL	9	<u>-</u>	<u>29,186,093</u>
Net loss from financial instruments at FVTPL	9	<u>(380,245,430)</u>	<u>-</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	7	(61,699,755)	(73,768,637)
Other administrative expenses		<u>(96,496)</u>	<u>11,214</u>
Total expenses		<u>(61,796,251)</u>	<u>(73,757,423)</u>
Decrease in net asset attributable to unitholders before tax		(442,041,681)	(44,571,330)
Withholdings tax expense		<u>(216,947)</u>	<u>(242,251)</u>
Decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders after tax		<u>(442,258,628)</u>	<u>(44,813,581)</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 39 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, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Balance as at January 1	<u>3,615,225,532</u>	<u>3,699,911,974</u>
Decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders	(442,258,628)	(44,813,581)
Distributions paid to unitholders	(74,851,423)	(79,153,127)
Subscriptions	318,967,352	604,115,927
Redemptions	<u>(591,055,956)</u>	<u>(564,835,661)</u>
Balance as at December 31	<u>2,826,026,877</u>	<u>3,615,225,532</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the year		(442,258,628)	(44,813,581)
Adjustments:			
- Interest income	9	(138,710,733)	(144,080,041)
- Amortised premium	9	1,080,652	6,892,275
- Net unrealised loss on revaluation of investment securities	9	525,241,501	128,395,335
- Net realised gains on disposal of investment Securities	9	(7,365,990)	(20,393,662)
- Withholding tax expense		216,947	242,251
Net loss before working capital changes		(61,796,251)	(73,757,423)
Changes in:			
- Other receivables		774,800	1,901,409
- Liabilities		18,950	(11,513)
Interest received		137,714,285	143,500,602
Purchase of investment securities		(312,527,527)	(1,813,314,015)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities		393,716,312	1,798,954,290
Withholding tax paid		(216,947)	(242,251)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>157,683,622</u>	<u>57,031,099</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Subscriptions received, net		244,115,929	524,962,800
Redemptions		(591,055,956)	(564,835,661)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(346,940,027)</u>	<u>(39,872,861)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(189,256,405)	17,158,238
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>302,388,131</u>	<u>285,229,893</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		<u>113,131,726</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>
Analysis of subscription received:			
New subscriptions and distributions re-invested		318,967,352	604,115,927
Distribution paid and re-invested		(74,851,423)	(79,153,127)
Subscriptions received, net		<u>244,115,929</u>	<u>524,962,800</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(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

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 February 6, 1996. The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors with the opportunity to access professional investment management across regional and global markets with the objective of obtaining a high yield over the medium to long term. 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 allocated and distributed to the investors monthly at the discretion of the Investment Manager. 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. All distributions will, in the absence of instructions from the investor to the contrary, be reinvested in additional units of the Fund at the net asset value 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 \$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. Should a redemption request exceed this limit, units in excess may at the discretion of the Trustee be redeemed in specie in proportion to the underlying assets.

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 TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(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

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

b. Use of judgements and estimates

These 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.

c. 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) and matured investments included in other receivables that have been measured at fair value.

d. Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These 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 denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss. IFRS allows net foreign exchange gains/losses to be netted with realised gains/losses shown separately.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(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. 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
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

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

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Investment securities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

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.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. *Investment securities* (continued)

(ii) *Classification* (continued)

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.

The Fund has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model*: this includes cash and cash equivalents, interest income receivable and other receivables (except matured investment securities). These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- *Other business model*: this includes debt securities and equity investments. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, with frequent sales 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 does not retain control of the financial asset.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Investment securities (continued)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

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.

When 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, 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 instruments that are not measured at FVTPL, for these financial instrument's lifetime ECLs are recognised.

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;

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- (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.

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 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.

i. Net assets attributable to unitholders

The Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The Fund has one class of redeemable units in issue and on liquidation of the Fund, they entitle the holders to the residual net assets, after repayment of all debts, liabilities, fees or commissions outstanding. All units rank *pari passu* in all respects and have identical terms and conditions. The redeemable units provide unitholders with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the unitholder's share in the Fund's net assets at each redemption date, subject to certain restrictions as outlined in Note 1, and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

A puttable financial instrument that includes a contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem these instruments for cash or another financial asset is classified as equity if it meets all of the following conditions:

- It entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- It is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- All financial instruments are in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- Apart from the contractual obligation for the Fund to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any other features that would require classification as a liability; and
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

The Fund's redeemable units meet these conditions and are classified as equity.

j. Net income from financial instrument at FVTPL

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

k. Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

l. 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, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m. Income tax

Under the current system of taxation in Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from paying income taxes.

However, some dividend and interest income received by the Fund is subject to withholding tax imposed in certain countries of origin. Income that is subject to such tax is recognised gross of the taxes and the corresponding withholding tax is recognised as tax expense.

n. Comparative

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

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

a. New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There has not been any standard adopted by the Fund for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

b. New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which were not effective for the current year and which the Fund has not early-adopted. The Fund has assessed them with respect to its operations and has determined that the following are considered relevant:

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

b. New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective: (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, entities classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. An entity classifies a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. It has now been clarified that a right to defer exists only if the entity complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

With the amendments, convertible instruments may become current. In light of this, the amendments clarify how an entity classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32. Generally, if a liability has any conversion options that involve a transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these would affect its classification as current or non-current. It has now been clarified that a company can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The Fund does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and may be applied earlier. The amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

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

b. *New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective* (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 1 (continued)

The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

- requiring entities to disclose their *material* accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

“Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements”.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

- selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; and
- choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

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4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Principles

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. See Note 13.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
5. Investment Securities		
Government debt securities	574,747,770	733,116,237
Corporate debt securities	1,937,644,178	2,462,599,685
Short term investments	91,607,941	77,977,804
Mortgages	12,841,880	641,843
	<u>2,616,841,769</u>	<u>3,274,335,569</u>
Quoted investment securities	2,145,161,862	2,624,176,399
Unquoted investment securities	471,679,907	650,159,170
	<u>2,616,841,769</u>	<u>3,274,335,569</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	No.	No.
6. Number of Participating Units		
Units outstanding at beginning of the year	131,505,621	129,820,460
Subscriptions	12,881,582	22,001,179
Redemptions	<u>(24,054,096)</u>	<u>(20,316,018)</u>
Units outstanding at the end of the year	<u>120,333,107</u>	<u>131,505,621</u>

7. Management Fees

In accordance with the rules of the Trust Deed, 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.

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8. Total Annual Return

Total annual return represents capital appreciation during the period. Returns without the reinvestment option is calculated as the change in the net asset value during the period by adjusting the net asset value per unit if no reinvestments were made. Returns with the reinvestment option is calculated as the change in the net asset value during the period.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	%	%
Average rate of return without the reinvestment option <i>(see Note 1 – distributions)</i>	<u>(11.69)</u>	<u>2.11</u>
Average rate of return with the reinvestment option <i>(see Note 1 – distributions)</i>	<u>(11.74)</u>	<u>2.10</u>

9. Net Income from Financial Instruments at FVTPL

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Interest income	138,710,733	144,080,041
Amortised premium	(1,080,652)	(6,892,275)
Realised gain on disposal	7,365,990	20,393,662
Unrealised loss on revaluation	<u>(525,241,501)</u>	<u>(128,395,335)</u>
	<u>(380,245,430)</u>	<u>29,186,093</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 instrument 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.

10. Other Receivables

Included in other receivables are matured investments of \$48,550,772 (inclusive of interest). These investments matured during the year, however no payments were received during the year from the issuer. These investments were classified at FVTPL. Management assessed these for impairment and it was determined that the fair value at year end is appropriate. The credit quality of these investments were assessed as B – by Standard & Poor's equivalent. These are level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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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.

The related party balances and transactions with the Investment Manager and other related parties are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
<i><u>Investment Manager:</u></i>		
Management fees charged	<u>61,699,755</u>	<u>73,768,637</u>
Management fees payable	<u>80,758</u>	<u>53,779</u>
<i><u>Other Related Parties:</u></i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>113,131,726</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>
Investment securities	<u>-</u>	<u>21,353,390</u>
Net assets attributable to unitholders	<u>4,994,088</u>	<u>5,705,088</u>
Interest income	<u>-</u>	<u>167,556</u>
Distributions to unitholders	<u>124,032</u>	<u>120,802</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management

Financial Instruments

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

Financial liabilities include management fees payable, distributions payable 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.

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 of the Trustee

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.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

a. Risk management (continued)

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 distil 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.

	2022			Total
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	113,131,726	-	113,131,726
Investment securities	2,616,841,769	-	-	2,616,841,769
Interest income receivables	-	34,953,272	-	34,953,272
Other receivable	44,115,304	17,850,970	-	61,966,274
Total financial Assets	<u>2,660,957,073</u>	<u>165,935,968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,826,893,041</u>
Financial liabilities				
Management fees payable	-	-	80,758	80,758
Distributions payable	-	-	230,052	230,052
Other payables	-	-	555,354	555,354
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>866,164</u>	<u>866,164</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

	2021			Total
	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	302,388,131	-	302,388,131
Investment securities	3,274,335,569	-	-	3,274,335,569
Interest income receivables	-	38,471,986	-	38,471,986
Other receivable	-	877,061	-	877,061
Total financial Assets	<u>3,274,335,569</u>	<u>341,737,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,616,072,747</u>
Financial liabilities				
Management fees payable	-	-	53,779	53,779
Distributions payable	-	-	248,963	248,963
Other payables	-	-	544,473	544,473
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>847,215</u>	<u>847,215</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 unit holder 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.

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on their undiscounted cash flows at December 31.

	2022				
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total	Up to 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	230,052	230,052	230,052	-	-
Management fees payable	80,758	80,758	80,758	-	-
Other payables	555,354	555,354	555,354	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>866,164</u>	<u>866,164</u>	<u>866,164</u>	-	-
	2021				
Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Total	Up to 1 Year	1 – 5 Years	Over 5 Years	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	248,963	248,963	248,963	-	-
Management fees payable	53,779	53,779	53,779	-	-
Other payables	544,473	544,473	544,473	-	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>847,215</u>	<u>847,215</u>	<u>847,215</u>	-	-

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

d. Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments trade in the market. The Fund is not exposed to equity securities price risk.

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 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.

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12. 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.

	2022				
	Up to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Investment securities					
- FVTPL	-	1,127,698,376	1,489,143,393	-	2,616,841,769
Interest income					
Receivable	-	-	-	34,953,272	34,953,272
Other receivables	44,115,304	-	-	17,850,970	61,966,274
Cash and cash equivalents	113,131,726	-	-	-	113,131,726
Total financial Assets	<u>157,247,030</u>	<u>1,127,698,376</u>	<u>1,489,143,393</u>	<u>52,804,242</u>	<u>2,826,893,041</u>
Financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	-	-	-	230,052	230,052
Management fees payable	-	-	-	80,758	80,758
Other payables	-	-	-	555,354	555,354
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>866,164</u>	<u>866,164</u>

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e. Interest rate risk (continued)

	2021				
	Up to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Investment securities					
- FVTPL	81,865,592	801,662,445	2,390,807,532	-	3,274,335,569
Interest income receivable	-	-	-	38,471,986	38,471,986
Other receivables	-	-	-	877,061	877,061
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>302,388,131</u>	-	-	-	<u>302,388,131</u>
Total financial assets	<u>384,253,723</u>	<u>801,662,445</u>	<u>2,390,807,532</u>	<u>39,349,047</u>	<u>3,616,072,747</u>
Financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	-	-	-	248,963	248,963
Management fees payable	-	-	-	53,779	53,779
Other payables	-	-	-	544,473	544,473
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>847,215</u>	<u>847,215</u>

Sensitivity of possible movements in interest rates

As at December 31, 2022, had 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 \$150,912,049 (2021: \$214,452,923), arising substantially from the increase/decrease in market values of debt securities.

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

f. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value or future cash flow 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. The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to currency risks. The USD denominated balances are reported in TT dollars for both the current and comparative years.

	<u>2022</u>		
	<u>TTD</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Investment securities			
- FVTPL	34,317,847	2,582,523,921	2,616,841,769
Interest income receivable	585,759	34,367,513	34,953,272
Other receivables	102,311	61,863,963	61,966,274
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>99,865,014</u>	<u>13,266,712</u>	<u>113,131,726</u>
Total financial assets	<u>134,870,931</u>	<u>2,692,022,110</u>	<u>2,826,893,041</u>
Financial liabilities			
Distributions payable	230,052	-	230,052
Management fees	80,758	-	80,758
Other payables	<u>555,354</u>	-	<u>555,354</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>866,164</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>866,164</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

f. Currency risk (continued)

	2021		
	TTD	USD	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Investment securities			
- FVTPL	135,311,286	3,139,024,283	3,274,335,569
Interest income receivable	1,574,692	36,897,294	38,471,986
Other receivables	7,924	869,137	877,061
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>68,398,960</u>	<u>233,989,171</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>
Total financial assets	<u>205,292,862</u>	<u>3,410,779,885</u>	<u>3,616,072,747</u>
Financial liabilities			
Distributions payable	248,963	-	248,963
Management fees	53,779	-	53,779
Other payables	<u>544,473</u>	-	<u>544,473</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>847,215</u>	-	<u>847,215</u>

Sensitivity of possible movement in select 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 test conducted by the Fund includes risk factors testing, where stress movements are applied to each foreign currency. The US dollar was the major foreign currency to which the Fund has significant exposure. A risk analysis was conducted to demonstrate the sensitivity to reasonable possible movements of the US dollar against the TT dollar.

As at December 31, 2022, had the exchange rate between the TT dollar and US dollar increased or decreased by 0.39% with all other variables held constant, the increase or decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders would amount to \$10,421,890 (2021: \$341,666,955).

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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 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.

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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 cash and cash equivalents, interest income receivable, other receivable and investment securities. The table below represents a worse case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Fund at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	Maximum Exposure	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Investment securities		
- Government debt securities	574,747,770	733,116,237
- Corporate debt securities	1,937,644,178	2,462,599,685
- Short term investments	91,607,941	77,977,804
- Mortgages	12,841,880	641,843
Cash and cash equivalents	113,131,726	302,388,131
Interest income receivable		
- Government debt securities	8,713,937	9,555,955
- Corporate debt securities	25,924,880	26,115,566
- Short term investments	264,752	2,795,377
- Mortgages	49,703	5,088
Other receivables	61,966,274	877,061
As at December 31	<u>2,826,893,041</u>	<u>3,616,072,747</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Investment securities and interest income receivable

Investment securities and investment income receivable are summarised as follows:

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Investment Securities</u>	<u>Interest- Income Receivable</u>	<u>Investment Securities</u>	<u>Interest Income Receivable</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Neither past due nor impaired	<u>2,616,841,769</u>	<u>34,953,272</u>	<u>3,274,335,569</u>	<u>38,471,986</u>

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

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>2022</u>			
	<u>Government Debt Securities</u>	<u>Corporate Debt Securities</u>	<u>Short-term Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Excellent (AAA, AA, A)	40,659,113	218,361,547	35,890,691	294,911,351
2. Very good (BBB)	477,053,268	1,391,178,649	-	1,868,231,917
3. Good (BB)	75,820,519	327,906,834	-	403,727,353
4. Special mention (B, CCC)	2,213,425	59,933,528	22,170,502	84,317,455
5. Unacceptable (CC, C)	-	-	-	-
6. Unrated	-	606,965	-	606,965
Total	<u>595,746,325</u>	<u>1,997,987,522</u>	<u>58,061,193</u>	<u>2,651,795,041</u>

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12. Financial Risk Management (continued)

g. Credit risk (continued)

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

	2021			
	Government Debt Securities	Corporate Debt Securities	Short-term Investments	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Excellent (AAA, AA, A)	35,718,760	323,134,880	-	358,853,640
2. Very good (BBB)	613,084,894	1,679,454,126	-	2,292,539,020
3. Good (BB)	91,412,484	360,473,559	-	451,886,043
4. Special mention (B, CCC)	2,456,054	125,652,688	80,773,181	208,881,923
5. Unacceptable (CC, C)	-	-	-	-
6. Unrated	-	646,929	-	646,929
Total	742,672,192	2,489,362,182	80,773,181	3,312,807,555

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

ROYTRIN TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

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13. Operational Risk Management (continued)

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.

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 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.

	2022		2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Interest income receivable	34,953,272	34,953,272	38,471,986	38,471,986
Other receivables	17,850,970	17,850,970	877,061	877,061
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>113,131,727</u>	<u>113,131,727</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>	<u>302,388,131</u>
	<u>165,935,969</u>	<u>165,935,969</u>	<u>341,737,178</u>	<u>341,737,178</u>
Financial liabilities				
Distributions payable	230,052	230,052	248,963	248,963
Management fees payable	80,758	80,758	53,779	53,779
Other payables	<u>555,354</u>	<u>555,354</u>	<u>544,473</u>	<u>544,473</u>
	<u>866,164</u>	<u>866,164</u>	<u>847,215</u>	<u>847,215</u>

The financial instruments not measured at FVTPL include:

Cash and cash equivalents, interest income receivable, and other receivables (except matured investments) distributions payable, management fees payable and other 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 are determined to be level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

(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).

	Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair Value as at		Technique (S) And Key Inputs (S)
		2022	2021	
		\$	\$	
Investment securities	Level 1	2,145,161,862	2,624,176,399	Quoted market prices.
Investment securities	Level 2	471,679,907	650,159,170	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.
		-	-	
		<u>2,616,841,769</u>	<u>3,274,335,569</u>	

15. Events after the Reporting Date

The Trustees have evaluated events occurring after December 31, 2022, in order to assess and determine the need for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements. Such events were evaluated through May 22, 2023, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, the Trustees have determined that there are no subsequent events that requires adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.