FINANCE CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

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Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Statement of management responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at October 31, 2021 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;

- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;

- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Group operational efficiencies;

- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;

- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations; and

- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management utilized the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

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

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

ERICKA ROLLE	CHRISTOPHER HANNA
_________________________	_________________________
Managing Director	Senior Manager, Finance Northern Caribbean
January 20, 2022	January 20, 2022

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiary (together 'the Group') as at October 31, 2021, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at October 31, 2021;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

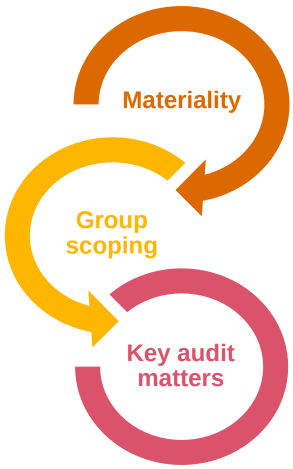
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



- Overall group materiality: $2,484,000, which represents approximately 1% of net assets.

- The consolidated group consists of the Bank, and one wholly owned subsidiary, Safeguard Insurance Brokers Limited, both incorporated and registered in The Bahamas.
- The audit engagement team was the auditor for both the Bank and the subsidiary.
- A full scope audit was performed on both entities.

- Qualitative and quantitative adjustments to allowance for credit losses.

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

A full scope audit was performed on both the Bank and its subsidiary resulting in 100% coverage. Both entities were audited by PwC Bahamas. In respect of the Bank, we were assisted by our component team, PwC Canada who were instructed by the Group engagement team to perform specified procedures over certain financial information. The Group engagement team determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work at the component and reviewed all reports with regards to the approach and findings of the component auditor in detail. This together with additional procedures performed at the Group level, provided us with the evidence we needed for our opinion on the Group's consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group materiality	$2,484,000
How we determined it	1% of net assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose net assets as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 1% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above $124,200, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Qualitative and quantitative adjustments to allowance for credit losses *Refer to note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.* Management's determination of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) continues to be challenged due to the impact that the Covid-19 global pandemic continues to have on the performance of the Group's customers. During the prior year, the Group implemented a client relief program which allowed customers to defer loan payments over a moratorium period. The program ended during the current fiscal year. As a result of this, along with significant volatility	We performed the following, amongst other procedures over the qualitative and quantitative adjustments to allowance for credit losses: • obtained an understanding of management's process to determine the need for an overlay adjustment to the expected credit loss model. • evaluated management's process for estimating the stage 1 and stage 2 ACL, including their consideration of the continued

in the economic environment in which the Group operates, the Group's expected credit loss has a higher than usual degree of uncertainty. The key input surrounding the forward looking assumptions pertain to the GDP rates, which are inherently subjective, and can materially impact the estimate of the stage 1 and stage 2 ACL in future periods.

To address the uncertainties inherent in the current and future economic environment, and to estimate the impact of staging on the mortgage portfolio due to client relief programs implemented, the Group made a qualitative and quantitative adjustment to its ACL model to estimate the resulting impact of the pandemic on its stage 1 and stage 2 provisions.

Additionally, during the year, the Group released its qualitative adjustment to its ACL for the estimated impact Hurricane Dorian had on the northern islands of The Bahamas.

Due to the significant level of judgement required by management and the lack of available data, there is a higher than usual degree of estimation uncertainty surrounding the impact the overlays had on the ACL, which resulted in this being a key area of focus.

impact on the economic environment they operate in due to the Covid-19 pandemic;

- tested the appropriateness of the GDP rates and related assumptions used in the design of future macroeconomic variables for each forward looking scenario by comparing these assumptions with external market and industry data;
- performed a sensitivity analysis on economic variables including GDP forecasts;
- tested the appropriateness of management's estimated change in probability of default rates and changes in the staging of the loan portfolio by comparing to default rates experienced on previous historical events as well as the current performance of the loan portfolio after the expiry of client relief programs;
- assessed the appropriateness of the release of the Hurricane Dorian overlay, and verified that impacted customers were included in the Group's general expected credit loss model on a sample basis;
- performed a recalculation of the overlay adjustment.

Based on the procedures performed, the qualitative and quantitative adjustments to the ACL were not unreasonable.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the RBC FINCO Annual Report 2021 (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the RBC FINCO Annual Report 2021, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Myra Lundy-Mortimer.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
Nassau, Bahamas

January 31, 2022

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at October 31, 2021
Expressed in Bahamian Dollars

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	21,016,518	22,913,487
Balance with central banks	4	35,575,739	42,106,650
Loans and advances to customers	5	639,069,944	656,142,377
Investment securities	6	31,791,539	27,539,257
Premises and equipment	7	91,097	126,733
Other assets		4,070,129	7,931,308
Total Assets		**731,614,966**	**756,759,812**
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	8	324,466,643	379,571,167
Due to affiliated companies	21	155,802,366	155,656,581
Other liabilities	9	3,012,721	3,224,400
Total Liabilities		**483,281,730**	**538,452,148**
Equity			
Share capital	11	5,333,334	5,333,334
Share premium		2,552,258	2,552,258
Other components of equity	11	2,079	12,093
Retained earnings		240,445,565	210,409,979
Total Equity		**248,333,236**	**218,307,664**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**731,614,966**	**756,759,812**

The Board of Directors of Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited authorized these financial statements for issue.

LASONYA MISSICK
Director

ERICKA ROLLE
Director

January 20, 2022
Date

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

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended October 31, 2021
Expressed in Bahamian Dollars

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Income			
Interest income	13	42,345,590	45,297,448
Interest expense	14	(6,415,170)	(7,627,353)
Net interest income		35,930,420	37,670,095
Non-interest income	15	1,824,755	1,965,510
Total revenue		**37,755,175**	**39,635,605**
Non-interest expenses	16	(13,972,157)	(14,185,276)
Release/(provision) for credit losses	17	15,452,569	(16,248,789)
Net income		**39,235,587**	**9,201,540**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified to net income			
Net (losses)/gains on investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI		(5,303)	3,598
Expected credit losses on FVOCI investments		(4,711)	(9,196)
Total comprehensive income		**39,225,573**	**9,195,942**
Earnings per Share (basic and diluted)	12	**1.47**	**0.35**

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

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended October 31, 2021
Expressed in Bahamian Dollars

	Share Capital $	Share Premium $	Other Components of Equity $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
As at November 1, 2019	5,333,334	2,552,258	17,691	209,208,440	217,111,723
Comprehensive Income					
Net income	-	-	-	9,201,540	9,201,540
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(5,598)	-	(5,598)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(5,598)	9,201,540	9,195,942
Transactions with owners					
Dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	(8,000,001)	(8,000,001)
Total transactions with owner	-	-	-	(8,000,001)	(8,000,001)
As at October 31, 2020	**5,333,334**	**2,552,258**	**12,093**	**210,409,979**	**218,307,664**
As at November 1, 2020	5,333,334	2,552,258	12,093	210,409,979	218,307,664
Comprehensive Income					
Net income	-	-	-	39,235,587	39,235,587
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(10,014)	-	(10,014)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(10,014)	39,235,587	39,225,573
Transactions with owners					
Dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	(9,200,001)	(9,200,001)
Total transactions with owner	-	-	-	(9,200,001)	(9,200,001)
As at October 31, 2021	**5,333,334**	**2,552,258**	**2,079**	**240,445,565**	**248,333,236**

Dividends per share (Note 18) $0.34 (2020: $0.30)

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

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended October 31, 2021
Expressed in Bahamian Dollars

	Notes	2021	2020
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		39,235,587	9,201,540
Adjustments for:			
(Release)/provision for credit losses	17	(15,452,569)	16,248,789
Depreciation and amortization	7	43,543	86,886
		23,826,561	25,537,215
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Balance with central banks		6,530,911	1,750,418
Loans and advances to customers		32,770,894	13,302,497
Other assets		3,861,394	(3,427,932)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Customer deposits		(55,104,524)	(84,938,397)
Due to affiliated companies		(304,215)	43,668,624
Other liabilities		(361,679)	(3,215,981)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		11,219,342	(7,323,556)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of premises and equipment	7	(7,907)	(184,072)
Purchase of security investments	6	(6,799,700)	-
Proceeds from maturity of security investments	6	2,296,600	1,651,400
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(4,511,007)	1,467,328
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	18	(8,600,001)	(8,000,001)
Net cash used in financing activities		(8,600,001)	(8,000,001)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,891,666)	(13,856,229)
Effects of fair value changes on cash and cash equivalents		(5,303)	3,598
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		22,913,487	36,766,118
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR		21,016,518	22,913,487

Supplemental information:

		2021	2020
Interest received		46,076,426	41,953,810
Interest paid		(6,268,635)	(8,473,582)

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

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

1. Incorporation and Business Activities

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited (the "Bank") was incorporated in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (The Bahamas) and is licensed under the provisions of the Banks and Trust Companies Regulation Act, 2020 and is also licensed as an Authorized Dealer, pursuant to the Exchange Control Regulations Act. The Bank is 75% majority owned by RBC Royal Bank (Bahamas) Limited (Immediate Parent), a company also incorporated in The Bahamas, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, Royal Bank of Canada (RBC or RBC Group) incorporated in Canada. The Bank's shares are publicly traded and listed on the Bahamas International Securities Exchange (BISX) with 25% of its ownership being held by the Bahamian public.

The Bank has three branch locations in New Providence and one branch in Freeport, Grand Bahama. Its business activities include the acceptance of savings, term and demand deposits, the buying and selling of foreign currency, and mortgage lending in New Providence and Grand Bahamas Islands of The Bahamas. The Bank's registered office is located at Royal Bank House, East Hill Street, Nassau, The Bahamas.

The Bank has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Safeguard Insurance Brokers limited which is incorporated in The Bahamas and provides insurance brokerage services to mortgage customers of the Bank. The Bank and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as the Group.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Notes 2(c), 2(k) and 25.

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group

Standards and amendments and interpretations to published standards that became effective for the Group's financial year beginning on November 1, 2020 were either not relevant or not significant to the Group's operations and accordingly did not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies or consolidated financial statements.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

The application of new standards and amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published but are not yet effective are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies or consolidated financial statements in the financial period of initial application.

b) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiary have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

c) Financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are classified and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or amortized cost based on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

Debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and the asset is not designated as FVTPL: (a) the asset is held within a business model that is Held-to-Collect (HTC) as described below, and (b) the contractual terms of the instruments give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met and the asset is not designated as FVTPL: (a) the asset is held within a business model that is Held-to-Collect-and-Sell (HTC&S) as described below, and (b) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are SPPI.

All other debt instruments are measured at FVTPL.

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless the asset is not held for trading purposes and the Group makes an irrevocable election to designate the asset as FVOCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment
The Group determines the business models at the level that best reflects how it manages portfolios of financial assets to achieve business objectives. Judgement is used in determining the business models, which is supported by relevant, objective evidence including:

- How the economic activities of the business generate benefits, for example through trading revenue, enhancing yields or other costs and how such economic activities are evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
- The significant risks affecting the performance of the business, for example, market risk, credit risk, or other risks as described in the Risk Management Note 23, and the activities taken to manage those risks;
- Historical and future expectations of sales of the instruments managed as part of a business model; and
- The compensation structures for managers of the businesses within the Group, to the extent that these are directly linked to the economic performance of the business model.

The Group's business models fall into three categories, which are indicative of the key categories used to generate returns:

- HTC: the objective of this business model is to hold instruments to collect contractual principal and interest cash flows; sales are incidental to this objective and are expected to be insignificant or infrequent;
- HTC&S: both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objective of the business model; and
- Other fair value business models: these business models are neither HTC nor HTC&S, and primarily represent business models where assets are held-for-trading or managed on a fair value basis.

SPPI assessment
Instruments held within a HTC or HTC&S business model are assessed to evaluate if their contractual cash flows are comprised of solely payments of principal and interest. SPPI payments are those which would typically be expected for basic lending arrangements. Principal amounts include the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition from lending and financing arrangements, and interest primarily relates to basic lending return, including compensation for credit risk and the time value of money associated with the principal amount outstanding over a period of time. Interest can also include other basic lending risks and costs (for example, liquidity risk, servicing or administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a period of time, and a profit margin.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Investment Securities

Investment securities include all securities classified as amortized cost. Treasury bills which have original contractual maturities of three months or less have been classified at fair value through other comprehensive income and are included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

Investment securities carried at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest rate method, and are presented net of any allowance for credit losses, calculated in accordance with the Group's policy for allowance for credit losses, as described below. Interest income, including the amortization of premiums and discounts on securities measured at amortized cost are recorded in net interest income. Impairment gains or losses recognized on amortized cost securities are recorded in provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When a debt instrument measured at amortized cost is sold, the difference between the sale proceeds and the amortized cost of the security at the time of sale is recorded as a net gain/(loss) on investment securities in non-interest income.

Debt securities carried at FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair values recognised in other comprehensive income and included in other components of equity. Impairment gains and losses are included in the provision for credit losses and correspondingly reduce the accumulated change in fair value included in other components in equity. When a debt instrument measured at FVOCI is sold, the cumulative gain or loss and allowance for credit losses is reclassified from other components of equity to net gain/(loss) on investment securities in non-interest income.

The Group accounts for all securities using settlement date accounting and changes in fair value between trade date and settlement date are reflected in income for securities measured at FVTPL, and changes in fair value of securities measured at FVOCI between trade date and settlement dates are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI), except for changes in foreign exchange rates on debt securities, which are recorded in non-interest income.

Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) securities are already impaired at the time they are purchased or originated. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired will come from observable data about any impairment event as detailed in the allowance for credit losses accounting policy. POCI securities are initially recognized at fair value. The effective interest rate is the yield implied by the credit-adjusted cash flows.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

<u>Loans and advances to customers</u>

Loans and advances to customers are debt instruments recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently measured in accordance with the classification of financial assets policy described above. All of the Group's loans and advances to customers are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, which represents the gross carrying amount less allowance for credit losses.

Interest on loans and advances to customers are recognized in interest income using the effective interest method. The estimated future cash flows used in this calculation include those determined by the contractual term of the asset and all fees that are considered to be integral to the effective interest rate. Also included in this amount are transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Fees that relate to activities such as originating, restructuring or renegotiating loans are deferred and recognized as interest income over the expected term of such loans using the effective interest method. Where there is a reasonable expectation that a loan will be originated, commitment and standby fees are also recognized as interest income over the expected term of the resulting loans using the effective interest method. Otherwise, such fees are recorded as other liabilities and amortized into non-interest income over the commitment or standby period. Prepayment fees on mortgage loans are not included as part of the effective interest rate at origination. If prepayment fees are received on a renewal of a mortgage loan, the fee is included as part of the effective interest rate; and if not renewed, the prepayment fee is recognized in interest income at the prepayment date.

Provision for credit losses is recognized at each statement of financial position date in accordance with the three-stage impairment model outlined in these accounting policies.

Allowance for credit losses

An allowance for credit losses (ACL) is established for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVTPL and equity securities designated as FVOCI, which are not subject to an impairment assessment. Assets subject to an impairment assessment include loans and advances to customers, debt securities, interest-bearing deposits with banks, accounts and accrued interest receivable. Provision for credit losses (PCL) on debt securities measured at FVOCI is included the release/(provision) for credit losses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the ACL on debt securities measured at FVOCI is presented in other components of equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Financial assets carried at amortized cost are presented net of the ACL in the consolidated statement of financial position. PCL on amortized cost instruments are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Off-statement of financial position items subject to impairment assessment include financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments. The ACL for undrawn credit commitments is included in the ACL for loans and advances to customers.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

The Group measures the ACL at each consolidated statement of financial position date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model:

Performing financial assets:

- Stage 1 – From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over a 12 month period or shorter if the remaining term is less than 12 months following the reporting date.
- Stage 2 – Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

Impaired financial assets:

- Stage 3 – When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance is recognized equal to credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the asset.

The ACL is a discounted probability-weighted estimate of the cash shortfalls expected to result from defaults over the relevant time horizon. For loan commitments, credit loss estimates consider the portion of the commitment that is expected to be drawn over the relevant time period.

Increases or decreases in the required ACL attributable to purchases and new originations, derecognitions or maturities, and remeasurements due to changes in loss expectations or stage migrations are recorded in the PCL. Write-off and recoveries are recorded against ACL.

The ACL represents an unbiased estimate of expected credit losses on financial assets as at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Judgment is required in making assumptions and estimations when calculating the ACL, including movements between the three stages and the application of forward-looking information. The underlying assumptions and estimates may result in changes to the allowances from period to period that significantly affects the results of operations.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are based on a range of possible outcomes and consider available, reasonable and supportable information including internal and external ratings, historical credit loss experience and expectations about future cash flows. The measurement of expected credit losses is based primarily on the product of the instrument's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) discounted to the reporting date. The main difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses for performing financial assets is the respective calculation horizon. Stage 1 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over a maximum period of 12 months while Stage 2 estimates project PD, LGD and EAD over the remaining lifetime of the instrument.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

An expected credit loss estimate is produced for each portfolio segment. Relevant parameters are modeled on a collective basis using portfolio segmentation that allows for appropriate incorporation of forward-looking information. To reflect other characteristics that are not already considered through modeling, expert credit judgment is exercised in determining the final expected credit losses using a range of possible outcomes.

The IFRS 9 model is not calibrated for unprecedented events such as the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to appropriately reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on future credit losses in the portfolio, the Group applied an overlay to the model predicted allowance. In the context of IFRS 9, post-model adjustments through overlays are short-term increases or decreases to the estimate credit losses at the portfolio level to account for late breaking events, model limitations and expert credit judgement applied following management review and challenge. The Group has internal governance in place to regularly monitor these overlays and where possible to reduce the reliance on these through model recalibration or redevelopment, as appropriate. The overlay was based on expert judgement, historical experience and economic growth projections.

Expected credit losses are discounted to the reporting period date using the effective interest rate.

Expected life

For instruments in Stage 2 or Stage 3, the loss allowance reflects the expected credit loss over the expected remaining lifetime of the instrument. For most instruments, the expected life is limited to the remaining contractual life.

An exemption is provided for certain instruments with the following characteristics: (a) the instrument includes both a loan and undrawn commitment component; (b) the Group has the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment; and (c) the Group's exposure to credit losses is not limited to the contractual notice period. For products in scope of this exemption, the expected life may exceed the remaining contractual life and is the period over which the Group's exposure to credit losses is not mitigated by its normal credit risk management actions. This period varies by product and risk category and is estimated based on historical experience with similar exposures and consideration of credit risk management actions taken as part of a regular credit review cycle. The products in scope of this exemption includes overdraft balances and lines of credit. Determining the instruments in scope for this exemption and estimating the appropriate remaining life based on historical experience and credit risk mitigation practices requires significant judgment.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk requires significant judgment. Movements between Stage 1 and Stage 2 are based on whether an instrument's credit risk as at the reporting date has increased significantly relative to the date it was initially recognized. This assessment is performed at the instrument level.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (continued)

The Group's assessment of significant increases in credit risk is based on factors such as delinquency status, watch-list reports and whether the account is being managed by the special loans group. If any of the following conditions is met, the instrument is moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

1) The instrument is 30 days past due.
2) The account is managed by the Regional Special Loan Unit (RSLU). The RSLU portfolio is a mix of accounts which are in default and accounts with minimal or no delinquency. The latter remains within the purview of the specialized management team due to circumstances other than delinquency which marks the account as having a higher risk component.
3) Retail loans receiving business as usual deferrals granted by our collections team.

Our assessment of significant increases in credit risk is primarily based on the approach described above and our projections of an increase in probability of default (PD) in the portfolio. Additional qualitative reviews and a 30 days past due backstop are also applied. The broader macroeconomic impacts of the pandemic are largely reflected in an instrument's lifetime PD. To the extent the impacts of COVID-19 are not already reflected within the lifetime PD model, they are reflected through the qualitative review performed to assess the staging results and adjustments are made as necessary.

Use of forward-looking information

The PD and LGD inputs used to estimate the Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances under the IFRS 9 model are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the Group's expected credit loss calculation includes a projection of all relevant macroeconomic variables used in the models for a five year period. Macroeconomic variables used in the expected credit loss models include, but are not limited to, unemployment rate, GDP and inflation rate.

The emergence of the COVID-19 global pandemic significantly impacted the Group's economic outlook. The Group closely tracked economic growth projections and set an allowance that reflected the underlying economic conditions. In the Group's analysis they also considered tourism projections, vulnerable sectors affected by COVID-19 and government support programs.

The environment, including government support measures introduced, were rapidly evolving and as a result, the macroeconomic outlook had a higher than usual degree of uncertainty and was inherently subject to change, which materially changed the Group's credit loss allowance. The Group closely monitored changes in conditions and its impact on expected credit losses, and updated its macroeconomic variables as the impact of COVID-19 progressed.

Further details on the Group forward looking assumptions and scenarios as at October 31, 2021 are provided in Note 5.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Scenario Design

The Group's estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. Scenarios and scenario weights are set at the RBC Group level; considering the RBC baseline forecast and reasonable downside and upside assumptions.

Scenarios are global in nature and include predictions of macroeconomic conditions in North America, Europe and the Caribbean. Having scenarios and scenario weights set at the enterprise level allows RBC to have a consistent view of macroeconomic scenarios across business lines and legal entities.

Scenarios are designed to capture a wide range of possible outcomes and weighted on the relative likelihood of the range of outcomes that each scenario represents. Scenario weights take into account historical frequency, current trends, and forward-looking conditions and are updated on a quarterly basis. All scenarios considered are applied to all portfolios subject to expected credit losses with the same probability weighting.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses is consistent with the definition of default used for the Group's internal credit risk management purposes. The definition of default may differ across products and consider both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the terms of financial covenants and days past due. For retail and wholesale borrowers, except as detailed below, default occurs when the borrower is 90 days or more past due on any material obligation to the Group, and/or the Group considers the borrower unlikely to make their payments in full without recourse action, such as taking formal possession of any collateral held. The definition of default used is applied consistently from period to period and to all financial instruments unless it can be demonstrated that circumstances have changed such that another definition of default is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)

Financial assets are assessed for credit-impairment at each consolidated statement of financial position date and more frequently when circumstances warrant further assessment. Evidence of credit-impairment may include indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, as well as a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows evidenced by the adverse changes in the payments status of the borrower or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. An asset that is in Stage 3 will move back to Stage 2 when, as at the reporting date, it is no longer considered to be credit-impaired.

The asset will migrate back to Stage 1 when its credit risk at the reporting date is no longer considered to have increased significantly from initial recognition, which could occur during the same reporting period as the migration from Stage 3 to Stage 2.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3) (continued)

When a financial asset has been identified as credit-impaired, expected credit losses are measured as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate. For impaired financial assets with drawn and undrawn components, expected credit losses also reflect any credit losses related to the portion of the loan commitment that is expected to be drawn down over the remaining life of the instrument.

When a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest ceases to be recognized on the regular accrual basis, which accrues income based on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Rather, the accrual is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the carrying amount, which is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The discount resulting from the impact of time delays in collecting principal payments (time value of money) is established and recorded through the provision for credit losses.

ACL for credit-impaired financial assets in Stage 3 are established at the financial asset level, where losses related to impaired financial assets are identified on individually significant financial asset, or collectively assessed and determined through the use of portfolio-based rates, without reference to particular financial assets.

Individually assessed loans (Stage 3)

When individually significant loans are identified as impaired, the carrying value of the loan is reduced to its estimated realizable value by recording an individually assessed ACL to cover identified credit losses. The individually assessed ACL reflects the expected amount of principal and interest calculated under the terms of the original loan agreement that will not be recovered, and the impact of time delays in collecting principal and/or interest (time value of money). The estimated realizable value for each individually significant loan is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate for each loan. When the amounts and timing of future cash flows cannot be estimated with reasonable reliability, the estimated realizable amount may be determined using observable market prices for comparable loans, the fair value of collateral underlying the loans, and other reasonable and supported methods based on management judgment.

Individually-assessed allowances are established in consideration of a range of possible outcomes, to the extent relevant to the circumstances of the specific borrower being assessed. Assumptions used in estimating expected future cash flows reflect current and expected future economic conditions and are generally consistent with those used in Stage 1 and Stage 2 measurement.

Significant judgment is required in assessing evidence of credit-impairment and estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining expected credit losses. Changes in the amount expected to be recovered would have a direct impact on the provision for credit losses and may result in a change in the ACL.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Collectively assessed loans (Stage 3)

Loans that are collectively assessed are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account loan type, geographic location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors.

The collectively-assessed ACL reflects: (i) the expected amount of principal and interest calculated under the terms of the original loan agreement that will not be recovered, and (ii) the impact of time delays in collecting principal and/or interest (time value of money). The expected principal and interest collection is estimated on a portfolio basis and references historical loss experience of comparable portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics, adjusted for the current environment and expected future conditions.

A portfolio specific coverage ratio is applied against the impaired loan balance in determining the collectively-assessed ACL. The time value of money component is calculated by using the discount factors applied to groups of loans sharing common characteristics. The discount factors represent the expected recovery pattern of the comparable group of loans, and reflect the historical experience of these groups adjusted for current and expected future economic conditions and/or industry factors. Significant judgment is required in assessing evidence of impairment and estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining expected credit losses. Changes in the amount expected to be recovered would have a direct impact on the provision for credit losses and may result in a change in the ACL.

Write-off of loans

Loans are generally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no or minimal realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, they are generally written off after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of collateral. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write off may be earlier. Unsecured loans are generally written off at 365 days past due. Loans secured by real estate are generally written off at 2,000 days past due unless liquidation of the underlying real estate collateral is expected to be closed in the short term. In such cases write-off may be delayed beyond 2,000 days. In all other instances, the write-off will be completed at 2,000 days, although recovery efforts will continue.

Modifications

The original terms of a financial asset may be renegotiated or otherwise modified, resulting in changes to the contractual terms of the financial asset that affect the contractual cash flows. The treatment of such modifications is primarily based on the process undertaken to execute the renegotiation and the nature and extent of the expected changes. In the normal course of business, modifications which are performed for credit reasons, primarily related to troubled debt restructurings, are generally treated as modifications of the original financial asset. Modifications which are performed for other than credit reasons are generally considered to be an expiry of the original cash flows; accordingly, such renegotiations are treated as a derecognition of the original financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Modifications (continued)

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have established relief programs to help personal and business banking clients manage the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic through payment deferrals, interest rate reductions, covenant waivers, and refinancing or credit restructuring. In some cases, the original terms of the associated financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified, resulting in changes to the contractual terms of the financial asset that affect the contractual cash flows. For these programs, where there is a substantial change in terms from the original financial asset, we derecognize the financial asset and recognize a new financial asset.

If a modification of terms does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate and a gain or loss is recognized. The financial asset continues to be subject to the same assessments for significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition and credit-impairment, as described above. A modified financial asset will transfer out of Stage 3 if the conditions that led to it being identified as credit-impaired are no longer present and relate objectively to an event occurring after the original credit-impairment was recognized. A modified financial asset will transfer out of Stage 2 when it no longer satisfies the relative thresholds set to identify significant increases in credit risk, which are based on changes in its lifetime PD, days past due and other qualitative considerations. The financial asset continues to be monitored for significant increases in credit risk and credit-impairment.

If a modification of terms results in derecognition of the original financial asset and recognition of the new financial asset, the new financial asset will generally be recorded in Stage 1, unless it is determined to be credit-impaired at the time of the renegotiation. For the purposes of assessing for significant increases in credit risk, the date of initial recognition for the new financial asset is the date of the modification.

Determination of fair value

The fair value of a financial instrument 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 Group determines fair value by incorporating all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, including commonly accepted valuation approaches.

The Group has established policies, procedures and controls for valuation methodologies and techniques to ensure fair value is reasonably estimated. Major valuation processes and controls include, but are not limited to, profit and loss decomposition, independent price verification (IPV) and model validation standards. These control processes are managed by either Finance or Group Risk Management and are independent of the relevant businesses and their trading functions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Determination of fair value (Continued)

All fair value instruments are subject to IPV, a process whereby trading function valuations are verified against external market prices and other relevant market data. Market data sources include traded prices, brokers and price vendors. The Group gives priority to those third-party pricing services and prices having the highest and most consistent accuracy. The level of accuracy is determined over time by comparing third-party price values to traders' or system values, to other pricing service values and, when available, to actual trade data. Other valuation techniques are used when a price or quote is not available. Some valuation processes use models to determine fair value. The Group has a systematic and consistent approach to control model use. Valuation models are approved for use within the Group's model risk management framework.

The framework addresses, among other things, model development standards, validation processes and procedures, and approval authorities. Model validation ensures that a model is suitable for its intended use and sets parameters for its use. All models are revalidated regularly.

In determining fair value, a hierarchy is used which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Determination of fair value based on this hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and model inputs that are either observable, or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 inputs are inputs that are unobservable. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available at the measurement date. The availability of inputs for valuation may affect the selection of valuation techniques. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy for disclosure purposes is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, management judgement is required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, proxy information from similar transactions, and through extrapolation and interpolation techniques. For more complex or illiquid instruments, significant judgement is required in the determination of the model used, the selection of model inputs, and in some cases, the application of valuation adjustments to the model value or quoted price for inactively traded financial instruments, as the selection of model inputs may be subjective and the inputs may be unobservable. Unobservable inputs are inherently uncertain as there is little or no market data available from which to determine the level at which the transaction would occur under normal business circumstances. Appropriate parameter uncertainty and market-risk valuation adjustments for such inputs and other model-risk valuation adjustments are assessed in all such instances.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified or designated as at FVTPL. For other financial instruments, transaction costs are capitalized on initial recognition. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, capitalized transaction costs are amortized through interest income over the estimated life of the instrument using the effective interest method.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset on the consolidated statement of financial position when there exists both a legally enforceable contractual right to offset the recognized amounts and an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired, when the Group retains the rights to receive the cash flows of the assets but assume an obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party subject to certain pass-through requirements or when the Group transfers its contractual rights to receive the cash flows and substantially all of the risk and rewards of the assets have been transferred. When the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized and are accounted for as secured financing transactions. When the Group neither retains nor transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets, it derecognizes the assets if control over the assets is relinquished. If the Group retains control over the transferred assets, it continues to recognize the transferred assets to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Management's judgement is applied in determining whether the contractual rights to the cash flows from the transferred assets have expired or whether the Group retains the rights to receive cash flows on the assets but assume an obligation to pay for those cash flows. The Group derecognizes transferred financial assets if it transfers substantially all the risk and rewards of the ownership in the assets. When assessing whether the Group has transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards of the transferred assets, management considers the entity exposure before and after the transfer with the variability in the amount and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred assets. In transfers that the Group retains the servicing rights, management has applied judgement in assessing the benefits of servicing against market expectations. When the benefits of servicing are greater than fair market value, a servicing asset is recognized in other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the benefits of servicing are less than fair market value, a servicing liability is recognized in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its obligation specified in the contract expires, or is discharged or cancelled. The Group recognizes the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability transferred and the consideration paid in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

d) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars (B$), which is the Bank's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

In preparing the consolidated financial statements' transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies and carried at fair value are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and carried at historical cost are translated at the rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are recognized in net income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

e) Customer deposits

Customer deposits are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Customer deposits are derecognized when the financial liability has been extinguished.

f) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Loan origination fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loans.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Income and expense recognition (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Non-interest income and expenses

Non-interest income primarily relate to transactions service fees and commissions and are recognized based on the applicable service contracts with customers.

When service fees and other costs are incurred in relation to commissions and fees earned, the Group records these costs on a gross basis in ‘non-interest expense’ based on its assessment of whether it has primary responsibility to fulfill the contract with the customer and have discretion in establishing the price for the commissions and fees earned, which may require judgment.

Income which falls under the scope of revenue recognition is not netted off against related expense with the exception of card revenue. The Group does not incur material costs to obtain contracts with customers such as sales commissions.

Commissions earned and incurred on insurance policies are recognized when the policies are written as the Group has no further service obligations associated with these policies.

Expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

g) Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an item. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or are recognized 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 repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of net income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated principally on the straight-line method to write off the depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Land	- Not depreciated
Buildings and improvements	- Straight line – 20 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	- Straight line lease term plus 1 renewal term
Furniture and other equipment	- Straight line 5 years and declining balance - 20%
Computer equipment	- Straight line – 3 to 7 years

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Premises and equipment (continued)

Management reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and methods of depreciation at each year-end. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Gains and losses on disposal of premises and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of net income in the period.

h) Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in net income.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash and demand deposits with banks together with short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are normally those with original maturities up to three months from the date of acquisition.

j) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from, and direct the use of, an identified asset for a period of time in return for consideration. Costs related to space sharing arrangements that do not meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 are expensed as incurred to the statement of comprehensive income.

k) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amounts and are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Significant judgement is required in determining whether a present obligation exists and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows. The Group records provisions related to litigation, asset retirement obligations and other items. Provisions are recorded under other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Provisions (continued)

The Group is required to estimate the results of ongoing legal proceedings, expenses to be incurred to dispose of capital assets, and credit losses on undrawn commitments and guarantees. The forward-looking nature of these estimates requires the Group to use a significant amount of judgement in projecting the timing and amount of future cash flows. The Group records its provisions based on all available information at the end of the reporting period and makes adjustments on a quarterly basis to reflect current expectations. Should actual results differ from those expectations, the Group may incur an expense in excess of the provisions recognized.

l) Share capital

Shares issued for cash are accounted for at the issue price less any transaction costs of the issue.

m) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared during the period are accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Dividends that are proposed and declared after the consolidated statement of financial position are disclosed as a subsequent event.

n) Employee benefits

The Group's employees participate in a defined benefit pension plan and a defined contribution pension plan of RBC.

<u>Defined benefit plan</u>

Employees become eligible for membership in the defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) after completing a probationary period and receive their benefits after retirement. The Plan's benefits are determined based on years of service, contributions and average earnings at retirement. Due to the long-term nature of the Plan, the calculation of benefit expenses and obligations depends on various assumptions such as discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, projected salary increases, retirement age, mortality and termination rates. The accrued pension obligation is retained by and recorded in the books of RBC. The Group recognizes its proportionate share of pension costs as an expense during the period, after which the Group has no further obligations to the Plan.

<u>Defined contribution plan</u>

Under the defined contribution plan, an employee may contribute up to 10% of their salary and the Group matches half of the employee's contribution up to 3% of the employee's salary.

Contributions made by the employee are immediately vested and contributions made by the Group become vested after the completion of ten years of service. Expenses for services rendered by the employees and related to the defined contribution plan are recognized as an expense during the period. The Group has no further payment obligations once the recognized contributions have been paid.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

o) Taxation

Under the current laws of The Bahamas, the country of domicile of the Group, there are no income, capital gains or other corporate taxes imposed. The Group's operations do not subject it to taxation in any other jurisdiction.

p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, which is the person or group responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the management of the Group.

Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance. The Group has identified the following business segments: banking and insurance brokerage services.

q) Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures were amended in Note 23(b) to include financial assets and align with the current year's presentation.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

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3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021	2020
	$	$
Treasury bills	6,511,722	7,945,819
Due from banks	14,504,796	14,967,668
	21,016,518	**22,913,487**

Due from banks are deposits held with other banks on demand or for fixed periods up to three months. Treasury bills have original maturities up to three months. Due from banks are non-interest bearing. Treasury bills earn interest rates ranging from 2.18% to 2.79% (2020: 1.70% to 2.18%).

4. Balance with Central Banks

The balance with The Central Bank of The Bahamas is non-interest bearing and includes a mandatory daily average reserve deposit of $17,022,288 (2020: $19,273,950) which is based on a ratio to customers' deposits. Fluctuations in balances with central banks are generally due to movement in investment securities and customer deposits denominated in Bahamian dollars.

5. Loans and Advances to Customers

	2021	2020
	$	$
Retail	424,964	528,574
Home equity and other mortgages	168,824,457	183,979,228
Residential mortgages	560,467,220	580,660,719
Government insured mortgages	403,018	486,580
	730,119,659	765,655,101
Allowance for impairment losses	(88,941,819)	(106,571,233)
Loan origination fees and cost (net)	(2,107,896)	(2,941,491)
	639,069,944	**656,142,377**

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Loans categorized by performance are as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Stage 1	560,368,157	584,906,582
Stage 2	75,673,889	97,300,325
Stage 3	94,077,613	83,448,194
	730,119,659	**765,655,101**

Loans categorized by maturity are as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Current (due within one year)	10,921,061	11,926,859
Non-current (due after one year)	719,198,598	753,728,242
	730,119,659	**765,655,101**

Loans and advances classified as stage 3 represent 12.89% (2020: 10.90%) of the total loans and advances portfolio. The allowance for impairment losses represents 12.18% (2020: 13.92%) of the total loans and advances portfolio and the stage 3 allowance represents 54.32% (2020: 59.90%) of the total stage 3 loans.

Allowance for credit losses

Allowance for credit losses consists of the following:

	For the year ended October 31, 2021				
	Balance at beginning of year	Release for credit losses	Net/recoveries (write-offs)	Other	Balance at end of year
	$	$	$	$	$
Retail	11,310	(3,036,289)	3,246,266	(167)	221,120
Mortgages	106,559,923	(12,662,173)	(4,531,342)	(645,709)	88,720,699
	106,571,233	**(15,698,462)**	**(1,285,076)**	**(645,876)**	**88,941,819**
The above include:					
Undrawn loan commitments	524,421	(202,262)	-	-	322,159

	For the year ended October 31, 2020				
	Balance at beginning of year	Provision for credit losses	Net (write-offs)	Other	Balance at end of year
	$	$	$	$	$
Retail	5,519	76,010	(69,231)	(988)	11,310
Mortgages	93,470,492	15,807,346	(4,513,792)	1,795,877	106,559,923
	93,476,011	**15,883,356**	**(4,583,023)**	**1,794,889**	**106,571,233**
The above include:					
Undrawn loan commitments	303,811	220,610	-	-	524,421

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

The tables below reconcile the opening and closing allowance for credit losses by stage for each major product category. Reconciling items include the following:

- Transfers between stages, which are presumed to occur before any corresponding remeasurements.
- Purchases and originations, which reflect the newly recognized assets and the related allowance during the period.
- Derecognitions and maturities, which reflect the assets and related allowance derecognized during the period without a credit loss being incurred.
- Remeasurements for allowances, which comprise of the impact of changes in model inputs or assumptions, including changes in forward-looking macroeconomic conditions; partial repayments and additional draws on existing facilities; changes in the measurement following a transfer between stages; and unwinding of the time value discount due to the passage of time. For gross carrying amounts, this represents additional draws, repayments, and the accrual of interest under the effective interest method.
- Write-offs represent the closure/elimination of a loan balance when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.
- Recoveries are the collection of cash or cash equivalents for a loan balance previously written-off.
- Other. This category includes the unwinding of the impact of time delays in collecting principal and/or interest (time value of money).

	For the year ended October 31, 2021			
	Allowance for Credit Losses			
	Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	13,540,287	43,043,355	49,987,591	106,571,233
Provision for credit losses				
Model changes				
Transfers in (out) to Stage 1	30,807,481	(23,019,530)	(7,787,951)	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 2	(1,013,659)	2,512,546	(1,498,887)	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 3	(631,294)	(7,609,819)	8,241,113	-
Purchases and originations	755,126	-	-	755,126
Derecognitions and maturities	(573,365)	(352,642)	(1,411,970)	(2,337,977)
Remeasurements	(30,498,376)	10,874,380	5,508,385	(14,115,611)
Write-offs	-	-	(7,639,013)	(7,639,013)
Recoveries	-	-	6,353,937	6,353,937
Other	-	-	(645,876)	(645,876)
Balance at end of year	**12,386,200**	**25,448,290**	**51,107,329**	**88,941,819**

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5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

	For the year ended October 31, 2020			
	Allowance for Credit Losses			
	Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	13,813,669	14,590,538	65,071,804	93,476,011
Provision for credit losses				
Model changes				
Transfers in (out) to Stage 1	19,051,410	(6,724,783)	(12,326,627)	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 2	(1,560,260)	4,495,455	(2,935,195)	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 3	(279,307)	(2,874,989)	3,154,296	-
Purchases and originations	889,158	-	-	889,158
Derecognitions and maturities	(484,175)	(339,359)	(3,512,911)	(4,336,445)
Remeasurements	(17,890,208)	33,896,493	3,324,358	19,330,643
Write-offs	-	-	(9,283,137)	(9,283,137)
Recoveries	-	-	4,700,114	4,700,114
Other	-	-	1,794,889	1,794,889
Balance at end of year	**13,540,287**	**43,043,355**	**49,987,591**	**106,571,233**

Based on the Group collections policies, substantially all of the amounts written off during the period are still subject to enforcement activities at year end.

Key inputs and assumptions:

The measurement of expected credit losses is a complex calculation that involves a large number of interrelated inputs and assumptions. The key drivers of changes in expected losses under the IFRS 9 model include the Group internal historical default rates, transition matrices, unemployment rate, GDP and inflation rate.

Further details on the key inputs and assumptions used as at October 31, 2021 are provided in Note 2(c).

The following table compares the Group's probability-weighted estimate of expected credit losses for performing loans to expected credit losses estimated in the Group base case scenarios. Results reflect the Stage 1 and Stage 2 allowance for credit losses.

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5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Key inputs and assumptions:

	As at October 31	
	2021	**2020**
	$	**$**
ACL on performing loans [1]		
Carrying Value	37,834,490	56,583,642
Base Scenario	36,317,671	56,170,760

[1]Represents Stage 1 and Stage 2 ACL on loans, acceptances, and commitments.

Transfers between stages
Further to our current policy for transfers between stages as described in Note 2, as part of our overlay, we qualitatively increased the transfers from stage 1 to stage 2 to reflect the current challenging economic environment. This qualitative adjustment was informed by economic projections, scenario weights and historical behaviour of our portfolio.

The following table illustrates the impact of staging on the Group ACL by comparing the Group allowance if all performing loans were in Stage 1 to the actual ACL recorded on these assets.

	As at October 31 Performing loans [1]	
	2021	**2020**
	$	**$**
ACL - all performing loans in Stage 1	14,032,495	15,779,195
Impact of staging	23,801,995	40,804,447
Stage 1 and 2 ACL	37,834,490	56,583,642

[1]Represents Stage 1 and Stage 2 ACL on loans, acceptances, and commitments.

Hurricane disclosure

During September 2019 hurricane Dorian significantly impacted the Northern part of Bahamas, mainly Abaco and Freeport. During the following 18 months the Group held loan loss provisions on the performing portfolio to account for potential future losses related to the hurricane. The hurricane provisions were revised at a quarterly frequency to ensure they reflected existing conditions in the portfolio and each region impacted by the hurricane. As of year-end 2021 the Group no longer holds provisions in the performing portfolio related to hurricane Dorian. Close to two years have passed since the hurricane impacted the Bahamas and the Group no longer expect additional credit losses.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

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October 31, 2021

5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Key inputs and assumptions:

COVID-19 Pandemic – Loans and Advances

The COVID-19 global pandemic significantly impacted the Group's determination of allowance for credit losses and required the application of heightened judgement. Following the announcement of COVID-19 as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO), there was a significant downturn in the level of economic activity across the globe. The significant decline in economic activity has been accompanied by unprecedented levels of government support and central bank policies that resulted in low interest rates and the roll out or strengthening of programs that supported companies, payroll and the unemployed.

In the case of the Caribbean, the level of economic contraction has been severe as a result of the reduction of tourist inflows to the region. The adverse impact on the Group's retail and mortgage clients has been partially mitigated through government support programs, multilateral and other external support (including the IMF, WB, IDB and the CDB) and the rollout of payment deferral programs by the banking sector.

During 2021 many Caribbean economies had a modest economic recovery largely due to increases in travel and tourism. However, the levels of economic activity continued to be significantly below pre-pandemic levels. The economic recovery is expected to continue during next year as travel and tourism continue to improve relative to pre-pandemic levels, supported by rising domestic vaccination rates and the high vaccine uptake in major tourism source markets. Continued fiscal stimulus and accommodative monetary conditions in some countries will bolster consumer spending and unemployment relief.

The spread of the delta variant and resulting resurgence of virus spread has raised uncertainty with regards to the timing and extent of the economic recovery and impact on expected credit losses. As there is uncertainty on how tourism, economic activity and the portfolio will react to these conditions, the assumptions used to determine the Group's allowances have a higher than usual degree of uncertainty. The inputs used in the calculation of the allowance are inherently subject to change, which may materially impact the Group's estimate of the allowance for expected credit losses.

The Group's stage 1 and 2 allowance for credit losses on the loan portfolios as at October 31, 2021 reflects a decrease as a result of the recent recovery observed in many economies and the resilience of the Group's portfolio. The IFRS 9 model could not solely be used to determine expected credit losses as it was not designed with events of this magnitude in mind. As a consequence, a model overlay was used to account for incremental expected losses not captured by the IFRS 9 model.

To address the uncertainties inherent in the current environment and to reflect all relevant risk factors not captured in the model, the Group applied expert credit judgement in the design of the overlay and the determination of inputs used in the calculation of the allowance. In light of the significant uncertainty, the impact of expert credit judgement on the Group's allowances during 2020-2021 increased as compared to 2019. The Group applied qualitative adjustments to macroeconomic projections, the assumed credit response of the portfolio to the macroeconomic conditions, levels of loss severity and the determination of significant increase in credit risk.

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

COVID-19 Pandemic – Loans and Advances (continued)

The measurement of expected credit losses is a complex calculation that involves a large number of inputs and assumptions. The key drivers of changes in expected losses include the following:

- Forward looking macroeconomic projections;
- Internal assessment on the level of resilience;
- Recent portfolio performance;
- Scenario design and the weights associated with each scenario; and
- Transfers between stages, which can result from changes in any of the above inputs.

Forward looking macroeconomic projections

The PD and LGD inputs used to predict expected credit losses are primarily based on GDP growth projections. The assumed level of response of the PD to the level of economic contraction was informed by historical events, recent portfolio performance and expert judgement. The LGDs used in the calculation of our allowance were qualitatively adjusted upwards to reflect higher expected time to resolution for future defaults secured with real estate collateral. Our allowance for credit losses reflect our economic outlook as at October 31, 2021. Subsequent changes to this forecast and related estimates will be reflected in our allowance for credit losses in future periods.

The Group base scenario accounts for the expected gradual recovery of Caribbean economies during 2021-2022. Current volatility of tourism travel, impacted by local and international COVID infection spikes, continued travel and quarantine protocols and adverse travel advisories lend support to the consensus expectation by governments, central banks, the IMF and tourism authorities that full sustainable air travel recovery across the Caribbean will not happen until 2023 - 2024.

The Group's downside scenario reflects a reversal of tourism gains experienced over the last 6 months. The Group's upside scenario considers a marginal improvement on base conditions resulting from a higher and faster than expected economic recovery. The forecasts of GDP growth rates were informed by external benchmarks and the Group's own internal views which reflect the opinion and feedback from the Group's economist, management and the business.

Recent portfolio performance

The PD used for different portfolio segments were qualitatively adjusted to take into account recent portfolio performance. Portfolios which have shown high resilience to the pandemic would have lower PD levels than portfolio with higher default rates.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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5. Loans and Advances to Customers (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses (continued)

Changes in scenario design and the weights associated to each scenario

The Group's approach to set scenarios and scenario weights was described in Note 2. All scenarios considered in the Group's analysis include the impact of the pandemic as at October 31, 2021; reflective of current economic conditions. In determining the Group's IFRS 9 allowance for credit losses, the Group reassessed the scenario weights to more heavily weigh the downside scenarios relative to October 31, 2020. Since the onset of the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has reflected continued uncertainty and downside risk of a prolonged recovery by shifting additional weighting to our pessimistic scenarios.

The impact of weighting multiple scenarios on the Group's final allowance was illustrated above; where we compare the final allowance versus expected credit loss predictions under the base scenario.

Loan modifications

We have established relief programs to help clients manage through challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic through payment deferrals, interest rate reductions, covenant waivers, and refinancing or credit restructuring. In some cases, the original terms of the associated loans were renegotiated or otherwise modified, resulting in changes to the contractual terms of the loans that affect the contractual cash flows. The terms of which were not substantially different and as such the original loans were not derecognised. For the year ended October 31, 2021, the amortized cost of the loans whose contractual terms were modified at the quarter ended before the modification was $2,004,897 resulting in no material modification gains or losses. The gross carrying amount of loans transferred to Stage 1 whose contractual terms were previously modified while in Stage 2 or Stage 3 was not material for the year ended October 31, 2021.

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6. Investment Securities

The following table presents the carrying value of securities at the end of the year.

	2021	2020
	$	**$**
Bahamas Government Registered Stocks	31,692,500	27,189,400
Locally issued corporate bonds	2,738,400	2,738,400
	34,430,900	29,927,800
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,639,361)	(2,388,543)
	31,791,539	**27,539,257**

Investments categorized by maturity are as follows:

Current (due within one year)	9,292,200	2,296,600
Non-current (due after one year)	25,138,700	27,631,200
	34,430,900	**29,927,800**

Investment securities have maturities ranging from 2021 to 2037 (2020: 2020 to 2037) and with floating interest rates ranging from 0.125% to 1.625% (2020: 0.125% to 1.625%) above the B$ Prime rate of 4.25% (2020: 4.25%). As at October 31, 2020, the cost of investment securities totaled $34,430,900 (2020: $29,927,800), all of which is comprised of level 2 securities in the fair value hierarchy (Note 25).

The movement in investment securities during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	**$**
Balance, beginning of year	27,539,257	29,565,031
Purchases	6,799,700	-
Maturities	(2,296,600)	(1,651,400)
Increase in allowance for credit losses	(250,818)	(374,374)
Balance, end of year	31,791,539	27,539,257

Allowance for credit losses on investment securities

Significant changes in the gross carrying amount of securities at amortized cost that contributed to changes in the allowance include the following:

	2021	2020
	$	**$**
Stage 1	6,799,700	-
Stage 2	27,631,200	29,927,800
Total securities	34,430,900	29,927,800
Allowance for credit losses	(2,639,361)	(2,388,543)
Securities net of expected credit losses	**31,791,539**	**27,539,257**

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2021

6. Investment Securities (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses on investment securities (continued)

The following table reconciles the opening and closing allowance for debt securities at amortized cost and FVOCI by stage. Reconciling items include the following:

- Transfers between stages, which are presumed to occur before any corresponding remeasurement of the allowance.
- Purchases and originations, which reflect the allowance related to assets newly recognized during the period.
- Derecognitions and maturities, which reflect the allowance related to assets derecognized during the period without a credit loss being incurred.
- Remeasurements, which comprise the impact of changes in model inputs or assumptions, including changes in forward-looking macroeconomic conditions; partial repayments and additional draws on existing facilities; changes in the measurement following a transfer between stages; and unwinding of the time value discount due to the passage of time.
- Write-offs represent the closure/elimination of a security balance when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

	For the year ended October 31, 2021			
	Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	-	2,388,543	-	2,388,543
Provision for credit losses				
Model changes	(73,184)	142,434	-	69,250
Transfers in (out) to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Purchases and originations	157,327	-	-	157,327
Derecognitions and maturities	-	(44,274)	-	(44,274)
Remeasurements	(9,756)	78,271	-	68,515
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	**74,387**	**2,564,974**	**-**	**2,639,361**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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6. Investment Securities (Continued)

Allowance for credit losses on investment securities (continued)

	For the year ended October 31, 2020			
	Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	-	2,014,169	-	2,014,169
Provision for credit losses				
Model changes	-	-	-	
Transfers in (out) to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out) to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Purchases and originations	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions and maturities	-	(1,383)	-	(1,383)
Remeasurements	-	375,757	-	375,757
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	**-**	**2,388,543**	**-**	**2,388,543**

Allowance for credit losses for securities at FVOCI was $5,509 (2020: 10,220).

COVID-19 Pandemic – Investment Securities

The Group's allowance for credit losses on the investment securities portfolios as at October 31, 2021 included expected credit losses related to the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The pre-existing IFRS 9 model could not solely be used to determine expected credit losses on the portfolio because it was not designed with events of this magnitude in mind; which include a very severe economic contraction and support programs from governments, multilateral institutions and the banking sector. As a consequence, a model overlay was recorded to account for the impact on expected credit losses not captured by the IFRS 9 model.

In determining the Group's IFRS 9 allowance for credit losses, the Group reassessed the scenario weights to more heavily weight the downside scenarios relative to October 31, 2019. Since the onset of the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has reflected continued uncertainty and downside risk of a prolonged recovery by shifting additional weighting to our pessimistic scenarios.

The use of management overlays requires the application of significant judgment that impacts the amount of ECL allowances recognized. Actual credit losses could differ materially from those reflected in the Group's estimates.

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7. Premises and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements $	Furniture & Other Equipment $	Computer Equipment & Software $	Total $
Year Ended				
October 31, 2021				
Opening net book value	790	22,510	103,433	126,733
Additions	-	-	7,907	7,907
Depreciation charge	(44)	(4,444)	(39,055)	(43,543)
Closing net book value	**746**	**18,066**	**72,285**	**91,097**
At October 31, 2021				
Cost	414,446	759,869	1,568,784	2,743,099
Accumulated depreciation	(413,700)	(741,803)	(1,496,499)	(2,652,002)
Net book value	**746**	**18,066**	**72,285**	**91,097**

	Leasehold Improvements $	Furniture & Other Equipment $	Computer Equipment & Software $	Total $
Year Ended				
October 31, 2020				
Opening net book value	844	28,069	634	29,547
Additions	-	-	184,072	184,072
Depreciation charge	(54)	(5,559)	(81,273)	(86,886)
Closing net book value	**790**	**22,510**	**103,433**	**126,733**
At October 31, 2020				
Cost	414,446	759,869	1,560,877	2,735,192
Accumulated depreciation	(413,656)	(737,359)	(1,457,444)	(2,608,459)
Net Book value	**790**	**22,510**	**103,433**	**126,733**

Computer equipment and software includes computer software with a net book value of $52,961 (2020: $103,433) which is an intangible asset. During the year, the Group capitalized computer software $7,907 (2020: $130,812) and computer equipment Nil (2020: $53,260).

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8. Customer Deposits

	2021	2020
	$	$
Term deposits	217,340,331	259,825,661
Savings deposits	93,569,253	103,419,570
Demand deposits	13,557,059	16,325,936
	324,466,643	**379,571,167**

Deposits categorized by customer type are as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Personal	211,436,731	263,438,362
Non-Personal	113,029,912	116,132,805
	324,466,643	**379,571,167**

Deposits categorized by maturity are as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Current (due within one year)	324,448,996	379,533,834
Non-current (due after one year)	17,647	37,333
	324,466,643	**379,571,167**

Deposits carry fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.50% (2020: 0.03% to 2.50%) per annum, but the fixed interest rates are determined based on variable market rates and can be adjusted based on changes in market rates.

9. Other Liabilities

	2021	2020
	$	$
Accrual and payables	771,140	741,433
Interest payable	361,574	368,774
Staff related liabilities	135,115	121,227
In-transit and suspense	1,744,892	1,992,966
	3,012,721	**3,224,400**

Finance Corporation of Bahamas Limited

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10. Pension Plans

Employees of the Group participate in a defined benefit pension plan of Royal Bank of Canada (the Plan). Employees become eligible for membership after completing a probationary period on a contributory or non-contributory basis. The Plan provides pensions based on years of service, contribution to the Plan and average earnings at retirement. The Plan also covers a portion of the current medical insurance premiums for retirees. RBC funds the Plan in accordance with actuarially determined amounts required to satisfy employee benefit entitlements under current pension regulations. The most recent actuarial valuation performed was completed on January 1, 2021 at which time the actuarial present valued accrued pension benefits exceeded the actuarial valuation of net assets.

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Discount rate	4.10%	4.70%
Expected return on plan assets	4.67%	5.26%
Rate of increase in future compensation	1.00% - 9.00%	1.00% - 9.00%

The Group's employees also participate in a defined contribution plan of Royal Bank of Canada. Under the defined contribution plan, an employee may contribute up to 10% of their salary and the Group matches half of the employee's contribution up to 3% of the employee's salary. Contributions made by the employee are immediately vested and contributions made by the Group become vested after the completion of ten years of service.

Royal Bank of Canada charges the Group for its share of the amount of funding required in the Plan. This cost is recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income after which no further obligation is required of the Group. During the year, the Group's pension expenses arising from the Plan was $1,133,618 (2020: $736,386) and the defined contribution plan was $16,531 (2020: $16,867).

11. Share Capital & Reserves

Share capital consist of the following:

	2021	**2020**
	$	**$**
27,500,000 common shares at par value B$0.20		
Issued and fully paid: 26,666,670 common shares	**5,333,334**	**5,333,334**

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11. Share Capital & Reserves (Continued)

Other components of equity comprise:

	Revaluation Reserve $	Expected Credit Losses (FVOCI) $	Total $
Year Ended October 31, 2021			
Balance at beginning of year	1,873	10,220	12,093
Allowance for credit losses FVOCI	-	(4,711)	(4,711)
Net change in fair value	(5,303)	-	(5,303)
Balance at end of year	**(3,430)**	**5,509**	**2,079**

	Revaluation Reserve $	Expected Credit Losses (FVOCI) $	Total $
Year Ended October 31, 2020			
Balance at beginning of year	(1,725)	19,416	17,691
Allowance for credit losses FVOCI	-	(9,196)	(9,196)
Net change in fair value	3,598	-	3,598
Balance at end of year	**1,873**	**10,220**	**12,093**

12. Earnings per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the equity shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

	2021 $	2020 $
Total earnings for the year attributable to the equity shareholders	39,235,587	9,201,540
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	26,666,670	26,666,670
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1.47	0.35

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13. Interest Income

	2021	2020
	$	$
Loans and advances to customers	40,796,181	43,729,472
Investment securities	1,549,409	1,567,976
	42,345,590	**45,297,448**

Included in interest income is interest attributable to the time value of money component of non-performing loans of $2,525,038 (2020: $2,261,638).

14. Interest Expense

	2021	2020
	$	$
Customer deposits	1,926,793	3,204,979
Due to affiliated companies	4,488,377	4,422,374
	6,415,170	**7,627,353**

15. Non-Interest Income

The Group derives revenue over time and at a point in time within the following categories:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Non-interest income over time:		
Transaction service fees and commission	92,960	117,386
Non-interest income at a point in time:		
Foreign exchange earnings	7,844	1,433
Other service charges and fees	1,723,951	1,796,691
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	50,000
	1,824,755	**1,965,510**

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16. Non-Interest Expenses

	2021	2020
	$	$
Salaries and staff benefits	1,710,674	1,667,917
Operating lease rentals	389,849	389,849
Premises and equipment expenses excluding depreciation and operating lease rentals	171,328	452,694
Depreciation and amortization	43,543	86,886
Business and miscellaneous taxes	4,234,785	4,091,575
Deposit insurance premium	200,950	231,630
Professional fees	554,423	958,849
Management and internal fees	6,411,719	6,006,655
Other operating expense	254,886	299,221
	13,972,157	**14,185,276**

The Protection of Depositors Act, 1999 requires that the Group pay an annual premium to the Deposit Insurance Fund based on insurable deposit liabilities outstanding. During the year, the Group paid $200,950 (2020: $231,630) into the fund.

17. Provision for Credit Losses

	2021	2020
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalent (Treasury bills)	(4,711)	(9,196)
Loans and advances to customers	(15,698,461)	15,883,356
Investment securities	250,818	374,374
Other assets	(215)	255
	(15,452,569)	**16,248,789**

18. Dividends

During the year, dividends were declared to shareholders of record on the dates specified as follows:

	Cents per Share	Amount
Declaration Date		$
January 21, 2021	5	1,333,334
April 21, 2021	15	4,000,001
July 15, 2021	7	1,933,333
October 26, 2021	7	1,933,333
	34	9,200,001

Dividends of $0.30 per share were declared during the fiscal year ended 2020.

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19. Contingent Liabilities

Various legal proceedings are pending that challenge certain practices or actions of the Group. Many of these proceedings are loan-related and are in reaction to steps taken by the Group to collect delinquent loans and enforce rights in collateral securing such loans. Management considers that the aggregate liability resulting from these proceedings will not be material.

20. Commitments

a) Credit commitments

As of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, the Group is committed to extending credit for mortgages in the normal course of business in the amount of $4,595,946 (2020: $8,257,429).

21. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Related parties include: i) key management personnel, including directors; ii) entities that have the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial or operational decisions; and iii) entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by parties described in i) and ii).

Key management personnel is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank directly or indirectly. They include the senior executives called the Operating Committee (OC) and Executive Management Committee (EMC). OC and EMC are comprised of the Head of Caribbean Banking and those individuals that report directly to him, including the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Risk Officer, and heads of our business and functional units. The OC is ultimately responsible for all material decisions. The OC is also responsible for establishing the overall strategic direction of the Group and, in that regard, sets global parameters for the Bank within which the board of directors and management exercise their respective discretion to make decisions concerning the strategic direction and day-to-day management. The directors of RBC Financial (Caribbean) Limited do not plan, direct, or control the activities of the Group; they oversee the management of the business and provide stewardship.

These consolidated financial statements include the following balances and transactions with related parties not otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements:

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21. Related Party Balances and Transactions (Continued)

The Group has technical service and license agreements with its Immediate Parent. During the year $5,615,992 (2020: $5,741,078) was expensed in reference to these agreements and is included in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Group also paid for various technical and back office services to other affiliated entities $1,185,576 (2020: $655,426) for services rendered. The Group continues to pursue opportunities for outsourcing with related parties to improve operational efficiency.

Nostro and clearing accounts are maintained with the Immediate Parent, which acts as a clearing account for the Group. These balances are included in cash and cash equivalents and was $14,145,215 (2020: $14,606,077). These deposits are non-interest bearing and are held as a part of the Group's liquidity reserve requirement.

Included in due to affiliate are balances that are medium term lending arrangements with terms up to three years and bearing interest at effective rates of 1.80% and 2.30% (2020: 2.40% and 2.45%).

The following table shows balances and transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalent		
Immediate parent	14,145,215	14,606,077
Loans and advances to customers:		
Directors and key management personnel	187,052	208,233
Customers' deposits:		
Directors and key management personnel	2,821,240	2,805,700
Due to affiliated companies		
Immediate parent	154,716,156	154,112,421
Other related parties	1,086,210	1,544,160
Interest income		
Directors and key management personnel	7,928	10,720
Non-interest expense		
Other related parties	6,801,568	6,396,504
Interest expense		
Directors and key management personnel	3,351	15,355
Staff costs		
Salaries and other short term benefits	161,510	164,470

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22. Categorization of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Consolidated statement of financial position

	2021	2020
	$	$
Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,511,722	7,945,819
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,504,796	14,967,668
Balance with central banks	35,575,739	42,106,650
Loans and advances to customers	639,069,944	656,142,377
Investment securities	31,791,539	27,539,257
Other assets	3,377,698	7,062,938
Total financial assets	**730,831,438**	**755,764,709**
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Customer deposits	324,466,643	379,571,167
Due to affiliated companies	155,802,366	155,656,581
Other liabilities	3,012,721	3,224,400
Total financial liabilities	**483,281,730**	**538,452,148**

23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and market risk.

Risk management structure
The Group's board of directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Operating Committee (OC
The OC is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

Group Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)
The RBC Group's ALCO provides oversight and monitoring of the financial resources of the Bank. The committee's mandate includes the recommendation of policies covering investments, capital, funding and liquidity and market risk to the Operating Committee and the Board, and the monitoring of compliance with risk policies and limits in the areas of credit risk and market risk.

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Risk Limit Control and Mitigation Policies
The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Operating Committee.

Risk Management Unit
A centralized Risk Management Unit of the RBC Group provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process.

The unit, which is sub-divided into three departments (Group Market Risk, Group Credit Risk and Group Compliance and Operational Risk), is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits across the region in the three key areas of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Each business unit has decentralized units which are responsible for the independent control of risks, including monitoring the risk or exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new products and structured transactions. These decentralized units also ensure the risks are completely captured in the risk measurement and reporting systems.

Internal Audit
Risk management processes throughout the RBC Group are audited by the internal audit function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. The internal audit unit discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Group's audit committee and the audit committee of the Group's Immediate Parent.

Risk Measurement and Reporting Systems
The Group's risks are measured using methods which reflect the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the RBC Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the group as well as the level of risk that the group is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries and geographies.

Information compiled from all of the affiliate companies is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify risks early. This information, which consists of several reports, is presented and explained to the Group's managing director and the RBC Group's Operating and Asset/Liability Committees. The reports include but are not limited to aggregate credit exposure, open currency positions, liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. On a quarterly basis, senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Group places its deposits with Banks in good standing with the Central Bank of The Bahamas and other regulators in jurisdiction in which deposits are placed. Investment securities with credit risk predominately comprise debt securities issued by the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit risk rating

The Group has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral reviews. Counterparty limits for corporate and commercial counterparties are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. For the retail portfolio, the Group has stringent lending criteria which include conservative debt service coverage, loan to value ratios and stability of earnings. These exposures are continuously monitored to identify any change in the credit worthiness of the borrower. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and by country are approved quarterly.

For debt securities and other instruments, external ratings such as Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalents are used by the Group's risk management unit for managing credit risk exposure.

Collateral

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

The principal collateral types for loans and advances to customers are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable;
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a three-stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

A financial instrument that is not credit impaired on initial recognition is classified as stage 1. Stage 1 financial instruments have an ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, but is not yet determined to be credit impaired. If the financial instrument is impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 (Refer to Note 2(c) for how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk and default has occurred). Financial instruments in Stage 2 and 3 have their ECL measured based on expected losses on a lifetime basis. Notes 5 and 6 detail the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.

Concentrations of financial assets

The Group has a concentration of risk in respect of geographical area, as both customers and assets held as collateral are based in The Bahamas.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements is as follows:

	2021	2020
	$	$
On statement of financial position		
Due from banks	14,504,796	14,967,668
Treasury bills	6,511,722	7,945,819
Balance with central banks	35,575,739	42,106,650
Loans and advances to customers	639,069,944	656,142,377
Investment securities	31,791,539	29,927,800
Other assets	3,377,698	7,062,938
	730,831,438	**758,153,252**
Off statement of financial position		
Credit commitments	4,595,946	8,257,429
Total credit risk exposure	**735,427,384**	**766,410,681**

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Concentrations of financial assets (continued)
The following table shows the Group's main credit exposure of gross loans and advances categorized by industry sectors:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Personal	724,474,323	762,057,813
Construction	-	118,122
Tourism	170,543	165,266
Other	5,474,793	3,313,900
	730,119,659	**765,655,101**

Concentration of risk is managed by client/counterparty and by industry sector. The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position was $38,551,470 (2020: $35,476,028) before taking account of collateral or other credit enhancements.

The following table is an aged analysis of loans and advances to customers which were past due as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

	1 to 29 days	30 to 89 days	90 days and greater	Total
	$	$	$	$
As at October 31, 2021				
Loans:				
Personal loans	-	-	55,742	55,742
Mortgages	49,730,464	52,218,683	92,969,395	194,918,542
	49,730,464	**52,218,683**	**93,025,137**	**194,974,284**

	1 to 29 days	30 to 89 days	90 days and greater	Total
	$	$	$	$
As at October 31, 2020				
Loans:				
Personal loans	-	-	8,316	8,316
Mortgages	60,240,310	54,432,950	85,547,598	200,220,858
	60,240,310	**54,432,950**	**85,555,914**	**200,229,174**

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Renegotiated loans and advances that would otherwise be past due but not impaired or impaired totaled $147,756,416 (2020: $177,158,733).

Repossessed collateral
Repossessed collateral is sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. Collateral is repossessed when the Group enforces its rights of the sale agreements over the collateral as a result of the counter-parties failure to honor their obligations to the Group. The Group's sales agreements enables the Group to commence Power of Sale proceedings where sale of the collateral is attempted first by public auction, and if unsuccessful, then through private treaty as a second option. At the beginning of the Power of Sale proceedings the Group obtains an appraisal of the collateral to certify the updated market value.

The following table represents the nature and value of repossessed collateral for overdue debts written off, as at the date of the consolidated financial statements:

Repossessed Collateral

	2021	2020
	$	$
Land	13,995,859	8,120,809
Building	93,672,909	62,889,774
	107,668,768	**71,010,583**

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table presents the cash flows payable by the Group under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining period to contractual maturity from the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

	Up to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At October 31, 2021						
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	21,016,518	-	-	-	-	21,016,518
Balance with central banks	35,575,739	-	-	-	-	35,575,739
Loans and advances to customers	6,799,006	1,017,475	1,996,139	18,573,663	610,683,661	639,069,944
Investment securities	(1,987,561)	6,799,700	1,840,700	10,599,500	14,539,200	31,791,539
Other assets	3,377,698	-	-	-	-	3,377,698
Total financial assets	**64,781,400**	**7,817,175**	**3,836,839**	**29,173,163**	**625,222,861**	**730,831,438**
Liabilities:						
Customers' deposits	233,397,813	29,766,448	61,284,735	17,647	-	324,466,643
Due to affiliated companies	2,802,366	-	65,000,000	88,000,000	-	155,802,366
Other liabilities	3,012,721	-	-	-	-	3,012,721
Total financial liabilities	**239,212,900**	**29,766,448**	**126,284,735**	**88,017,647**	**-**	**483,281,730**
Liquidity gap	**(174,431,500)**	**(21,949,273)**	**(122,447,896)**	**(58,844,484)**	**625,222,861**	
Cumulative gap	**(174,431,500)**	**(196,380,773)**	**(318,828,669)**	**(377,673,153)**	**247,549,708**	

	Up to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At October 31, 2020						
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	22,913,487	-	-	-	-	22,913,487
Balance with central banks	42,106,650	-	-	-	-	42,106,650
Loans and advances to customers	5,909,672	695,083	2,037,173	34,519,367	612,981,082	656,142,377
Investment securities	(989,743)	-	897,800	10,470,300	17,160,900	27,539,257
Other assets	7,062,938	-	-	-	-	7,062,938
Total financial assets	**77,003,004**	**695,083**	**2,934,973**	**44,989,667**	**630,141,982**	**755,764,709**
Liabilities:						
Customers' deposits	225,850,508	60,379,331	92,133,420	37,412	-	378,400,671
Due to affiliated companies	2,656,581	86,897,632	64,816,353	-	-	154,370,566
Other liabilities	3,224,400	-	-	-	-	3,224,400
Total financial liabilities	**231,731,489**	**147,276,963**	**156,949,773**	**37,412**	**-**	**535,995,637**
Liquidity gap	**(154,728,485)**	**(146,581,880)**	**(154,014,800)**	**44,952,255**	**630,141,982**	
Cumulative gap	**(154,728,485)**	**(301,310,365)**	**(455,325,165)**	**(410,372,910)**	**219,769,072**	

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table presents the Group's cash flows from contingent liabilities and commitments by remaining period to contractual maturity from the date of the Consolidated statement of financial position:

	Up to 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At October 31, 2021						
Credit commitments	889,052	286,601	3,420,293	-	-	4,595,946
Total	889,052	286,601	3,420,293	-	-	4,595,946
At October 31, 2020						
Credit commitments	2,527,648	456,400	3,198,994	2,074,387	-	8,257,429
Total	2,527,648	456,400	3,198,994	2,074,387	-	8,257,429

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded. The guarantees, standby letters of credit and contractual commitments to extend credit are payable on demand upon satisfaction of the terms of the agreement.

(c) Currency risk

The Group's exposure to currency risk is negligible as its functional and presentation currency is the currency of the economic environment in which it operates, and assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than Bahamian dollars form a very small part of its consolidated statement of financial position.

(d) Interest rate risk

To monitor and control interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), the Group assesses two primary metrics, Net Interest Income (NII) risk and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) risk, under a range of market shocks, scenarios, and time horizons. Market scenarios include currency-specific parallel and non-parallel yield curve changes and interest rate volatility shocks. Interest rate risk arises primarily from mismatched maturity and re-pricing dates between assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet transactions and related hedges.

In measuring NII risk, detailed structural balance sheets are stressed to determine the impact of changes in interest rates on accrual or projected earnings. In accordance with generally accepted practice, NII risk is measured as the risk to net interest income over a 1 year-time horizon.

Value risk management focuses on managing the exposure of the institution's economic value of equity (EVE) to interest rate changes. EVE is measured as the difference in net present value of assets minus liabilities plus the net value of off-balance sheet items. In measuring EVE risk, scenario valuation techniques are applied to detailed spot position data.

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(d) Interest rate risk (continued)

A number of assumptions affecting cash flows, product re-pricing and the administration of rates underlie the models used to measure NII and EVE risk. All assumptions are derived empirically based on historical client behaviour and product pricing. All models and assumptions used to measure IRRBB are subject to independent oversight by Group Risk Management. The Board approves the risk appetite for IRRBB, and the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), along with GRM, provides ongoing governance of IRRBB measurement and management through risk policies, limits, operating standards and other controls. IRRBB reports are reviewed monthly by GRM, ALCO, and quarterly by the Board.

	EVE Risk		NII Risk	
	Local Currency $'000s	Hard Currency $'000s	Local Currency $'000s	Hard Currency $'000s
At October 31, 2021				
100 bps increases in rates	3,909	Nil	1,322	Nil
100 bps decreases in rates	(4,139)	Nil	(1,322)	Nil

	EVE Risk		NII Risk	
	Local Currency	Hard Currency	Local Currency	Hard Currency
At October 31, 2020				
100 bps increases in rates	1,118	Nil	1,143	Nil
100 bps decreases in rates	(1,117)	Nil	(1,143)	Nil

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23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(d) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate repricing risk. It includes the Group's interest rate sensitive financial instruments at carrying amounts categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

At October 31, 2021	Immediately rate-sensitive $	Up to 3 months $	Over 3 to 6 months $	Over 6 to 12 months $	Over 1 to 5 years $	Non-Interest Rate Sensitive $	Total $
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	21,016,518	21,016,518
Balance with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	35,575,739	35,575,739
Loans and advances to customers	-	630,567,253	-	-	-	8,502,691	639,069,944
Investment securities	31,791,539	-	-	-	-	-	31,791,539
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,377,698	3,377,698
Total financial assets	**31,791,539**	**630,567,253**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**68,472,646**	**730,831,438**
Liabilities:							
Customer deposits	-	263,074,719	33,311,864	28,080,060	-	-	324,466,643
Due to affiliated companies	-	-	-	65,000,000	88,000,000	2,802,366	155,802,366
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,012,721	3,012,721
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**263,074,719**	**33,311,864**	**93,080,060**	**88,000,000**	**5,815,087**	**483,281,730**
Net repricing gap	**31,791,539**	**367,492,534**	**(33,311,864)**	**(93,080,060)**	**(88,000,000)**		

At October 31, 2020	Immediately rate-sensitive $	Up to 3 months $	Over 3 to 6 months $	Over 6 to 12 months $	Over 1 to 5 years $	Non-Interest Rate Sensitive $	Total $
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	22,913,487	22,913,487
Balance with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	42,106,650	42,106,650
Loans and advances to customers	-	680,099,187	-	-	-	(23,956,810)	656,142,377
Investment securities	29,927,800	-	-	-	-	(2,388,543)	27,539,257
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	7,062,938	7,062,938
Total financial assets	**29,927,800**	**680,099,187**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45,737,722**	**755,764,709**
Liabilities:							
Customer deposits	-	226,241,884	60,745,928	92,546,022	37,333	-	379,571,167
Due to affiliated companies	-	-	88,000,000	65,000,000	-	2,656,581	155,656,581
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3,224,400	3,224,400
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**226,241,884**	**148,745,928**	**157,546,022**	**37,333**	**5,880,981**	**538,452,148**
Net repricing gap	**29,927,800**	**453,857,303**	**(148,745,928)**	**(157,546,022)**	**(37,333)**		

23. Risk Management of Financial Instruments (Continued)

(e) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair values and/or amounts realized on sales of financial instruments may fluctuate significantly as a result of a change in market prices. This risk is considered to be minimal, as the Group's investment securities are represented in the vast majority by Government debt securities, which have limited trading and where trading is observed the prices continue to be at face value.

(f) Capital management

Capital management is a proactive process that ensures that the Group has and remains able to generate or raise sufficient capital on a timely and cost-effective basis to underpin its risks and ultimately protect depositors and other creditors from unexpected losses.

Capital adequacy is viewed in terms of both regulatory requirements: Tier 1 ratio, total capital ratio and single name credit exposure limits; as well as projected subsidiary capital levels based on anticipated business growth and earnings forecast and internal assessment of risk using a stress testing model. RBC Group Treasury prepares the annual capital plan incorporating the financial goals including the capital ratio targets in alignment with the operating business plan.

The Group is committed to maintaining a sound and prudent capital structure that:

- Exceeds, with an appropriate cushion, the minimum capital requirements for the level and quality of capital set by the regulator;
- Safeguards the Group's ability to continue as a going concern by maintaining capital levels that are sufficient to support all material risks and also to support potential unexpected increases in risk;
- Promotes an integrated and streamlined approach to managing regulatory capital that is both reflective of the Group's risk appetite and risk management practices and strongly supportive of growth strategies and performance management; and
- Reflects alignment with the Group's risk management frameworks and policies.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Group's management, based on an internal risk assessment approach employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Grouping Supervision as implemented by the Central Bank of The Bahamas. The required information is filed with the Central Bank on a monthly basis as prescribed. The Central Bank requires the Group to maintain a minimum total capital ratio of 17%. As of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, the Group's total capital ratio was 54.01% (2020: 44.95%).

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24. Operating Segments

As disclosed in Note 1, the Bank's business activities include the acceptance of deposits, buying and selling foreign currencies and mortgage lending in The Bahamas. Through its subsidiary, the Group provides insurance agency services solely to its mortgage customers. The following table includes a summary of financial information for these entities.

	2021		
	Banking	Insurance Services	Consolidated
	$	$	$
Assets	717,935,912	13,679,054	731,614,966
Liabilities	483,260,119	21,611	483,281,730
Income:			
Net interest income	35,930,420	-	35,930,420
Fees and commission income	860,834	963,921	1,824,755
Total income	36,791,254	963,921	37,755,175
Non-interest expense	(13,611,277)	(360,880)	(13,972,157)
Provision for credit losses	15,452,569	-	15,452,569
Net income	38,632,546	603,041	39,235,587

	2020		
	Banking	Insurance Services	Consolidated
	$	$	$
Assets	743,554,568	13,205,244	756,759,812
Liabilities	537,701,043	751,105	538,452,148
Income:			
Net interest income	37,670,095	-	37,670,095
Fees and commission income	1,061,945	903,565	1,965,510
Total income	38,732,040	903,565	39,635,605
Non-interest expense	(13,837,399)	(347,877)	(14,185,276)
Provision for credit losses	(16,248,789)	-	(16,248,789)
Net income	8,645,852	555,688	9,201,540

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25. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The following fair value hierarchy table presents fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are carried at amortized cost, and therefore excludes financial instruments that are measured and disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature and generally insignificant credit risk of the instruments:

				Fair Value Hierarchy		
	Fair Value Always Approximate Carrying Value	Fair Value may not Approximate Carrying Value	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$	$	$	$
October 31, 2021						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	21,016,518	-	21,016,518	-	21,016,518	-
Balance with central bank	35,575,739	-	35,575,739	-	35,575,739	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	712,979,294	712,979,294	-	712,979,294	-
Investment securities	-	34,546,807	34,546,807	-	34,546,807	-
Other assets	3,377,698	-	3,377,698	-	3,377,698	-
Financial Liabilities						
Customer deposits	324,466,643	-	324,466,643	-	324,466,643	-
Due to affiliated companies	155,802,366	-	155,802,366	-	155,802,366	-
Other Liabilities	3,012,721	-	3,012,721	-	3,012,721	-

				Fair Value Hierarchy		
	Fair Value Always Approximate Carrying Value	Fair Value may not Approximate Carrying Value	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$	$	$	$
October 31, 2020						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	22,913,487	-	22,913,487	-	22,913,487	-
Balance with central bank	42,106,650	-	42,106,650	-	42,106,650	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	756,367,416	756,367,416	-	756,367,416	-
Investment securities	-	30,068,185	30,068,185	-	30,068,185	-
Other assets	7,062,938	-	7,062,938	-	7,062,938	-
Financial Liabilities						
Customer deposits	379,571,167	-	379,571,167	-	379,571,167	-
Due to affiliated companies	155,656,581	-	155,656,581	-	155,656,581	-
Other Liabilities	3,224,400	-	3,224,400	-	3,224,400	-

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25. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

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

The following table provides an analysis investment securities grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

As at October 31, 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Bahamas Government Debt Securities	-	31,692,500	-	31,692,500
Locally Issued Corporate Bonds	-	2,738,400	-	2,738,400
	-	**34,430,900**	**-**	**34,430,900**

As at October 31, 2020	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Bahamas Government Debt Securities	-	27,189,400	-	27,189,400
Locally Issued Corporate Bonds	-	2,738,400	-	2,738,400
	-	**29,927,800**	**-**	**29,927,800**

26. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to year-end, the directors approved a dividend on ordinary shares in the amount of $0.07 per share to all shareholders of record as at February 10, 2022 payable on February 17, 2022.