REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Ernst & Young Services Limited

Building a better working world

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Republic Bank Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2022 and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' ("IESBA") International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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

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

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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

EY

Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD:
November 2, 2022

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Cash on hand		623,191	525,090
Statutory deposits with Central Bank		4,356,694	4,413,320
Due from banks		3,217,586	5,234,620
Treasury Bills		3,740,516	2,649,532
Advances	4	28,491,512	27,905,116
Investment securities	5	8,656,689	7,385,250
Investment interest receivable		86,708	75,120
Investment in associated companies	6	62,177	55,432
Premises and equipment	7	2,186,464	2,089,495
Right-of-use assets	8(a)	267,015	305,414
Net pension assets	9(a)	1,078,346	1,396,403
Deferred tax assets	10(a)	221,640	182,264
Taxation recoverable		33,530	33,140
Other assets	11	324,891	294,941
TOTAL ASSETS		**53,346,959**	**52,545,137**

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

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)
(Continued)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks		86,210	7,421
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	12	40,653,374	40,238,376
Other fund raising instruments	13	3,575,741	3,393,959
Debt securities in issue	14	1,006,533	1,017,433
Lease liabilities	8(b)	283,339	317,758
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	9(a)	14,544	13,590
Taxation payable		83,189	80,351
Deferred tax liabilities	10(b)	473,462	553,945
Accrued interest payable		55,071	45,988
Other liabilities	15	1,000,949	906,088
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**47,232,412**	**46,574,909**
EQUITY			
Stated capital	16	769,777	769,777
Statutory reserves		1,334,246	1,304,646
Other reserves	17	50,932	65,268
Retained earnings		3,959,592	3,830,537
TOTAL EQUITY		**6,114,547**	**5,970,228**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**53,346,959**	**52,545,137**

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 2, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Nigel Baptiste, *Managing Director*

Vincent Pereira, *Chairman*

Trevor Nicholas Gomez, *Director*

Kimberly Erriah-Ali, *Corporate Secretary*

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest income	18(a)	2,270,335	2,249,925
Interest expense	18(b)	(194,151)	(206,157)
Net interest income		2,076,184	2,043,768
Other income	18(c)	791,927	764,440
Share of profits of associated companies	6	6,745	3,970
		2,874,856	2,812,178
Operating expenses	18(d)	(1,623,522)	(1,665,977)
Operating profit		1,251,334	1,146,201
Credit loss expense on financial assets	19	(180,876)	(147,752)
Net profit before taxation		1,070,458	998,449
Taxation expense	20	(313,699)	(286,300)
Net profit after taxation		**756,759**	**712,149**

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

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)

	Note	2022	2021
Net profit after taxation		**756,759**	**712,149**
Other comprehensive loss:			
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax) that will be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Translation adjustments		(14,336)	(3,612)
Total items that will be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		**(14,336)**	**(3,612)**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income (net of tax) that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		(327,074)	1,057,018
Income tax/(credit) related to above	10(b)	114,476	(369,956)
Total items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods		**(212,598)**	**687,062**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		**(226,934)**	**683,450**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**529,825**	**1,395,599**

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

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)

	Stated capital	**Statutory reserves**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
Balance at October 1, 2020	**769,777**	**1,186,546**	**68,880**	**2,982,769**	**5,007,972**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(3,612)	1,399,211	1,395,599
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	118,100	–	(118,100)	–
Dividends (Note 27)	–	–	–	(433,343)	(433,343)
Balance at September 30, 2021	**769,777**	**1,304,646**	**65,268**	**3,830,537**	**5,970,228**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(14,336)	544,161	529,825
Transfer to statutory reserves	–	29,600	–	(29,600)	–
Dividends (Note 27)	–	–	–	(385,506)	(385,506)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**769,777**	**1,334,246**	**50,932**	**3,959,592**	**6,114,547**

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

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)

	Notes	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Net profit before taxation		1,070,458	998,449
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of premises and equipment and right-of-use assets	7&8(a)	244,272	222,252
Credit loss expense on financial assets	19	180,876	147,752
Translation difference		(14,336)	1,171
Gain on sale of premises and equipment		(2,236)	(28,560)
Realised loss/(gain) on investment securities		1,431	(909)
Share of net profits of associated companies	6	(6,745)	(3,970)
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits		(8,063)	94,823
Increase in advances		(767,213)	(1,613,906)
Increase in customers' deposits and other fund raising instruments		596,782	1,583,034
Decrease/(increase) in statutory deposits with Central Bank		56,626	(288,596)
Increase in other assets and investment interest receivable		(41,538)	(2,830)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and accrued interest payable		103,940	(9,291)
Taxes paid, net of refund		(316,629)	(267,987)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,097,625	831,432
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		(6,632,821)	(9,754,914)
Redemption of investment securities		5,200,963	7,005,272
Dividends from associated companies	6	–	4,900
Additions to premises and equipment and right-of-use assets	7&8(a)	(310,918)	(323,104)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		10,311	79,213
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,732,465)	(2,988,633)

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

REPUBLIC BANK LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000)
(Continued)

	Notes	2022	2021
Financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in balances due to other banks		78,789	(330,997)
Repayment of debt securities		(10,900)	(13,222)
Repayment of lease liabilities (net)	8(b)	(34,419)	(40,675)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent	27	(385,506)	(433,343)
Net cash used in financing activities		(352,036)	(818,237)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(986,876)	(2,975,438)
Net foreign exchange difference		–	(724)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,826,719	9,802,881
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**5,839,843**	**6,826,719**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year are represented by:			
Cash on hand		623,191	525,090
Due from banks		3,217,586	5,234,620
Treasury Bills - original maturities of three months or less		1,650,300	812,252
Bankers' acceptances - original maturities of three months or less		348,766	254,757
		5,839,843	**6,826,719**
Supplemental information:			
Interest received during the year		2,264,075	2,276,715
Interest paid during the year		(185,068)	(216,171)
Dividends received		326,254	155,722

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

1. Corporate information

Republic Bank Limited (the 'Bank'), a wholly owned subsidiary of Republic Financial Holdings Limited (RFHL) is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and was continued under the provision of the Companies Act, 1995. Its registered office is located at Republic House, 9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain. RFHL is the ultimate Parent of the Group and is listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

The Bank has five subsidiaries and two associated companies. The Bank is engaged in a wide range of banking, financial and related activities in Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia. A full listing of the Bank's subsidiary companies is detailed in Note 29, while associate companies are listed in Note 6.

2. Significant accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements provide information on the accounting estimates and judgements made by the Group. These estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to global economic uncertainty exacerbated by the Ukraine/Russia war has increased the estimation uncertainty in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The estimation uncertainty is associated with:

- the extent and duration of disruption to business as a result of actions from consumers, businesses and governments to contain the spread of the virus;
- the extent and duration of the expected economic downturn in the economies in which we operate. This includes forecasts for economic growth, unemployment, interest rates and inflation.

The Group has formed estimates based on information that was available on September 30, 2022, which was deemed to be reasonable in forming these estimates. The actual economic conditions may be different from the estimates used and this may result in differences between the accounting estimates applied and the actual results of the Group for future periods.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied across the Group.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. These changes were not material to the overall consolidated financial statements and had no impact on net assets, profit for the year and retained earnings for the year ended September 30, 2022.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the measurement of investment securities at fair value. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies have been described in Note 3.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Republic Bank Limited and its subsidiaries as at September 30 each year. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent company using consistent accounting policies.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities, have exposure or rights to the variable returns and the ability to use its power to affect the returns of the investee, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights.

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

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

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

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2021, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations below.

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2022, but do not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. These are also described in more detail below. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

2. **Significant accounting policies** (continued)

2.3 **Changes in accounting policies** (continued)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (effective January 1, 2021)

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include a practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Inherent in allowing the use of this practical expedient is the requirement that the transition from an IBOR benchmark rate to an RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis with no value transfer having occurred.

The amendments are mandatory, with earlier application permitted. Hedging relationships must be reinstated if the hedging relationship was discontinued solely due to changes required by IBOR reform and it would not have been discontinued if the phase two amendments had been applied at that time. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective

The following is a list of standards and interpretations that are not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements. These standards and interpretations will be applicable to the Group at a future date and will be adopted when they become effective. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these standards and interpretations.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Amendments to IFRS 3 (effective January 1, 2022)

The amendments are intended to replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework (the 1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 (the Conceptual Framework) without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

The amendments must be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted if, at the same time or earlier, an entity also applies all of the amendments contained in the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (March 2018).

The amendments are intended to update a reference to the Conceptual Framework without significantly changing requirements of IFRS 3. The amendments will promote consistency in financial reporting and avoid potential confusion from having more than one version of the Conceptual Framework in use.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Amendments to IAS 16 (effective January 1, 2022)

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment must be applied retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Amendments to IAS 37 (effective January 1, 2022)

The amendments apply a 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g. the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g. depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments must be applied prospectively to contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are intended to provide clarity and help ensure consistent application of the standard. Entities that previously applied the incremental cost approach will see provisions increase to reflect the inclusion of costs related directly to contract activities, whilst entities that previously recognised contract loss provisions using the guidance from the former standard, IAS 11 Construction Contracts, will be required to exclude the allocation of indirect overheads from their provisions. Judgement will be required in determining which costs are "directly related to contract activities" but we believe that guidance in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers will be relevant.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments to IAS 1 (effective January 1, 2023)

The IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Amendments to IAS 1 (effective January 1, 2023)

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' (the PS), in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

Replacement of the term ‘significant’ with ‘material’
In the absence of a definition of the term ‘significant’ in IFRS, the IASB decided to replace it with ‘material’ in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. ‘Material’ is a defined term in IFRS and is widely understood by the users of financial statements, according to the IASB. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and the nature of them.

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments to IAS 8 (effective January 1, 2023)

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments to IAS 8 (effective January 1, 2023) (continued)

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the IASB.

The amendments are intended to provide preparers of financial statements with greater clarity as to the definition of accounting estimates, particularly in terms of the difference between accounting estimates and accounting policies. Although the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on entities' financial statements, they should provide helpful guidance for entities in determining whether changes are to be treated as changes in estimates, changes in policies, or errors.

IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments to IAS 12 (effective January 1, 2023)

The amendments to IAS 12, narrows the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g. if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the IASB expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in profit or loss.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments to IAS 12 (effective January 1, 2023) (continued)

An entity should apply the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, it should also recognise a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

2.5 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The annual improvements process of the IASB deals with non-urgent but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022:

IFRS	**Subject of Amendment**
IFRS 1 -	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter (effective January 1, 2022)
IFRS 9 -	Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (effective January 1, 2022)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments, cash at hand and at bank, Treasury Bills and bankers' acceptances with original maturities of three months or less. Bankers' acceptances and due from banks with maturities greater than three months are classified as investments.

b) Statutory deposits with Central Banks

Deposits with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and other regulatory authorities represent the Group's regulatory requirement to maintain a percentage of deposit liabilities as cash, Treasury Bills and/or deposits with Central Bank. These funds are not available to finance the Group's day-to-day operations. Other than statutory deposits of $4.4 billion (2021: $4.4 billion), the Group holds Treasury Bills and other deposits of $2.7 billion (2021: $2.1 billion) with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and $1 billion (2021: $534 million) in United States Treasury Bills as at September 30, 2022. Interest earned on these balances for the year was $12.7 million (2021: $13.6 million).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments - initial recognition

i) Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Group recognises balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Group.

ii) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Note 2.6 (d) (i). Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

iii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets’ contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 2.6 (d) (i)
- FVPL, as explained in Note 2.6 (d) (ii)

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees are measured at amortised cost.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities

i) Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances and Investment securities

The Group only measures Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances to customers and Investment securities at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, and
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

The SPPI test

For the first step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

For the purpose of this test 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) without recycling.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i) Due from banks, Treasury Bills, Advances and Investment securities (continued)

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed

- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management may designate an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition.

The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income, using the effective interest rate (EIR), taking into account any discount or premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other income when the right to the payment has been established.

iii) Undrawn loan commitments

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. These contracts are in the scope of the expected credit loss (ECL) requirements but no ECL was determined based on historical observation of defaults.

iv) Debt securities and Other fund raising instruments

Financial liabilities issued by the Group that are designated at amortised cost, are classified as liabilities under Debt securities in issue and Other fund raising instruments, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation to deliver cash to satisfy the obligation. After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issued funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

f) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, to facilitate changes to the original loan agreement or arrangement due to weaknesses in the borrower's financial position and/or non-repayment of the debt as arranged and terms and conditions have been restructured to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as an impairment loss. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 2 for ECL measurement purposes.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original rate (or credit adjusted EIR for purchased or credit impaired financial assets), the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets

i) Overview of the ECL principles

The Group records an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Group uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 22.2.5.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the size and nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Group's policy for grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis is explained in Note 22.2.6.

Where the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

i) Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

Based on the above process, the Group classifies its loans and investments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1
When financial assets are first recognised and continue to perform in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions after initial recognition, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2
When financial assets have shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3
For financial assets considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 22.2), the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.

POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECLs.

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a partial derecognition of the financial asset.

ii) The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on the historical measure of cash shortfalls, discounted at the instrument's coupon rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

PD The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given period of time. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in Note 22.2.4.

EAD The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted loans and investments are expected to be recovered, including the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, for which the treatment is separately set out, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument.

Impairment losses and recoveries are accounted for and disclosed separately.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD which are derived as explained under Stage 3 for loans and using Global Credit Loss tables for traded investments and modified with management overlays when not traded.

Stage 2

When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The LGDs are derived as explained under Stage 3 for financial assets and using Global Credit Loss tables for traded investments and modified with management overlays when not traded.

Stage 3

For financial assets considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 22.2), the Group recognises the LTECLs for these financial assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. The Group only recognises the cumulative changes in LTECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios, discounted by the credit-adjusted EIR.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual loan or investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR. Stage 3 LGDs are grouped by similar types to provide percentage averages to be applied for Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

In limited circumstances within the Group, where portfolios were small and the products homogenous with minimal history of defaults, a simplified ECL approach was applied using historical loss rates and staged based on the sovereign rating of the residence of the loan.

iii) Credit cards, overdrafts and other revolving facilities

The Group's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities. The Group limits its exposure on these revolving facilities to the outstanding balance for non-performing facilities. For Stage 1 and Stage 2 facilities, the Group calculates ECL on a percentage utilisation of the credit card and overdraft limit based on the Group's expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Group's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for revolving facilities is similar to other lending products. This is based on shifts in the customer's internal credit grade, as explained in Note 22.2.4, but emphasis is also given to qualitative factors such as changes in usage and repayment patterns.

The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for credit cards is based on the interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. This estimation takes into account that many facilities are repaid in full each month and are consequently charged no interest.

iv) Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Bank and Due from banks

Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Bank and Due from banks are short-term funds placed with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and correspondent banks.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

v) Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default.

vi) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group considers a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Currency rates
- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Industry risk
- Real estate price trends
- Commodity price inflation rates

Within the countries in which the Group operates, statistical correlation between the overall performance of the economies and historic loss trends were established and used to correlate macroeconomic expectations to adjustments within the ECL models.

The Group however recognised that the inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics and expectations of the market at the date of the consolidated financial statements. To reflect this, management adjustments or overlays are made by assessing the macroeconomic factors and applying judgements, when such differences are significantly material.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories and other non-financial assets. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis.

To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on independent valuations and other data provided by third parties.

i) Collateral repossessed

The Group's policy is for a repossessed asset to be sold. Assets to be sold are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date, in line with the Group's policy.

In its normal course of business, should the Group repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, it sometimes engages external agents to assist in the sale of these assets to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

j) Write-offs

The Group's accounting policy is for financial assets to be written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to other income.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Investment in associated companies

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in value. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's net share of the results of operations of the associates. Any change in other comprehensive income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

l) Leases

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases (continued)

Group as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases (continued)

Group as a Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

m) Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Prior to 2021, the Group computed depreciation using the declining balance method for computers, software, servers and other hardware etc. This was revisited in 2021 and the depreciation method was changed to the straight-line method. The change was accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Leasehold improvements, equipment, furniture and fittings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on freehold premises is computed on the declining balance method at rates expected to apportion the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Prior to October 1, 2021, the depreciation rates used were as follows:

Freehold premises	2%
Equipment, furniture and fittings	15%
Equipment (computers, software, servers, other hardware etc.)	Straight line 4 - 8 years

Effective October 1, 2021, the Group revised its depreciation method which resulted in a change from the declining balance method to the straight-line basis for furniture and fittings:

Furniture and fittings	Straight line 10 - 60 years

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions (Note 3)
- Premises and equipment (Note 7)

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows available to shareholders are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Employee benefits

i) Pension obligations

The Group operates a number of defined benefit plans, the assets of which are held in separate trustee-administered funds. The pension plans are funded by payments from the relevant Group companies, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries who carry out the full valuation of the Plans every three years. In Trinidad and Tobago (T&T), RBL took the actuary's advice regarding a pension holiday, effective January 1999.

Annually, the Group's independent actuaries conduct a valuation exercise to measure the effect of all employee benefit plans.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on the earlier of:

a) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b) The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'operating expenses' in the consolidated statement of income:

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

The defined benefit plans mainly expose the Group to risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and longevity risk.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Employee benefits (continued)

i) Pension obligations (continued)

The above accounting requirement in no way affects the pension plans which continue to be governed by the approved Trust Deed and Rules and remain under the full control of the appointed Trustees.

The full results of the valuation exercise are disclosed in Note 9 to these consolidated financial statements.

ii) Other post-retirement obligations

The Group provides post-retirement medical benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the shortest period of service that an employee must complete up to the date the employee is first eligible to retire early in normal health, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. Independent qualified actuaries carry out a valuation of these obligations.

iii) Profit sharing scheme

The Group operates various employee profit sharing schemes at the subsidiary level, which are administered by Trustees in accordance with terms outlined in the Profit Sharing Scheme Rules. The profit share to be distributed to employees each year is based on a specific formula outlined in these Profit Sharing Scheme Rules. Employees of RBL have the option to receive their profit share allocation in cash (up to a maximum of 75% of the total entitlement) and receive the balance in ordinary shares of RFHL. The number of shares to be allocated is based on the employees' total entitlement less the cash element, divided by the average price of the unallocated shares purchased by the Trustees. The Group accounts for the profit share, as an expense, through the consolidated statement of income.

iv) Share-based payments

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions) of the Parent company RFHL.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Taxation

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the consolidated statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

q) Statutory reserves

Statutory reserves represent accumulated transfers from net profit after deduction of taxes in each year for the Group to a statutory reserve account until the balance on this reserve is not less than the paid-up capital. In T&T there is also a requirement to maintain statutory reserves of at least twenty times its deposit liabilities. These reserves are not available for distribution as dividends or any other form of appropriation. Statutory reserves amounted to $1.3 billion (2021: $1.3 billion).

r) Fiduciary assets

The Group provides custody, trustee and investment management services to third parties. All related assets are held in a fiduciary capacity and are not included in these consolidated financial statements as they are not the assets of the Group. These assets under administration at September 30, 2022 totaled $38.1 billion (2021: $38.6 billion).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

s) Foreign currency translation

The individual financial statements of each group entity is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TTD), which is the functional currency of the Parent.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Parent, which are denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in TTD at rates of exchange ruling on September 30. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historic rates. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the consolidated statement of income.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies are translated into TTD at the mid-rates of exchange ruling at the consolidated statement of financial position date and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in OCI. All revenue and expenditure transactions are translated at an average rate.

t) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

The EIR method
Interest income and expense is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount/premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

t) Revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income and expense
The Group calculates interest income and expense by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities other than credit-impaired assets. For POCI financial assets a credit-adjusted EIR is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains or losses on financial assets at FVPL, respectively.

Fee and commission income
Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to effective interest arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised over the period the service is provided.

Credit card fees and commissions are recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. Credit card fees and commissions are therefore net of amounts paid as the expenses for the direct cost of satisfying the performance obligation is netted against the revenues received.

Dividends
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

u) Fair value

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value, where fair values are disclosed, are shown in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

u) Fair value (continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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

Level 1
Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2
Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Group's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

u) Fair value (continued)

Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

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

Where the Group's investments are not actively traded in organised financial markets, the fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis, which requires considerable judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates. Accordingly, estimates contained herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group could realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair values. The fair value information for available-for-sale investments is based on information available to management as at the dates presented. Management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts.

Investments classified as FVPL are actively traded in organised markets and fair value is determined by reference to the market price at year end or on the last trade date prior to year end.

Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value:- Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying value of certain financial instruments is assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash and cash equivalents, investment interest receivable, customers' deposit accounts, other fund raising instruments, other assets and other liabilities.

Advances are net of specific and other provisions for impairment. The fair value of advances is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

The fair value of the floating rate debt securities in issue is based on quoted market prices where available and where not available is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. For balances due to banks, where the maturity period is less than one year, the fair value is assumed to equal carrying value. Where the maturity period is in excess of one year, these are primarily floating rate instruments, the interest rates of which reset with market rates, therefore the carrying values are assumed to equal fair values.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

u) Fair value (continued)

Level 3 (continued)

The fair value of fixed rate debt securities carried at amortised cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for facilities with similar credit risk and maturity.

v) Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and letters of credit

These represent the Group's potential liability, for which there are equal and offsetting claims against its customers in the event of a call on these commitments. These amounts are not recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position but are detailed in Note 28 (b) of these consolidated financial statements.

w) Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include:

Stated capital - ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group.

Capital reserves - used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations.

Statutory reserves that qualify for treatment as equity as discussed in Note 2.6 (q).

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

a) Risk management (Note 22)
b) Capital management (Note 23)

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment losses on financial assets (Note 4 and Note 5)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses
- The Group's internal credit grading model, assigns grades for corporate facilities and this was the basis for grouping PDs
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Determination of the existence of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- The inclusion of overlay adjustments based on judgement and future expectations

Other assumptions

Net pension asset/liability (Note 9)
In conducting valuation exercises to measure the effect of all employee benefit plans throughout the Group, the Group's independent actuaries use judgement and assumptions in determining discount rates, salary increases, NIS ceiling increases, pension increases and the rate of return on the assets of the Plans.

Deferred taxes (Note 10)
In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgement to determine the probability that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilisation of temporary tax differences which may arise.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

Judgements

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

Premises and equipment (Note 7)
Management exercises judgement in determining whether costs incurred can accrue sufficient future economic benefits to the Group to enable the value to be treated as a capital expense. Further judgement is used upon annual review of the residual values and useful lives of all capital items to determine any necessary adjustments to carrying value.

Leases (Note 8)
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (e.g. when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

Assessment of control
Management uses judgement in performing a control assessment review on all mutual funds and retirement plans sponsored by the Group and its subsidiaries. This assessment revealed that the Group is unable to exercise power over the activities of the funds/plans and is therefore not deemed to be in control of any of the mutual funds and retirement plans.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

4. Advances

	September 30, 2022					
a) Advances	**Retail lending**	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Performing advances	4,471,077	7,105,433	13,649,530	2,170,726	1,045,870	28,442,636
Non-performing advances	100,615	475,310	423,266	–	68,554	1,067,745
	4,571,692	7,580,743	14,072,796	2,170,726	1,114,424	29,510,381
Unearned interest/finance charge	(980)	(16,400)	–	–	–	(17,380)
Accrued interest	699	46,064	12,267	7,140	–	66,170
Gross loans	4,571,411	7,610,407	14,085,063	2,177,866	1,114,424	29,559,171
Allowance for ECLs - Note 4 (d)	(154,866)	(472,864)	(220,065)	(21,749)	(75,375)	(944,919)
	4,416,545	7,137,543	13,864,998	2,156,117	1,039,049	28,614,252
Unearned loan origination fees	(28,015)	(25,958)	(68,767)	–	–	(122,740)
Net advances	**4,388,530**	**7,111,585**	**13,796,231**	**2,156,117**	**1,039,049**	**28,491,512**

	September 30, 2021					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Performing advances	4,467,225	7,187,618	13,226,373	1,991,901	911,684	27,784,801
Non-performing advances	122,281	428,962	333,844	–	132,378	1,017,465
	4,589,506	7,616,580	13,560,217	1,991,901	1,044,062	28,802,266
Unearned interest/finance charge	(1,417)	(17,445)	–	–	–	(18,861)
Accrued interest	922	46,986	17,063	6,528	–	71,498
Gross loans	4,589,011	7,646,121	13,577,280	1,998,429	1,044,062	28,854,903
Allowance for ECLs - Note 4 (d)	(179,237)	(354,638)	(193,888)	(20,350)	(84,366)	(832,479)
	4,409,774	7,291,483	13,383,392	1,978,079	959,696	28,022,424
Unearned loan origination fees	(28,556)	(23,889)	(64,863)	–	–	(117,308)
Net advances	**4,381,218**	**7,267,594**	**13,318,529**	**1,978,079**	**959,696**	**27,905,116**

b) Net investment in leased assets included in net advances	**2022**	**2021**
Gross investment	37,792	66,409
Unearned finance charge	(3,055)	(5,489)
Net investment in leased assets	**34,737**	**60,920**

c) Net investment in leased assets has the following maturity profile		
Within one year	10,199	1,040
One to five years	4,614	36,912
Over five years	19,924	22,968
	34,737	**60,920**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

4. Advances (continued)

d) Impairment allowance for advances to customers

The table below shows the staging of advances and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 22.2.4. Policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 22.2.6.

	September 30, 2022					
	Retail lending	Commercial & corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Gross loans	4,571,411	7,610,407	14,085,063	2,177,866	1,114,424	29,559,171
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(78,434)	(49,375)	(66,756)	(15,913)	(16,926)	(227,404)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(4,942)	(126,809)	(43,140)	(5,836)	(11,710)	(192,437)
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(71,490)	(296,680)	(110,169)	–	(46,739)	(525,078)
	4,416,545	**7,137,543**	**13,864,998**	**2,156,117**	**1,039,049**	**28,614,252**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2021	85,577	43,825	56,533	12,862	14,432	213,229
Translation adjustment	–	(606)	–	–	–	(606)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	12,170	10,784	2,196	–	–	25,150
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(19,313)	(4,628)	8,027	3,051	2,494	(10,369)
At September 30, 2022	**78,434**	**49,375**	**66,756**	**15,913**	**16,926**	**227,404**
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2021	5,179	40,683	35,037	7,488	23,064	111,451
Translation adjustment	–	(736)	–	–	–	(736)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	599	3,469	3,747	–	–	7,815
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(836)	83,393	4,356	(1,652)	(11,354)	73,907
At September 30, 2022	**4,942**	**126,809**	**43,140**	**5,836**	**11,710**	**192,437**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2021	88,481	270,130	102,318	–	46,870	507,799
Translation adjustment	–	(1,177)	–	–	–	(1,177)
Charge-offs and write-offs	(44,106)	(11,393)	(715)	–	(9,643)	(65,857)
Credit loss expense	67,722	87,398	48,451	–	25,431	229,002
Recoveries	(40,607)	(48,278)	(39,885)	–	(15,919)	(144,689)
At September 30, 2022	**71,490**	**296,680**	**110,169**	**–**	**46,739**	**525,078**
Total	**154,866**	**472,864**	**220,065**	**21,749**	**75,375**	**944,919**

Of the total ECL of $944.9 million, 1.14% was on a collective basis and 98.86% was on an individual basis.

Overdrafts and credit cards are revolving facilities therefore the ECL on new instruments issued during the year are assumed to be nil.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

4. **Advances** (continued)

d) **Impairment allowance for advances to customers** (continued)

	September 30, 2021					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Gross loans	4,589,011	7,646,121	13,577,280	1,998,429	1,044,062	28,854,903
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(85,577)	(43,825)	(56,533)	(12,862)	(14,432)	(213,229)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(5,179)	(40,683)	(35,037)	(7,488)	(23,064)	(111,451)
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(88,481)	(270,130)	(102,318)	–	(46,870)	(507,799)
	4,409,774	**7,291,483**	**13,383,392**	**1,978,079**	**959,696**	**28,022,424**
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2020	37,980	24,025	23,540	5,891	39,525	130,961
Translation adjustment	–	(442)	–	–	–	(442)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	7,362	8,582	2,628	–	–	18,572
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	40,235	11,660	30,365	6,971	(25,093)	64,138
At September 30, 2021	**85,577**	**43,825**	**56,533**	**12,862**	**14,432**	**213,229**
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2020	13,795	109,454	17,936	5,460	30,539	177,184
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	473	2,181	6,488	–	–	9,142
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(9,089)	(70,952)	10,613	2,028	(7,475)	(74,875)
At September 30, 2021	**5,179**	**40,683**	**35,037**	**7,488**	**23,064**	**111,451**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2020	74,153	250,882	90,217	–	42,486	457,738
Translation adjustment	–	353	–	–	–	353
Charge-offs and write-offs	(40,382)	(24,996)	(2,642)	–	(11,807)	(79,827)
Credit loss expense	88,499	86,197	34,095	–	25,134	233,925
Recoveries	(33,789)	(42,306)	(19,352)	–	(8,943)	(104,390)
At September 30, 2021	**88,481**	**270,130**	**102,318**	**–**	**46,870**	**507,799**
Total	**179,237**	**354,638**	**193,888**	**20,350**	**84,366**	**832,479**

4. **Advances** (continued)

e) Restructured/Modified loans

Within the retail and credit card portfolios, management will in the normal course of business modify the terms and conditions of facilities in the case of difficulties by the borrower. These modifications rarely result in an impairment loss and if it does, it is not material.

The Group occasionally makes modifications to the original terms of large commercial and corporate loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. These modifications are made only when the Group believes the borrower is likely to meet the modified terms and conditions. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, overdue payments or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms.

Restructured loans are carefully monitored. Restructured large commercial and corporate loans are classified as Stage 2 and amounted to $99.2 million as at September 30, 2022 (2021: $290.6 million).

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad & Tobago dollars ($'000) except where otherwise stated

5. Investment securities

	2022	2021
a) Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Equities and mutual funds	25,798	27,104
b) Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Government securities	2,722,079	2,552,651
State-owned company securities	1,582,731	1,601,499
Corporate bonds/debentures	3,862,723	2,823,679
Bankers' acceptances	463,358	380,317
	8,630,891	7,358,146
Total net investment securities	**8,656,689**	**7,385,250**

c) Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

	September 30, 2022				
	Stage 1 12 Month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL**	**Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI)**	**Total**
Gross exposure	8,325,041	310,064	–	1,346	8,636,451
ECL	(3,938)	(1,252)	–	(370)	(5,560)
Net exposure	**8,321,103**	**308,812**	**–**	**976**	**8,630,891**
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2021	2,503	2,627	–	370	5,500
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	2,698	1,252	–	–	3,950
Other credit loss movements, repayments and maturities	(1,263)	(2,627)	–	–	(3,890)
At September 30, 2022	**3,938**	**1,252**	**–**	**370**	**5,560**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad & Tobago dollars ($'000) except where otherwise stated

5. Investment securities (continued)

c) Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment (continued)

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost (continued)

	September 30, 2021				
	Stage 1 12 Month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Credit-impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL**	**Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI)**	**Total**
Gross exposure	6,720,039	642,171	–	1,436	7,363,646
ECL	(2,503)	(2,627)	–	(370)	(5,500)
Net exposure	**6,717,536**	**639,544**	**–**	**1,066**	**7,358,146**
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2020	2,103	1,787	–	370	4,260
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	1,228	2,257	–	–	3,485
Other credit loss movements, repayments and maturities	(828)	(1,417)	–	–	(2,245)
At September 30, 2021	**2,503**	**2,627**	**–**	**370**	**5,500**

The increase in investment securities in Stage 1 was due to the purchase of higher grade investments and the movement of investments from Stage 2 to Stage 1 due to improvement in the investment grading as at the reporting date.

d) Designated at fair value through profit or loss

Mutual fund securities are quoted and fair value is determined to be the quoted price at the reporting date. Holdings in unquoted equities are insignificant for the Group.

6. Investment in associated companies

	2022	**2021**
Balance at beginning of year	55,432	56,362
Share of current year profit	6,745	3,970
Dividends received	–	(4,900)
Balance at end of year	**62,177**	**55,432**

The Group's interest in associated companies is as follows:

	Country of incorporation	**Reporting year-end of associate**	**Proportion of issued capital held**
G4S Holdings (Trinidad) Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	December	24.50%
InfoLink Services Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	December	25.00%

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

6. Investment in associated companies (continued)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates are as follows:

	Total investment in associates	
	2022	**2021**
Total assets	303,863	256,618
Total liabilities	53,595	33,572
Net assets/equity	250,268	223,046
Group's share of associates' net assets	62,177	55,432
Profit for the period	20,786	21,242
Group's share of profit of associated companies after tax for the period	6,745	3,970
Dividends received during the year	–	4,900

7. Premises and equipment

2022	**Capital work in progress**	**Freehold premises**	**Leasehold premises**	**Equipment, furniture & fittings**	**Total**
Cost					
At beginning of year	349,826	1,407,111	186,169	1,818,503	3,761,609
Additions at cost	225,074	5,202	22,703	49,868	302,847
Disposal of assets	–	(5,487)	–	(20,527)	(26,014)
Transfer of assets	(343,176)	2,153	1,634	339,389	–
	231,724	**1,408,979**	**210,506**	**2,187,233**	**4,038,442**
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	–	232,325	116,206	1,323,583	1,672,114
Charge for the year	–	20,356	23,124	154,835	198,315
Disposal of assets	–	(1,955)	(2,251)	(14,245)	(18,451)
	–	**250,726**	**137,079**	**1,464,173**	**1,851,978**
Net book value	**231,724**	**1,158,253**	**73,427**	**723,060**	**2,186,464**

For fiscal year 2022, the Group revisited its depreciation method which resulted in a change from the declining balance method to the straight-line basis for furniture and fittings. This change was accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8. This change was applied effective October 1, 2021.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

7. Premises and equipment (continued)

2021	**Capital work in progress**	**Freehold premises**	**Leasehold premises**	**Equipment, furniture & fittings**	**Total**
Cost					
At beginning of year	341,093	1,410,064	152,079	1,605,276	3,508,512
Additions at cost	281,139	990	153	40,822	323,104
Disposal of assets	–	(51,790)	(1,455)	(16,762)	(70,007)
Transfer of assets	(272,406)	47,847	35,392	189,167	–
	349,826	**1,407,111**	**186,169**	**1,818,503**	**3,761,609**
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	–	215,248	104,074	1,195,962	1,515,284
Charge for the year	–	20,260	13,584	142,341	176,185
Disposal of assets	–	(3,183)	(1,452)	(14,720)	(19,355)
	–	**232,325**	**116,206**	**1,323,583**	**1,672,114**
Net book value	**349,826**	**1,174,786**	**69,963**	**494,920**	**2,089,495**

Capital commitments	**2022**	**2021**
Contracts for outstanding capital expenditure not provided for in the consolidated financial statements	89,258	8,766
Other capital expenditure authorised by the Directors but not yet contracted for	8,078	11,328

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

a) Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold premises 2022	2021
Cost		
At beginning of year	393,430	393,430
Additions at cost	8,071	–
Disposal of assets	(814)	–
	400,687	**393,430**
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of year	88,016	41,949
Charge for the year - Note 18 (d)	45,957	46,067
Disposal of assets	(301)	–
	133,672	**88,016**
Net book value	**267,015**	**305,414**

Leasehold premises generally have lease terms between 2 and 30 years.

b) Lease liabilities

	Non-Current	Current	Total
2022			
At beginning of year	317,758	–	317,758
Additions at cost	8,071	–	8,071
Accretion of interest expense - Note 18 (b)	13,220	–	13,220
Less: payments	(55,710)	–	(55,710)
	283,339	–	**283,339**
2021			
At beginning of year	358,433	–	358,433
Accretion of interest expense - Note 18 (b)	14,539	–	14,539
Less: payments	(55,214)	–	(55,214)
	317,758	–	**317,758**

The contractual maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 22.3.1.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

8. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

b) Lease liabilities (continued)

	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
2022			
Payments			
Fixed rent	55,710	–	55,710
	55,710	–	55,710
2021			
Fixed rent	55,214	–	55,214
	55,214	–	55,214

The value of rental expense in relation to short term leases is $3.5 million (2021: $4 million) and low-value leases is $3 million (2021: $1.6 million) for financial year 2022.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits

a) The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(2,965,031)	(2,871,978)	(14,544)	(13,590)
Fair value of plan assets	4,057,073	4,281,970	–	–
Surplus/(deficit)	1,092,042	1,409,992	(14,544)	(13,590)
Effect of asset ceiling	(13,696)	(13,589)	–	–
Net asset/(liability) recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**1,078,346**	**1,396,403**	**(14,544)**	**(13,590)**

b) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,871,978	3,462,221	13,590	21,053
Current service cost	83,456	119,427	36	65
Interest cost	185,044	190,176	119	486
Past service cost	368	–	–	–
Remeasurements:				
- Experience adjustments	(40,830)	(129,647)	4,181	(5,089)
- Actuarial (gains)/losses from change in financial assumptions	–	(641,681)	–	345
Benefits paid	(134,985)	(128,518)	–	–
Premiums paid by the Group	–	–	(3,382)	(3,270)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**2,965,031**	**2,871,978**	**14,544**	**13,590**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

c) Reconciliation of opening and closing consolidated statement of financial position entries:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,396,403	441,671	13,590	21,053
Net pension benefit/(cost)	2,426	(100,187)	155	551
Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(322,893)	1,052,274	4,181	(4,744)
Premiums paid by the Group	–	–	(3,382)	(3,270)
Group contributions paid	2,410	2,645	–	–
Closing net pension asset/(medical liability)	**1,078,346**	**1,396,403**	**14,544**	**13,590**

d) Liability profile

The defined benefit obligation is allocated amongst the Plan's members as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	Post-retirement medical benefits
- Active members	52%	13%
- Deferred members	5%	N/A
- Pensioners	43%	87%

The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation was 14.8 years for the pension benefit and 1.2 years for the medical benefit.

29% of the defined benefit obligation for active members was conditional on future salary increases.

98% of the benefits for active members were vested for the defined benefit obligation. 100% of the benefits for active members were vested for the medical benefit.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

e) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans 2022	Defined benefit pension plans 2021
Opening fair value of plan assets	4,281,970	3,915,528
Interest income	274,028	211,889
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(364,499)	282,259
Contributions by employer	2,410	2,645
Benefits paid	(134,985)	(128,518)
Expense allowance	(1,851)	(1,833)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**4,057,073**	**4,281,970**
Actual return on plan assets	**(90,471)**	**494,148**

f) Plan asset allocation as at September 30:

	Defined benefit pension plans			
	Fair value		Allocation	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Equity securities	2,137,981	2,296,454	52.70%	53.63%
Debt securities	1,676,717	1,705,734	41.33%	39.84%
Property	10,838	11,134	0.27%	0.26%
Mortgages	58	59	0.00%	0.00%
Money market instruments/cash	231,479	268,589	5.70%	6.27%
Total fair value of plan assets	**4,057,073**	**4,281,970**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

g) The amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Current service cost	83,456	119,427	36	65
Interest on defined benefit obligation	(88,101)	(21,073)	119	486
Past service cost	368	–	–	
Administration expenses	1,851	1,833	–	–
Total included in staff costs - Note 18 (d)	**(2,426)**	**100,187**	**155**	**551**

h) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income:

	Defined benefit pension plans		Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Experience (losses)/gains	(323,669)	1,053,587	4,181	(4,744)
Effect of asset ceiling	776	(1,313)	–	–
Total included in other comprehensive income	**(322,893)**	**1,052,274**	**4,181**	**(4,744)**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

i) Summary of principal actuarial assumptions as at September 30:

	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate	1.00 - 6.50	1.00 - 6.50
Rate of salary increase	4.50	4.50
Pension increases	2.40	2.40
Medical cost trend rates	5.75	5.75

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality rates. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at September 30 are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2022	2021
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current pensioner in years:		
- Male	21.8	21.8
- Female	26.1	26.1
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current members age 40 in years:		
- Male	22.7	22.7
- Female	27.0	27.0

	Post-retirement medical benefits	
	2022	2021
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current pensioner in years:		
- Male	21.0	21.0
- Female	25.1	25.1
Life expectancy at age 60 - 65 for current members age 40 in years:		
- Male	21.4	21.4
- Female	25.4	25.4

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

j) Sensitivity analysis

The calculations of the defined benefit and medical obligations are sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how these obligations as at September 30, would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

	Defined benefit pension plans		**Post-retirement medical benefits**	
	1% p.a. increase	**1% p.a. decrease**	**1% p.a. increase**	**1% p.a. decrease**
2022				
- Discount rate	(367,000)	464,000	(173)	177
- Future salary increases	168,000	(145,000)	–	–
- Future pension cost increases	297,000	(250,000)	–	–
- Medical cost increases	–	–	177	(173)
2021				
- Discount rate	(355,000)	450,000	(232)	240
- Future salary increases	163,000	(140,000)	–	–
- Future pension cost increases	287,000	(242,000)	–	–
- Medical cost increases	–	–	234	(231)

An increase of one year in the assumed life expectancies shown above would increase the defined benefit obligation at September 30, 2022 by $104 million and the post-retirement medical benefit by $0.027 million.

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

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

9. Employee benefits (continued)

k) Funding

The Group meets the entire cost of funding the defined benefit pension plans. The funding requirements are based on regular actuarial valuations of the Plans made every three years and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. A full review of the financial position of the RBL Group Plan will take place during the 2023 financial year.

The Group operates the post-retirement medical benefit plan as a self-insured arrangement administered by insurance brokers. The Group expects to pay $6.2 million to the medical plan in the 2022 financial year.

10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

a) Deferred tax assets

		(Charge)/credit		
	Opening balance 2021	**Consolidated statement of income**	**OCI**	**Closing balance 2022**
Post-retirement medical benefits	4,757	(1,129)	1,463	5,091
Leased assets	7,466	(1,449)	–	6,017
Unearned loan origination fees	41,058	1,901	–	42,959
Provisions	108,400	36,948	–	145,348
Other	20,583	1,642	–	22,225
	182,264	**37,913**	**1,463**	**221,640**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

a) Deferred tax assets (continued)

		(Charge)/credit		
	Opening balance 2020	**Consolidated statement of income**	**OCI**	**Closing balance 2021**
Post-retirement medical benefits	7,369	(952)	(1,660)	4,757
Leased assets	7,290	176	–	7,466
Unearned loan origination fees	41,287	(229)	–	41,058
Provisions	106,209	2,191	–	108,400
Other	17,042	3,541	–	20,583
	179,197	**4,727**	**(1,660)**	**182,264**

b) Deferred tax liabilities

		Charge/(credit)		
	Opening balance 2021	**Consolidated statement of income**	**OCI**	**Closing balance 2022**
Pension asset	488,744	1,693	(113,013)	377,424
Leased assets	6,370	(5,397)	–	973
Premises and equipment	58,831	36,234	–	95,065
	553,945	**32,530**	**(113,013)**	**473,462**
Net credit/(charge) to consolidated statement of income/OCI		**5,383**	**114,476**	

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

b) Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

	Opening balance 2020	Charge/(credit) Consolidated statement of income	Charge/(credit) OCI	Closing balance 2021
Pension asset	154,585	(34,137)	368,296	488,744
Leased assets	11,330	(4,960)	–	6,370
Premises and equipment	29,534	29,297	–	58,831
	195,449	**(9,800)**	**368,296**	**553,945**
Net credit/(charge) to consolidated statement of income/OCI		**14,527**	**(369,956)**	

11. Other assets

	2022	2021
Accounts receivable and prepayments	320,826	284,068
Project financing reimbursables	1,286	9,565
Deferred commission and fees	244	1,019
Other receivables	2,535	289
	324,891	**294,941**

12. Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

Concentration of customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

State	1,669,690	2,106,076
Corporate and commercial	12,750,933	12,356,852
Personal	24,534,602	24,132,792
Other financial institutions	1,698,149	1,642,656
	40,653,374	**40,238,376**

13. Other fund raising instruments

At September 30, 2022 investment securities held to secure other fund raising instruments of the Group amounted to $3.6 billion (2021: $3.4 billion).

Concentration of other fund raising instruments	2022	2021
State	822,236	579,978
Corporate and commercial	277,131	297,187
Personal	437,081	430,180
Other financial institutions	2,039,293	2,086,614
	3,575,741	**3,393,959**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

14. Debt securities in issue

	2022	2021
Unsecured		
Floating rate bond	994,348	992,259
Secured		
Floating rate bond	12,185	25,174
Total debt securities in issue	**1,006,533**	**1,017,433**

Unsecured obligations

The amount of $75 million United States dollars (USD) was borrowed from Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and $75 million USD was borrowed from International Finance Corporation (IFC), both on an unsecured basis. These amounts are repayable in full on June 2026 at an interest rate of 7.01% plus six month Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR).

Secured obligations

Floating rate bonds are denominated in TTD and are secured by property and equipment under investments in leased assets.

15. Other liabilities

	2022	2021
Accounts payable and accruals	1,000,839	895,371
Due to related parties	110	10,717
	1,000,949	**906,088**

16. Stated capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number of ordinary shares ('000)		**Value of ordinary shares ($'000)**	
Authorised				
An unlimited number of shares of no par value				
Issued and fully paid	**79,572**	**79,572**	**769,777**	**769,777**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

17. Other reserves

	Total
Balance at October 1, 2020	**68,880**
Translation adjustments	(3,612)
Balance at September 30, 2021	**65,268**
Translation adjustments	(14,336)
Balance at September 30, 2022	**50,932**

18. Operating profit

	2022	2021
a) Interest income		
Advances	1,992,054	1,977,722
Investment securities	264,792	257,456
Liquid assets	13,488	14,747
	2,270,335	**2,249,925**
b) Interest expense		
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	85,376	87,490
Other fund raising instruments and debt securities in issue	94,623	103,357
Other interest bearing liabilities	932	771
Lease liabilities - Note 8 (b)	13,220	14,539
	194,151	**206,157**
c) Other income		
Fees and commission from trust and other fiduciary activities	184,320	210,085
Credit card fees and commission net	233,397	202,650
Other fees and commission income	154,363	158,445
Net exchange trading income	119,490	107,525
Gains from disposal of investments	1,648	1,979
Other operating income	98,709	83,756
	791,927	**764,440**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

18. Operating profit (continued)

d) Operating expenses

	2022	2021
Staff costs	640,567	620,019
Staff profit sharing	109,907	100,753
Employee benefits pension and medical contributions - Note 9 (g)	(2,271)	100,738
General administrative expenses	489,366	471,224
Operating lease payments	6,986	6,657
Property related expenses	81,991	94,730
Depreciation expense - Note 7	198,315	176,185
Depreciation expense right-of-use assets - Note 8 (a)	45,957	46,067
Advertising and public relations	50,631	47,693
Directors fees	2,072	1,911
	1,623,521	**1,665,977**

19. Credit loss expense on financial assets

	2022	2021
Advances	180,816	146,512
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	60	1,240
	180,876	**147,752**

20. Taxation expense

	2022	2021
Corporation tax	319,082	300,827
Deferred tax - Note 10 (b)	(5,383)	(14,527)
	313,699	**286,300**

Reconciliation between taxation expense and net profit before taxation

Income taxes in the consolidated statement of income vary from amounts that would be computed by applying the statutory tax rate for the following reasons:

	2022	2021
Net profit before taxation	1,070,458	998,449
Tax at applicable statutory tax rates	352,650	375,127
Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
Tax exempt income	(33,157)	(73,570)
Non-deductible expenses	151,449	128,957
Allowable deductions	(167,346)	(154,112)
Change in tax rates	(519)	–
Provision for Green Fund Levy and other taxes	10,622	9,898
	313,699	**286,300**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

21. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions are both secured and unsecured and were carried out on commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

	2022	**2021**
Advances, investments and other assets		
Directors and key management personnel	11,499	12,666
Other related parties	17,837	93,445
	29,336	**106,111**
Deposits and other liabilities		
Directors and key management personnel	41,898	52,802
Other related parties	28,564	15,259
	70,462	**68,061**
Interest and other income		
Directors and key management personnel	645	621
Other related parties	4,550	8,254
	5,195	**8,875**
Interest and other expense		
Directors and key management personnel	2,727	2,625
Other related parties	309	945
	3,036	**3,570**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Republic Bank Limited and its subsidiaries.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

21. **Related parties** (continued)

Key management compensation	**2022**	**2021**
Short-term benefits	17,633	12,440
Post employment benefits	4,024	(8,571)
	21,657	**3,869**

22. Risk management

22.1 General

The Group's prudent banking practices are founded on solid risk management. In an effort to keep apace with its dynamic environment, the Group has established a comprehensive framework for managing risks, which is continually evolving as the Group's business activities change in response to market, credit, product and other developments.

The basic principles of risk management followed by the Group include:

- Managing risk within parameters approved by the Board of Directors and Executives;
- Assessing risk initially and then consistently monitoring those risks through their life cycle;
- Abiding by all applicable laws, regulations and governance standards in every country in which we do business;
- Applying high and consistent ethical standards to our relationships with all customers, employees and other stakeholders; and
- Undertaking activities in accordance with fundamental control standards. These controls include the disciplines of planning, monitoring, segregation, authorisation and approval, recording, safeguarding, reconciliation and valuation.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the management of risk within the Group. Acting with authority delegated by the Board, the Credit, Audit, Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) and Enterprise Risk Committee, review specific risk areas.

A Group Enterprise Risk Management unit headed by a Chief Risk Officer, has the overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with all risk management policies, procedures and limits.

22. **Risk management** (continued)

22.1 **General** (continued)

The Internal Audit function audits Risk Management processes throughout the Group by examining both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with these procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with Management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committees of the Parent and respective subsidiaries.

The Group's activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts funds from customers and seeks to earn above average interest margins by investing in high quality assets such as government and corporate securities as well as equity investments and seeks to increase these margins by lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate and market risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and operational risk. The Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as follows:

22.2 **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the potential that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The objective of the Group's credit risk management function is to maximise the Group's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters. The effective management of credit risk is a key element of a comprehensive approach to risk management and is considered essential to the long-term success of the Group.

The Group's credit risk management process operates on the basis of a hierarchy of discretionary authorities. A Board Credit Committee, including executive and non-executive directors, is in place, with the authority to exercise the powers of the Board on all risk management decisions.

The Risk Management unit is accountable for the general management and administration of the Group's credit portfolio, ensuring that lendings are made in accordance with current legislation, sound banking practice and in accordance with the applicable general policy of the Board of Directors. The Risk Management function is kept separate from and independent of the business development aspect of the operations.

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

The Group uses a risk rating system which groups commercial/corporate accounts and overdrafts into various risk categories to facilitate the management of risk on both an individual account and portfolio basis. Retail lending, mortgages and retail overdrafts are managed by product type. Preset risk management criteria is in place at all branches to facilitate decision-making for all categories of loans including credit cards. Trend indicators are also used to evaluate risk as improving, static or deteriorating. The evaluation of the risk and trend inform the credit decision and determines the intensity of the monitoring process.

The debt securities within the Group's investment security portfolio are exposed to credit risk and are managed by investment grading or country exposure with preset exposure limits as approved by the Board of Directors. The credit quality of each individual security is assessed based on the financial strength, reputation and market position of the issuing company and the ability of that company to service the debt.

The Group avoids exposure to undue concentrations of risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted from a number of borrowers engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region or with similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Such risks are controlled and monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector, client and geography are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Group's credit control processes emphasise early detection of deterioration and prompt implementation of remedial action and where it is considered that recovery of the outstanding balance may be doubtful or unduly delayed, such accounts are transferred from performing to non-performing status.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration

The Group's concentrations of risk are managed by client/counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. The table below shows the Group's maximum exposure to any client or counterparty before taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2022	**2021**
Statutory deposits with Central Bank	4,356,694	4,413,320
Due from banks	3,217,586	5,234,620
Treasury Bills	3,740,516	2,649,532
Advances	28,491,512	27,905,116
Investment securities	8,630,891	7,358,146
Investment interest receivable	86,708	75,120
Total	**48,523,907**	**47,635,854**
Undrawn commitments	2,290,189	2,018,291
Acceptances	1,154,036	1,231,914
Guarantees and indemnities	25	25
Letters of credit	279,358	255,053
Total	**3,723,608**	**3,505,283**
Total credit risk exposure	**52,247,515**	**51,141,137**

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. **Risk management** (continued)

22.2 **Credit risk** (continued)

22.2.1 **Analysis of risk concentration** (continued)

(a) Industry sectors

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position. Additional disclosures for credit quality and the maximum exposure for credit risk per categories based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification are further disclosed in Notes 4 (d) and 5 (c).

	2022	2021
Government and Central Government Bodies	12,644,664	11,450,871
Financial sector	5,940,040	8,001,922
Energy and mining	1,833,253	1,294,702
Agriculture	224,040	235,070
Electricity and water	1,009,094	1,130,679
Transport storage and communication	866,120	582,785
Distribution	3,902,038	3,894,968
Real estate	2,845,208	2,696,342
Manufacturing	1,834,879	1,861,855
Construction	2,414,887	2,547,423
Hotel and restaurant	846,764	965,015
Personal	12,746,043	12,217,019
Other services	5,140,485	4,262,486
	52,247,515	**51,141,137**

Credit exposure with state-owned bodies have been categorised according to the service offered by the organisation rather than within 'Government and Central Government Bodies'.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration (continued)

(b) Geographical sectors

The Group's maximum credit exposure, after taking account of credit loss provisions established but before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, can be analysed by the following geographical regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

	2022	**2021**
Trinidad and Tobago	44,458,676	43,208,207
Barbados	391,726	1,253,496
Eastern Caribbean	301,705	233,488
Guyana	255,631	241,285
United States	3,622,182	2,595,681
Europe	922,520	1,789,514
Ghana	–	22,691
Suriname	227,725	241,516
Other Countries	2,067,350	1,555,259
	52,247,515	**51,141,137**

22.2.2 Impairment assessment

Financial asset provisions are reviewed quarterly in accordance with established guidelines and recommended provisions arising out of this review are submitted to the Board for approval. Non-performing debts recommended for write-off are also reviewed annually and action taken in accordance with prescribed guidelines. The Group's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out below.

22. **Risk management** (continued)

22.2 **Credit risk** (continued)

22.2.3 Default and recovery

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'recovered' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once recovered depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the recovery.

22.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process

Commercial and corporate lending and mortgages

The Group has an independent internal credit risk department. Risk ratings were selected as cohorts for PD analyses. A vintage approach was applied looking at the movements of ratings over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and using statistical correlation between macroeconomic trends and historical default rates, management applied overlays based on expectations. As previously mentioned, LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on an individual level including estimating the present value of future cash flows. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process (continued)

Retail lending and mortgages

Product types were selected as cohorts for PD analyses for retail lending and retail mortgages. A vintage approach was applied looking at the number of defaults by segment over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and using statistical correlation between macroeconomic trends and historical default rates, management applied overlays based on expectations. LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on both an individual and collective level. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

Overdrafts and credit cards

Many corporate customers are extended overdraft facilities and the PDs developed for the corporate portfolio were therefore applied. LGDs for the corporate portfolio were also utilised for overdrafts. EADs were developed based on historical trends in utilisation of overdraft limits. ECL percentages for the retail portfolio were utilised for retail overdrafts. PDs for the credit card portfolio were developed using default percentages over a period of time. EADs were developed based on historical trends in utilisation of credit card limits and LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for a sample of credit card non-performing facilities.

Management judgmentally applied overlays as required as there was no noted correlation between macroeconomic trends and historical default rates.

Investment securities

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instrument or the country of sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non traded instruments were based on one notch below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or, on company ratings where they existed. Management applied judgmental overlays on local debt instruments. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

Treasury Bills and Due from banks

Treasury Bills, Statutory deposits with Central Banks and Due from banks are short-term funds placed with Central Banks and correspondent banks and the Group therefore considers the risk of default to be very low. These facilities are highly liquid and without restriction and based on management's review of the underlying instruments the ECL on these instruments were determined to be zero.

22. **Risk management** (continued)

22.2 **Credit risk** (continued)

22.2.4 **The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process** (continued)

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default. As a result, the Group considers the risk of default to be very low and the ECL on these instruments were determined to be zero.

22.2.5 **Significant increase in credit risk**

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to a watch list. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets (as set out in Note 22.2.6), the Group applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

22.2.6 **Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis**

As explained in Note 2.6 (g) (i) dependent on the factors below, the Group calculates ECLs either on a collective or an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

• All Stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets
• The commercial and corporate lending and overdraft portfolios
• The mortgage portfolio
• The retail lending portfolio
• The credit card portfolio

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on a collective basis include:

• The retail overdraft portfolio
• Subsidiaries with small, homogeneous retail portfolios
• Past due not yet relegated credit facilities

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:

Advances	2022	2021
Stage 1	85.9%	82.7%
Stage 2	10.5%	13.8%
Stage 3	3.6%	3.5%
	100.0%	100.0%

In response to the continuing impact of COVID-19 and the global economic uncertainty exacerbated by the Ukraine/Russia war, the Group undertook a review of its loan portfolios determining high risk sectors and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, customer credit quality, the type of collateral held, exposure at default and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date.

The ECL methodology and definition of default remained consistent with prior periods. Calculation inputs, including forward looking information, together with the determination of the staging of exposures were however revised.

	September 30, 2022					
	Retail lending	Commercial & corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 1						
Gross loans	4,367,424	5,964,755	12,411,168	1,880,689	779,442	25,403,478
ECL	(78,434)	(49,375)	(66,756)	(15,913)	(16,926)	(227,404)
	4,288,990	5,915,380	12,344,412	1,864,776	762,516	25,176,074
ECL as a % of gross loans	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.9

	September 30, 2021					
	Retail lending	Commercial & corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Total
Stage 1						
Gross loans	4,221,695	5,660,265	11,716,490	1,551,798	720,396	23,870,644
ECL	(85,577)	(43,825)	(56,533)	(12,862)	(14,432)	(213,229)
	4,136,118	5,616,440	11,659,957	1,538,936	705,964	23,657,415
ECL as a % of gross loans	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.9

The increase in Stage 1 ECLs was driven by the increase in the portfolio.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows: (continued)

Advances (continued)

	September 30, 2022					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 2						
Gross loans	103,372	1,170,342	1,250,629	297,177	266,428	3,087,948
ECL	(4,942)	(126,809)	(43,140)	(5,836)	(11,710)	(192,437)
	98,430	1,043,533	1,207,489	291,341	254,718	2,895,511
ECL as a % of gross loans	4.8	10.8	3.4	2.0	4.4	6.2

	September 30, 2021					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 2						
Gross loans	245,036	1,556,893	1,526,946	446,631	191,289	3,966,795
ECL	(5,179)	(40,683)	(35,037)	(7,488)	(23,064)	(111,451)
	239,857	1,516,210	1,491,909	439,143	168,225	3,855,344
ECL as a % of gross loans	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.7	12.1	2.8

The increase in Stage 2 ECL's is reflective of the ongoing adverse economic impact in Trinidad & Tobago (T&T), first occasioned by COVID-19, but now exacerbated by China's economic slowdown and ongoing global geopolitical events, which have increased the risk of economic decline in T&T.

	September 30, 2022					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 3						
Gross loans	100,615	475,310	423,266	–	68,554	1,067,745
ECL	(71,490)	(296,680)	(110,169)	–	(46,739)	(525,078)
	29,125	178,630	313,097	–	21,815	542,667
ECL as a % of gross loans	71.1	62.4	26.0	0.0	68.2	49.2

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

22.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows: (continued)

Advances (continued)

	September 30, 2021					
	Retail lending	**Commercial & corporate lending**	**Mortgages**	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Total**
Stage 3						
Gross loans	122,281	428,962	333,844	–	132,378	1,017,465
ECL	(88,481)	(270,130)	(102,318)	–	(46,870)	(507,799)
	33,800	158,832	231,526	–	85,508	509,666
ECL as a % of gross loans	72.4	63.0	30.6	0.0	35.4	49.9

The increase in stage 3 ECLs was driven by a 4.9% increase in gross portfolio.

Investment securities	**2022**	**2021**
Stage 1	96.4%	91.3%
Stage 2	3.6%	8.7%
Stage 3	0.0%	0.0%
POCI	0.0%	0.0%
	100.0%	100.0%

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
	September 30, 2022				
Gross balance	8,325,041	310,064	–	1,346	8,636,451
ECL	(3,938)	(1,252)	–	(370)	(5,560)
	8,321,103	308,812	–	976	8,630,891
ECL as a % of gross investments	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.5	0.1
	September 30, 2021				
Gross balance	6,720,039	642,171	–	1,436	7,363,646
ECL	(2,503)	(2,627)	–	(370)	(5,500)
	6,717,536	639,544	–	1,066	7,358,146
ECL as a % of gross investments	0.0	0.4	0.0	25.8	0.1

The increase in ECLs for Stage 1 and decrease in Stage 2 is reflective of the purchase of high grade/ improvements to grades of investments for the period.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access these only at excessive cost.

Liquidity management is therefore primarily designed to ensure that funding requirements can be met, including the replacement of existing funds as they mature or are withdrawn, or to satisfy the demands of customers for additional borrowings. Liquidity management focuses on ensuring that the Group has sufficient funds to meet all of its obligations.

Three primary sources of funds are used to provide liquidity – retail deposits, wholesale deposits and the capital market. A substantial portion of the Group is funded with 'core deposits'. The Group maintains a core base of retail and wholesale funds, which can be drawn on to meet ongoing liquidity needs. The capital markets are accessed for medium to long-term funds as required, providing diverse funding sources to the Group. Facilities are also established with correspondent banks, which can provide additional liquidity as conditions demand.

The ALCO sets targets for daily float, allowable liquid assets and funding diversification in line with system liquidity trends. While the primary asset used for short-term liquidity management is the Treasury Bill, the Group also holds significant investments in other Government securities, which can be used for liquidity support. The Group continually balances the need for short-term assets, which have lower yields, with the need for higher asset returns.

22.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at September 30, based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations, over the remaining life of those liabilities. These balances include interest to be paid over the remaining life of the liabilities and will therefore be greater than the carrying amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position. Refer to Note 25 for a maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Financial liabilities - on consolidated statement of financial position

2022	On demand	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	37,589,100	2,929,853	145,064	–	40,664,017
Other fund raising instruments	–	3,613,654	–	–	3,613,654
Debt securities in issue	–	80,937	1,227,773	–	1,308,710
Due to banks	–	86,210	–	–	86,210
Lease liabilities	–	54,534	146,909	217,602	419,045
Other liabilities	331,013	17,121	–	–	348,134
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**37,920,113**	**6,782,309**	**1,519,746**	**217,602**	**46,439,770**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

22.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

Financial liabilities - on consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

2021	On demand	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	37,164,846	2,857,491	229,611	–	40,251,948
Other fund raising instruments	–	3,424,890	–	–	3,424,890
Debt securities in issue	–	64,721	1,223,059	613	1,288,393
Due to banks	–	7,421	–	–	7,421
Lease liabilities	–	52,895	176,161	234,888	463,944
Other liabilities	349,684	20,808	–	–	370,492
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**37,514,530**	**6,428,226**	**1,628,831**	**235,501**	**45,807,088**

Financial liabilities - off consolidated statement of financial position

	On demand	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
2022					
Acceptances	287,691	517,681	318,429	30,235	1,154,036
Guarantees and indemnities	25	–	–	–	25
Letters of credit	279,358	–	–	–	279,358
Total	**567,074**	**517,681**	**318,429**	**30,235**	**1,433,419**
2021					
Acceptances	484,770	483,649	263,412	83	1,231,914
Guarantees and indemnities	25	–	–	–	25
Letters of credit	255,053	–	–	–	255,053
Total	**739,848**	**483,649**	**263,412**	**83**	**1,486,992**

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

22.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group has an ALCO which reviews on a monthly basis the non-credit and non-operational risk. Asset and Liability management is a vital part of the risk management process of the Group. The mandate of the Committee is to approve strategies for the management of the non-credit risks of the Group, including interest rate, foreign exchange, liquidity and market risks.

The primary tools currently in use are gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits for financial instruments. The limits are defined in terms of amount, term, issuer, depositor and country. The Group is committed to refining and defining these tools to be in line with international best practice.

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating is repriced at intervals of less than one year while interest on financial instruments classified as fixed is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the impact on net profit of a reasonable possible change in the interest rates prevailing as at September 30, with all other variables held constant. The impact on net profit is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating interest rates of financial assets and liabilities. This impact is illustrated on the following table:

		Impact on net profit			
		2022		2021	
	Change in basis points	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
TTD Instruments	+/- 50	68,208	(68,208)	64,766	(64,766)
USD Instruments	+/- 50	10,645	(10,645)	9,363	(9,363)

22. Risk management (continued)

22.4 Market risk (continued)

22.4.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates arises mainly from its investments and overseas subsidiaries and associates. The Group's policy is to match the initial net foreign currency investment with funding in the same currency. The Group also monitors its foreign currency position for both overnight and intra-day transactions.

Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the Group's earnings and equity through differences on the re-translation of the net assets and related funding of overseas subsidiaries and associates, from the respective local currency to TTD. Gains or losses on foreign currency investment in subsidiary and associated undertakings are recognised in reserves. Gains or losses on related foreign currency funding are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

The principal currencies of the Group's subsidiary and associated company investments are TTD and USD.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at September 30, on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis also calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of each currency rate against the TTD, with all other variables held constant.

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. **Risk management** (continued)

22.4 **Market risk** (continued)

22.4.2 **Currency risk** (continued)

2022	**TTD**	**USD**	**BDS**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	574,741	21,917	583	25,950	623,191
Statutory deposits with Central Bank	4,356,694	–	–	–	4,356,694
Due from banks	1,707,306	903,457	460	606,363	3,217,586
Treasury Bills	2,699,549	972,149	–	68,818	3,740,516
Advances	24,315,820	4,038,131	–	137,561	28,491,512
Investment securities	5,220,696	3,435,993	–	–	8,656,689
Investment interest receivable	63,736	22,847	–	125	86,708
Total financial assets	**38,938,542**	**9,394,494**	**1,043**	**838,817**	**49,172,896**
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	–	–	–	86,210	86,210
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	32,523,732	7,471,838	–	657,804	40,653,374
Other fund raising instruments	3,364,239	211,502	–	–	3,575,741
Debt securities in issue	12,185	994,348	–	–	1,006,533
Accrued interest payable	33,035	21,338	–	698	55,071
Lease liabilities	283,339	–	–	–	283,339
Total financial liabilities	**36,216,530**	**8,699,026**	**–**	**744,712**	**45,660,268**
Net currency risk exposure		695,468	1,043	94,105	
Reasonably possible change in currency rate		1%	1%	1%	
Effect on profit before taxation		**6,955**	**10**	**941**	

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.4 Market risk (continued)

22.4.2 Currency risk (continued)

2021	TTD	USD	BDS	Other	Total
Financial assets					
Cash on hand	467,382	34,515	1,312	21,881	525,090
Statutory deposits with Central Bank	4,413,320	–	–	–	4,413,320
Due from banks	2,666,252	1,589,996	306	978,066	5,234,620
Treasury Bills	2,115,270	534,262	–	–	2,649,532
Advances	23,651,869	4,059,305	–	193,942	27,905,116
Investment securities	4,990,945	2,394,305	–	–	7,385,250
Investment interest receivable	61,527	13,593	–	–	75,120
Total financial assets	**38,366,565**	**8,625,976**	**1,618**	**1,193,889**	**48,188,048**
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	–	–	–	7,421	7,421
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	31,831,125	7,481,572	–	925,679	40,238,376
Other fund raising instruments	3,305,067	88,892	–	–	3,393,959
Debt securities in issue	25,173	992,260	–	–	1,017,433
Accrued interest payable	31,671	14,278	–	39	45,988
Lease liabilities	317,758	–	–	–	317,758
Total financial liabilities	**35,510,794**	**8,577,002**	**–**	**933,139**	**45,020,935**
Net currency risk exposure		48,974	1,618	260,750	
Reasonably possible change in currency rate		1%	1%	1%	
Effect on profit before taxation		**490**	**16**	**2,608**	

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

22. Risk management (continued)

22.5 Operational risk

The growing sophistication of the financial industry has made the Group's operational risk profile more complex. Operational risk is inherent within all business activities and has the potential for financial or reputational loss arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, operational processes or the systems that support them. It includes errors, omissions, disasters and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The Group recognises that such risk can never be entirely eliminated and manages the risk through a combination of systems and procedures to monitor and document transactions. The Group's operational risk department oversees this and where appropriate, risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

The Group has developed contingency arrangements and established facilities to support operations in the event of disasters. Independent checks on operational risk issues are also undertaken by the internal audit function.

Managing cybersecurity related threats across the Group remains a major priority. As part of the Group's business strategy in reducing cyber risk exposure, cybersecurity is embedded in the design of technology and services prior to deployment. The Group's Enterprise Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing cybersecurity risks and maintaining cybersecurity risk appetite. Mechanisms are in place across the Group to predict, prevent, detect and respond against cyber threats and where appropriate, risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

23. Capital management

The Group's policy is to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital within the Group efficiently and to maintain a prudent relationship between capital resources and the risk of its underlying business. Equity increased by $0.1 million to $6.1 billion during the year under review.

Capital adequacy is monitored by each member of the Group, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practice (the Basel Committee), as implemented by the respective Central Banks for supervisory purposes. In Trinidad, the Basel II Regulations were promulgated in May 2020. Under these regulations, the risk-based capital guidelines require a minimum ratio of core capital (Tier I) to risk-weighted assets of 6%, with a minimum total qualifying capital (Tier I plus Tier II) ratio of 10%. Tier I capital comprises mainly of shareholders' equity.

		2022	**2021**
Capital adequacy ratio:	Basel II	16.61%	16.84%

At September 30, 2022 the Parent exceeded the minimum level required for adequately capitalised financial institutions (2021: exceeded).

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

24. Fair value

24.1 Carrying values and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities:

2022	Carrying value	Fair value	Un-recognised gain/(loss)
Financial assets			
Cash, due from banks and Treasury Bills	7,581,293	7,581,293	–
Advances	28,491,512	28,307,548	(183,964)
Investment securities	8,656,689	8,556,668	(100,021)
Investment interest receivable	86,708	86,708	–
Other financial assets	3,827	3,827	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	40,653,374	40,653,374	–
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	3,661,951	3,661,951	–
Debt securities in issue	1,006,533	1,103,561	(97,028)
Accrued interest payable	55,071	55,071	–
Other financial liabilities	333,200	333,200	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**(381,013)**

2021	Carrying value	Fair value	Un-recognised gain/(loss)
Financial assets			
Cash, due from banks and Treasury Bills	8,409,242	8,409,242	–
Advances	27,905,116	27,905,707	591
Investment securities	7,385,250	7,541,163	155,913
Investment interest receivable	75,120	75,120	–
Other financial assets	10,585	10,585	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	40,238,376	40,238,376	–
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	3,401,380	3,401,380	–
Debt securities in issue	1,017,433	1,102,320	(84,887)
Accrued interest payable	45,988	45,988	–
Other financial liabilities	341,253	341,253	–
Total unrecognised change in unrealised fair value			**71,617**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

24. Fair value (continued)

24.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies

24.2.1 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

The following table shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	16,484	–	9,314	25,798
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	407,294	29,219	27,871,035	28,307,548
Investment securities	2,764,335	5,703,899	62,636	8,530,870
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	224,031	3,437,920	–	3,661,951
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	–	–	40,653,374	40,653,374
Debt securities in issue	–	1,103,561	–	1,103,561
2021				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	17,790	–	9,314	27,104
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	396,530	50,078	27,459,099	27,905,707
Investment securities	2,067,449	5,446,610	–	7,514,059
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Borrowings and other fund raising instruments	3,401,380	–	–	3,401,380
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	–	–	40,238,376	40,238,376
Debt securities in issue	–	1,102,320	–	1,102,320

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

24. Fair value (continued)

24.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

24.2.1 Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2022 are as shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted-average)
Advances	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	2.38% - 11.75%
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	0.05% - 3.00%

24.2.2 Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the year ended September 30, 2022, no assets were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 (2021: no assets were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2).

24.2.3 Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 financial assets measured at fair value

2022	**Balance at beginning of year**	**Additions**	**Disposals/ transfers to Level 2**	**Balance at end of year**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**9,314**	**–**	**–**	**9,314**
2021				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**8,958**	**1,278**	**(922)**	**9,314**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

25. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below analyses the discounted assets and liabilities of the Group based on the remaining period at September 30, to the contractual maturity date. Refer to Note 22.3 - 'Liquidity risk' - for an analysis of the financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

2022	**Within one year**	**After one year**	**Total**
ASSETS			
Cash on hand	623,191	–	623,191
Statutory deposits with Central Bank	4,356,694	–	4,356,694
Due from banks	3,217,586	–	3,217,586
Treasury Bills	3,740,516	–	3,740,516
Advances	5,846,566	22,644,946	28,491,512
Investment securities	1,696,692	6,959,997	8,656,689
Investment interest receivable	86,708	–	86,708
Investment in associated companies	–	62,177	62,177
Premises and equipment	–	2,186,464	2,186,464
Right-of-use assets	46	266,969	267,015
Pension assets	–	1,078,346	1,078,346
Deferred tax assets	–	221,640	221,640
Taxation recoverable	518	33,012	33,530
Other assets	324,891	–	324,891
	19,893,408	**33,453,551**	**53,346,959**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	86,210	–	86,210
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	40,511,865	141,509	40,653,374
Other fund raising instruments	3,575,505	236	3,575,741
Debt securities in issue	12,185	994,348	1,006,533
Lease liabilities	49	283,290	283,339
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	–	14,544	14,544
Taxation payable	83,189	–	83,189
Deferred tax liabilities	–	473,462	473,462
Accrued interest payable	16,124	38,947	55,071
Other liabilities	1,000,931	18	1,000,949
	45,286,058	**1,946,354**	**47,232,412**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

25. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

2021	**Within one year**	**After one year**	**Total**
ASSETS			
Cash on hand	525,090	–	525,090
Statutory deposits with Central Bank	4,413,320	–	4,413,320
Due from banks	5,234,620	–	5,234,620
Treasury Bills	2,649,532	–	2,649,532
Advances	6,837,540	21,067,576	27,905,116
Investment securities	1,542,287	5,842,963	7,385,250
Investment interest receivable	75,120	–	75,120
Investment in associated companies	–	55,432	55,432
Premises and equipment	–	2,089,495	2,089,495
Right-of-use assets	–	305,414	305,414
Pension assets	–	1,396,403	1,396,403
Deferred tax assets	–	182,264	182,264
Taxation recoverable	–	33,140	33,140
Other assets	294,941	–	294,941
	21,572,450	**30,972,687**	**52,545,137**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	7,421	–	7,421
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	40,015,388	222,988	40,238,376
Other fund raising instruments	3,393,723	236	3,393,959
Debt securities in issue	–	1,017,433	1,017,433
Lease liabilities	–	317,758	317,758
Provision for post-retirement medical benefits	–	13,590	13,590
Taxation payable	80,351	–	80,351
Deferred tax liabilities	–	553,945	553,945
Accrued interest payable	24,450	21,538	45,988
Other liabilities	906,088	–	906,088
	44,427,421	**2,147,488**	**46,574,909**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

26. Equity compensation benefits

a) Profit sharing scheme

It is estimated that approximately $109.9 million (2021: $100.8 million) will be allocated to staff from the profit sharing scheme in the current financial year. Refer to Note 18. During the 2022 financial year $20.4 million was advanced to the staff profit sharing scheme (2021: $17.6 million).

b) Stock option plan

These options are issued using the shares of RFHL. RBL refunds RFHL on an annual basis for the cost of options determined by a qualified actuary. In 2022, the cost of the options expensed in the consolidated statement of income was $6.419 million (2021: $5.615 million).

27. Dividends paid and proposed

	2022	2021
Declared and paid during the year		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2021: $3.13 (2020: $3.65)	248,944	290,606
First dividend for 2022: $1.72 (2021: $1.79)	136,562	142,737
Total dividends paid	**385,506**	**433,343**
Proposed		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final dividend for 2022: $5.77 (2021: $3.13)	**459,329**	**248,944**

28. Contingent liabilities

a) Litigation

As at September 30, 2022, there were certain tax and legal proceedings outstanding against the Group. No provision has been made as professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise or that it would be premature at this stage of the action to determine the eventuality.

b) Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and letters of credit

	2022	2021
Acceptances	1,154,036	1,231,914
Guarantees and indemnities	25	25
Letters of credit	279,358	255,053
	1,433,419	**1,486,992**

Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars ($'000), except where otherwise stated

28. Contingent liabilities (continued)

c) Sectoral information

Sectoral information	2022	2021
State	71,999	132,206
Corporate and commercial	1,207,261	1,338,167
Personal	11,990	11,785
Other financial institutions	18,611	4,437
Other	123,558	397
	1,433,419	**1,486,992**

d) Pledged assets

The table below illustrates the distribution of pledged assets in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position:

	Carrying amount		Related liability	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Advances	29,219	50,078	29,203	50,205
Financial assets	5,398,538	4,726,852	4,373,546	4,314,370

The assets pledged by the Group relate to a pool of securities held for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty. Individual securities within the pool may be sold by the Group once the total value of the pool exceeds the value of the liability. In the event of the Group's default, the counterparty is entitled to apply the collateral in order to settle the liability.

29. Subsidiary companies

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	Equity interest
Atlantic Financial Limited *International Bank*	Saint Lucia	100.00%
Republic Caribbean Investments Limited *Investment Company*	Saint Lucia	100.00%
Republic Investments Limited *Investment Management Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00%
Republic Trustee Services Limited *Investment Advisory Company*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00%
London Street Project Company Limited *Facilitate Financing of Property Development Projects*	Trinidad and Tobago	100.00%

30. Structured entities

The Group sponsors several structured entities which are not consolidated as the Group is not deemed to be in control of those entities. The Group considers itself to be sponsor of a structured entity when it facilitates the establishment of the structured entity. The Group may hold an interest in some of these entities.

These structured entities include Mutual Funds and Retirement Benefit Plans which are financed through the issue of units to investors in the funds. The Group generates fees from managing the assets of these funds on behalf of the third party investors. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the Group earned $1.8 million (2021: $1.8 million) in management fees from the retirement plans and $104 million (2021: $98 million) from the mutual funds.

The Group holds an interest of $24.3 million in sponsored funds as at September 30, 2022 (2021: $52.5 million). The maximum exposure to loss in these funds is the carrying value of the assets held by the Group. These values are all included in the Investment securities portfolio of the Group as at September 30, 2022.