

# IFRS 9 – Application Issues for Caribbean Lenders

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### Objective

- Outline Key IFRS 9 Principles for Lenders
  - Banks, Credit Unions, HP providers ...
  - Trade receivables too!
- Consider Caribbean Issues
  - Data, Resources, Legislation ...



#### IFRS 9 Overview

- Effective 1 Jan 2018
  - ... 1Jan2017 comparatives!
- Response to Global Financial Crisis
- Financial Instruments (replaces IAS39)
  - Recognition / Measurement
  - Expected vs Incurred Losses
  - Hedge Accounting

# Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

- Example
  - Rural Microfinance Company
  - Average loan losses 5%
  - Average loss on a non-performing loan 40%
  - \$8,000 loans are performing
  - \$2,000 loans are non-performing



### Simple Example

Loan Type	Good	Bad	Total
Loss %	5%	40%	
Loans	8,000	2,000	10,000
Incurred Losses	-	(800)	(800)
IAS 39 B/S	8,000	1,200	9,200
Loans	8,000	2,000	10,000
Expected Losses	(400)	(800)	(1,200)
IFRS 9 B/S	7,600	1,200	8,800



#### ECL – For ALL Loans

#### Based on

- Discounted present value of future cashflows under different scenarios, including a default scenario \* probability of each scenario.
- "all reasonable and supportable information"
- "available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort"
- "about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions."

### ECL At Each Reporting Date

- Hold full ECL
  - Trade Receivables
  - Loans whose credit risk has increased
- Hold 12 month ECL
  - Loans whose credit risk has NOT significantly increased since inception
  - [proportion of ECL that relates to defaults in next 12 months = more complicated than it sounds]
- More complicated for renegotiated loans, loans that were credit impaired on origination.



#### Issues

- Modelling past loss patterns
- Identifying and tracking credit risk history
- Building & testing credit risk models
- Limited consumer and corporate rating
- ECL calculations on inception
- Taxation
- Capital / Regulatory Conflict
- Reduced national development
- Sovereign Debt



#### Discussions



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