



**TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST CORPORATION**

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST
CORPORATION-TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND (SECOND UNIT SCHEME) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022**

OPINION

The financial statements of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation-TT Dollar Income Fund (Second Unit Scheme) (the Fund) for the year ended 31 December, 2022 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 1 to 28 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December, 2022, and a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation-TT Dollar Income Fund (Second Unit Scheme) as at 31 December, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. The audit was conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The Auditor General's responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. The Auditor General is independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements and other ethical responsibilities have been fulfilled in accordance with these requirements. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the above audit opinion.

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH
GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 30 (4) of the Unit Trust Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Act, Chapter 83:03.

8. The Auditor General's 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 audit report that includes her opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an 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.
- Obtains 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 internal control of the Fund.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concludes on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern. If the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in her audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify her opinion. The Auditor General's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluates 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.

10. The Auditor General communicates 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 were identified during the audit.



24TH MARCH, 2023
PORT OF SPAIN


LOREELLY PUJADAS
AUDITOR GENERAL




**TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Assets			
Cash at bank	3	403,366	1,129,258
Deposits with banks		1,080,005	1,405,260
Due from brokers		16,352	68,493
Other receivables	4	164,328	157,881
Investment securities	5	10,487,042	9,557,330
Total assets		<u>12,151,093</u>	<u>12,318,222</u>
Liabilities			
Due to brokers		25	-
Other payables	6	24,832	27,153
Total liabilities		<u>24,857</u>	<u>27,153</u>
Equity			
Unitholders' capital	8	11,716,672	11,839,111
Retained earnings		321,439	366,866
Fund reserves		88,125	85,092
Total equity		<u>12,126,236</u>	<u>12,291,069</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>12,151,093</u>	<u>12,318,222</u>
Net asset value per unit		\$20.83	\$20.77


Chairman




Executive Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Interest income		404,929	334,024
Net change in fair value of investment securities		(145,111)	24,009
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(1,030)	791
Other income		1,006	3,357
Total revenue		<u>259,794</u>	<u>362,181</u>
Management charge	9	(151,893)	(150,887)
Commissions		(6,325)	(8,261)
Other operating expenses		(717)	(685)
Total operating expenses		<u>(158,935)</u>	<u>(159,833)</u>
Profit before tax		100,859	202,348
Withholding tax (expense)/credit		(1,079)	436
Profit for the year		<u>99,780</u>	<u>202,784</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



**TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Unitholders' capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Fund reserves \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2021	12,004,537	312,013	77,392	12,393,942
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	202,784	–	202,784
Net allocation to reserves	–	(7,700)	7,700	–
Transactions with unitholders recognised directly in equity				
Subscriptions of units	2,654,892	–	–	2,654,892
Redemptions of units	(2,820,318)	–	–	(2,820,318)
Distributions paid to unitholders	–	(140,231)	–	(140,231)
Total transactions with unitholders	<u>(165,426)</u>	<u>(140,231)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(305,657)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>11,839,111</u>	<u>366,866</u>	<u>85,092</u>	<u>12,291,069</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	11,839,111	366,866	85,092	12,291,069
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	99,780	–	99,780
Net allocation to reserves	–	(3,033)	3,033	–
Transactions with unitholders recognised directly in equity				
Subscriptions of units	2,693,385	–	–	2,693,385
Redemptions of units	(2,815,824)	–	–	(2,815,824)
Distributions paid to unitholders	–	(142,174)	–	(142,174)
Total transactions with unitholders	<u>(122,439)</u>	<u>(142,174)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(264,613)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2022	<u>11,716,672</u>	<u>321,439</u>	<u>88,125</u>	<u>12,126,236</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	100,859	202,348
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest income	(425,868)	(352,650)
Amortisation of premium expense/ discount income	20,939	18,626
Placement of deposits with banks	(1,724,739)	(624,346)
Maturity of deposits with banks	2,049,796	550,491
Purchase of investments	(4,097,128)	(5,851,727)
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,001,564	5,376,072
Net change in fair value of investment securities	145,111	(24,009)
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease in other receivables	52,140	12,453
Decrease in other payables	(2,532)	(365)
	<u>(879,858)</u>	<u>(693,107)</u>
Interest received	411,349	359,439
Withholding tax (paid)/received	(1,079)	436
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(469,588)</u>	<u>(333,232)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Subscriptions of units	884,829	1,222,204
Redemptions of units	(1,141,133)	(1,520,678)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(256,304)</u>	<u>(298,474)</u>
Net decrease in cash	(725,892)	(631,706)
Cash at the beginning of the year	<u>1,129,258</u>	<u>1,760,964</u>
Cash at the end of the year	<u>403,366</u>	<u>1,129,258</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

I. General Information

The TT Dollar Income Fund (the Fund) is a fixed income mutual fund denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars that was launched on 1 September 1989. The Custodians of the Fund are the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Citibank New York. The Fund invests in accordance with its Investment Policy Statement and guidelines approved by the Board of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (The Corporation). The Corporation is the Sponsor, Manager, Trustee and Investment Advisor of the Fund. Responsibility for management of the business affairs of the Fund is vested in the Board of Directors of the Corporation which approves all significant agreements of the Fund. The Corporation's registered office is located at UTC Financial Centre, 82 Independence Square, Port of Spain.

Participation by investors in the Fund is represented by units which are equivalent to a proportion of the Fund's net asset value. There is no limit to the number of units that may be issued. Each unit attracts an equal share in the net asset value and other benefits of the Fund.

Subscriptions

The price of a unit is fixed at TT\$20.00 per unit and may be purchased through the Corporation's distribution channels including the Corporation's authorised agents. The minimum initial investment is TT\$100.00.

Redemptions

Units may be redeemed at a fixed price per unit of TT\$20.00 per unit. Redemption of units is executed via an original Redemption Form in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.

Reinvestments

Income is earned and compounded daily but is credited to unitholders' accounts on a quarterly basis. The Fund's distribution dates are 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November. Income earned during any distribution period is automatically reinvested.

Management charge

The Corporation may charge an annual Management Charge of up to 2% of the market value of the investments held by the Fund.

Investment objective

The Fund seeks to provide investors with income by investing its capital primarily in fixed income securities issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, local and international corporations and international sovereigns.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented.

a) Basis of Preparation

- i. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- ii. The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The methods used to fair value the Fund's financial assets are provided at Note 11.
- iii. The Financial Statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the Fund.
- iv. The preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. Management reviews these judgements, estimates and underlying assumptions on a regular basis.
- v. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are those used in estimating the fair value of financial assets categorised as Level 3 (see Note 11(c)).

Management has also exercised significant judgement in determining the business model of the investment portfolios.

vi. COVID-19

Globally, the development of COVID-19 remains uncertain, with consequences that are difficult to predict. Notwithstanding these uncertainties, the Sponsor believes the Fund can withstand materially unfavourable financial impacts, should they arise, and therefore the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate.

The major area where judgement could be required would be changes to estimation techniques and assumptions for measuring the fair value of financial assets.

The Sponsor is not aware of material events occurring after its Statement of Financial Position date that require either adjusting or disclosure in these Financial Statements.

b) Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Standards and amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2022

There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2022 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2022 and have not been early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements, have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

c) Deposits with Banks

Deposits with Banks comprise highly liquid financial assets that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

d) Due From/To Brokers

In accordance with the Fund's policy of trade-date accounting for regular-way sale and purchase transactions, sales/purchase transactions awaiting settlement represent amounts receivable/payable for securities sold/purchased but not yet settled as at the reporting date.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

i) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Fund classifies its financial assets based on the business model of the portfolio within which the financial asset is managed and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

In assessing the objective of a portfolio's business model, the Fund considers:

- i. The way in which the assets within the portfolio are managed and information provided to management;
- ii. The stated policies and objectives of the portfolio;
- iii. The operation of the portfolio's stated policies in practice;
- iv. The method of evaluating the performance of the portfolio; and
- v. The risks that affect the performance of the portfolio and how those risks are managed.

The Fund's investment securities are held in portfolios which are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis. The receipt of contractual cash flows and the purchase and sale of the financial assets in the portfolio, are incidental to the objectives of the portfolios. Accordingly, the assets in the Fund's portfolios have been classified and measured at FVPL.

TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

i) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at FVPL are those that are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- i. The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.
- ii. The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is determined in the manner described in Note 2 (f).

Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate.

The Fund does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Fund acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore, for financial assets that are classified as FVPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ii) Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Fund recognises a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual obligations of the financial instrument. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

f) Fair Value Measurement

Valuation framework

The Fund has established a control framework for the measurement of fair values. The framework includes a valuation team that is independent of front office management. The valuation team reports to a Valuation Committee comprising the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer and other senior officers. On a monthly basis, the Valuation Committee reviews the prices for non-traded bonds prior to incorporation into the Fund, while a meeting is held quarterly, or more frequently as required, to discuss and approve the fair value of assets in the Funds. The Valuation Committee reports to the Audit Committee in relation to significant changes to the valuation methodology.

Valuation techniques

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity indices, EBITDA multiples and revenue multiples and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The Fund uses valuation models that use observable market data for determining the fair value of its financial instruments. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and reduces the uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the debt, equity and exchange-traded funds and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments, the Fund uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for the selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Fund believes that a third party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Fund and the counterparty where appropriate.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on prices obtained directly from an exchange on which the instruments are traded.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.



TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- **Level 1** - Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- **Level 2** - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not considered active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3** - Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions such as trading comparables, transaction comparables are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Fund considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Valuation techniques for specific instruments

Traded local and foreign bonds

Where quoted prices in an active market are available at the measurement date, those prices are used (Level 1 measurement). The Fund measures instruments quoted in an active market at the closing price at the measurement date, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the price that would be received to sell the bonds between market participants.

Unquoted local bonds

The Fund uses an internally developed model to value its unquoted local bonds. Management reviews the model regularly to incorporate enhancements in line with established best practice. Although no material changes were made during the current financial year, effective 1 January 2019, the Fund's Valuation Committee approved the following improvements to the model:

- Application of bootstrapping methodology to construct a zero-coupon yield curve; previously the Fund used par yield curves.
- Use of an extrapolation function to estimate the short end of the yield curve.
- Incorporation of industry specific spreads and credit ratings. The Fund now uses the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) to estimate the spread desirable for each bond.

The output of any valuation model is an estimate of a value that cannot be determined with certainty. As such the valuation may vary significantly from the value that would be realised in an actual transaction. Valuations based on the model are categorised as Level 2.

Categorisation of short-term investments

The Fund's short-term investments are assumed to be encashable/tradeable at their carrying value and are categorised as Level 1.

Receivables, payables and short-term liabilities

The carrying value of receivables and payables, which are of a short-term nature, are assumed to approximate their fair values.

g) Revenue Recognition

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Realised and unrealised investment gains and losses are recognised as income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

h) Taxation

The Fund is exempt from Corporation Tax. Withholding tax is payable on interest earned in foreign jurisdictions based on the jurisdiction's tax laws and double taxation treaties where applicable.

Taxes are recognised as an expense in the period in which they occur.

i) Foreign Currency Translation

The Fund's functional and presentation currency is Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the mid-rate of exchange, quoted by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, ruling at the date prior to the transaction. 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3. Cash at Bank	2022	2021
Cash at Bank is analysed below:		
Cash at brokers	23,322	83,670
Cash at bank	380,044	1,045,588
Total	403,366	1,129,258

Cash at bank represents the balances of the accounts held in the various financial institutions as at 31 December.

4. Other Receivables	2022	2021
Amounts due from the Corporation (see Note 9)	69,548	77,620
Interest receivable	94,727	80,209
Other receivables	53	52
Total	164,328	157,881

5. Investment Securities

Summaries of the Investment Securities held by the Fund are provided by year, investment type and classification below.

	2022	2021
Investment securities carried at fair value		
Bonds	10,084,162	8,756,825
Short-term investments	402,880	800,505
Total	10,487,042	9,557,330

	2022	2021
Investment securities summarised by classification		
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	10,487,042	9,557,330
	10,487,042	9,557,330

6. Other Payables	2022	2021
Amounts due to the Corporation (see Note 9)	12,848	14,700
Distribution payable	11,629	11,392
Other payables	355	1,061
Total	24,832	27,153

7. Distribution to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders for the year ended 31 December, 2022 were \$142,174,188 (Dec 2021: \$140,230,985). The next distribution period is December 2022 to February 2023.



TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

8. Unitholders' Capital

This represents the capital value of units issued by the Fund. The Fund is responsible for redemption of its units. The movement in the balance of redeemable units is summarised below.

	2022	2021
Opening balance as at 1 January	11,839,111	12,004,537
Add: sales	2,693,385	2,654,892
Less: repurchases	(2,815,824)	(2,820,318)
Net sales	(122,439)	(165,426)
Closing balance as at 31 December	11,716,672	11,839,111

9. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The Fund is managed by the Corporation. Under the terms of the investment management agreement dated 1 September 1989, the Corporation may charge an annual fee of up to 2% of the net asset value of the Fund.

Total management fees for the year amounted to \$151.9 million or 1.24% of the month-end Fund sizes (December 2021: \$150.9 million or 1.21% of the month-end Fund size). The outstanding management fees due to the Corporation at 31 December, 2022 amounted to \$12.4 million (December 2021: \$14.1 million).

There is an amount of \$69.5 million receivable from the Corporation in respect of net subscriptions (December 2021: \$77.6 million) at the end of the reporting period. (see Note 4).

The Corporation also has an investment in the Fund as at 31 December 2022. The value of the holding is \$0.4 million (December 2021: \$0.4 million).

During the year the Fund entered into transactions with related parties. The transactions, which were effected on commercial terms and conditions and at market rates, are summarised below.

Values in the following tables are expressed in millions of dollars.

	Sale of securities		Purchase of securities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
UTC Corporate Fund	656.8	334.0	492.6	304.3
Growth and Income Fund	121.2	–	–	–
TT Dollar Income Fund	492.6	304.3	778.0	334.0

There were no other related party transactions for the year.

10. Segment Information

The Fund has a fixed income portfolio which is its reportable segment. The portfolio's investment objective and strategy is to invest in the local debt market within the parameters set out in the Fund's prospectus to achieve the highest possible yield.

The Board of Directors reviews the internal management reports of the portfolio at least quarterly.

The Fund regards the holders of redeemable units as customers because it relies on their funding for continuing operations and meeting its objectives.

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

a) The Fair Value Hierarchy for Investment Securities

The Fund uses a valuation hierarchy to rank the fair value of its Investments Securities (see Note 2 (f)), as analysed below.

Fair Value Hierarchy for Investment Securities as at 31 December 2022

Recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	1,909,358	8,159,486	15,318	10,084,162
Short-term investments	402,880	–	–	402,880
Total investment securities	2,312,238	8,159,486	15,318	10,487,042

Fair Value Hierarchy for Investment Securities as at 31 December 2021

Recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	272,635	–	8,484,190	8,756,825
Short-term investments	800,505	–	–	800,505
Total investment securities	1,073,140	–	8,484,190	9,557,330

b) Transfers between Fair Value Hierarchy Levels

At each reporting date the Fund assesses the fair value hierarchy of its financial instruments. A transfer between levels will occur when a financial instrument no longer meets the criteria in which the financial instrument is classified.

During the current year, there was sufficient information available to measure the fair values of securities determined as Level 3 in 2021. Therefore, these securities with a carrying amount of \$1.1 billion, were transferred from Level 3 to Level 1, and securities with a carrying amount of \$6.2 billion were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. (see Note 11(d)).

There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels for the year ended 2021.



TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

c) Valuation Techniques used to derive Level 3 Fair Values

The valuation techniques used by the Fund to arrive at the fair value of Level 3 investments are set out in Note 2(f). The tables below summarise the valuation techniques used in estimating the fair value of Level 3 securities, the significant unobservable inputs, the relationship of the unobservable inputs to fair value and the impact that an increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would have had on the valuation results.

Values in the following tables are expressed in millions of dollars.

2022

Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss

	Level 3 fair value	Valuation technique used	Significant unobservable inputs	Possible shift in inputs +/-	Change in valuation +/-
Bonds	15	Valuation model, Indicative quotations	Interest rates, spreads	+ 1%	–
Total	15				–

2021

Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss

	Level 3 fair value	Valuation technique used	Significant unobservable inputs	Possible shift in inputs +/-	Change in valuation +/-
Bonds	8,484	Valuation model, Indicative quotations	Interest rates, spreads	+ 1%	85
Total	8,484				85

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

d) Movements in Level 3 Financial Instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Values are expressed in millions of dollars.

	2022	2021
Carrying value as at 1 January 2021	8,484	7,939
Purchases/capitalized interest	725	4,678
Sales/repayments/maturities	(1,746)	(4,136)
Net (losses)/gains recognised in P&L	(165)	3
Transfer out of Level 3 to Level 1	(1,102)	–
Transfer out of Level 3 to Level 2	(6,181)	–
Carrying value as at 31 December 2022	<u>15</u>	<u>8,484</u>

12. Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

The Fund's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors has established policies, procedures, an Audit Committee and a Strategic Risk and Compliance Committee (SRCC) to minimise the potential loss that may arise from such financial risks.

The SRCC has oversight of risk management and compliance and is responsible for establishing and implementing the Corporation's enterprise risk management framework and appropriate risk policies and mitigation plans.

During 2022, the SRCC met at least once per quarter to:

- monitor compliance with the risk management policies and procedures established by the Board;
- ensure that the overall risk profile and policy environment of the Fund was appropriate and consistent with the Fund's strategic objectives; and
- consider reports and recommendations submitted by the Risk Management and Internal Audit Departments.

The Audit Committee is responsible for the independent oversight of the Fund's financial reports and the Fund's compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee is also responsible for ensuring that Management has:

- maintained the reliability and integrity of the accounting policies and financial reporting and disclosure practices.
- established and maintained processes to assure that an adequate system of internal control is functioning within the Fund.



TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

12. Risk Management (continued)

Financial Risk Exposures

The primary financial risks to which the Fund is exposed are:

- i. market risk – which comprises:
 - bond price risk
 - interest rate risk
 - currency risk
- ii. credit risk
- iii. liquidity risk; and
- iv. operational risk

At an operational level, and in line with the Corporation's Governance Framework, these risk exposures are managed on an ongoing basis to ensure that they remain in compliance with approved risk tolerances and that adequate corrective actions are implemented when necessary.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices for example bond price risk, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns.

The responsibility for market risk oversight is vested in the SRCC. The Enterprise Risk Management & Compliance Division is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

Bond Price Risk

Bond price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's interest rate risk exposure arises primarily on fixed rate debt securities held.

The Fund manages the overall interest rate risk through judicious adjustments of the overall weighted average term to maturity (duration) of its portfolios.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the Fund's profit or loss for the year to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the profit or loss for the year is the effect of the assumed change in interest rates on:

- i. The interest income for one year, based on the floating rate assets held at the end of the reporting period; and
- ii. Changes in the fair value for the year, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of interest income	Sensitivity of changes in fair value of investments
31 December 2022			
US interest rates	100	–	17,917
LIBOR	100	–	–
T&T interest rates	100	–	74,074

	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of interest income	Sensitivity of changes in fair value of investments
31 December 2021			
US interest rates	100	–	15,802
LIBOR	100	140	–
T&T interest rates	100	102	63,673

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December is summarised below. The Fund's assets are included at their carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5	Over 5 years	Total
At 31 December 2022				
Assets				
Cash at bank	403,366	–	–	403,366
Deposits with banks	1,080,005	–	–	1,080,005
Short-term investments	402,880	–	–	402,880
Bonds measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,964,617	3,376,593	3,742,952	10,084,162
	<u>4,850,868</u>	<u>3,376,593</u>	<u>3,742,952</u>	<u>11,970,413</u>
At 31 December 2021				
Assets				
Cash at bank	1,129,258	–	–	1,129,258
Deposits with banks	1,405,260	–	–	1,405,260
Short-term investments	800,505	–	–	800,505
Bonds measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,824,927	2,424,409	2,507,489	8,756,825
	<u>7,159,950</u>	<u>2,424,409</u>	<u>2,507,489</u>	<u>12,091,848</u>

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Since the Fund contains investments denominated in US\$, the Fund can be impacted by movements in the US\$/TT\$ exchange rate.

The foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Fund at 31 December are summarised below.

	At 31 December 2022		At 31 December 2021	
	US\$	Other Foreign Currencies (Presented in TT\$)	US\$	Other Foreign Currencies (Presented in TT\$)
Assets				
Cash at bank	–	27,983	–	104,397
Deposits with banks	–	32,033	–	33,862
Short-term investments	–	290,380	–	257,353
Bonds measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	1,882,843	–	2,071,506
		<u>2,233,239</u>		<u>2,467,118</u>
Total				



TT DOLLAR INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

12. Risk Management (continued)

Currency Risk (continued)

The following analysis shows how the effect of a 1% change in the TT dollar relative to the US dollar would have changed the net assets of the Fund at 31 December 2022 with all other variables held constant.

	2022	2021
Approximate change in US\$	<u>22,332</u>	<u>24,671</u>

Concentration of foreign currency exposure

At the reporting date, the financial assets in foreign currencies expressed as a percentage of the Fund's net assets were as follows:

% of total equity	2022	2021
US dollars	18%	20%

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will default on its financial obligations, that is, it fails to make full and timely payments of scheduled interest and/or principal sums due.

The Fund is exposed to credit risk primarily on debt securities, deposits with banks, short-term investments and bank balances. The carrying value of these assets represents the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments on the respective reporting dates.

Credit risk is managed by:

- subjecting counterparties to robust credit risk assessments prior to initial acquisition;
- limiting the acquisition or retention of debt instruments to certain credit ratings;
- regular review, measurement and monitoring of counterparties' credit ratings; and
- placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or group of related counterparties and to geographical segments.

The quality of the Fund's debt securities, deposits with banks, short-term investments and bank balances are analysed in the table below into high, moderate and low using ratings primarily from recognised international rating agencies and local rating agencies for either the instrument, the issuer, the sponsor in the case of bond ETFs or the sovereign in the case of state-owned entities. In those few instances where instruments were rated internally, the ratings were mapped to the international credit quality grades used by Standard and Poor's.

The security ratings by S&P and their corresponding impact on the credit quality on the investment securities are:

- ratings with AAA to BBB- are considered high credit quality instruments
- ratings with BB+ to B- are considered medium credit quality instruments
- ratings with CCC+ and below are considered low credit quality instruments

An analysis of security ratings is presented in the table below.

2022	High	Medium	Low	Total
Bonds	8,965,983	1,087,241	30,938	10,084,162
Short-term instruments	402,880	–	–	402,880
Deposits with banks	1,080,005	–	–	1,080,005
Cash at bank	403,366	–	–	403,366
Total	<u>10,852,234</u>	<u>1,087,241</u>	<u>30,938</u>	<u>11,970,413</u>
2021				
Bonds	8,349,192	397,032	10,601	8,756,825
Short-term instruments	800,505	–	–	800,505
Deposits with banks	1,405,260	–	–	1,405,260
Bank balances	1,129,258	–	–	1,129,258
Total	<u>11,684,215</u>	<u>397,032</u>	<u>10,601</u>	<u>12,091,848</u>

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as they become due.

The units of the Fund are redeemable on demand. The risk is mitigated by ensuring that the Fund holds adequate cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to fund redemptions. In addition, substantial portions of the investments held by the portfolios are tradable.

The financial liabilities of the Fund are summarised by their due dates and shown below. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The Fund had no financial liabilities over one (1) year.

	Less than 1 year
At 31 December 2022	
Other payables	13,203
Due to brokers	25
Distribution payable	<u>11,629</u>
Total	<u>24,857</u>
At 31 December 2021	
Other payables	15,761
Due to brokers	–
Distribution payable	<u>11,392</u>
Total	<u>27,153</u>

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is inherent within all business activities and has the potential for financial or reputational loss, including errors, omissions, disasters and fraud.

Operational risk is managed through a combination of systems and procedures to monitor and document transactions, and where appropriate, the risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

Capital Management

The Sponsor has developed business contingency arrangements and support of operations in the event of disasters.

The Sponsor is responsible for overseeing information security risks and maintaining its risk appetite. Mechanisms are in place to prevent, detect and respond against cyber threats.

The Sponsor is responsible for overseeing information security risks and maintaining its risk appetite. Mechanisms are in place to prevent, detect and respond against cyber threats.

13. Capital Management

The Fund's capital consists of Unitholders' Capital, Retained Earnings and Fund Reserves. The Fund's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the capital requirements stipulated by the regulators;
- to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide attractive risk adjusted returns.

14. Events after the Reporting Period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2022 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 15 February 2023.

15. Approval of the Financial Statements

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 February 2023.