



MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

THE POWER OF **CHANGE**





TOGETHER WE CAN
CHANGE
THE WORLD

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CHAIRMAN
A. NORMAN SABGA, LLD (HON.) UWI

CHAIRMAN'S

REPORT

ANSA Merchant Bank and its Subsidiaries, TATIL, TATIL Life and Consolidated Finance Company, ("AMBL") delivered encouraging results in 2018 despite the subdued local and regional economic climate.

Consolidated Group Operating Income closed the year at \$925.4 million, 7% shy of the \$1 billion mark and just below 2017 Operating Income.

Profit Before Tax in 2018 of \$261 million reflected a decrease of 16.9% over 2017 primarily reflecting the impact of the Barbados economy and increased domestic General Insurance claims. Total Equity increased by \$45 million or 2% year over year to \$2.367 billion, while our Total Assets ended 2018 at \$8 billion. Our Earnings per Share in 2018 was \$2.41 compared to 2017 of \$2.71.

Our Banking business produced a Profit Before Tax of \$174 million compared to \$214 million in 2017. This, however, was isolated to specific provisioning taken on our Barbados exposures and our mitigation of associated risks to our Barbados subsidiaries. Our Private Wealth Management Service gained further momentum complementing our Institutional Investment Services Division and we are quite encouraged by the market's favourable response to same. Our Asset Finance business remains best in class with our innovative vehicle and equipment product bundles. The Investment Banking Division continues to structure and deliver competitive products tailored to the specific requirements of large corporates and sovereigns, with total transactions arranged in excess of \$27 billion.

Our investment portfolios delivered superior performance against their objectives of both investment income and capital growth within our active risk management framework. Notable also was our TT Income Mutual Fund which delivered a

12 month return of 2.13% to December 31, 2018, continuing to secure the #1 position.

TATIL's Profit Before Tax declined by 5% given the one-off claims experience in relation to the domestic Flood and Earthquake events. Its Motor and Property books in 2018 closed with an increase in Net Premium Income of \$19 million or 9.6% and TATIL remains with a best in class rating by A.M. Best of A- [Excellent]. TATIL Life produced a Profit Before Tax of \$48.6 million compared to the \$67.6 million in the corresponding period in 2017, and delivered growth in its Mortgage and Life portfolios.

Our Barbados subsidiary company, Consolidated Finance Co. (CFC), maintained strong market share throughout 2018, notwithstanding the difficult economic conditions being faced in that economy and the financial impact of same on our 2018 results. Our offering of both Banking and Insurance is yielding enhanced benefits to all our loyal clients in Barbados. The macroeconomic conditions in our markets continue to pose challenges, however we are confident in the future and in our businesses to deliver another strong performance in 2019 with further value creation for our customers, shareholders and employees.

The Directors have approved a Final Dividend of \$1.00 per share which brings the total Dividend for the year-ended 31st December, 2018 to \$1.20. The Final Dividend will be paid on 24th May, 2019 to shareholders on the register as at 15th May, 2019.

A. NORMAN SABGA, LLD (HON.) UWI
CHAIRMAN



MANAGING DIRECTOR
GREGORY N. HILL

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The consolidated financial results of the ANSA Merchant Bank Group reflected a robust performance for the Financial Year ended 31st December 2018. Against the backdrop of a year characterized by subdued global markets, a contraction in domestic economic activity and ambiguity in the foreign exchange market, the Bank stood steadfastly to its mandate of producing value added products to our clients, better customer service and increased shareholder value. This year also brought hardship to many of our loyal clients and staff from the effects of abnormal flooding and the island-wide earthquake, and we stepped up to provide aid to families in need.

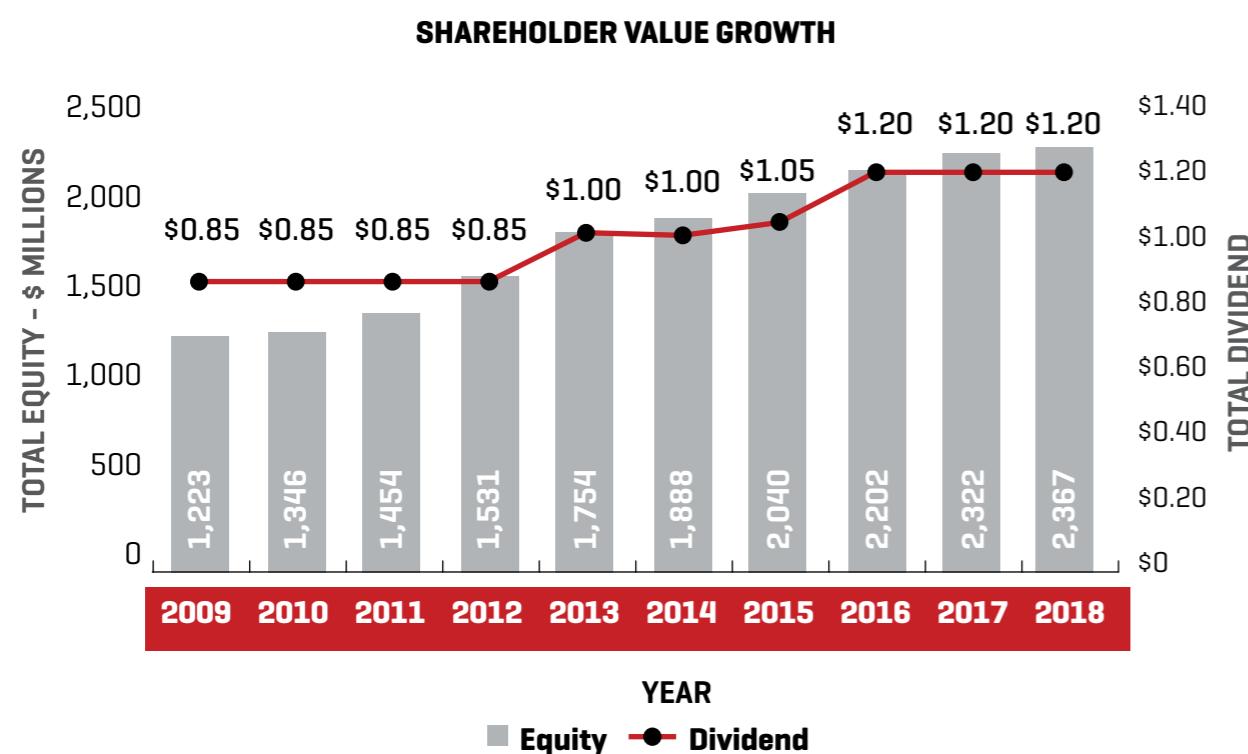
During the year, we continued to drive our strategic focus of innovation and demonstrated this by building out our Wealth Management business, upgrading of our website, social media presence and advancing our Core Banking Information Technology platform to deliver improved efficiency and the highest quality service to our customers. We also maintained our commitment to enhancing the Bank's regional footprint with the successful integration of our Barbados operations,

Consolidated Finance Company ("CFC") and Brydens Insurance. We remain committed to our mission of delivering innovation and unrivalled service to our clients, whilst remaining sufficiently flexible to grasp expansion opportunities which complement our strategic direction.

ANSA Merchant Bank and its operating subsidiaries, TATIL, TATIL Life and CFC, recorded Profit Before Taxation of \$261 million for the year ended 31st December 2018 compared to \$314 million in 2017. Total Operating Income closed the year at \$925.4 million, 7% shy of the \$1 billion mark and just below 2017 Operating Income.

We remain confident in the sustainability of our financial performance and the soundness of our capital base. Total Assets ended 2018 just under \$8 billion, whilst the Total Equity of the Bank Group grew to \$2.37 billion in 2018, which represented a 2% increase over the prior year. The Board of Directors approved a final dividend of \$1.00 per share which brought the total dividend for the year to \$1.20 per share, consistent with the dividend payment for 2017.

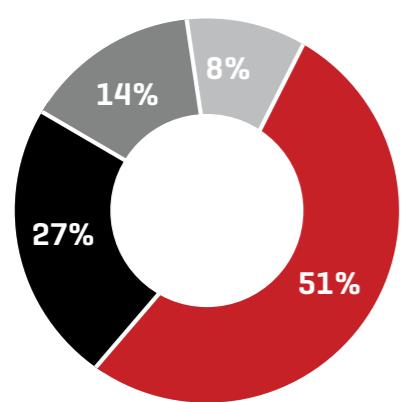




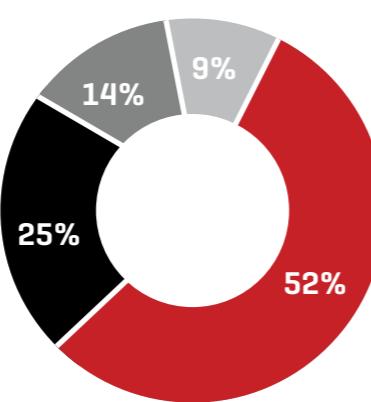
Consistent with our strategic directives, our Net Assets are managed closely via a risk-based philosophy, where diversification, liquidity and credit risk management are at the forefront of our tactical decision-making. Our investment portfolio, which comprised 52% of our Total Assets in 2017, remained stable at 51% of Total Assets in 2018, as we managed our Balance Sheet to mitigate an increased market risk environment driven by rising interest rates in the United States. Cash and Cash

Equivalents also remained stable, comprising 8% of Total Assets in 2018, and 9% in 2017. Loans, advances and lease receivables increased by 12% or \$223 million over 2017, ending the year at \$2.1 billion given the aforementioned rebalancing of our portfolio towards our core lending business. Our Capital Adequacy remains best in class at 25.82% as we continue to build a fortress Balance Sheet for the future.

TOTAL ASSETS 2018



TOTAL ASSETS 2017



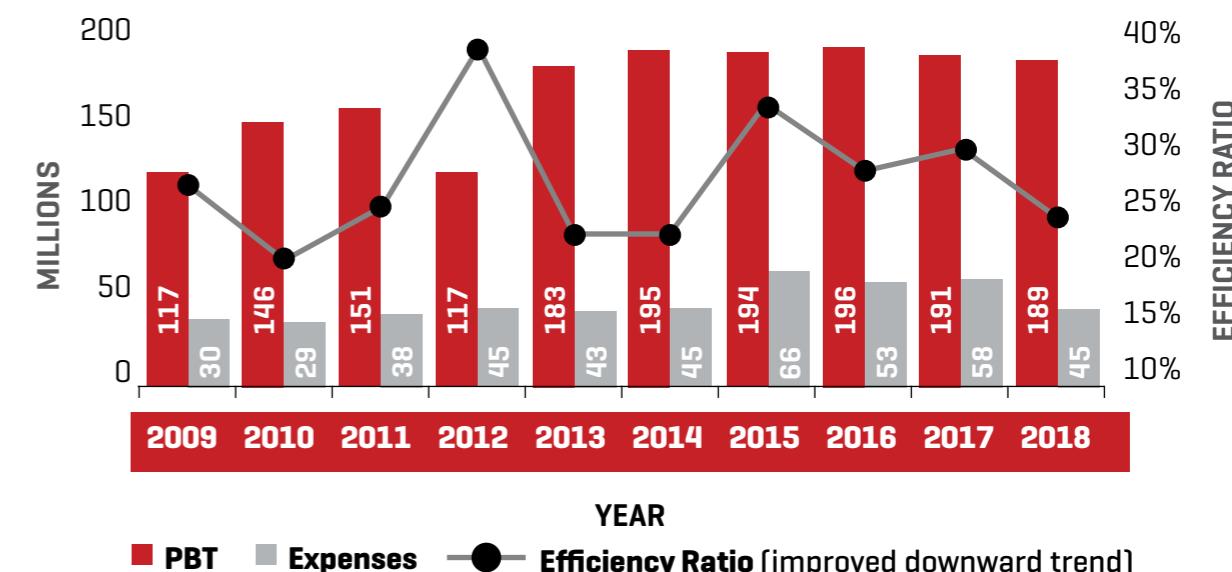
Banking

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited

The parent company of the Bank Group, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited, ("Bank"), produced another year of robust Profit Before Taxation in 2018 of \$189 million, on par with the Profit Before Taxation of \$191 million in 2017 despite the decline in the domestic banking activity. Total Revenue was a record \$311 million, up 4% over the prior year. The region was impacted by the economic challenges in Barbados with the sovereign debt restructuring, and we proactively took conservative provisions on Barbados assets given

bundles. The Investment Services Unit also produced a commendable performance during the year despite the significant deterioration in the global bond market. Our investment philosophy continues to guide our investment strategies to provide enhanced returns to our investors, whilst remaining diversified with high quality rated portfolios. Our Investment Services team also delivered attractive returns on our Mutual Funds' portfolios, exceeding the performance of many of our competitors. The TT Income Fund 2018 Return of 2.13% was in the top quartile of the market. Our Foreign Exchange and Treasury Management division continued to play a key role in contributing to growing the Bank's

10 YEAR BANK PERFORMANCE REVIEW

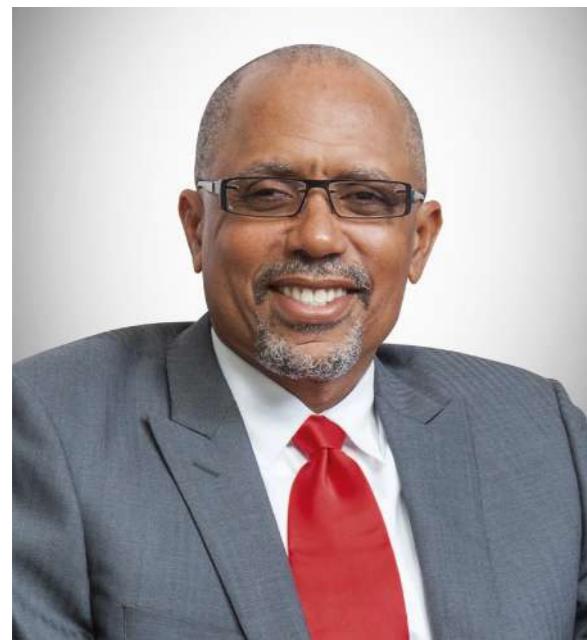


these developments to ensure a fortress Balance Sheet. Despite a weak lending market, especially in auto financing where new vehicle sales continued to fall in 2018, our Net Operating Income held at \$234 million in 2018 versus \$248 million in 2017. We continued to deploy innovative marketing initiatives to drive our core lending business lines without sacrificing credit quality, and our results benefitted from these strategies. Our focus was also on maintaining our high levels of customer service geared towards satisfying the needs of all our loyal clients. Our customer needs dictate our actions at the end of the day.

Our Asset Finance business remains best in class with our innovative vehicle and equipment product

revenue and providing solutions to our corporate clients. Our Investment Banking arm produced yet another solid year of innovative transactions in both the domestic and regional capital markets. Many institutional investors have entrusted us with their investment requirements and we executed transaction volumes exceeding \$27 billion since the inception of this business line and we continue to flourish and deepen the capital market. Our Private Wealth Management Service, located on the 5th Floor of the TATIL building, gained further market momentum, complementing our Institutional Investment Services, and we are quite encouraged by the market's favourable response to same.

Consolidated Finance Co. Limited



ROLPH PHILLIPS

MANAGING DIRECTOR - CFC

Despite the subdued Barbados economic environment, Consolidated Finance Co. Limited ("CFC") produced a satisfactory Operating Income performance comprising net interest income, net lease rental income, fees and foreign exchange income of BDS\$13.4 million in 2018, just 6% shy of the result of BDS\$14.3 million in 2017. Net Interest Income decreased by 8% to BDS\$7.7 million down from BDS\$8.4 million in 2017 given the sluggish market conditions.

Loss before taxation of BDS\$4.4 million for the year ended 31st December 2018, compared to a profit of BDS\$3.9 million in 2017, was largely due to conservative impairments taken on legacy non-performing loans and investments of BDS\$9.2 million due to the depressed domestic asset values and the impact of the Sovereign Debt Restructuring. Net Income for the year was BDS\$0.4 million due to these circumstances.

We remain one of the best capitalized Barbados operations as our capital base closed strong at BDS\$51 million, with the Company's capital

adequacy ratio at 27%, on par with 2017 and well above the regulatory requirements of 8%, reflecting the strength of our business.

In 2019 we formally launched our new Corporate Sales Office at Regus, One Welches, St. Thomas from which we service our corporate, commercial and foreign exchange customers, as we strive to deepen our footholds in our communities and provide better customer service to our clientele.

General Insurance



M. MUSA IBRAHIM

MANAGING DIRECTOR - TATIL

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Limited ("TATIL") had another very successful year, recording the highest level of revenues in our 55-year history, which was up 11% year over year. We achieved Profit Before Tax of \$70 million despite abnormal claims from the earthquake and floods during the year, coupled with the financial impact of Barbados debt restructuring.

Gross Written Premium Income crossed the \$400 million milestone and we continued to see growth in our client base, which increased by 8% over the prior year.

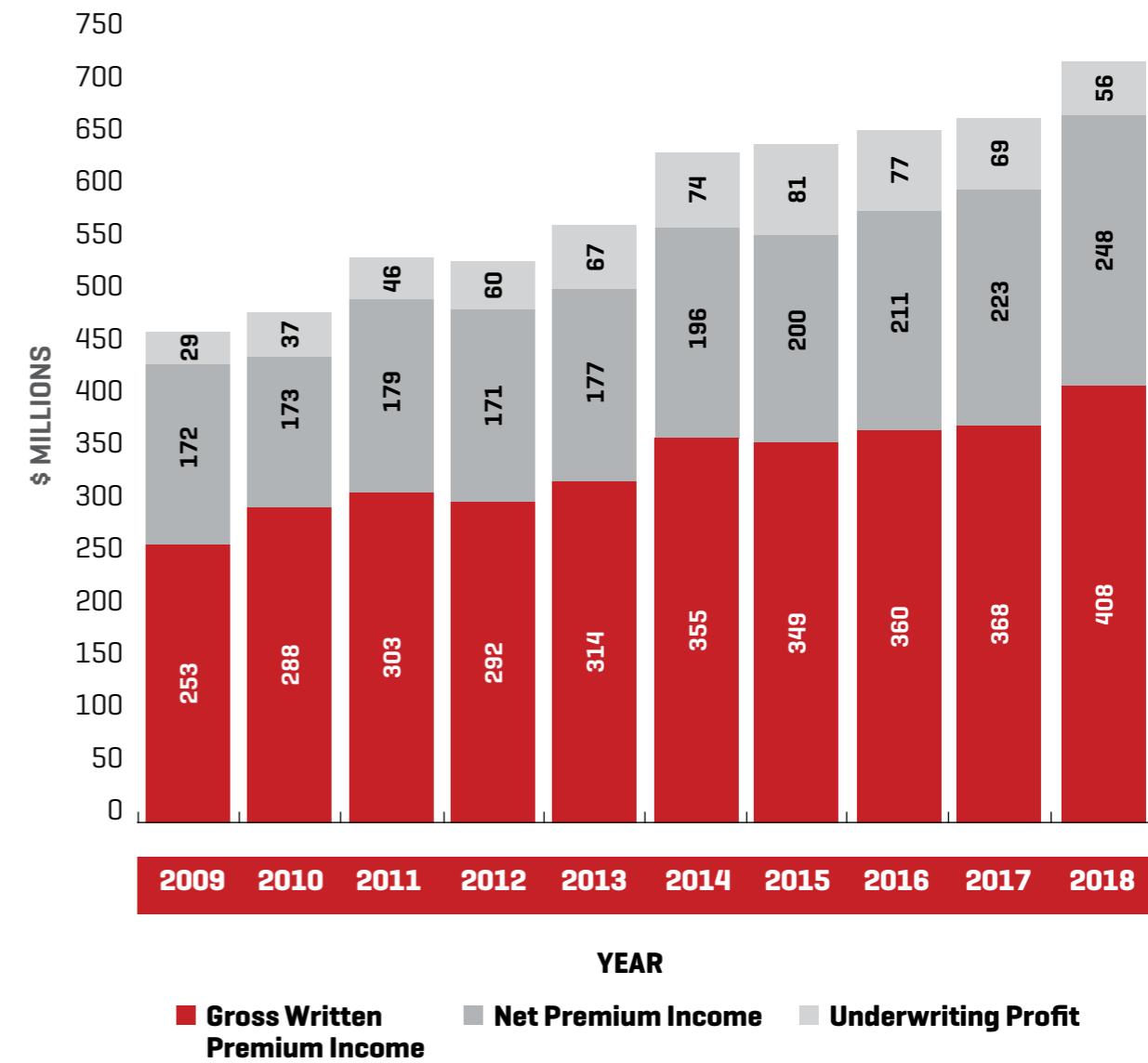
Our Barbados branch recorded its best year of performance, as Gross Written Premium Income grew by 40% over the prior year to \$86 million, while maintaining underwriting discipline and expenses. This solid performance will allow us to pursue further growth opportunities in this market.

We have one of the strongest balance sheets in the industry, enabling us to maintain our A.M. Best A- [Excellent] financial rating. We continue to keep a sharp focus on how we manage our capital and expenses, and this is reflected in our Combined

Ratio (Overheads and Claims as a percentage of Net Premium) and Efficiency Ratio (General and Administrative expenses as a percentage of Net Premium) which were 91% and 42% respectively in 2018.

We are currently in the process of upgrading our main IT platform which will create a completely modernized environment for processing our business transactions. We believe that these initiatives, together with our strong operational performance, will enable continued growth in the future.

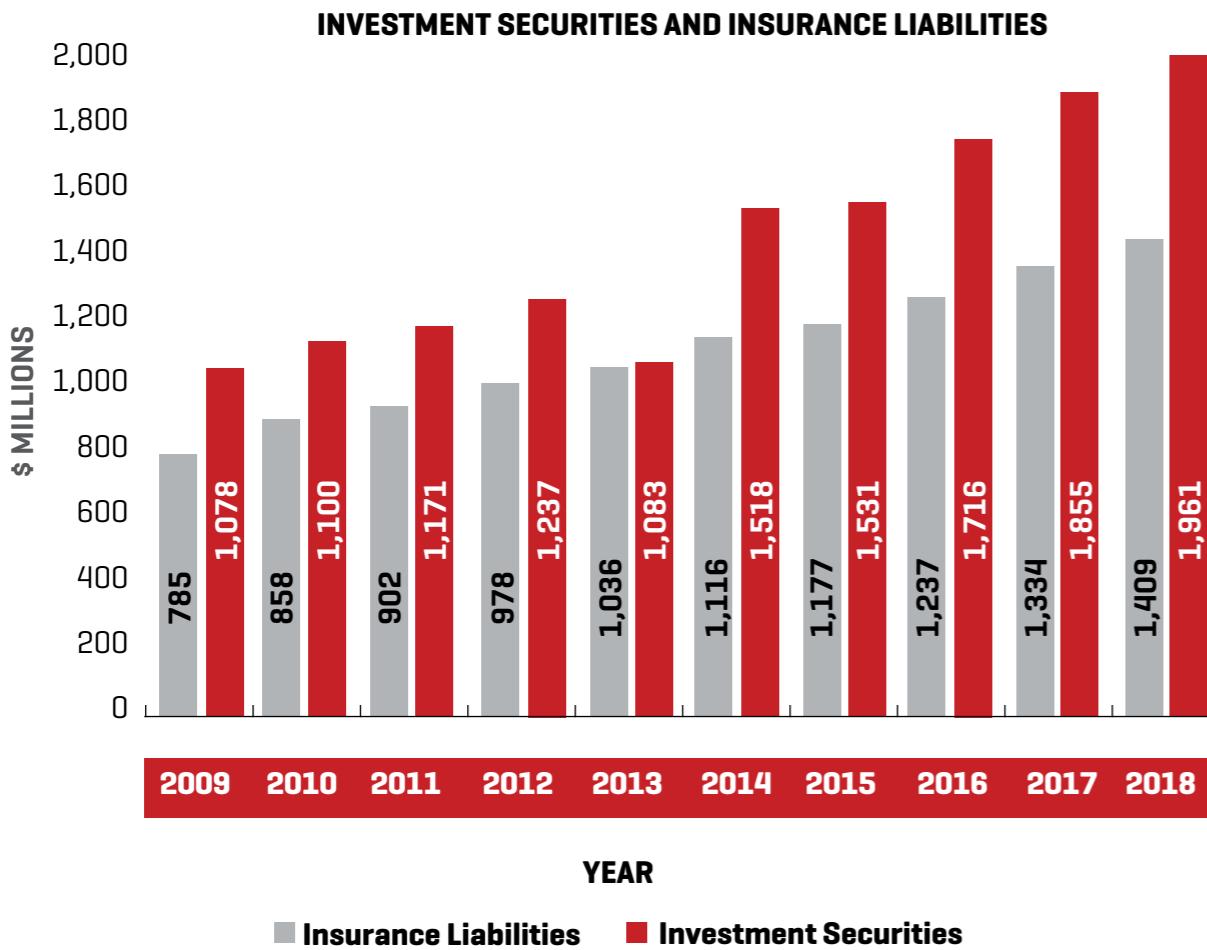
PREMIUM INCOME AND UNDERWRITING PROFIT



Life Insurance



RONALD MILFORD
MANAGING DIRECTOR - TATIL LIFE



Looking Ahead

During the 2018 Financial Year, the ANSA Merchant Bank Group delivered another solid performance despite the subdued economic conditions both locally and regionally, and we remain quite optimistic about our prospects of continued positive growth within the Banking and Insurance markets in the region. We have demonstrated that we are ever cautious and prudent in our decision-making, given the reduction in consumer and business confidence, weaker private sector credit, increase in unemployment and higher cost of living. We also note with caution the sluggish U.S. growth indicators, a generally weaker global economy and the uncertainty around Brexit.

Notwithstanding these headwinds, our Bank Group stands well poised to capitalize on the many strategic opportunities we have identified, and we expect to see these blossom in the near future. We continue to invest significantly in our IT infrastructure in both Banking and Insurance to improve operating

efficiency and deliver distinguished customer service to our deserving clients. The better use of technology is going to feature in all our businesses in the future.

I am confident that the Bank continues to remain steadfast in its commitment as a market leader in Financial Services in Trinidad and Tobago and the region, creating superior shareholder value and providing exceptional benefits to all our stakeholders. We remain excited by the many prospects before us and look forward to a promising future.

GREGORY N. HILL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

**BOARD OF
DIRECTORS**



DIRECTOR
NICHOLAS
W. S. OWEN

DIRECTOR
LARRY
HOWAI

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
RAY A.
SUMAIRSINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR
GREGORY N.
HILL

CHAIRMAN
A. NORMAN SABGA,
LLD (Hon.) UWI



DIRECTOR
JEREMY
MATOUK

DIRECTOR
TIMOTHY
HAMEL-SMITH

DIRECTOR
M. MUSA
IBRAHIM

DIRECTOR
IAN E.
WELCH

DIRECTOR
ANTON
GOPAULSINGH

CORPORATE

EVENTS 2018



Annual Meeting of Shareholders: Celebrating our 40th anniversary. Long-standing shareholders were invited to cut the cake with A. Norman Sabga, LLD [Hon.] UWI, Chairman, ANSA Merchant Bank [second from right] and Gregory N. Hill [right]



Cutting the ribbon for the opening of Remarkable Services Insurance in Princes' Town [l-r]: Larry Howai, Special Advisor, Financial Services Sector, ANSA McAL Group; Chris Hosein, Councillor, Manahambre Reform; M. Musa Ibrahim, Managing Director, TATIL; Dianne Maharaj-Ramoutar, General Agent, TATIL; Ronald Milford, Managing Director, TATIL Life



► Tour of the Plipdeco facilities [l-r]: Gregory N. Hill; Ashley Taylor, President, PLIPDECO; Andrew N. Sabga, Chief Executive Officer, ANSA McAL; Leesa Murally, Beverage Sector – Chief Financial Officer, Carib Brewery



► Diplomatic visit to St. Maarten: Gregory N. Hill [l] gifts Eugene Holiday, Governor, with a beautiful piece of artwork



► At the ANSA Merchant Bank booth at Trade and Investment Convention [l-r]: Christopher Alcazar, Immediate Past President, TTMA; Aaron Armoogam, Branch Manager ANSA Merchant Bank San Fernando; Senator The Honourable Paula Gopee-Scoon, Minister of Trade and Investment; Gregory N. Hill; Franka Costelloe, President, TTMA; Mikael Mohammed, Vice-President, TTMA; Ronald Milford, Managing Director, TATIL Life



► Gregory N. Hill, Managing Director, ANSA Merchant Bank [l], meets with Ralph 'Bizzy' Williams, Founder and Chairman of Williams Industries, Barbados



► The Bank's staff raised funds and presented hampers to many needy families at Christmas. Here they are at a home in Barataria



► Gregory N. Hill [second from right] with speakers at the AMCHAM Economic Forum [l-r]: Garvin Joefield, Republic Bank; Ravi Tewari, Guardian Group; Patricia Ghany, AMCHAM T&T; Nirad Tewarie, AMCHAM T&T



► At the CariFin Games One Lap Savannah Run: The enthusiastic joint team for ANSA McAL's Financial Services Sector

STAFF EVENTS

2018



► Staff dress in pink for Breast Cancer Awareness Month in front of the TATIL building



► Marketing Team enjoys the Christmas party



► During Administrative Professionals' Week, our invaluable staff received orchids among other gifts from Darrin Ramdeen, CFO [left]; Kavita Suratsingh, Head of Wealth Management [third from left]; and Robert Ferreira, Corporate Secretary [right]



► Our staff came out in force to support the Scotiabank Breast Cancer 5K



► Our staff brought the spirit of Diwali into the office with their outfits



► Ronald Milford, Managing Director, TATIL Life, stands proudly at the centre of the TATIL Life Agent Awardees



► M. Musa Ibrahim, Managing Director, TATIL, with Top Agents Babita Gosine [l] and David A. Stephens [r] at the TATIL and TATIL Life Awards



► At the launch of Consolidated Finance's new corporate office at One Welches, St. Thomas. [l-r] Rolf Phillips, President, CFC; Cleviston Haynes, Governor, Central Bank of Barbados; Gregory N. Hill, Chairman, CFC and Managing Director, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited; Darrell A. Le V. Wilson, Head, Corporate & Commercial Credit, CFC.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ANSA MERCHANT BANK

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. Norman Sabga, LLD [Hon.] UWI [Chairman]
 Gregory N. Hill [Managing Director]
 Ray A. Sumairsingh [Deputy Chairman]
 Larry Howai
 Anton Gopaulsingh*
 Timothy Hamel-Smith*
 Jeremy Matouk*
 Nicholas W. S. Owen*
 Ian E. Welch*
 M. Musa Ibrahim

*Denotes independent directors
 12 board meetings were held in 2018

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Robert I. Ferreira

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Darrin Ramdeen – Chief Financial Officer
 Kavita Suratsingh – Head of Wealth Management
 Ian N. Chin – Head of Sales and Trading
 A. Nigel Sabga – Head of Investments
 Reaaz Shah – Head of Treasury and Trading
 Robert I. Ferreira – Manager, Risk
 Randy Cyrus – Manager, Transaction and Advisory
 Sheldon Ramharack – Manager, IT
 Kennedy Sammy – Manager, Collections
 Christian Rodriguez – Manager, Asset Finance
 Arnand Ramlal – Manager, Grand Bazaar
 Aaron Armoogam – Manager, San Fernando
 Darius Persad – Manager, Corporate Retail and Commercial Lending

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER OFFICE

The Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Ltd.,
 10th Floor, Nicholas Tower,
 63-65 Independence Square,
 PORT OF SPAIN

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE

ANSA Centre,
 11A Maraval Road,
 PORT OF SPAIN
 Tel: 868-623-8672
 Website: www.ansabank.com

BRANCH OFFICES

ANSA McAL Centre,
 25 Royal Road,
 SAN FERNANDO
 Tel: 868-657-1452

Building L, First Floor,
 Grand Bazaar,
 VALSAYN
 Tel: 868-645-1903

CLASSES OF BUSINESS

1. Confirming House/Acceptance House
2. Finance House/Finance Company
3. Leasing Corporation
4. Mortgage Institution
5. Merchant Bank
6. Trust Company
7. Unit Trust
8. Financial Services
9. Wealth Management Services

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young,
 5/7 Sweet Briar Road,
 PORT OF SPAIN

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Republic Bank Limited,
 59 Independence Square,
 PORT OF SPAIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

M. Hamel-Smith & Co.,
 Eleven Albion,
 Cor. Dere and Albion Streets,
 PORT OF SPAIN

J.D. Sellier & Co.,
 129-131 Abercromby Street,
 PORT OF SPAIN

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Anton Gopaulsingh [Chairman]*
 Timothy Hamel-Smith*
 Jeremy Matouk*
 Nicholas W. S. Owen*

*Denotes independent directors
 5 audit committee meetings were held in 2018

CONSOLIDATED FINANCE CO. LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Gregory N. Hill [Chairman]
 Rolf Phillips [President/CEO]
 Nicholas Mouttet
 Stephen Edghill*
 Jeffrey Gellineau*
 Mary Mahabir*

*Denotes independent directors
 6 board meetings were held in 2018

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Lydia McCollin

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Frances Parravicino – Vice President – Credit
 Lydia McCollin – Vice President – Finance and Operations
 Marcia Bishop – Manager, Operations
 Cheryl Haynes – Manager, Finance
 Cheryl Brewster – Manager, Retail Credit
 Dana Selman – Risk and Compliance Manager
 Dionne Waltherus – Insurance Agency Manager
 Harriet Garcia – Manager, Human Resources

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE

Hastings Main Road,
 CHRIST CHURCH
 Tel: 246-467-2350
 Website: www.consolidated-finance.com

BRANCH OFFICE

One Welches,
 Welches,
 ST. THOMAS
 Tel: 246-537-4082

CLASSES OF BUSINESS

1. Finance House/Finance Company
2. Leasing Corporation
3. Mortgage Institution
4. Merchant Bank
5. Commercial Lending
6. Financial Services
7. Foreign Exchange Trading

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young,
 One Welches,
 Welches,
 ST. THOMAS

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Bank of Nova Scotia,
 Broad Street,
 BRIDGETOWN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Lex Caribbean,
 Worthing Corporate Centre,
 Worthing,
 CHRIST CHURCH

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Jeffery Gellineau [Chairman]*
 Gregory N. Hill
 Stephen Edghill*
 Mary Mahabir*

*Denotes independent directors
 5 audit committee meetings were held in 2018

TATIL AND TATIL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ray A. Sumairsingh (Chairman)
 M. Musa Ibrahim (Managing Director, TATIL)
 Ronald Milford (Managing Director, TATIL Life)
 Larry Howai
 Gregory N. Hill (TATIL)
 Nabeel Hadeed
 Michal Andrews*
 W. David Clarke*
 Dr. Terrence Farrell*
 Dr. Michael A. Moses (TATIL Life)
 A. Nigel Sabga (TATIL Life)
 Franklyn Parsotan*
 Nigel Smith (TATIL)*

*Denotes independent directors
 11 board meetings were held in 2018

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Ronald Lai Fang - Retired - January 2019

MANAGEMENT TEAM - TATIL

Nabeel Hadeed - Executive Director
 Vijay Seudath - Technical Manager
 Daran Soondarsingh - Chief Financial Officer
 Salisha Rajnarinesingh - Manager, Underwriting
 Sarita Parsad - Manager, Claims and Legal
 Ricardo St. Cyr - Manager, Strategy
 Joseph Elias - Manager, Motor Claims
 Andy Livingston - Manager, Non-Motor Claims
 Derek Jimdar - Manager, Group Risk
 Padma Ramesh - Manager, Accident and Health
 Mokesh Saroop - Manager, Corporate Sales and Agents Compliance
 Nicholas Sonnylal - Manager, Direct Sales

MANAGEMENT TEAM - TATIL LIFE

Michelle Newallo - Chief Financial Officer
 Jeffrey Dalton-Brown - Manager, Compliance & Risk
 Claudine Allert - Life Office Manager
 Luanna Rahman - Manager, Pensions
 Allison Seales - Manager, Sales Administration
 Larry Lequay - Manager, Mortgages
 Christianne De Freitas - Manager, Direct Sales

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE

11A Maraval Road,
 PORT OF SPAIN
 Tel: 868-628-2845
 Website: www.tatil.co.tt

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Republic Bank Limited,
 59 Independence Square,
 PORT OF SPAIN

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young,
 5/7 Sweet Briar Road,
 PORT OF SPAIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

J. D. Sellier & Co.,
 129-131 Abercromby Street,
 PORT OF SPAIN

Pollonais, Blanc, de La Bastide & Jacelon
 17-19 Pembroke Street,
 PORT OF SPAIN

AUDIT COMMITTEE

W. David Clarke (Chairman)*
 Michal Andrews*
 Terrence Farrell*
 Ray A. Sumairsingh
 Franklyn Parsotan*

*Denotes independent directors
 5 audit committee meetings were held in 2018

BRANCH OFFICES

Cor. Green and Cocorite Streets,
 ARIMA
 Tel: 868-667-0487

Mid Centre Mall,
 CHAGUANAS
 Tel: 868-665-1131

Grand Bazaar,
 VALSAYN
 Tel: 868-645-5671

13A Quenca Street,
 SAN FERNANDO
 Tel: 868-628-2845

25 Royal Road,
 SAN FERNANDO
 Tel: 868-657-9620

ANSA McAL Building - Milford Road,
 TOBAGO
 Tel: 868-639-2107

OUR CORE VALUES





“ Success is a long-term thing. You cannot look at the present alone. Profits alone do not determine success. Persistence and stubborn optimism are necessary to face the world of business, and life itself. ”

Sabga: A Will and a Way The Autobiography of **Anthony N. Sabga**
by Bridget Brereton and Raymond Ramcharitar

CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING ACTIVITIES

 <small>Trinidad & Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited</small> NOTES TTD 250MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2014	 <small>Barbados Port Inc.</small> FINANCE LEASE USD 23.4MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2014	 <small>BOND</small> TTD 1BN LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2015	 <small>VARA</small> COMMERCIAL PAPER TTD 25MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2015
 <small>TSTT</small> BRIDGE LOAN TTD 700MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2015	 <small>PARC</small> NOTES BBD 32MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2015	 <small>HDC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</small> TERM LOAN TTD 1.2BN LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2016	 <small>udecott</small> TERM LOAN TTD 233MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2016
 <small>Trinidad & Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited</small> BOND TTD 1.047BN LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2016	 <small>International</small> NOTES USD 40MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2017	 <small>Trinidad & Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited</small> COMMERCIAL PAPER TTD 100MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2017	 <small>BOND</small> TTD 1B LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2017
 <small>HADCO GROUP</small> NOTES TTD 260MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2018	 <small>NIPD</small> BONDS TTD 405MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2018	 <small>TSTT</small> LOAN TTD 250MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2018	 <small>udecott</small> LOAN USD 99.6MM LEAD ARRANGER ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 2018

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited [AMBL] continues to be a major player in the Corporate and Investment Banking segment of the Financial Services Sector, arranging financing for both Public and Private Sector entities.

As a natural step in the evolution of our Investment Banking activities, AMBL established a Secondary Bond Trading Desk which during 2018, traded the equivalent of circa TTD 1 Billion in securities for our clients.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT



AMBL introduced its Private Wealth Management service, to leverage our experience and expertise in investment management, developed over many decades.

Private Wealth Management is geared towards high net worth clients, who may not have the time nor expertise to develop investment strategies to meet their financial goals and grow their wealth for future generations. We offer a discretionary service whereby we seek to understand our clients' financial needs and risk tolerance, and then construct investment portfolios which satisfy their objectives.

We monitor the performance of the portfolios to ensure that they remain relevant to the client and responsive to market conditions.

We remain attentive to our clients' needs by frequent interactions, updates on market events and timely performance reports. We take pride in our confidentiality and careful attention to customer service which we offer our clients.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2018.

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR	\$000	\$000
Profit attributable to shareholders		205,985
Dividends on ordinary shares		
- Final paid [2017] - \$1.00	(85,604)	
- Interim paid - 20¢	(17,122)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other comprehensive income		(102,726)
Transfer to statutory reserve		2,138
Other life insurance movements		(17,289)
Other reserve movements		(3,968)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Retained profits at the start of the year		79,202
Retained profits at the end of the year		1,419,137

DIVIDENDS

The Directors declared a final dividend of \$1.00 per ordinary share which, with the interim of 20¢ already paid, makes a total of \$1.20 for the year. The final dividend will be paid on May 24, 2019 to members on the register of shareholders at May 15, 2019.

DIRECTORS

Pursuant to paragraph 4.4 of By-Law No. 1 of the Bank, Messrs. A. Norman Sabga, LLD [Hon.] UWI, Ray A. Sumairsingh, Timothy Hamel-Smith, Jeremy Matouk, Nicholas W. S. Owen, Ian E. Welch, M. Musa Ibrahim and Anton Gopaulsingh elected at the last Annual Meeting, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS

Auditors, Ernst & Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and offer themselves for re-election.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Robert I. Ferreira
Corporate Secretary

ANSA Centre,
11A Maraval Road,
Port of Spain
March 19, 2019

DIRECTORS' AND SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS

	MARCH 31, 2019	MARCH 31, 2018
Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial
A. Norman Sabga	0	0
Gregory N. Hil	0	0
Ray A. Sumairsingh	2,000	2,000
Larry Howai	2,397	2,397
Anton Gopaulsingh	0	0
Timothy Hamel-Smith	0	0
Jeremy Matouk	3,202	3,202
Nicholas W. S. Owen	0	0
Ian E. Welch	0	0

NOTES:

- [a] Mr. A. Norman Sabga has a beneficial interest in MASA Investments Ltd. and ANSA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, which is the major shareholder of ANSA McAL Limited.
- [b] Norman Finance Development Co. Ltd. and The ANSA McAL Foundation, connected persons to Mr. A. Norman Sabga, hold 848,090 and 530,820 shares in ANSA Merchant Bank Limited respectively.

SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS

Top 10 Shareholding of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited

Shareholder Name	Shares held as at December 31, 2018
ANSA McAL Limited	70,605,263
MASA Investments Limited	2,573,793
Republic Bank Limited – 1162 (Trustee)	1,752,215
T&T Unit Trust Corporation - FUS	1,507,700
Norman Finance Development Co. Limited	848,090
The ANSA McAL Foundation	530,820
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited	463,293
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited - PFP	370,473
TATIL Life Assurance Limited A/C B	300,426
T&T Unit Trust Corporation – Calypso Macro Index Fund	292,608

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-first Annual Meeting of Shareholders of ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Wrightson Road, Port of Spain on Wednesday May 22, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. for the following purpose:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 together with the Report of the Auditors and to note the final dividend.
2. To elect and appoint Directors.
3. To appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

DATED at Port of Spain, Trinidad, this 19th day of March, 2019

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Robert I. Ferreira
Corporate Secretary

NOTES:

1. No service contracts were entered into between the Company and any of its Directors.
2. A member of the company entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his or her stead. Such proxy need not also be a member of the Company.
3. Attached is a Proxy Form which must be completed, signed and deposited with the Corporate Secretary of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the Meeting.

MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR

1. **NAME OF COMPANY:
COMPANY NO:**
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited
A - 350 [c]
2. **PARTICULARS OF MEETING:**
The Forty-first Meeting of the Company to be held at the Radisson Hotel, Wrightson Road, Port of Spain, Wednesday May 22, 2019 at 4:00 p.m.
3. **SOLICITATION:**
It is intended to vote the Proxy solicited hereby [unless the Shareholder(s) directs otherwise] in favour of all resolutions therein.
4. **ANY DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 76 [2]:**
No statement has been received from any Director pursuant to Section 76 [2] of The Companies Act, 1995.
5. **ANY AUDITOR STATEMENT SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 171 [1]:**
No statement has been received from the Auditor of the Company pursuant to Section 171 [1] of The Companies Act, 1995.
6. **ANY SHAREHOLDER'S PROPOSAL AND/OR STATEMENT SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 116 [a] AND 117 [2]:**
No proposal has been received from any shareholder pursuant to Sections 116 [a] and 117 [2] of The Companies Act, 1995.

DATE
March 19, 2019

NAME AND TITLE
Robert I. Ferreira
Corporate Secretary

SIGNATURE


FUND FACTS



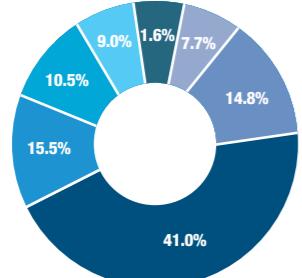
The objective of the Fund is to seek to generate investment returns which are superior to all TT\$ income mutual funds registered in Trinidad and Tobago, while providing for acceptable levels of liquidity and credit risk.

ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DEC 31 2018

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
WASA STRIP ZERO COUPON DUE 2023	6.74%
GHL 7.975% DUE 2023	5.36%
BARCLAY'S BANK 9.55% EQUITY LINKED NOTES DUE 2021	5.01%
TTNGL SHARES (NGL TP EQUITY)	4.97%
FIRST CITIZENS BANK LTD USD 90.4MM 4.25% FRB DUE 2023	3.55%
GOLDMAN SACHS (GS) FLOAT 05/25/2023 (ELN)	3.55%
MS CONTINGENT 9.75% DUE 01/02/2021	2.66%
GUARDIAN HOLDINGS LTD 4.25% FRB DUE 2019	2.62%
TTMF 4.62% FIXED RATE MTG BACKED BOND SERIES 1 DUE 2021	2.62%
CLICO INVESTMENT FUND	2.36%

MATURITY PROFILE

PORTFOLIO MIX - DEC 31 2018



> 10 Years	5%
5 - 10 Years	16%
3 - 5 Years	34%
< 3 Years	25%
Total	81%

CUMULATIVE RETURNS - DEC 31 2018

1 YEAR	2 YEAR	3 YEAR
2.11%	5.91%	8.58%
5 YEAR		INCEPTION
9.42%		24.61%

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & DISCLAIMER

This Fund is neither insured with the Deposit Insurance Corporation in Trinidad and Tobago nor is it guaranteed by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago or by any of the parties related thereto. Performance is subject to variation and is likely to change over time; past performance should not be considered indicative of future performance. Portfolio holdings, duration and mix data are at December 31st 2018. As at December 31st 2018 Cash holdings accounted for 9% of portfolio assets. 1 Year, 2 Year, 3 Year, 5 Year, and Inception cumulative returns are calculated on a trailing basis. Important information concerning the investment goals, risks, charges and expenses is contained in the prospectus, copies of which are available at ANSA Merchant Bank Ltd. or from our website and investors should carefully consider these before investing. *Please refer to Prospectus for full schedule of fees.



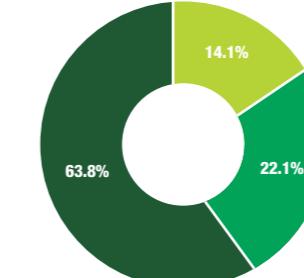
The objective of the Fund is to seek to generate investment returns which are superior to all US\$ income mutual funds registered in Trinidad and Tobago, while providing for acceptable levels of liquidity and credit risk.

ANSA US\$ INCOME FUND TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DEC 31 2018

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
UDECOTT FRB DUE 2020 SERIES #18 STRIP	11.46%
COMMERBANK AG FRANKFURT MEDIUM TERM NOTE 8.125% DUE 2023	5.35%
RABOBANK 11% FLR DUE 2049 (PERPETUAL)	4.77%
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC 4.15% DUE 2024	4.74%
ICAHN ENT. (IEP) 6% DUE 2020	4.70%
COMISION FED DE ELECTRICIDAD 4.875% DUE 2021	4.65%
UBS AG 5.125% CONTINGENT CAPITAL FRB DUE 2024	4.60%
INSTIT COSTA DE ELECTRIC (COSICE) 6.95% FRB DUE 2021	4.40%
PETROTRIN 850M 9.75% BOND DUE 2019	4.40%
STANLEY BLACK & DECKER US\$750MM 5.75% DUE 2052	3.99%

MATURITY PROFILE

PORTFOLIO MIX - DEC 31 2018



> 10 Years	4%
5 - 10 Years	14%
3 - 5 Years	22%
< 3 Years	38%
Total	78%

CUMULATIVE RETURNS - DEC 31 2018

1 YEAR	2 YEAR	3 YEAR
0.20%	4.04%	6.70%
5 YEAR		INCEPTION
7.84%		14.76%

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & DISCLAIMER

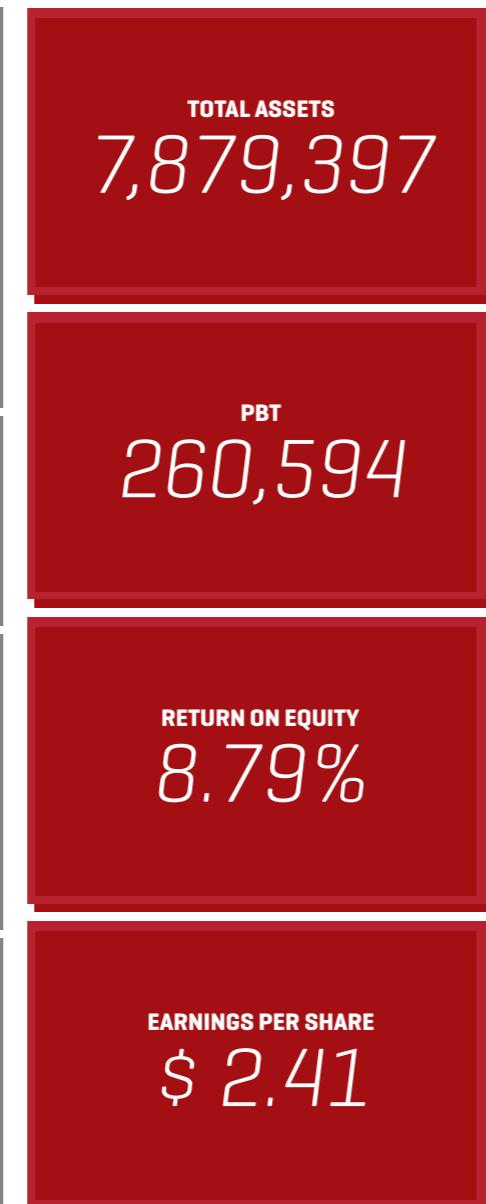
This Fund is neither insured with the Deposit Insurance Corporation in Trinidad and Tobago nor is it guaranteed by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago or by any of the parties related thereto. Performance is subject to variation and is likely to change over time; past performance should not be considered indicative of future performance. Portfolio holdings, duration and mix data are at December 31st 2018. As at December 31st 2018 Cash holdings accounted for 22.07% of portfolio assets. 1 Year, 2 Year, 3 Year, 5 Year, and Inception cumulative returns are calculated on a trailing basis. Important information concerning the investment goals, risks, charges and expenses is contained in the prospectus, copies of which are available at ANSA Merchant Bank Ltd. or from our website and investors should carefully consider these before investing. *Please refer to Prospectus for full schedule of fees.

FINANCIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

2014 - 2018 (\$'000's)	DEC-18
Profit Before Taxation	260,594
Profit After Taxation	206,015
Total Assets	7,879,397
Actual Number of Issued Shares	85,605
Weighted Average Number of Shares	85,605
Return on Average Assets	2.71%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	8.79%
Dividends	102,726
Earnings Per Share [\$]	2.41
Dividends Per Share [\$]	1.20
Net Book Value Per Share [\$]	27.66
ANSA MERCHANT BANK (PARENT)	
Net Operating Income	233,500
Efficiency Ratio	18.80%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	31.98%
TATIL	
Net Premium Income	250,034
Underwriting Profit	55,808
Net retention	61%
Claim Ratio	51%
Combined ratio	-91%
TATIL LIFE	
# Field force agents	106
API	25,681
Avg API / Agent	242
Persistency	92%



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

DEC-17	DEC-16	DEC-15	DEC-14
313,562	322,028	297,275	262,222
232,279	251,747	247,447	213,047
7,335,621	7,409,122	6,738,560	6,624,997
85,605	85,605	85,605	85,605
85,605	85,605	85,605	85,605
3.15%	3.56%	3.70%	3.35%
10.27%	11.87%	12.60%	11.70%
102,727	102,727	89,886	85,605
2.71	2.94	2.89	2.49
1.20	1.20	1.05	1.00
27.13	25.72	23.84	22.06
[RESTATED]			
248,489	248,017	259,591	239,559
23.16%	21.18%	25.25%	18.83%
29.04%	30.92%	28.42%	21.79%
TATIL			
225,620	205,965	201,826	195,796
53,511	63,318	68,414	61,837
70%	70%	69%	65%
43%	40%	40%	44%
82%	76%	74%	75%
TATIL LIFE			
63	73	72	72
19,674	24,824	28,259	26,346
312	340	392	366
92%	92%	91%	88%

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate and consolidated financial statements of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (“Parent”) and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), which comprise the separate and consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the separate and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Parent and Group as at 31 December 2018 and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)**

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Estimates used in the calculation of Insurance Contracts' Liabilities <p>Refer to Notes 2xix, 21 and 22. The Group has significant insurance liabilities of \$1.49 billion representing 27% of the Group's total liabilities. The valuation of insurance contract liabilities involves extensive judgement and is dependent on a number of subjective assumptions, including primarily the timing and ultimate settlement value of long-term policyholder liabilities as well as the estimation of claims incurred, whether reported or not, for short-term insurance contracts.</p> <p>Various economic and non-economic key assumptions are being used to estimate the long-term liabilities. Specifically, the Group estimates the expected number and timing of deaths, persistency, future expenses and future investment income arising from the assets backing long-term insurance contracts.</p> <p>For short-term insurance contracts, in calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and incurred but not reported (IBNR)), the Group uses a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates and estimates based upon actual claims experience.</p> <p>The Group uses valuation models to support the calculations of these insurance contract liabilities. The complexity of the models may give rise to errors as a result of inadequate/incomplete data or the design or application of the models.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the insurance contracts' liabilities and the complexity and estimates involved in the actuarial valuations, we determined this to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>We involved our EY actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures in this area, which included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the key assumptions applied including consideration of emerging trends and studies on mortality and morbidity, voluntary terminations, persistency, interest rate, policy maintenance and administrative expenses, inflation, tax and lapse rates. • Recalculation of technical provisions produced by the models on a sample basis. • An assessment of the internal controls regarding the maintenance of the policyholder database. • An analysis of the movements in insurance liabilities during the year. We assessed whether the movements are in line with changes in assumptions adopted by the Group, our understanding of developments in the business and our expectations derived from market experience. • We considered whether the Group's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to insurance contact liabilities were compliant with IFRS.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) Refer to Notes 2vi(b), 3, 5, 6, 7 and 39. Net investments in leased assets, loans and advances and other financial assets not held at fair value through statement of income (FVSI) represent 72% of the total assets of the Group (Parent: 67%) amounting to \$5.68 billion (Parent: \$2.55 billion). The adoption of Phase 2 - Impairment of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for financial asset impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach. IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVSI, together with investment in leased assets. The appropriateness of ECLs is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by management, involving various assumptions and factors, such as the estimate of the likelihood of default and the potential loss given default. Management also applied adjustments, or overlays, where they believe the data driven parameters and calculations were not appropriate, either due to emerging trends or models not capturing the risks in the portfolios. These overlays required significant judgement.	We understood and critically assessed the methodology and assumptions used by the Group in its ECL models while evaluating its compliance with IFRS 9 requirements. We separately reviewed the ECL impact as at 1 January 2018 and at 31 December 2018 in the Group's statement of financial position. We tested the completeness and accuracy of the inputs used within the models, including the Probabilities of Default (PDs), recoveries and the associated Loss Given Defaults (LGDs) and Exposures At Default (EADs). We also considered whether all relevant risks were reflected in the ECL calculation, and where not, whether overlays appropriately reflected those risks. The aging of the portfolios and other qualitative factors were assessed to determine the staging and thus indication of a significant deterioration in credit risk in accordance with IFRS 9. Independent testing on PD and LGD inputs was performed through validation to international external credit rating agencies, where these were used, as well as typical collateral, historical loss trends and other borrower characteristics.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued) Other significant areas of judgement included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under the application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Group's ECL models; - the application of assumptions where there was limited or incomplete data; - the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality; - assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty or valuation of security; and - the need to apply overlays, the quantification of which can be highly subjective, to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the ECL model. Given the combination of inherent subjectivity in the valuation, and the material nature of the balance, we considered the measurement of ECLs to be a key audit matter in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements.	For ECLs calculated on an individual basis, we tested the factors underlying the impairment identification and quantification including forecasts of the amount and timing of future cash flows, valuation of assigned collateral and estimates of recovery on default. We utilised our EY valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the models. In relation to the Group's exposure to the Government of Barbados, we ensured that these assets were appropriately accounted for under the restructuring agreements, and that the new assets were recognized at fair value based on the cash flows of the new instruments issued, present valued at estimated market yields post restructure. Finally we focused on the adequacy of the Group's financial statement disclosures as to whether it appropriately reflected the requirements of the IFRSs.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Fair value measurement of investments securities and related disclosures</p> <p>Refer to Notes 2vii, 3, 7 and 38. The Group invests in various investment securities, of which \$821 million (Parent: \$165 million) is carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. Additionally, the fair values are disclosed for \$3.2 billion (Parent: \$896 million) of investment securities carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Of these assets, \$2.3 billion (Parent: \$560 million) are related to investments for which no published prices in active markets are available and have been classified as Level 2 and Level 3 assets within the IFRS fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>Valuation techniques for these investments can be subjective in nature and involve various assumptions regarding pricing factors. Associated risk management disclosure is complex and dependent on high quality data. A specific area of audit focus includes the determination of fair value of Level 2 and Level 3 assets where valuation techniques are applied in which unobservable inputs are used.</p>	<p>We independently tested the pricing on quoted securities, and we used our valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of pricing models used by the Group. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the pricing model methodologies and assumptions against industry practice and valuation guidelines. • Testing of the inputs used, including cash flows and other market based data. • An evaluation of the reasonableness of other assumptions applied such as credit spreads. • The re-performance of valuation calculations on a sample basis of internally priced securities that were classified as higher risk and estimation. • An assessment of management's impairment analysis.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Fair value measurement of investments securities and related disclosures (continued)</p> <p>For Level 2 assets, these techniques include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analyses making maximum use of market inputs, such as the market risk free yield curve.</p> <p>Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. The fair value of these assets cannot be measured reliably and are therefore held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid on acquisition. These assets are regularly assessed for impairment.</p> <p>As the determination of the fair value for certain investments securities is a key source of estimation uncertainty, is subject to differing underlying assumptions and represents a material balance and disclosure, we deemed this to be a key audit matter in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Finally, we assessed whether the financial statement disclosures, including sensitivity to key inputs and the IFRS fair value hierarchy, appropriately reflect the Group's exposure to financial instrument valuation risk.</p>

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

(Continued)

Other information included in the Parent's and Group's 2018 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Parent's and Group's 2018 Annual Report, other than the separate and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Parent's and Group's 2018 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate and 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 separate and 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 separate and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Parent's and 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 Parent or Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

(Continued)

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

(Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and 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 Parent's and 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 Parent's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate and 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

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

We also provide the Audit Committee 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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 in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Pria Narinesingh.



Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD:
19 March 2019

**ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

	Parent		Notes	Group	
	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2018		31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2017
Assets					
	267,887	280,710	Cash and short-term funds	4	625,343
	–	–	Fixed deposits		57,628
			Net investment in leased assets and other		110,897
	1,078,103	1,112,102	Instalment loans	5	1,483,554
	205,229	381,431	Loans and advances	6	619,855
	860,257	1,059,249	Investment securities	7	4,048,924
	8,138	9,676	Interest receivable		34,697
	–	–	Insurance receivables	9	38,625
			Other debtors and		35,619
	20,027	102,570	Prepayments	10	129,848
	–	–	Reinsurance assets	21	167,311
	1,219	1,103	Taxation recoverable		1,572
	810,320	810,320	Investment in subsidiaries	11	–
	–	–	Investment properties	12	143,291
	1,242	3,081	Property and equipment	13	182,240
	12,288	28,740	Intangible assets	14	171,725
	17,675	32,002	Deferred tax asset	15	41,069
	8,354	7,587	Employee benefit asset	16	21,782
	3,290,739	3,828,571	Total assets	133,715	128,775
				7,879,397	7,335,621

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

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

		Parent	Notes	Group	
31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2018			31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2017
Liabilities					
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments					
949,469	1,556,064	18	2,652,900	2,128,296	
–	–	4	–	–	
Bank overdraft					
Accrued interest and other payables					
55,498	74,284	17	142,884	128,886	
904,324	803,414	19	803,414	904,324	
9,235	9,915	Taxation payable	11,046	14,412	
5,312	3,718	Deferred tax liability	139,068	155,688	
Employee benefit obligation					
483	762	16	7,052	5,582	
Investment contract liabilities					
–	–	20	269,117	234,503	
Insurance contract liabilities					
–	–	21	1,486,463	1,441,760	
1,924,321	2,448,157		5,511,944	5,013,451	
Total liabilities					

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

		Parent	Notes	Group	
31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2018			31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2017
Equity					
Stated capital					
667,274	667,274	23		667,274	667,274
176,632	190,603			206,546	192,576
–	(5,273)			(5,470)	–
–	–			–	
–	–			66,539	63,220
5,508	5,796			14,081	5,512
1,219	1,185			(1,245)	112
515,785	520,829			1,419,137	1,392,915
General loan loss reserve					
Foreign currency reserve/(deficit)					
Retained earnings					
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent					
1,366,418	1,380,414			2,366,862	2,321,609
–	–			591	561
1,366,418	1,380,414			2,367,453	2,322,170
3,290,739	3,828,571			7,879,397	7,335,621
Total equity					
Total liabilities and equity					

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 19 March 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A. Norman Sabga
Director

Gregory N. Hill
Director

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

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ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

Parent		Notes	Group	
2017	2018		2018	2017
—	— Net insurance revenue	24	363,315	398,570
147,484	Finance charges, loan fees and other interest income	25	191,799	186,959
74,280	96,724 Investment income	26	231,000	235,813
	Revenue from contracts			
38,366	25,989 with customers	27	6,187	17,975
<u>39,967</u>	<u>31,788</u> Other income	<u>28</u>	<u>133,159</u>	<u>142,484</u>
300,097	Total operating income		925,460	981,801
—	Net insurance benefits and — claims incurred	29	(281,339)	(309,698)
(55,649)	(59,268) Interest expense	30	(91,663)	(91,063)
	Credit loss recovery/(credit loss expense) of net investment in leased assets, loans and advances, and investments			
4,041	(18,157)	31	(50,370)	970
248,489	Net operating income		502,088	582,010
(18,552)	(7,714) Marketing and policy expenses	32	(64,797)	(60,462)
(26,008)	(21,307) Personnel expenses	33	(83,879)	(86,174)
(497)	(538) Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14	(38,784)	(37,628)
(2,160)	(2,160) Management fees		(8,705)	(8,542)
<u>(10,335)</u>	<u>(12,867)</u> General administrative expenses	<u>34</u>	<u>(45,329)</u>	<u>(75,642)</u>
<u>(57,552)</u>	<u>(44,586)</u> Total selling and administration expenses		<u>(241,494)</u>	<u>(268,448)</u>
190,937	Net profit before taxation		260,594	313,562
(47,639)	(49,204) Taxation	35	(54,579)	(81,283)
<u>143,298</u>	<u>139,710</u> Profit for the year		<u>206,015</u>	<u>232,279</u>

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]
[Continued]

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
143,298	139,710	Profit attributable to: Equity holders of the Parent	205,985
—	—	— Non-controlling interest	30
<u>143,298</u>	<u>139,710</u>		<u>206,015</u>
		Basic and diluted earning per share (\$ per share)	2.41
		Weighted average number of shares ('000)	85,605
			85,605

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

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

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

Parent		Notes	Group	
2017	2018		2018	2017
143,298	139,710	Profit for the year	206,015	232,279
		Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
		Net gain/(loss) on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
297	(34)	—	—	—
		Experience losses on defined benefit plans	16 (b)	(661) (5,244)
(1,096)	(939)			
329	282	Income tax effect	15	(321) 1,527
(767)	(657)			(982) (3,717)
(470)	(691)			(982) (3,717)

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]
[Continued]

Parent		Notes	Group	
2017	2018		2018	2017
		Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss, net of tax		
		<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		
		Net change in fair value during the year	(5,273)	(5,470)
		Changes in allowance for expected credit losses	1,131	1,199
		Income tax effect	1,921	1,921
			(2,221)	(2,350)
		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		
				(1,385) (1,655)
		Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	142,828	136,798
		Attributable to:		
		Equity holders of the Parent	142,828	136,798
		Non-controlling interest	—	—
			142,828	136,798
				201,298 226,907
				201,268 226,866
				30 41
				201,298 226,907

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

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ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

Parent	Stated capital	Statutory reserve fund	General loan loss reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2016	667,274	162,303	5,366	–	922	490,451	1,326,316
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	143,298	143,298
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	297	(767)	(470)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	142	–	–	(142)	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	14,329	–	–	–	(14,329)	–
Dividends (Final 2016 and Interim 2017) (Note 44)	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported	667,274	176,632	5,508	–	1,219	515,785	1,366,418
Net impact of adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	(27,226)	(27,226)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	667,274	176,632	5,508	–	1,219	488,559	1,339,192
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	139,710	139,710
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(5,273)	(34)	2,395	(2,912)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	288	–	–	(288)	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	13,971	–	–	–	(13,971)	–
Dividends (Final 2017 and Interim 2018) (Note 44)	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	7,150	7,150
Balance as at 31 December 2018	667,274	190,603	5,796	(5,273)	1,185	520,829	1,380,414

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

Group	Stated capital	Statutory reserve fund	Statutory surplus reserve	General loan loss reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2016	667,274	178,247	57,327	5,366	–	1,767	1,291,663	2,201,644	520	2,202,164
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	232,238	232,238	41	232,279
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(1,655)	(3,717)	(5,372)	–	(5,372)
Other life insurance reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,766)	(4,766)	–	(4,766)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	–	142	–	–	(142)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	14,329	5,893	–	–	–	(20,222)	–	–	–
Dividends (Final 2016 and Interim 2017) (Note 44)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)	–	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	4	–	–	587	591	–	591
Balance as at 31 December 2017	667,274	192,576	63,220	5,512	–	112	1,392,915	2,321,609	561	2,322,170

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

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

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

Group	Stated capital	Statutory reserve fund	Statutory surplus reserve	General loan loss reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported										
	667,274	192,576	63,220	5,512	–	112	1,392,915	2,321,609	561	2,322,170
Net impact of adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 (Note 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(52,980)	(52,980)	–	(52,980)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	667,274	192,576	63,220	5,512	–	112	1,339,935	2,268,629	561	2,269,190
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	205,985	205,985	30	206,015
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(5,470)	(1,385)	2,138	(4,717)	–	(4,717)
Other life insurance reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,968)	(3,968)	–	(3,968)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	–	8,566	–	–	(8,566)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	13,970	3,319	–	–	–	(17,289)	–	–	–
Dividends (Final 2017 and Interim 2018) (Note 44)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)	–	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	3	–	28	3,628	3,659	–	3,659
Balance as at 31 December 2018										
	<u>667,274</u>	<u>206,546</u>	<u>66,539</u>	<u>14,081</u>	<u>(5,470)</u>	<u>(1,245)</u>	<u>1,419,137</u>	<u>2,366,862</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>2,367,453</u>

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

Parent	Notes	Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
190,937	188,914	Profit before taxation	260,594
371	485	Adjustments for:	313,562
–	–	Employee benefits	(2,216)
–	–	Gain on disposal of property	(3,473)
–	–	and equipment	(6,870)
497	538	Depreciation and amortisation	38,784
–	–	(Credit loss recovery)/credit loss	37,628
(7,430)	9,481	expense on investments	31
2,891	5,629	Amortisation of investment securities	32,037
–	–	and interest capitalised	(8,034)
–	–	(Credit loss recovery)/credit loss	(719)
–	–	expense on insurance receivables	(3,717)
–	–	Credit loss expense on	–
–	–	reinsurance assets	–
6,854	8,676	Credit loss expense/(credit loss recovery) on leases, loans and advances	18,333
(4,545)	2,958	(Gain)/loss on revaluation of investments	17,240
627	(8,151)	Loss/(gain) on sale of investment securities	(30,361)
(48,809)	(69,112)	Interest income	(9,322)
55,649	59,268	Finance costs	(4,478)
(900)	(19,677)	Foreign exchange gains	(230,310)
196,142	179,009	Operating profit before working capital changes	(178,395)
			91,663
			91,063
			(9,989)
			(3,159)
			199,225
			216,685

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

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ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

[Continued]

Parent		Group		
2017	2018	2018	2017	
196,142	179,009	Carried forward operating profit before working capital changes	199,225	216,685
463,736	(235,486)	Decrease/(increase) in investment in leased assets and loans and advances	(291,072)	411,273
31,845	(82,544)	Decrease/(increase) in other receivables, debtors and prepayments	(92,639)	44,596
(176,086)	606,595	(Decrease)/increase in customers' deposits and other funding instruments	524,604	(176,945)
(13,333)	15,421	(Decrease)/increase in accruals and other payables	11,269	(6,636)
33,130	(15,252)	Decrease/(increase) in Central Bank reserve account	(8,840)	32,552
—	—	Increase in insurance and investment contracts	79,317	86,835
535,434	467,743		421,864	608,360
(58,141)	(55,904)	Finance costs paid	(88,934)	(95,260)
47,337	67,575	Interest received on investments	229,587	173,527
(42,996)	(48,237)	Taxes paid	(70,278)	(74,144)
481,634	431,177	Cash generated from operating activities	492,239	612,483

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

[Continued]

Parent			Notes	Group	
2017	2018			2018	2017
Cash flows from investing activities					
–	–	Placement of fixed deposits		(98,251)	(167,643)
–	–	Maturity of fixed deposits		151,577	181,719
–	–	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		23,311	22,120
		Additions to fixed assets			
(12,676)	(18,830)	and investment properties	13, 14	(73,062)	(77,205)
(1,190,213)	(1,763,541)	Purchase of investments		(2,578,796)	(1,984,821)
<u>939,749</u>	<u>1,552,780</u>	Sale or maturity of investments		<u>2,260,315</u>	<u>1,526,473</u>
<u>(263,140)</u>	<u>(229,591)</u>	Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(314,906)</u>	<u>(499,357)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities					
–	–	Issue of debt securities		–	–
(100,767)	(101,289)	Repayment of debt securities		(101,289)	(100,767)
<u>(102,726)</u>	<u>(102,726)</u>	Dividends paid	44	<u>(102,726)</u>	<u>(102,726)</u>
<u>(203,493)</u>	<u>(204,015)</u>	Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(204,015)</u>	<u>(203,493)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
15,001	(2,429)			(26,682)	(90,367)
<u>200,472</u>	<u>215,473</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>567,616</u>	<u>657,983</u>
<u>215,473</u>	<u>213,044</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>540,934</u>	<u>567,616</u>
Represented by:					
215,473	213,044	Cash and cash equivalents	4	540,934	567,616
<u>215,473</u>	<u>213,044</u>			<u>540,934</u>	<u>567,616</u>
Supplemental information:					
47,366	67,575	Interest and dividends received		392,918	379,344
58,141	55,904	Interest paid		88,934	95,260

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

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ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

1. Principal activities of the Group

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the ‘Bank’ or ‘Parent’) is domiciled and was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 3 March 1977. Its registered office is located at ANSA Centre, 11A Maraval Road, Port of Spain. The Bank is licensed under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act 2008 to carry on the following classes of business:

- Confirming House/Acceptance House
- Finance House/Finance Company
- Leasing Corporation
- Mortgage Institution
- Merchant Bank
- Trust Company
- Unit Trust
- Financial Services

The Bank has also been granted full Authorised Dealer Status by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago under Section 5 of the Exchange Control Act, Chapter 79:50 and is authorised to take deposits, grant credit facilities and otherwise deal in foreign currency consistent with the terms of its licence.

The Bank has a primary listing on the Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange and was registered by the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission as a reporting issuer on 18 December 1997. On 6 May 1999 under the Securities Industries Act 1995 the Bank was registered to conduct business as a securities company.

The ANSA Merchant Bank Group (the ‘Group’) is a financial services group comprising of the Parent and six subsidiaries at 31 December 2018. A full listing of the Group’s subsidiaries is detailed in Note 11. The Group is engaged in a wide range of banking and financial related activities and carries on all classes of long-term and short-term insurance business and the rental of property in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. The ultimate parent of the Group is ANSA McAL Limited (‘Ultimate Parent’) which is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

2. Significant accounting policies

i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Basis of preparation (continued)

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities, investment properties and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$) which is the functional currency of the Parent and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Group presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis of recovery or settlement in the 12 months after the statement of financial position date (current) and greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 41.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The Bank established open-ended mutual funds in the following periods:

- 2005: ANSA Secured Fund
- 2007: ANSA US\$ Secured Fund
- 2010: ANSA TT\$ Income Fund and ANSA US\$ Income Fund

The Bank acts as the sponsor, investment manager, administrator and distributor of the Funds.

These mutual funds are financed through the issue of units to investors in the funds. The Group generates fees from managing the assets of the mutual funds and the Group's retirement benefit plans on behalf of third party interests. For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group earned \$7.5 million (2017: \$7 million) in management fees from the retirement plans and \$17 million (2017: \$17.9 million) from the mutual funds.

The Group holds an interest of \$68 million in sponsored funds as at 31 December 2018 (2017: \$68 million). The maximum exposure to loss in these funds is the carrying value of the assets held by the Group.

The Bank re-assessed whether or not it controls any investee in accordance with IFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. This assessment also extended to the Bank's open-ended mutual funds. The criteria for control includes:

- The power to govern the financial and operating policies;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Based on the application of this criteria, the Bank has consolidated the Funds into these financial statements. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The Parent accounts for investments in subsidiaries on a cost basis.

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The nature and the effect of these changes are disclosed below. Although these new standards and amendments applied for the first time in 2018, they did not have a material impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group. The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

Amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property' – Effective 1 January 2018

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' – Effective 1 January 2018

The amendments address concerns arising from implementing the new financial instruments standard, IFRS 9, before implementing IFRS 17, which replaces IFRS 4. The amendments introduce two options for entities issuing insurance contracts: a temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 and an overlay approach. The Group did not apply these exemptions.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – Effective 1 January 2018

The Group early adopted Phase 1 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments, of IFRS 9 in its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011. Effective 1 January 2018, Phase 2 and 3 became effective for the Group.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – Effective 1 January 2018 (continued)

The Group has not restated comparative information for 2017 for financial instruments in the scope of IFRS 9. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in the retained earnings as of 1 January 2018 and are disclosed in this Note.

The adoption of Phase 2 - Impairment of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for financial asset impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at fair value through the statement of income, together with investment in leased assets. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Details of the Group's impairment method are disclosed in Note 2 (vi) (b).

The quantitative impact of applying IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 is disclosed below.

IFRS 7R 'Financial Instruments – Disclosures Revised' – Effective 1 January 2018

To reflect the differences between IFRS 9 and IAS 39, IFRS 7R Financial Instruments - Disclosures Revised was updated and the Group has adopted it, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 January 2018. Changes include transition disclosures as shown in this table.

Transition disclosures

The following sets out the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position and retained earnings, including the effect of replacing the incurred credit loss calculations under IAS 39 with the ECL calculation under IFRS 9.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ – Effective 1 January 2018 (continued)

Parent

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts as originally stated as at 31 December 2017, and the adoption of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018, is as follows:

	IAS 39 measurement	ECL remeasurement	Other	IFRS 9 measurement
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	1,078,103	(14,661)	–	1,063,442
Loans and advances	205,229	(12,165)	–	193,064
Investment securities	737,876	(4,145)	–	733,731
Deferred tax asset	17,675	–	9,514	27,189
	2,038,883	(30,971)	9,514	2,017,426

Group

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts as originally stated as at 31 December 2017, and the adoption of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018, is as follows:

	IAS 39 measurement	ECL remeasurement	Other	IFRS 9 measurement
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	1,445,858	(17,542)	–	1,428,316
Loans and advances	434,920	(10,445)	–	424,475
Investment securities	2,937,803	(33,530)	–	2,904,273
Insurance receivables	35,619	(2,308)	–	33,311
Reinsurance assets	175,125	–	–	175,125
Deferred tax asset	21,782	–	16,614	38,396
	5,051,107	(63,825)	16,614	5,003,896

The ECL remeasurement and its related deferred tax impact is recognised in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ – Effective 1 January 2018 (continued)

As at 1 January 2018, the Group reclassified a portion of its previous fair value through statement of income (FVSI) debt instruments to fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) amounting to \$778 million. These instruments met the conditions of the Group's business model whose objective is to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets. The fair value of these instruments that the Group still held at 31 December 2018 have been recorded in OCI.

The following table reconciles the aggregate opening financial asset provisions under IAS 39 to the ECL allowances under IFRS 9. Further details are disclosed in Notes 5, 6 and 7.

Parent

	Financial asset provision under IAS 39 at 31 December 2017	ECLs under IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018
Impairment allowance for:		
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	26,403	14,661
Loans and advances	–	12,165
Investment securities	2,643	4,145
	29,046	30,971
		60,017

Group

	Financial asset provision under IAS 39 at 31 December 2017	ECLs under IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018
Impairment allowance for:		
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	28,818	17,542
Loans and advances	69,552	10,445
Investment securities	2,642	33,530
Insurance receivables	3,000	2,308
Reinsurance assets	–	–
	104,012	63,825
		167,837

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ – Effective 1 January 2018

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 18, ‘Revenue’ and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Group adopted IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with a date of initial application of 1 January 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Group elected to apply the standard only to contracts not completed at this date. The Group also aggregated the effect of all of the modifications that occurred in contracts that were modified before 1 January 2018 when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations.

The cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 is recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 and related interpretations.

The effect of adopting IFRS 15 as at 1 January 2018 was as follows:

Parent and Group

Impact on the statement of financial position	Balance at 31 December 2017	Increase/ (decrease)	Balance under IFRS 15 at 1 January 2018
Asset finance promotional items	(9,143)	(8,242)	(17,385)
Deferred tax asset	—	2,473	2,473
	(9,143)	(5,769)	(14,912)

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ – Effective 1 January 2018 (continued)

Before the adoption of IFRS 15, the Group recognised an expense in marketing expenses for commission rebates over two years and not over the useful life of the asset to which the rebates relate.

Upon adoption of IFRS 15, the Group recognised refund liabilities of \$8.2 million for the expected future commission rebates as at 1 January 2018, with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings (as highlighted below).

The impact of transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on retained earnings is, as follows:

	Retained Earnings
Initial recognition of IFRS 9 ECLs	(30,971)
Impact on adoption of IFRS 15	(8,242)
Deferred tax in relation to adjustments above	11,987
	(27,226)

Group

Initial recognition of IFRS 9 ECLs	(63,825)
Impact on adoption of IFRS 15	(8,242)
Deferred tax in relation to adjustments above	19,087
	(52,980)

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRIC 22, ‘Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration’ – Effective 1 January 2018

The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or nonmonetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This interpretation does not have any impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IAS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement – Effective 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures – Effective 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 9 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019
- IFRS 16, ‘Leases’ – Effective 1 January 2019
- IFRS 17, ‘Insurance Contracts’ – Effective 1 January 2022
- IFRIC 23, ‘Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments’ – Effective 1 January 2019
- Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2015 – 2017 cycle, resulting in amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23 – Effective 1 January 2019

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iii) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39, ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,’ is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of income.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests) and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iii) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

iv) Cash and short-term funds

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original contractual maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

v) Statutory deposits with Central Banks

Pursuant to the provisions of Trinidad and Tobago, the Central Bank Act 1964 and the Financial Institutions Act 2008, the Bank is required to maintain with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago statutory balances in relation to deposit liabilities and certain funding instruments of the institutions.

In addition, Consolidated Finance Co. Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, is required to maintain with the Central Bank of Barbados statutory deposit balances in relation to deposit liabilities. Those funds are not available to finance the subsidiary's day-to-day operations.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments

Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through the statement of income on initial recognition):

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and is included in Note 26.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

The Group does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (continued)

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Group applied the FVOCI category under IFRS 9, for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) on the principal amount outstanding (“the SPPI test”).

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVSI, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) on initial recognition. The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured as FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Group has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI) (continued)

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in Note 26. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 38.

Interest income on debt instruments designated at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

Therefore:

- for financial assets that are classified as FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'investment income' line item in the statement of income.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

The adoption of IFRS 9 - Phase 2 has fundamentally changed the Group's financial assets' impairment by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. From 1 January 2018, the Group has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVSI, together with investment in leased assets, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

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

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

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

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

Significant increase in credit risk

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

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

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

Definition of default and cure

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

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

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

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

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)

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

- **Probability of Default (PD):**

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- **Exposure at Default (EAD):**

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

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

- **Loss Given Default (LGD):**

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

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

***Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018)* (continued)**

***Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)* (continued)**

For investments, the Group primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs. PDs and LGDs for other financial assets such as leased assets and loans and advances were derived based on historical loss trends in the portfolios, recoveries, typical collateral and other borrower characteristics.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial instruments, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables and other non-financial assets. The Group's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed on a periodic basis.

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

Collateral repossession

The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. The Group's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the valuation cost of the asset.

In its normal course of business should the Group physically repossess assets in its retail portfolio, it sometimes engages external agents to recover the asset, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

***Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018)* (continued)**

Write offs

The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

Forward looking information

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

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Under IFRS 9 (policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below: (continued)

Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2vi b above), the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual loan or investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR. In limited circumstances within the Group, where portfolios were small and the products homogenous with minimal history of defaults, a simplified ECL approach was applied using historical loss rates. These portfolios included premium receivables, policy loans and reinsurance receivables.

Under IAS 39 (policy applicable before 1 January 2018)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred ‘loss event’) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Under IAS 39 (policy applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding credit losses that have not yet been incurred) reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in the statement of income. Interest income (recorded as finance income in the statement of income) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans, together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the statement of income.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate.

The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. The Group's financial liabilities include other payables, bank overdrafts, deposit liabilities and debt securities in issue. The Group has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of income.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

vii) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each year end. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 38. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Insurance contracts

With the exception of insurance contracts which are specifically excluded under IFRS 7, ‘Financial Instruments’ the estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Group would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated. The fair value information is based on information available to management as at the dates presented.

Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for the purposes of these financial statements and, therefore, the current estimates of the fair value may be significantly different from the amounts presented herein.

Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and short-term funds, fixed deposits, interest receivable and insurance receivable and other debtors, customer deposits and other funding instruments, accrued interest and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Investment securities (continued)

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the yield to worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the internal rate of return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

Loans and advances

The estimated fair value for performing loans is computed as the future cash flows discounted and the yield to maturity based on the carrying values as the inherent rates of interest in the portfolio as those rates approximate market conditions. When discounted, the cash flow values are equal to the carrying value.

Debt securities in issue

The Group values the debt and asset-backed securities using valuation models which use discounted cash flow analysis which incorporates either only observable data or both observable and non-observable data. Observable inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest and real estate prices; unobservable inputs include assumptions regarding expected future default rates, prepayment rates and liquidity discounts.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Level 1 | – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; |
| Level 2 | – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and |
| Level 3 | – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. |

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

viii) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to a linked repurchase agreement ('repo') are retained in the financial statements as trading securities and the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks or other deposits as appropriate. Securities purchased under an agreement to resell ('reverse repo') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repo agreement using the effective yield.

ix) Product classification

Insurance contracts

IFRS 4, 'Insurance Contracts' defines insurance contracts as those containing significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract. The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect. Long-term insurance contracts include those contracts with and without discretionary participation features ('DPF'). For insurance contracts with DPFs, the guaranteed element has not been recognised separately. Changes to the insurance contract liability are recognised in the statement of income as an item of expense.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

Investment contracts

Any insurance contracts not considered to be transferring significant risk are, under IFRS, classified as investment contracts. Deposits collected and benefit payments under investment contracts are not accounted for through the statement of income, but are accounted for directly through the statement of financial position as a movement in the investment contract liability. Changes in the fair value of financial assets backing investment contracts are recognised in the statement of income as investment income.

x) Interest bearing debt and borrowings

Borrowings and interest bearing debt are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, these borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any transaction cost discount or premium on issue. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xii) Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognised when due. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of income.

xiii) Reinsurance assets

The Group cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets primarily include balances due from reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Premiums on reinsurance assumed are recognised as revenue in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Amounts due to reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsured policies and in accordance with the reinsurance contract. Premiums ceded and claims reimbursed are presented on a gross basis.

The benefit to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contract held is recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contract.

An impairment review is performed on all reinsurance assets when an indication of impairment occurs. Reinsurance assets are impaired only if there is objective evidence that the Group may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and it can be measured reliably.

xiv) Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all applicable taxable temporary differences.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xv) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax shall be recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and a business combination.

xvi) Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property, at the time that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria is met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured annually by fair values either by way of Directors' internal valuations or by an accredited external, independent valuator. Directors use discounted cash flow models and assumptions which reflect the market conditions at the reporting date. External valiators apply valuation models recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee. Each property is externally valued at least once every three years.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected. Any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognised in the statement of income.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xiv) Investment properties (continued)

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner occupied property becomes investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

xv) Property, equipment and leased assets

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is provided on the straight line or reducing balance method at various rates sufficient to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are provided on a straight-line basis. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of income as incurred.

The rates used are as follows:

	% per annum
Building	2
Motor vehicles	20 - 33½
Computer equipment	25 - 33½
Leasehold improvements	10 - 20
Office furniture, machinery and equipment	10 - 33½
Leased vehicles and equipment	20

Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. Investment property which is owner occupied is accounted for as property and equipment. Where the carrying value of an item of property and equipment exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess would be immediately taken to the statement of income. An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the statement of income.

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

Repossessed stock, are valued at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less estimated cost to sell.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xvi) Leases

Finance leases (Group as lessor)

Leases where the Group is the lessor and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the lessee is treated as a finance lease. The amount due from customers under such finance lease arrangements is presented in the statement of financial position as net investment in leased assets.

Operating leases (Group as lessor)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments received under operating leases are credited to the statement of income over the period of the lease. Renewal of operating leases is based on mutual agreement between parties prior to the expiration date.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in leased assets in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar property and equipment.

xvii) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xvii) Intangible assets (continued)

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed ten (10) years.

xviii) Employee benefits

The ANSA McAL Pension Plan for Monthly Paid Employees is a hybrid plan with both defined benefit and defined contribution characteristics for its members. It is governed by trust deed and rules dated 17 September 1965 and encompass all eligible full time employees of the ANSA McAL Group of Companies. The Plan was registered to carry on business in Trinidad and Tobago on 31 October 1973.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xviii) Employee benefits (continued)

The Trustees of the plan have elected to fund the benefits by means of a Segregated Asset Plan with Tatil Life Assurance Limited by way of an agreement dated 1 October 1984. Effective 1 January 2009, the name of the plan was changed to the ANSA McAL Pension Plan for Monthly Paid Employees from Alston's Pension Fund Plan and from this date all new entrants to the Plan were admitted to a defined contribution scheme.

Defined benefit plan

The pension accounting costs for the defined benefit plan are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest (not applicable to the Group) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The maximum economic benefits available, as limited by the asset ceiling, will crystallise in the form of reductions in future contributions.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'general administration expenses' in the statement of income (by function) Note 34:

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

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xviii) Employee benefits (continued)

Other post-employment benefit plan

The Group also provides other post-employment benefits to their retirees. These benefits are unfunded. The entitlement to these benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for the defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plan

Under the defined contribution plan, the Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due.

xix) Insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance contract liabilities

The provision for a life insurance contract is calculated on the basis of a cash flow matching method where the expected cash flows are based on prudent assumptions depending on the circumstances prevailing. The liability is determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the actual gross premiums that would be paid over the expected future lifetime of the contract. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions as to mortality, persistency, investment income and maintenance expenses that are expected to prevail over the life of the contract. A margin for adverse developments is added to each best estimate assumption to provide a prudent estimate of possible future claims. Adjustments to the liabilities at each end of reporting period are recorded in the statement of income as an expense.

General insurance contract liabilities

General insurance contract liabilities are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at year end, whether reported or not. Significant delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of general insurance claims, particularly in respect of liability business, therefore the ultimate cost cannot be known with certainty at the statement of financial position date.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xix) Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

Provision for unearned premiums

The proportion of written premiums attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as unearned premiums. The change in the provision for unearned premium is taken to the statement of income in the order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

Liability adequacy test

In accordance with IFRS 4, ‘Insurance Contracts’ reserving for liabilities existing as at the statement of financial position date from property and casualty lines of business has been tested for adequacy by independent actuarial consultants using the Bornhuetter-Fergusson model.

The Bornhuetter-Fergusson model can be summarised as follows:

- This valuation method makes an independent estimate of the gross ultimate claims to a corresponding premium for each underwriting year based on expectations of claims arising from the gross premiums written in that year;
- It estimates a claim run-off pattern of how claims emerge year by year until all is known about the total ultimate claim;
- From the independent estimate of gross ultimate claims, the portion that relates to past periods is removed and the resultant balance is the gross claims yet to emerge.

The independent actuaries concluded in their report dated 6 February 2019 that the carrying amounts of the insurance liabilities of the general insurance subsidiary as at 31 December 2018, in respect of incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims and claims from unexpired contracts, were adequate.

Provision for unexpired risk

Provision for unexpired risk is computed as a percentage of the provision for unearned premiums at the end of the year. At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the insurance liabilities. Any deficiency is charged to the statement of income by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision).

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xx) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

xxi) Guarantee reserve fund

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in ANSA Secured Fund and ANSA US\$ Secured Fund subject to minimum period of investment and a fixed minimum yield on the units held, subject to a defined period of time, established at the time of purchase.

The Bank establishes a guarantee reserve fund as a liability on its statement of financial position through the statement of income for any shortfalls that may arise under the guarantee, as required. At each end of reporting period, the Bank values these guarantees and any changes required are adjusted accordingly through the statement of income.

xxii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is considered to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment was made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, and other sales taxes. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Loans and advances

Income from loans, including origination fees, is recognised on an amortised basis. Interest is accounted for on the accruals basis, except where a loan contractually becomes three months in arrears, at which point the accrued interest is suspended and subsequently accounted for on a cash basis until the arrears are cleared.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxii) Revenue recognition (continued)

The effective interest rate method

Under both IFRS 9 and IAS 39, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

Investment income

The Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Rental income

Rental income from investment property under operating leases is recognised in the statement of income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxii) Revenue recognition (continued)

Premium income

Premiums from life insurance contracts are recognised as revenue when payable by the policyholders. For single premium business this is the date from which the policy becomes effective. For non-life business, premiums written are recognised on policy inception and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage.

Premiums written on general insurance policies are recognised on policy inception and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage. For single premium business this is the date from which the policy is effective.

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums are recognised when the right to receive the gross premium is recognised in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contract.

Fees and commissions

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees are recognised on an accrual basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to the effective interest arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contract.

Other income and expenditure

Other income and expenditure, inclusive of borrowing costs, are brought into account on the accruals basis.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the performance obligation is met at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxii) Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Group updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

xxiii) Deposit insurance contribution

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act 1986 of Trinidad and Tobago established a Deposit Insurance Fund for the protection of depositors. An annual premium of 0.2% is levied on the average deposit liability outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year.

The Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Act 2006-29 of Barbados established a Deposit Insurance Fund for the protection of depositors. An annual premium of 0.05% is levied on the average deposit liability outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year.

xxiv) Benefits and claims

Life insurance

Life insurance business claims reflect the cost of all claims incurred during the year. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due.

General insurance

Reported outstanding general insurance claims comprise the estimated costs of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, less any reinsurance recoveries. In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Group considers any information available from adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Provision is made for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) until after the end of the reporting period. Differences between the provisions for outstanding claims and subsequent revisions and settlement are included in the statement of income in the year the claims are settled.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxiv) Benefits and claims (continued)

Reinsurance claims

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant reinsurance contract.

xxv) Lapses - Life insurance

Policies will lapse and the Group's liability will cease:

- i. At the end of the grace period (30 days) for any unpaid premium unless the premium or part of it is advanced under the automatic premium loan provision or the policy is changed to paid up or;
- ii. At the end of the pro-rated period for which insurance is provided if part of an unpaid premium was advanced under the automatic loan provision; or
- iii. At the end of the 30 day period following the mailing of a lapse notice indicating that the indebtedness equals or exceeds the gross cash value.

xxvi) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

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

Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxvi) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign entities

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at 31 December and their statements of income are translated at an average exchange rate. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

xxvii) Equity movements

Stated capital

Ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a reduction in equity, net of tax. As equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid is recognised as a charge to equity and reported in the statement of financial position as treasury shares.

Dividends on ordinary share capital

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Group's Board of Directors. Dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the statement of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the end of reporting date.

xxviii) Statutory reserve fund

The Financial Institutions Act 2008 of Trinidad and Tobago requires that not less than 10% of the net profit of the Bank after deduction of taxes in each year be transferred to a statutory reserve fund until the balance standing to the credit of this reserve is equal to the paid up capital of the Bank.

The Financial Institutions Act 1996 of Barbados, requires that a minimum of 15% of annual net income be appropriated to a reserve fund until the balance of such funds equals the stated capital of Consolidated Finance Co Limited.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxix) Catastrophe reserve

On an annual basis, the Group determines an amount that is transferred to a catastrophe reserve. This is treated as an appropriation of retained earnings and is disclosed as part of the statutory reserve fund in the statement of financial position.

xxx) Statutory surplus reserve

As required by Section 171 of the Insurance Act 1980 of Trinidad and Tobago at least 25% of an insurance company's profit from general insurance business, for the preceding year is to be appropriated towards a statutory surplus reserve until such surplus equals or exceeds the reserves in respect of its outstanding unexpired policies. This reserve is not distributable.

xxxi) General loan loss reserve

The Bank has established a general reserve for loan losses in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. The reserve has been calculated at one half of one percent of the loan balance at the year-end and encompasses hire purchase loans, finance leases and premium financing loans after deducting unearned finance charges. This reserve has been accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings and is disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

xxxii) Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated by taking the profit income for the year attributable to shareholders over the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year net of treasury shares (2018: \$2.41; 2017: \$2.71). There are no dilutive ordinary shares in issue.

xxxiii) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (salvage). Salvage is recognised on a cash receipts basis.

The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (subrogation). Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

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[Continued]

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxxiv) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previous impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of income unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying Group policies

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

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

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 39)
- Capital management (Note 40)

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[Continued]

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

i) Judgements

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

Finance lease commitments – Group as lessor (Note 5)

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the leases transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor (Note 12)

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Property and equipment (Note 13)

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

Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 27)

The Group has determined that the performance obligation from contracts with customers has been satisfied at a point in time, i.e. when the service is rendered to a customer.

The amount recognised in the statement of income would be the consideration received amortised over the useful life of the product sold to the customer.

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

i) Judgements (continued)

Impairment of financial instruments (policy applicable under IFRS 9)

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

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

- The Group's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and, if so, allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial instruments when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

Impairment of financial instruments (policy applicable under IAS 39)

Management makes judgements at each statement of financial position date to determine whether financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when the carrying value is greater than the recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. The recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows.

Assessment of control

Management uses judgement in performing a control assessment review on all mutual funds and retirement plans sponsored by the Group and its subsidiaries. This assessment revealed that the Group is able to exercise control, as defined by IFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements', over the activities of the funds. However this control does not extend to the Group's retirement plans.

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

ii) Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of goodwill (Note 14)

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators that goodwill is impaired at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. Previously recorded impairment losses for goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operations within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operations disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation to determine the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operations disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating units retained.

Deferred taxation (Note 15)

In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgement to determine the possibility that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilisation of temporary tax differences which may arise.

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[Continued]

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

ii) Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Pension and other post-employment benefits (Note 16)

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Insurance contract liabilities (Note 21)

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under life and general insurance contracts is an accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimation of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for those claims.

For the life insurance contracts, estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to risk. The Group based these estimates on standard industry mortality tables that reflect historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group's unique risk exposure. The number of deaths determines the value of possible future benefits to be paid out which will be factored into ensuring sufficient cover reserves, which in turn is monitored against current and future premiums. For those contracts that insure risk to longevity, prudent allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements, both epidemic as well as wide-ranging changes to lifestyle, which could result in significant changes to the expected future mortality exposure. All of this results in even more uncertainty in estimating the ultimate liability.

Estimates are also made as to future investment income arising from the assets backing life insurance contracts. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

Estimates for future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses are determined at the inception of the contract and are used to calculate the liability over the term of the contract. At each end of reporting period, these estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes will be reflected in adjustments to the liability.

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

ii) Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Insurance contract liabilities (Note 21) (continued)

For general insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of a reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the end of a reporting period. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims costs can be established with certainty. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims is that of using past claim settlement trends to predict future claims settlement estimates. At each end of reporting period, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes are made to the provision. General insurance claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 27)

Revenue from contracts with customers relates to investment management and arrangement fees and spread income. The performance obligation for each is as follows:

- Investment management fees is satisfied over time and payment is due quarterly in arrears.
- Arrangement fees is satisfied upon disbursement of the relevant loan and payment is due at that time.
- Spread income is satisfied upon the disbursement of the interest payment to investors and payment is due at that time.

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

ii) Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Valuation of investments (Note 38)

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgment and applying judgment in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and short-term funds

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
Cash and short-term funds				
	93,499	133,655	Cash in hand and at bank	336,097
	121,974	79,389	Short-term deposits with other banks	353,461
	215,473	213,044		204,837
	52,414	67,666	Central Bank Reserve	567,616
	267,887	280,710		84,409
				75,569
				625,343
				643,185

Cash held at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

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4. Cash and short-term funds (continued)

The Central Bank Reserve balance represents the amounts held at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Bank of Barbados as required under the respective regulatory pronouncements. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago reserve account represents 9% of average deposit liabilities and is non-interest bearing. The Central Bank of Barbados reserve account represents 5% of average deposit liabilities and earned interest of 0.10% (2017: 0.10%).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
93,499	133,655	Cash in hand and at bank	336,097
121,974	79,389	Short-term deposits with other banks	204,837
215,473	213,044		540,934
—	—	Bank overdraft	—
215,473	213,044		540,934
			567,616

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5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

a) Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

Parent	2017	2018	Group	2018	2017
	1,027,821	1,082,304	Hire purchase	1,534,926	1,483,768
	228,397	223,761	Finance leases	222,841	226,785
	1,256,218	1,306,065	Performing	1,757,767	1,710,553
	69,375	69,735	Non-performing	71,926	70,640
	1,325,593	1,375,800	Future minimum lease payments	1,829,693	1,781,193
	(221,087)	(210,554)	Future finance charges and loan fees	(289,294)	(306,517)
	1,104,506	1,165,246	Present value of minimum lease payments	1,540,399	1,474,676
	(26,403)	(53,144)	Allowance for ECLs	(56,845)	(28,818)
	1,078,103	1,112,102	Net investment in leased assets net of provision	1,483,554	1,445,858

b) New business less unearned income

Parent	2017	2018	Group	2018	2017
	402,939	419,002	New business less unearned income	544,384	523,018

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5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

c) Present value of minimum lease payments has the following sectorial breakdown:

Parent		Group		
2017	2018	2018	2017	
448,506	514,814	Personal	802,158	731,627
656,000	650,432	Commercial	738,241	743,049
<u>1,104,506</u>	<u>1,165,246</u>		<u>1,540,399</u>	<u>1,474,676</u>

d) Present value of minimum lease payments has the following maturity profile:

Parent		Group		
2017	2018	2018	2017	
61,555	60,276	Within 1 year	68,754	73,200
807,968	797,673	1 to 5 years	998,018	990,779
234,983	307,297	Over 5 years	473,627	410,697
<u>1,104,506</u>	<u>1,165,246</u>		<u>1,540,399</u>	<u>1,474,676</u>

e) Future minimum lease payments has the following maturity profile:

Parent		Group		
2017	2018	2018	2017	
63,485	62,171	Within 1 year	70,876	75,402
957,879	929,760	1 to 5 years	1,162,793	1,172,804
304,229	383,869	Over 5 years	596,024	532,987
<u>1,325,593</u>	<u>1,375,800</u>		<u>1,829,693</u>	<u>1,781,193</u>

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5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

e) Future minimum lease payments has the following maturity profile: (continued)

The movement in provision for leases and other instalment loans under IAS 39 is as follows:

Parent		Group	
2017		2017	
19,323	Balance at 1 January 2017	22,110	
9,044	Charge for the year	11,140	
(1,964)	Amounts written back	(4,432)	
<u>26,403</u>	At 31 December 2017	<u>28,818</u>	

Repossessed collateral

As at 31 December 2018, the Group held repossessed vehicles with a fair value of \$5.9 million (2017: \$2.8 million). Repossessed vehicles are sold as soon as practical, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness.

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5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans

The table below shows the staging of net investment in leased assets and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2vi b).

Parent

Net Investment in Leased Assets

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	1,048,352	51,240	65,654	1,165,246
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(12,851)	(1,273)	(39,020)	(53,144)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	1,035,501	49,967	26,634	1,112,102
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	985,231	55,241	64,034	1,104,506
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(13,470)	(1,191)	(26,403)	(41,064)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	971,761	54,050	37,631	1,063,442

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[Continued]

5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Parent

Net Investment in Leased Assets (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(13,470)	(1,191)	(26,403)	(41,064)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(4,600)	(153)	(238)	(4,991)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	4,179	(97)	(10,927)	(6,845)
Charge-offs and write-offs	1,040	168	(1,452)	(244)
At 31 December 2018	(12,851)	(1,273)	(39,020)	(53,144)

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[Continued]

5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Group

Net Investment in Leased Assets

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	1,401,263	70,620	68,516	1,540,399
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(14,821)	(1,480)	(40,544)	(56,845)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	1,386,442	69,140	27,972	1,483,554
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	1,332,389	74,246	68,041	1,474,676
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(16,070)	(1,472)	(28,818)	(46,360)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	1,316,319	72,774	39,223	1,428,316

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5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Group

Net Investment in Leased Assets (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(16,070)	(1,472)	(28,818)	(46,360)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(5,239)	(363)	(779)	(6,381)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	5,448	160	(14,706)	(9,098)
Charge-offs and write-offs	1,040	195	3,759	4,994
At 31 December 2018	(14,821)	(1,480)	(40,544)	(56,845)

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6. Loans and advances

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
–	–	Policy loans	10,407 11,067
–	–	Mortgage loans	186,070 175,697
205,229	387,001	Other loans and advances	406,189 220,779
205,229	387,001	Performing loans and advances	602,666 407,543
–	2,757	Non-performing loans and advances	36,847 96,929
205,229	389,758		639,513 504,472
–	(8,327)	Allowance for ECLs	(19,658) (69,552)
205,229	381,431		619,855 434,920

2017	2018		2018	2017
Sectorial analysis of advances				
2,301	2,170	Personal	178,845	154,092
933	2,429	Retail/distribution/manufacturing	4,880	21,325
–	–	Hotel and restaurant	8,176	30,628
48,294	114,684	Construction and real estate	123,482	70,692
25,229	25,250	Financial	25,250	25,229
36,871	75,810	Utilities	75,810	36,871
91,601	169,415	Other	223,070	165,635
205,229	389,758		639,513	504,472

Loans and advances have the following maturity profile

2017	2018		2018	2017
110,219	173,688	Within 1 year	193,336	184,924
28,657	61,540	1 to 5 years	73,516	44,825
66,353	154,530	Over 5 years	372,661	274,723
205,229	389,758		639,513	504,472

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[Continued]

6. Loans and advances (continued)

The movement in specific provision for non-performing advances under IAS 39 is as follows:

Parent	Group
2017	2017
– Balance at 1 January 2017	66,782
– Charge for the year	2,770
– At 31 December 2017	69,552

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[Continued]

6. Loans and advances (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances

The table below shows the staging of loans and advances and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2vi b).

Parent
Other Loans and Advances

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	293,286	93,715	2,757	389,758
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(668)	(7,659)	—	(8,327)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	292,618	86,056	2,757	381,431
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	103,522	101,163	544	205,229
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(204)	(11,961)	—	(12,165)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	103,318	89,202	544	193,064

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[Continued]

6. Loans and advances (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

Parent

Other Loans and Advances (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(204)	(11,961)	—	(12,165)
Translation adjustments	5	—	—	5
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	511	—	—	511
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(979)	3,623	—	2,644
Charge-offs and write-offs	(1)	679	—	678

At 31 December 2018

(668)	(7,659)	—	(8,327)
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[Continued]

6. Loans and advances (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

Group

Loans and advances

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	491,265	111,401	36,847	639,513
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(722)	(5,555)	(13,381)	(19,658)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	490,543	105,846	23,466	619,855
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	294,166	113,377	96,929	504,472
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(275)	(10,170)	(69,552)	(79,997)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	293,891	103,207	27,377	424,475

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[Continued]

6. Loans and advances (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

Group

Loans and advances (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(275)	(10,170)	(69,552)	(79,997)
Translation adjustments	6	–	(44)	(38)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	507	–	–	507
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(974)	4,668	(7,017)	(3,323)
Charge-offs and write-offs	14	(53)	63,232	63,193
At 31 December 2018	(722)	(5,555)	(13,381)	(19,658)

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities

Investment securities are stated net of impairment provisions for both the Parent and Group and comprise of investment securities designated as at fair value through statement of income, investment securities measured at amortised cost and investment securities measured at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
Investment securities			
Designated at fair value through statement of income			
102,091	3,922	676,685	856,107
737,876	894,478	3,228,404	2,937,803
20,290	160,849	143,835	—
860,257	1,059,249	4,048,924	3,793,910
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income			
Equity securities			
26,144	3,818	505,417	590,831
582	104	15,977	16,781
3,660	—	70,328	80,467
71,705	—	84,963	168,028
102,091	3,922	676,685	856,107
Investment securities measured at amortised cost			
Government bonds			
10,144	10,155	536,292	534,926
211,059	260,577	917,494	844,591
516,673	623,746	1,774,618	1,558,286
737,876	894,478	3,228,404	2,937,803

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Parent	Group	2017	2018	2018	2017
Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI					
Equity securities					
20,290	20,256	—	—	—	—
—	14,817	Government bonds	18,059	—	—
—	18,566	State-owned company securities	18,566	—	—
—	107,210	Corporate bonds	107,210	—	—
20,290	160,849	—	143,835	—	—
860,257	1,059,249	Total investment securities	4,048,924	3,793,910	—

Equity securities listed under investment securities designated and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income relates to the Bank's investment in the mutual funds.

The movement in specific provision for non-performing investment securities under IAS 39 is as follows:

Parent	Group	2017
		2017
10,073	Balance at 1 January 2017	10,676
(7,430)	Amounts written back	(8,047)
—	Charge for the year	13
2,643	At 31 December 2017	2,642

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the staging of investment securities and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2 vi b).

Parent

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	830,540	56,109	21,664	908,313
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(2,501)	(750)	(10,584)	(13,835)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	828,039	55,359	11,080	894,478
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	592,382	126,056	22,081	740,519
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(514)	(3,631)	(2,643)	(6,788)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	591,868	122,425	19,438	733,731

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Parent

Investment securities measured at amortised cost (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(514)	(3,631)	(2,643)	(6,788)
Translation adjustments	(1)	(4)	—	(5)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,512)	—	—	(1,512)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(474)	2,885	(7,941)	(5,530)
Charge-offs and write-offs	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2018	(2,501)	(750)	(10,584)	(13,835)

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Group

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2,831,109	385,973	56,378	3,273,460
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(5,414)	(7,067)	(32,575)	(45,055)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	2,825,696	378,907	23,803	3,228,405
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	2,423,511	493,587	23,347	2,940,445
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(2,432)	(29,868)	(3,872)	(36,172)
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	2,421,079	463,719	19,475	2,904,273

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Group

Investment securities measured at amortised cost (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(2,432)	(29,868)	(3,872)	(36,172)
Translation adjustments	(1)	(5)	–	(6)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(2,482)	(1,671)	(20,761)	(24,914)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(575)	8,927	(7,942)	410
Charge-offs and write-offs	76	15,550	–	15,626
At 31 December 2018	(5,414)	(7,067)	(32,575)	(45,056)

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Parent

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	140,593	–	–	140,593
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,131)	–	–	(1,131)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	139,462	–	–	139,462
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Parent

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,131)	–	–	(1,131)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2018	(1,131)	–	–	(1,131)

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Group

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	143,835	–	–	143,835
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,199)	–	–	(1,199)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	142,636	–	–	142,636
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
Net exposure as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–

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[Continued]

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Group

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,199)	–	–	(1,199)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2018	(1,199)	–	–	(1,199)

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[Continued]

8. Assets pledged

Parent	2017	2018	Group	
			2018	2017
–	– Cash and short-term funds	106,086	150,947	
–	– Loans and advances	185,750	170,691	
–	– Bonds and debentures	1,251,318	1,103,914	
–	– Equities	387,422	434,282	
–	– Real estate	30,000	25,300	
		1,960,576	1,885,134	

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act 1980, the Group has established and maintains a statutory fund and a statutory deposit of which the assets are pledged and held to the order of the Inspector of Financial Institutions.

9. Insurance receivables

Parent	2017	2018	Group	
			2018	2017
–	– Premiums receivable	33,526	26,105	
–	– Reinsurance receivables	5,099	9,514	
		38,625	35,619	

10. Other debtors and prepayments

Parent	2017	2018	Group	
			2018	2017
4,241	5,613	Fees and rent receivable	504	1,031
–	88,399	Proceeds from investments	109,654	51
675	652	Prepayments	5,873	5,111
757	1,057	VAT receivable	1,573	3,307
6,144	3,218	Insurance prepayments	3,218	6,144
5,300	1,907	Client funds receivable	230	3,945
–	1,724	Other related party balances	2,090	152
		Other receivables on leased vehicles		
–	– and equipment	1,849	2,650	
2,910	– Other receivables	4,857	10,009	
20,027	102,570		129,848	32,400

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[Continued]

11. Investment in subsidiaries

At beginning of the period
 Acquisitions during the year
 At end of the period

The consolidated financial statements include the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Company	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of issued capital held 31-Dec-18	Proportion of issued capital held 31-Dec-17
Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
TATIL Life Assurance Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	99.93%	99.93%
TATIL Re Limited	St. Lucia	100%	100%
ANSA Securities Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
ANSA Financial Holdings (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100%	100%
Consolidated Finance Co. Limited	Barbados	100%	100%

The transfer of assets from the subsidiaries to the parent is subject to approval by the relevant governance committees including the Board of Directors of the individual subsidiaries. Further, TATIL Life Assurance Limited requires approval by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for instances of a distribution of capital approved by the Board of Directors.

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[Continued]

12. Investment properties

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
–	– Valuation at beginning of the year	139,268	139,268
–	– Additions during the year	4,988	–
–	– Loss from revaluation	(965)	–
–	– Valuation at close of the year	143,291	139,268
–	– Rental income from properties	13,710	15,366
–	– Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income during the period	7,272	9,689

Operating leases

The Group's policy is to rent investment properties to tenants through operating leases. Minimum future rentals to be received on non-cancellable operating leases of the Group's investment properties are receivable in the following periods:

	2018	2017
No later than 1 year	17,803	15,055
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	70,995	66,408
Later than 5 years	56,566	62,895
	<u>145,364</u>	<u>144,358</u>

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

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[Continued]

13. Property and equipment

Parent 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost					
At beginning of the period	1,590	6,715	1,304	3,012	12,621
Additions	71	221	–	2,080	2,372
At end of the period	1,661	6,936	1,304	5,092	14,993
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the period	1,214	6,202	1,000	2,963	11,379
Current depreciation	44	307	68	114	533
At end of the period	1,258	6,509	1,068	3,077	11,912
Net book value					
	403	427	236	2,015	3,081

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[Continued]

13. Property and equipment (continued)

Parent 2017	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost					
At beginning of the period	1,543	6,383	1,304	3,003	12,233
Additions	47	332	—	9	388
At end of the period	1,590	6,715	1,304	3,012	12,621
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the period	1,174	5,843	912	2,953	10,882
Current depreciation	40	359	88	10	497
At end of the period	1,214	6,202	1,000	2,963	11,379
Net book value	376	513	304	49	1,242

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[Continued]

13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Cost							
At beginning of the period	35,844	30,661	4,990	8,023	18,741	243,922	342,181
Additions	770	8,726	464	4,176	—	39,162	53,298
Transfers	(20,652)	13,191	—	7,471	—	—	10
Disposals	(902)	(100)	(1,106)	—	—	(48,728)	(50,836)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	2	—	1	2	2	148	155
Assets written off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At end of the period	15,062	52,478	4,349	19,672	18,743	234,504	344,808

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[Continued]

13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of the period	11,127	26,745	2,892	6,494	5,086	105,783	158,127
Current depreciation	747	2,107	610	1,150	114	34,037	38,765
Disposals	(7)	(59)	(914)	—	—	(33,415)	(34,395)
Transfers	(2,078)	—	—	2,083	—	—	5
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	(1)	—	2	1	64	66
Assets written off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At end of the period	9,789	28,792	2,588	9,729	5,201	106,469	162,568
Net book value	5,273	23,686	1,761	9,943	13,542	128,035	182,240

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13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2017	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Cost							
At beginning of the period	20,484	30,875	4,764	7,091	18,880	248,150	330,244
Additions	13,447	1,667	821	1,480	—	40,135	57,550
Transfers	1,903	619	—	—	(163)	—	2,359
Disposals	(5)	—	(600)	—	—	(45,491)	(46,096)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	15	13	5	17	24	1,128	1,202
Assets written off	—	(2,513)	—	(565)	—	—	(3,078)
At end of the period	35,844	30,661	4,990	8,023	18,741	243,922	342,181

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13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2017	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
At beginning of the period	8,225	24,775	2,431	6,215	5,119	100,681	147,446
Current depreciation	1,298	1,039	766	262	130	34,133	37,628
Disposals	(2)	–	(115)	(207)	–	(29,730)	(30,954)
Transfers	1,605	918	–	–	(163)	–	2,360
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	1	13	(190)	224	–	699	747
Assets written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
At end of the period	11,127	26,745	2,892	6,494	5,086	105,783	158,127
Net book value	24,717	3,916	2,098	1,529	13,655	138,139	184,054

As at 31 December 2018, the Parent's gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets still in use amounted to \$4.1 million (2017: \$3.8 million) and the Group \$19.7 million (2017: \$19.2 million). There was no property and equipment retired, held for disposal, restrictions on title or pledged as security for liabilities as well as no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment as at 31 December 2018 and at 31 December 2017 for both the Parent and the Group.

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14. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill	Computer software & work in progress	Total
2018			
Gross carrying amounts			
At beginning of the period	133,762	19,655	153,417
Acquisitions during the year	–	19,764	19,764
At end of the period	133,762	39,419	173,181
Accumulated impairment and amortisation			
At beginning of the period	–	–	–
Transfer from property and equipment	–	1,430	1,430
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	7	7
Amortisation for the year	–	19	19
At end of the period	–	1,456	1,456
Net carrying amounts	133,762	37,963	171,725
2017			
Net carrying amounts			
Goodwill at carrying value	133,762	19,655	153,417

Parent includes an amount of \$28.8 million (2017: \$12.3 million) relating to computer software in development as at 31 December 2018.

Goodwill

On 1 January 2004, the Bank acquired 100% of the issued ordinary shares of Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited.

The cost of acquisition was \$622.5 million, resulting in goodwill of \$133.8 million. The purchase consideration was discharged by the issuance of 54,605,263 new ordinary shares of the Bank at a price of \$11.40 per share, which was the publicly listed price at 31 December 2003. As at 30 September 2010, the Bank invested \$10 million into its subsidiary ANSA Securities Limited which represents 100% of its shareholding.

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14. Intangible assets (continued)

Computer software

Intangible assets also include the internal development cost arising from the development of computer software for the Group which was recognised at fair value at the capitalisation date. Subsequent to initial recognition, computer software will be carried at cost, less amortisation and impairment losses where necessary. This software is still in development and a useful life has not been determined in which to amortise the asset.

Impairment testing of intangible assets

Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3, ‘Business Combinations’, all assets that gave rise to goodwill were reviewed for impairment at 31 December 2018 using the ‘value in use’ method. Based on the results of this review no impairment expense was required.

The following table highlights the goodwill and impairment information for each cash-generating unit:

TATIL

Carrying amount of Goodwill:	133,762
Basis for recoverable amount:	Value in use
Discount rate:	11%
Cash flow projection term:	Five years to perpetuity
Growth rate (extrapolation period):	2%

No significant or material events occurred from the date of acquisition to the statement of financial position date which would give rise to indicators of impairment. In accordance with IAS 36, ‘Impairment of Assets’, management intends to carry out the annual review for impairment within the first year of acquisition and on each anniversary date thereafter.

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15. Deferred taxation

	Credit/(charge) to				
	Impact of IFRS 9 (Note 2 (ii))	Income	OCI	2018	
Parent					
Property and equipment	249	–	(75)	–	174
Employee benefit obligation	146	–	6	78	230
Finance leases	17,281	–	1,568	–	18,849
Provisions	–	11,987	(1,151)	339	11,175
Unrealised investment losses	(1)	–	(7)	1,582	1,574
Total deferred tax asset	17,675	11,987	341	1,999	32,002
Employee benefit asset	(2,506)	–	26	204	(2,276)
Unrealised investment gains	(2,806)	–	1,364	–	(1,442)
Total deferred tax liability	(5,312)	–	1,390	204	(3,718)

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[Continued]

15. Deferred taxation (continued)

Parent	Credit/(charge) to			2017
	Income	OCI		
Property and equipment	288	(39)	–	249
Employee benefit obligation	117	6	23	146
Finance leases	19,262	(1,981)	–	17,281
Unrealised investment losses	512	(513)	–	(1)
Total deferred tax asset	20,179	(2,527)	23	17,675
Employee benefit asset	(2,812)	–	306	(2,506)
Unrealised investment gains	(1,527)	(1,279)	–	(2,806)
Total deferred tax liability	(4,339)	(1,279)	306	(5,312)

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[Continued]

15. Deferred taxation (continued)

Group	Credit/(charge) to			2018
	Impact of IFRS 9 (Note 2 (ii))	Income	OCI	
Employee benefit obligation	1,500	–	(91)	293
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	75	–	–	–
Property and equipment	1,788	–	(75)	–
Finance leases	17,280	–	1,515	–
Tax losses	950	–	–	–
Unrealised investment losses	–	–	306	1,582
Provisions	189	19,087	(3,478)	331
Total deferred tax asset	21,782	19,087	(1,823)	2,206
Life insurance reserves	(50,805)	–	–	(4,781)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	(1,508)	–	–	(1,508)
Employee benefit asset	(35,371)	–	716	(614)
Finance leases	–	–	–	–
Property and equipment	(25,031)	–	16,895	–
Unrealised investment gains	(42,973)	–	3,583	8
Total deferred tax liability	(155,688)	–	21,194	(606)
				(3,968)
				(139,068)

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15. Deferred taxation (continued)

Group		Movement from business combination	Credit/(charge) to			2017	
			Income	OCI	Life and other reserve movement		
Employee benefit obligation		1,252	–	85	163	–	1,500
Unrealised foreign exchange losses		–	75	–	–	–	75
Property and equipment		2,304	–	(516)	–	–	1,788
Finance leases		19,261	–	(1,981)	–	–	17,280
Tax losses		950	–	–	–	–	950
Unrealised investment losses		607	–	(607)	–	–	–
Provisions		–	–	189	–	–	189
Total deferred tax asset		24,374	75	(2,830)	163	–	21,782
Life insurance reserves		(47,801)	–	–	–	(3,004)	(50,805)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains		–	(1,508)	–	–	–	(1,508)
Employee benefit asset		(35,783)	–	(952)	1,364	–	(35,371)
Finance leases		–	–	–	–	–	–
Property and equipment		(25,973)	–	942	–	–	(25,031)
Unrealised investment gains		(39,561)	–	(1,650)	–	(1,762)	(42,973)
Total deferred tax liability		(149,118)	(1,508)	(1,660)	1,364	(4,766)	(155,688)

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16. Employee benefits

The level of pension benefits provided under the defined benefit plans depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The defined benefit pension plan requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The fund has a separate legal form and is governed by the Board of Trustees who are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

The Board of Trustees periodically reviews the level of funding in the pension plan. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy which considers the term of the pension obligation while simultaneously remaining compliant with the requirements of the Pensions Act. The pension plans are exposed to inflation, interest rate risks and changes in the life expectancy for pensioners in the relevant jurisdictions. As the plan assets include significant investments in quoted equity shares, the Group is also exposed to equity market risk.

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	Defined benefit pension plan	Post-retirement health benefits		
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Parent				
Present value of				
defined benefit obligation	15,859	16,740	762	483
Fair value of plan assets	(23,446)	(25,094)	–	–
(Asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position	(7,587)	(8,354)	762	483
Group				
Present value of				
defined benefit obligation	115,450	113,835	7,052	5,582
Fair value of plan assets	(249,165)	(242,610)	–	–
(Asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position	(133,715)	(128,775)	7,052	5,582

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16. Employee benefits (continued)

b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

The changes in the benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets are analysed below.

Parent	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined pension plans	Post- employment medical benefits	
Balance at 1 January 2018	16,740	(25,094)	(8,354)	483	
Pension cost charged to statement of income					
Current service cost	825	–	825	26	
Net interest cost	710	(1,116)	(406)	24	
Administrative expenses	16	–	16	–	
Past service costs	–	–	–	–	
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	1,551	(1,116)	435	50	
Experience (gains)/losses in OCI					
Experience losses					
- demographic	604	–	604	259	
Experience losses					
- financial	–	76	76	–	
Total charge/(credit) to OCI	604	76	680	259	
Other movements					
Contributions by employee	348	(348)	–	–	
Contributions by employer	–	(348)	(348)	–	
Transfers	(2,895)	2,895	–	–	
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	–	–	
Benefits paid	(473)	473	–	(30)	
Total other movements	(3,036)	2,688	(348)	(30)	
Balance at 31 December 2018	15,859	(23,446)	(7,587)	762	

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[Continued]

16. Employee benefits (continued)

b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

Group	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined pension plans	Post- employment medical benefits
Balance at 1 January 2018	113,835	(242,610)	(128,775)	5,582
Pension cost charged to statement of income				
Current service cost	3,517	–	3,517	345
Net interest cost	5,933	(12,513)	(6,580)	340
Past service cost	–	–	–	–
Administrative expenses	16	146	162	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	9,466	(12,367)	(2,901)	685
Experience (gains)/losses in OCI				
Experience (gains)/losses				
- demographic	(2,850)	–	(2,850)	1,003
Experience losses				
- financial	–	2,508	2,508	–
Total charge/(credit) to OCI	(2,850)	2,508	(342)	1,003
Other movements				
Contributions by employee	1,448	(1,448)	–	–
Contributions by employer	–	(1,691)	(1,691)	–
Transfers	(1,875)	1,875	–	–
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	–	–
Exchange differences	2	(8)	(6)	–
Benefits paid	(4,560)	4,560	–	(218)
Total other movements	(5,001)	3,304	(1,697)	(218)
Balance at 31 December 2018	115,450	(249,165)	(133,715)	7,052

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16. Employee benefits (continued)

b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

Parent	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined benefit pension plans	Post- employment medical benefits	
Balance at 1 January 2017	10,977	(20,351)	(9,374)	385	
<i>Pension cost charged to statement of income</i>					
Current service cost	765	–	765	19	
Net interest cost	751	(1,208)	(457)	19	
Administrative expenses	16	–	16	–	
Past service costs	9	–	9	–	
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	1,541	(1,208)	333	38	
<i>Experience (gains)/losses in OCI</i>					
Experience losses	676	–	676	77	
- demographic	676	–	676	77	
Experience losses	–	343	343	–	
- financial	–	343	343	–	
Total charge/(credit) to OCI	676	343	1,019	77	
<i>Other movements</i>					
Contributions by employee	332	(332)	–	–	
Contributions by employer	–	(332)	(332)	–	
Transfers	3,750	(3,750)	–	–	
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	–	–	
Benefits paid	(520)	520	–	(17)	
Total other movements	3,546	(3,878)	(332)	(17)	
Balance at 31 December 2017	16,740	(25,094)	(8,354)	483	

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16. Employee benefits (continued)

b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

Group	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined benefit pension plans	Post- employment medical benefits
Balance at 1 January 2017	99,414	(228,503)	(129,089)	4,525
<i>Pension cost charged to statement of income</i>				
Current service cost	3,259	63	3,322	309
Net interest cost	5,893	(13,912)	(8,019)	283
Past service cost	529	–	529	–
Administrative expenses	16	87	103	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	9,697	(13,762)	(4,065)	592
<i>Experience (gains)/losses in OCI</i>				
Experience losses	2,539	–	2,539	614
- demographic	2,539	–	2,539	614
Experience losses	–	2,091	2,091	–
- financial	–	2,091	2,091	–
Total charge/(credit) to OCI	2,539	2,091	4,630	614
<i>Other movements</i>				
Contributions by employee	1,378	(1,450)	(72)	–
Contributions by employer	–	(1,625)	(1,625)	–
Transfers	5,057	(5,057)	–	–
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	–	–
Exchange differences	21	(55)	(34)	5
Benefits paid	(4,255)	5,735	1,480	(154)
Total other movements	2,185	(2,436)	(251)	(149)
Balance at 31 December 2017	113,835	(242,610)	(128,775)	5,582

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[Continued]

16. Employee benefits (continued)

c) Movements in net (asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position

	Defined benefit pension plan		Post-retirement health benefits	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Parent				
Net (asset)/liability at the start of the year	(8,354)	(9,374)	483	385
Net expense recognised in the statement of income	435	333	50	38
Net income/(expense) recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	680	1,019	259	77
Contributions paid	(348)	(332)	(30)	(17)
Net (asset)/liability recognised at the end of the year	<u>(7,587)</u>	<u>(8,354)</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>483</u>
Group				
Net (asset)/liability at the start of the year	(128,775)	(129,089)	5,582	4,525
Net (income)/expense recognised in the statement of income	(2,901)	(4,065)	685	592
Net income/(expense) recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	(342)	4,630	1,003	614
Contributions paid	<u>(1,697)</u>	<u>(251)</u>	<u>(218)</u>	<u>(149)</u>
Net (asset)/liability recognised at the end of the year	<u>(133,715)</u>	<u>(128,775)</u>	<u>7,052</u>	<u>5,582</u>

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16. Employee benefits (continued)

d) Actual return on plan assets

	2018	2017
Parent	<u>1,040</u>	<u>865</u>
Group	<u>10,005</u>	<u>10,056</u>

e) Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets

	Defined benefit pension plan	
	2018	2017
Parent and Group		
Local equities	31%	32%
Local bonds	39%	40%
Foreign investments	23%	21%
Real estate/mortgages	2%	2%
Short-term securities	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
	100%	100%

f) Principal actuarial assumptions

	Defined benefit pension plan	
	2018	2017
Parent and Group		
Discount rate	5%	5%
Future salary increases	3%	3%
Medical costs trend rates	3%	3%

Shown below is quantitative sensitivity analysis for the impact of significant assumptions on the defined benefit obligation:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Future medical claims inflation	
	Sensitivity level	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
At 31 December 2018	(1,601)	2,013	553	(491)	106	(85)
At 31 December 2017	(2,003)	2,557	851	(740)	66	(53)

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16. Employee benefits (continued)

g) Principal actuarial assumptions (continued)

Assumptions Sensitivity level	Group		Discount rate		Future salary increases		Future medical claims inflation	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
At 31 December 2018	(12,874)	15,919	4,170	(3,703)	1,032	(822)		
At 31 December 2017	(12,231)	15,466	4,337	(3,836)	553	(443)		

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

As advised by the consulting actuary, the Group is expected to contribute \$1.76 million to its defined benefit plan in 2019 and the average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 years (2017: 15 years).

Defined contribution plan

Certain employees of the Group are enrolled in the defined contribution pension plan which is operated by the ultimate parent – ANSA McAL Limited. The Group's contributions recognised in the statement of income is shown below:

Parent 2017	2018	Group	
		2018	2017
191	363	1,594	597

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17. Accrued interest and other payables

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
17,406	20,770	Interest payable	24,553	21,824
10,760	4,755	Accrued expenses	11,597	17,499
5,948	1,254	Client funds held for investment	4,538	15,908
71	533	Due to statutory authorities	6,344	3,914
–	–	Distributions payable	1,346	1,673
–	17	Deferred fee income	117	–
–	–	Unapplied premiums	6,566	6,315
–	–	Commissions payable	4,877	5,142
1,622	1,208	Stale-dated cheques	3,632	3,221
–	–	Due to reinsurers	25,580	28,464
9,143	31,409	Asset finance promotional items	31,409	9,143
8,543	4,974	Related party balances	7,098	9,962
2,005	9,364	Other creditors	15,227	5,821
<u>55,498</u>	<u>74,284</u>		<u>142,884</u>	<u>128,886</u>

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19. Debt securities in issue

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
904,324	803,414	Medium and long-term notes	904,324
—	—	Promissory notes	—
904,324	803,414		904,324

US\$ denominated notes

On 2 August 2011, the Bank issued US\$50 million medium-term notes in three tranches, two of which matured in 2014 and in 2016. The remaining US\$15 million which represents the last tranche matured in 2018. Interest was fixed at 5.20% for Tranche 3. In September 2015, the Bank issued an additional US\$30 million medium-term note maturing on 17 September 2021. Interest was set at a fixed rate of 4% per annum.

TT\$ denominated notes

In November 2014, the Bank issued a TT\$250 million medium-term note maturing on 28 November 2022. Interest was set at a fixed rate of 3.35% per annum. An additional TT\$350 million medium-term note was issued on 5 June 2015 also maturing 28 November 2022 with the interest set at a fixed rate of 3.75% per annum.

20. Investment contract liabilities

	Group	
	2018	2017
At the beginning of year	234,503	224,936
Premiums received	30,063	19,003
Interest credited	10,510	9,899
Liabilities realised for payment on death, surrender and other terminations in the year	(10,248)	(18,714)
Other movements	4,289	(621)
	269,117	234,503

These investment contracts have neither reinsurance arrangements nor discretionary participation features (DPF).

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21. Insurance contract liabilities

Notes	Group		
	2018	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	2017
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Insurance contract liabilities
Life insurance contracts	21 (b) 1,139,517	(11,213) 1,128,304	1,100,026 (19,842) 1,080,184
General insurance contracts	21 (c) 346,946	(156,098) 190,848	341,734 (155,283) 186,451
Total insurance contract liabilities	1,486,463	(167,311) 1,319,152	1,441,760 (175,125) 1,266,635
a) Reinsurance assets			
Life insurance contract	11,213	19,842	
General insurance contracts:			
Premiums	54,701	43,015	
Claims	101,397	112,268	
	167,311	175,125	

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21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

b) Life insurance contract liabilities may be analysed as follows:

	Group					
	2018		2017			
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
With DPF	219,814	—	219,814	227,152	—	227,152
Without DPF	888,695	(11,213)	877,482	847,729	(19,842)	827,887
	1,108,509	(11,213)	1,097,296	1,074,881	(19,842)	1,055,039
Outstanding claims	31,008	—	31,008	25,145	—	25,145
Total life insurance contract liabilities	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304	1,100,026	(19,842)	1,080,184
At 1 January	1,100,026	(19,842)	1,080,184	1,011,806	(17,355)	994,451
Premiums received	166,430	(13,333)	153,097	221,584	(13,678)	207,906
Liabilities realised for payment on death, surrender and other terminations in the year	(126,939)	21,962	(104,977)	(133,364)	11,191	(122,173)
At 31 December	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304	1,100,026	(19,842)	1,080,184

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[Continued]

21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows:

	Group					
	2018		2017			
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Claims reported and IBSR	189,631	(101,397)	88,234	199,425	(112,268)	87,157
Provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risk	157,315	(54,701)	102,614	142,309	(43,015)	99,294
Total at end of year	346,946	(156,098)	190,848	341,734	(155,283)	186,451

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[Continued]

21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows: (continued)

i) *Claims reported and IBNR*

	Group					
	2018		2017			
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Provisions for claims reported by policy holders	160,489	(89,947)	70,542	172,609	(95,285)	77,324
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	38,937	(22,321)	16,616	42,266	(23,820)	18,446
	199,426	(112,268)	87,158	214,875	(119,105)	95,770
Cash paid for claims settled in the year	(156,439)	30,888	(125,551)	(131,293)	28,151	(103,142)
Claims incurred	146,644	(20,017)	126,627	115,843	(21,314)	94,529
Total at end of year	189,631	(101,397)	88,234	199,425	(112,268)	87,157
Provisions for claims reported by policy holders	152,652	(81,151)	71,501	160,487	(89,947)	70,540
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	36,979	(20,246)	16,733	38,938	(22,321)	16,617
	189,631	(101,397)	88,234	199,425	(112,268)	87,157

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[Continued]

21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows: (continued)

ii) *Provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risk*

	Group					
	2018		2017			
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Provisions for unearned premiums	126,524	(38,235)	88,289	122,525	(40,929)	81,596
Provisions for unexpired risk	15,786	(4,780)	11,006	15,286	(5,116)	10,170
	142,310	(43,015)	99,295	137,811	(46,045)	91,766
Increase in the period	387,413	(173,875)	213,538	351,552	(153,361)	198,191
Release in the period	(372,408)	162,189	(210,219)	(347,054)	156,391	(190,663)
Total at end of year	157,315	(54,701)	102,614	142,309	(43,015)	99,294
Provisions for unearned premiums	139,836	(48,623)	91,213	126,524	(38,236)	88,288
Provisions for unexpired risk	17,479	(6,078)	11,401	15,785	(4,779)	11,006
	157,315	(54,701)	102,614	142,309	(43,015)	99,294

The development table of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited reports this claims information by underwriting year of account.

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[Continued]

21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

Claims development table

The risks associated with these insurance contracts and, in particular, casualty insurance contracts, are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Group has no known or reported latent claims such as disease or asbestos and therefore no actuarial analysis is made. The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends.

Accident year - Gross	Group					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate of ultimate claims costs (gross):						
- at end of accident year	91,281	92,421	157,401	120,579	118,617	157,855
- one year later	94,982	96,461	169,457	126,999	122,555	-
- two years later	97,232	92,333	164,935	123,191	-	-
- three years later	94,749	91,152	161,788	-	-	-
- four years later	96,502	88,957	-	-	-	-
- five years later	110,414	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred	110,414	88,957	161,788	123,191	122,555	157,855
Cumulative payments to date	(91,256)	(85,307)	(98,104)	(111,390)	(108,414)	(117,637)
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	19,158	3,650	63,684	11,801	14,141	40,218
Liability in respect of prior years						36,979
Total liability included in the statement of financial position						<u>189,631</u>

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[Continued]

21. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

Claims development table (continued)

The risks associated with these insurance contracts and, in particular, casualty insurance contracts, are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends. This table shows net claims expenses by underwriting year over a six year period. We have made the assumption that all Health claims are settled within three months after reported and therefore this does not result in any long outstanding claims liabilities.

	Group					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimate of outstanding claims (net):						
- at end of accident year	73,573	75,408	77,882	89,913	89,765	132,882
- one year later	78,636	79,779	83,604	97,417	97,956	-
- two years later	80,685	79,761	83,168	94,918	-	-
- three years later	77,958	76,087	81,509	-	-	-
- four years later	79,336	74,383	-	-	-	-
- five years later	89,356	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred	89,356	74,383	81,509	94,918	97,956	132,882
Cumulative payments to date	(77,375)	(71,255)	(73,638)	(85,936)	(86,804)	(104,495)
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	11,981	3,128	7,871	8,982	11,152	28,387
Liability in respect of prior years						16,733
Total liability included in the statement of financial position						<u>88,234</u>

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[Continued]

22. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities

a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts

Terms and conditions

The Group offers a combination of individual life, pension, annuity and group life contracts with and without discretionary participation features. These contracts are determined by actuaries and all subsequent valuation assumptions are determined by independent consulting actuaries.

Key assumptions

Material judgement is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions relating to both life insurance contracts and investment contracts. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data and conditions and external market indices and benchmarks, which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions are determined as appropriate and prudent estimates are made at the date of valuation. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

For insurance contracts, estimates are made in two stages. Firstly, at inception of the contract, the Group determines the assumptions in relation to future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses. Secondly, at the end of each reporting period, new estimates are developed to determine whether the liabilities are appropriate in light of the latest current estimates.

For investment contracts, assumptions used to determine the liabilities are also updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect latest estimates.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

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[Continued]

22. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts (continued)

Key assumptions (continued)

Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on underlying experience as well as standard industry mortality tables, according to the type of contract written. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

Mortality rates higher than expected will lead to a larger number of insurance claims and claims will occur sooner than anticipated, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

Investment return

The weighted average rate of return is derived from a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments. An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

Expenses

Operating expense assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

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[Continued]

22. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts (continued)

Key assumptions (continued)

Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and changes in policyholders' circumstances.

The impact of a decrease in lapse rates at early duration of the policy would tend to reduce profits for the shareholders but lapse rates at later policy durations is broadly neutral in effect.

Sensitivities

The table below illustrates the impact of various changes in assumptions which are within a reasonable range of possible outcomes given the uncertainties involved in the estimation process. It demonstrates the effect of change in key assumptions whilst other assumptions remain unchanged, if these assumptions were changed in a single calendar year. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact on the claims liabilities due to changes in assumptions, these assumption changes had to be done on an individual basis. It should also be stressed that the relationships between assumptions are non linear and larger or smaller impacts cannot easily be gleaned from these results.

Assumption change

Required increase in insurance

contract liabilities

2018 2017

2% Increase in mortality	7,700	7,200
5% Increase in expenses	9,400	9,000
10% Change in lapse rates	7,800	7,700
1% Decrease in investment earnings	127,600	125,100

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[Continued]

22. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

b) General insurance contracts

Terms and conditions

The major classes of general insurance written by the Group include motor, property, casualty, marine, general accident and other miscellaneous types of general insurance. Risks under these policies usually cover a 12 month duration.

For general insurance contracts, claims provisions (comprising provisions for claims reported by policyholders and claims incurred but not yet reported) are established to cover the ultimate cost of settling the liabilities in respect of claims that have occurred and are estimated based on known facts at the end of the reporting period.

The provisions are refined as part of a regular ongoing process and as claims experience develops, certain claims are settled and further claims are reported. Outstanding claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

Assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Group's past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs and claim numbers for each accident year. Claims provisions are separately analysed by geographical area and class of business. In addition, larger claims are usually separately assessed by loss adjusters. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates, as well as testing reported claims subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

The general insurance claims provision is sensitive to the above key assumptions. The sensitivity of certain assumptions, like legislative change, uncertainty in the estimation process and other factors is not possible to quantify. Furthermore, because of delays that arise between occurrence of a claim and its subsequent notification and eventual settlement, the outstanding claim provisions are not known with certainty at the end of the reporting period.

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[Continued]

22. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

b) General insurance contracts (continued)

Sensitivities

Consequently, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent developments. Differences resulting from reassessment of the ultimate liabilities are recognised in subsequent financial statements.

23. Stated capital

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
Authorised			
An unlimited number of shares			
Issued and fully paid			
2018: 85,605,263 (2017: 85,605,263)			
667,274	667,274	667,274	667,274
ordinary shares of no par value			

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24. Net insurance revenue

Parent	2017	2018	Group	2018	2017
			Gross insurance contracts		
			- premium revenue	553,842	573,137
			Reinsurers' share of insurance contracts premium revenue	(187,208)	(167,039)
			Net insurance contracts		
			- premium revenue	366,634	406,098
			Gross change in unearned premium		
			- provision and unexpired risks	(15,005)	(4,498)
			Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium provision and unexpired risks	11,686	(3,030)
			Net change in unearned premium		
			- provision and unexpired risks	(3,319)	(7,528)
			Net insurance revenue	363,315	398,570

25. Finance charges, loan fees and other interest income

Parent	2017	2018	Group	2018	2017
			Finance charges earned		
	119,732	115,527	Interest income on loans and advances	149,618	156,519
	16,729	13,714		13,714	16,729
	11,023	27,183	Other income	28,467	13,711
	147,484	156,424		191,799	186,959

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26. Investment income

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
		Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	
28,424	5,029	15,610	40,737
		Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	
–	3,338	3,338	–
		Interest income on impaired financial assets	
–	–	–	(2,448)
		Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	
3,656	47,031	197,648	123,377
34,138	34,009	20,805	32,569
		Realised gains on sale of investment securities	
3,517	10,275	10,839	11,217
		Unrealised (losses)/gains on investments held at year-end designated fair value through statement of income	
4,545	(2,958)	(17,240)	30,361
74,280	96,724	231,000	235,813

27. Revenue from contracts with customers

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
17,697	5,207	Arrangement fees	17,697
18,540	18,295	Investment management fees	27
2,129	2,487	Other	251
38,366	25,989	6,187	17,975

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28. Other income

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
399	279	Administrative fees and commissions	25,194
33,487	29,673	Foreign exchange trading and gains	34,381
703	380	Lease sales and recoveries	1,747
–	–	Property rental	59,201
–	–	Trustee and other fiduciary fees	8,923
<u>5,378</u>	<u>1,456</u>	Other	<u>3,713</u>
39,967	31,788		
133,159	142,484		

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[Continued]

29. Net insurance benefits and claims incurred

There are no insurance benefits and claims incurred by the Parent. The following table represents the insurance benefits and claims incurred by the Group.

	Group					
	General insurance		Life insurance		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gross insurance contracts benefits and claims incurred	157,555	115,843	109,637	124,972	267,192	240,815
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance benefits and claims paid	(30,888)	(21,314)	(3,806)	(2,129)	(34,694)	(23,443)
Net change in insurance contract liabilities	—	—	48,841	92,326	48,841	92,326
	<u>126,667</u>	<u>94,529</u>	<u>154,672</u>	<u>215,169</u>	<u>281,339</u>	<u>309,698</u>

Gross insurance contracts benefits and claims incurred
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance benefits and claims paid
Net change in insurance contract liabilities

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30. Interest expense

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
19,149	26,579	Customers' deposits	58,974	54,563
36,500	32,689	Debt securities in issue	32,689	36,500
<u>55,649</u>	<u>59,268</u>		<u>91,663</u>	<u>91,063</u>

31. Credit loss expense/(recovery)

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
—	11,836	Net investment in leased assets	15,479	—
6,854	(3,160)	Loans and advances	2,854	12,127
(10,895)	9,481	Investments	32,037	(13,097)
—	—	Insurance receivables	—	—
—	—	Reinsurance asset	—	—
<u>(4,041)</u>	<u>18,157</u>		<u>50,370</u>	<u>(970)</u>

32. Marketing and policy expenses

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
—	—	Agents and brokers commissions	44,698	41,034
—	—	Agents allowance and bonus	5,968	4,973
—	—	Agents policy expenses	1,479	1,090
15,297	4,997	Asset finance promotional expense	4,057	4,531
3,255	2,717	Advertising costs	8,595	8,834
<u>18,552</u>	<u>7,714</u>		<u>64,797</u>	<u>60,462</u>

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33. Personnel expenses

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
24,893	21,415	Salaries and bonus	82,095
49	21	Health, life and pension benefits	(661)
1,066	(129)	Other staff costs	4,740
<u>26,008</u>	<u>21,307</u>		<u>86,174</u>

34. General administrative expenses

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
1,661	2,155	Professional insurance	2,543
2,321	2,592	Property related expenses	8,577
2,570	2,007	Subscriptions and donations	4,327
673	824	Finance charges	1,119
253	388	Travel and entertainment	2,984
		Communications, printing and stationery	
838	836		5,211
<u>2,019</u>	<u>4,065</u>	<u>General expenses</u>	<u>50,881</u>
<u>10,335</u>	<u>12,867</u>		<u>45,329</u>
			<u>75,642</u>

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35. Taxation

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
42,025	50,779	Corporation tax	70,958
		Under/(over) provision to prior year tax charge	71,296
–	(1,411)	Withholding tax	(1,041)
192	290	Deferred tax (Note 15)	308
3,806	(1,731)	Green Fund levy	496
1,616	1,277		232
			(19,371)
			4,490
			<u>3,537</u>
			<u>4,957</u>
<u>47,639</u>	<u>49,204</u>		
			<u>54,579</u>
			<u>81,283</u>

Reconciliation between taxation expense and accounting profit

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

190,937	188,914	Net profit before taxation	260,594	313,562
57,213	56,674	Tax at applicable statutory tax rates	73,044	88,732
		Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
(14,619)	(12,338)	Tax exempt income	(14,948)	(17,402)
1,802	2,574	Non-deductible expenses	4,471	2,921
(2,657)	(3,293)	Allowable deductions	(12,488)	(2,666)
–	(1,411)	Adjustment to prior year tax charge	(1,097)	308
4,092	5,431	Other temporary differences	1,564	4,201
		Provision for Green Fund levy and other taxes		
1,808	1,567		4,033	5,189
<u>47,639</u>	<u>49,204</u>	Total taxation	<u>54,579</u>	<u>81,283</u>

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36. Segmental information

For management purposes the Group is organised into four operating segments based on the following core areas of operation to the Group:

Banking services Asset financing, Merchant banking, Investment services, Securities trading and Foreign exchange trading.

Mutual funds ANSA Secured Fund, ANSA US\$ Secured Fund, ANSA TT\$ Income Fund and ANSA US\$ Income Fund.

These Funds are open-ended mutual funds registered in Trinidad & Tobago and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank'). The Bank is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of these Funds.

Life insurance operations Underwriting the following classes of longer-term insurance business: (i) individual participating and non-participating life insurance, (ii) group life insurance, (iii) individual insurance and (iv) group annuity and pension.

General insurance operations Underwriting the following classes of short-term insurance business: (i) commercial and residential fire, (ii) general accident, (iii) marine, (iv) motor, (v) workmen compensation, (vi) group and individual health and rental of property.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on the operating statement of income, and is measured consistently with the operating statement of income in the consolidated financial statements.

Interest income is reported net of related expenses as management primarily relies on net interest revenue as a performance measure, rather than the gross income and expense.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third-parties.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue in 2018 or 2017.

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36. Segmental information (continued)

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments.

	Banking services	Mutual funds	Life insurance operations	General insurance operations	Eliminations	Total
2018						
Total operating income	403,307	36,220	272,118	321,945	(108,130)	925,460
Total operating expense	(71,048)	(10,104)	(165,183)	(127,341)	674	(373,002)
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(49,132)	1,951	(3,151)	(38)	–	(50,370)
Selling and administration expense	(109,099)	(19,113)	(55,164)	(124,983)	66,865	(241,494)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	174,028	8,954	48,620	69,583	(40,591)	260,594
Taxation	(32,795)	–	(6,157)	(15,627)	–	(54,579)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	141,233	8,954	42,463	53,956	(40,591)	206,015
Total assets	4,693,268	734,026	2,361,167	1,144,210	(1,053,274)	7,879,397
Total liabilities	2,949,000	734,136	1,527,815	434,833	(133,840)	5,511,944
Purchase of fixed assets	42,291	–	663	10,344	–	53,298
Depreciation and amortisation	(35,418)	–	(717)	(2,648)	–	(38,784)

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36. Segmental information (continued)

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments.
 (continued)

	Banking services	Mutual funds	Life insurance operations	General insurance operations	Eliminations	Total
2017						
Total operating income	409,874	41,944	343,775	287,671	(101,463)	981,801
Total operating expense	(70,621)	(10,533)	(225,078)	(94,529)	—	(400,761)
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(1,232)	1,822	380	—	—	970
Selling and administration expense	(123,750)	(20,761)	(51,464)	(119,950)	47,477	(268,448)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	214,271	12,472	67,613	73,192	(53,986)	313,562
Taxation	(53,582)	—	(9,371)	(18,330)	—	(81,283)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	160,689	12,472	58,242	54,862	(53,986)	232,279
Total assets	4,248,419	780,268	2,248,059	1,099,509	(1,040,634)	7,335,621
Total liabilities	2,514,388	780,234	1,447,173	402,866	(131,210)	5,013,451
Purchase of fixed assets	42,242	—	788	14,520	—	57,550
Depreciation	(35,487)	—	(599)	(1,542)	—	(37,628)

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36. Segmental information (continued)

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's geographic segments.

	Domestic services	Regional	International	Eliminations	Total
2018					
Total operating income	808,039	123,803	101,748	(108,130)	925,460
Total operating expense	(341,688)	(31,524)	(464)	674	(373,002)
Credit loss expense	(12,596)	(37,323)	(451)	—	(50,370)
Selling and administration expense	(229,030)	(79,329)	—	66,865	(241,494)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	224,725	(24,373)	100,833	(40,591)	260,594
Taxation	(70,764)	16,185	—	—	(54,579)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	153,961	(8,188)	100,833	(40,591)	206,015
Total assets	5,836,701	1,036,600	2,059,370	(1,053,274)	7,879,397
Total liabilities	5,053,777	570,759	21,248	(133,840)	5,511,944
Purchase of fixed assets	13,379	39,919	—	—	53,298
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,748)	(35,036)	—	—	(38,784)

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36. Segmental information (continued)

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's geographic segments.
 (continued)

	Domestic services	Regional	International	Eliminations	Total
2017					
Total operating income	821,013	147,447	114,804	(101,463)	981,801
Total operating expense	(364,452)	(36,309)	—	—	(400,761)
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(12,194)	7,680	5,484	—	970
Selling and administration expense	(238,475)	(77,450)	—	47,477	(268,448)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	205,891	41,368	120,288	(53,986)	313,562
Taxation	(75,129)	(6,154)	—	—	(81,283)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	130,762	35,214	120,288	(53,986)	232,279
Total assets	5,505,523	1,164,952	1,705,780	(1,040,634)	7,335,621
Total liabilities	4,542,435	592,381	9,845	(131,210)	5,013,451
Purchase of fixed assets	15,695	41,855	—	—	57,550
Depreciation	(2,480)	(35,148)	—	—	(37,628)

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37. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Bank is ultimately owned by ANSA McAL Limited, incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago, which owns 82.48% of the stated capital of the Bank.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include hire purchase, finance leases, premium financing, deposits, insurance coverage and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates.

The related assets, liabilities, income and expense from these transactions are as follows:

	Parent		Group	
	2017	2018	2018	2017
Loans, investments and other assets				
117,739	161,693	ANSA McAL Group	185,583	143,800
33,250	28,351	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management		
945	1,332	personnel	4,274	8,435
3,084	51,175	Other related parties	93,401	27,296
155,018	242,551		283,258	179,531
Deposits and other liabilities				
260,093	235,474	ANSA McAL Group	258,685	286,740
37,771	33,718	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management		
—	—	personnel	57,872	57,981
5,681	—	Other related parties	72,133	53,334
303,545	269,192		388,690	398,055

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37. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

The related assets, liabilities, income and expense from these transactions are as follows:
 (continued)

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
Interest and other income			
6,664	2,964	ANSA McAL Group	26,603
51,229	52,748	Subsidiaries	—
		Directors and key management personnel	230
68	71	Other related parties	11,960
<u>2,228</u>	<u>3,222</u>		<u>6,144</u>
<u>60,189</u>	<u>59,005</u>		<u>38,793</u>
			<u>45,118</u>
Interest and other expense			
6,990	7,125	ANSA McAL Group	30,184
8,652	32	Subsidiaries	—
		Directors and key management personnel	2,254
—	—	Other related parties	1,071
<u>99</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>1,165</u>
<u>15,741</u>	<u>7,157</u>		<u>33,509</u>
			<u>16,076</u>

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

Key management compensation

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
7,539	7,049	Short-term benefits	9,498
		Contribution to defined contribution plans	129
91	85	Post employment benefits	151
<u>161</u>	<u>151</u>		<u>406</u>
<u>7,790</u>	<u>7,285</u>		<u>9,778</u>
			<u>13,970</u>

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38. Fair value of financial instruments

(i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The tables in the following pages summarise the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Parent's and the Group's financial assets and liabilities for 2018 and 2017.

2018	Parent			Financial assets	Group	
	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain / (loss)		Carrying values	Fair values
	1,059,249	1,060,906	1,657	Investment securities	4,048,924	4,050,548
	—	—	—	Investment property	143,291	143,291
	1,059,249	1,060,906	1,657		4,192,215	4,193,839
	803,414	806,712	(3,298)	Financial liabilities	803,414	806,712
	803,414	806,712	(3,298)	Debt securities in issue	803,414	806,712
					803,414	806,712
						(3,298)

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(i) **Carrying amounts and fair values (continued)**

2017

Parent			Financial assets	Group		
Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)		Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
860,257	865,458	5,201	Investment securities	3,793,910	3,842,735	48,825
—	—	—	Investment property	139,268	139,268	—
<u>860,257</u>	<u>865,458</u>	<u>5,201</u>		<u>3,933,178</u>	<u>3,982,003</u>	<u>48,825</u>
			Financial liabilities			
904,324	916,995	(12,671)	Debt securities in issue	904,324	916,995	(12,671)
<u>904,324</u>	<u>916,995</u>	<u>(12,671)</u>		<u>904,324</u>	<u>916,995</u>	<u>(12,671)</u>

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies**

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Parent				
Investment securities designated at FVSI				
Equity securities	3,818	—	—	3,818
Government bonds	—	104	—	104
State-owned company securities	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	—	—	—
	<u>3,818</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,922</u>
Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Government bonds	9,413	2,094	96	11,603
State-owned company securities	26,924	227,326	—	254,250
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>300,289</u>	<u>300,709</u>	<u>29,284</u>	<u>630,282</u>
	<u>336,626</u>	<u>530,129</u>	<u>29,380</u>	<u>896,135</u>
Investment securities measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	—	20,256	—	20,256
Government bonds	14,817	—	—	14,817
State-owned company securities	18,566	—	—	18,566
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>107,210</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>107,210</u>
	<u>140,593</u>	<u>20,256</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>160,849</u>

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)**

2018 Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities designated at FVSI				
Equity securities	504,359	—	1,058	505,417
Government bonds	9,429	6,548	—	15,977
State-owned company securities	11,848	58,480	—	70,328
Corporate bonds and debentures	63,495	21,468	—	84,963
	<u>589,131</u>	<u>86,496</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>676,685</u>
Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Government bonds	46,051	529,945	1,099	577,095
State-owned company securities	107,971	813,499	—	921,470
Corporate bonds and debentures	807,609	857,412	66,442	1,731,463
	<u>961,631</u>	<u>2,200,856</u>	<u>67,541</u>	<u>3,230,028</u>
Investment securities measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	—	—	—	—
Government bonds	18,059	—	—	18,059
State-owned company securities	18,566	—	—	18,566
Corporate bonds and debentures	107,210	—	—	107,210
	<u>143,835</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>143,835</u>
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment properties	—	143,291	—	143,291

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)**

2017 Parent	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities designated at FVSI				
Equity securities	26,144	—	—	26,144
Government bonds	—	582	—	582
State-owned company securities	3,660	—	—	3,660
Corporate bonds and debentures	71,705	—	—	71,705
	<u>101,509</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>102,091</u>
Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Government bonds	—	12,801	102	12,903
State-owned company securities	31,022	173,360	—	204,382
Corporate bonds and debentures	142,859	355,063	27,870	525,792
	<u>173,881</u>	<u>541,224</u>	<u>27,972</u>	<u>743,077</u>
Investment securities measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	—	20,290	—	20,290

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)**

2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Group				
Investment securities designated at FVSI				
Equity securities	589,773	–	1,058	590,831
Government bonds	5,663	11,118	–	16,781
State-owned company securities	25,536	54,931	–	80,467
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>145,474</u>	<u>22,554</u>	–	<u>168,028</u>
	<u>766,446</u>	<u>88,603</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>856,107</u>
Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Government bonds	40,603	494,897	102	535,602
State-owned company securities	135,608	735,402	–	871,010
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>689,618</u>	<u>824,671</u>	<u>65,727</u>	<u>1,580,016</u>
	<u>865,829</u>	<u>2,054,970</u>	<u>65,829</u>	<u>2,986,628</u>
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment properties	–	139,268	–	139,268

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(iii) **Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy (continued)**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cash flows	Rate of return 0.54% to 12.00%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$11,624/(\$1,951)

(iv) **Transfers between Level 1 and 2**

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

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: there were no transfers from level 2 to level 1).

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38. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(v) **Movements in Level 3 financial instruments**

Parent	Group			
	2017	2018	2018	2017
Assets				
164,357	27,972	Balance at 1 January	66,887	230,517
4,379	1,414	Gains recognised	1,072	7,250
—	—	Purchases	—	10,102
(140,590)	—	Transfers (out)/in Level 3	1,002	(160,750)
(174)	(6)	Disposal	(362)	(20,232)
27,972	29,380		68,599	66,887

39. Risk management

Introduction

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.

This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors (the 'Board') is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles and policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank and its subsidiaries in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

Treasury management

The Bank and its subsidiaries employ Treasury functions which are responsible for managing their assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's procedures include specific monitoring controls to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk, each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Group's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

Credit risk management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the potential for loss due to a counter-party or borrower's failure to pay amounts when due. Credit risk arises from traditional lending, underwriting and investing activity, and from settling payments between financial institutions. Impairment provisions are established for losses that have been incurred at the end of the reporting period.

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the end of the reporting period. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

The Group structures the level 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 an ongoing basis, and limits on the levels of credit risk that the Group can engage in are approved by the Board of Directors.

Exposure to credit risk is further managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers to meet capital and interest repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. In addition, collateral, corporate, state and personal guarantees are obtained.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as the primary underwriter. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract.

Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
267,887	280,710	Cash and short-term funds	625,343
–	–	– Fixed deposits	57,628
		Net investment in leased assets	
1,078,103	1,112,102	and other instalment loans	1,483,554
205,229	381,431	Loans and advances	619,855
813,823	1,035,175	Investment securities	3,543,507
8,138	9,676	Interest receivable	34,697
–	–	– Insurance receivables	38,625
–	–	– Reinsurance assets	167,311
2,373,180	2,819,094	Total	6,570,520
			6,082,659

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39. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

Parent	Group	2018	2017
2017	2018	2018	2017
2,373,180	2,819,094	Total	6,570,520
1,541	1,010	Contingent liabilities	1,010
2,374,721	2,820,104		6,571,530
			6,084,200

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For hire purchase and leases – charges over auto vehicles and industrial and general equipment;
- For reverse repurchase transactions – cash and securities;
- For corporate loans – charges over real estate property, industrial equipment, inventory and trade receivables;
- For mortgage loans – mortgages over commercial and residential properties.

Cash and short-term funds and fixed deposits

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks and Central Banks within the Caribbean region where the Group transacts business. In addition, cash is held by international financial institutions with which the Group has relationships as custodians or fund managers. All custodians and fund managers have been classified with a 'stable' outlook. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Net investment in leased assets

Since these financial assets are homogeneous in nature, a vintage approach was applied looking at the number of defaults by portfolio over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and there being little correlation between macroeconomic trends, management applied judgemental overlays based on expectations. LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on both an individual and collective level. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

Loans and advances

For the merchant banking portfolio within loans and advances, given the limited historical data, the PD history of the leased assets portfolio was used as a starting point of the calculation.

For certain Stage 2 loans, where management considered the entity's financial position or industry to present higher risks, the PDs were judgementally adjusted to reflect the increased risk.

LGDs were assessed on an individual loan by loan basis due to the portfolio being non-homogeneous. This was based on the security held, factoring in the liquidity, current condition and estimated value of the collateral.

EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

Other financial assets

For mortgage loans, policy loans, premium receivables and reinsurance receivables, a simplified ECL approach was applied. Historical losses on these respective portfolios were calculated and applied to the current positions, with management applying judgemental overlays based on expectations as required.

Investment securities

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

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39. Risk management (continued)

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

Stage 1

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	1,401,263	491,265	2,974,943	33,967	879	4,902,317
ECL	(14,821)	(722)	(6,613)	—	—	(22,156)
	<u>1,386,442</u>	<u>490,543</u>	<u>2,968,330</u>	<u>33,967</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>4,880,161</u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance 1.06% 0.15% 0.22% 0.00% 0.00% 0.45%

Stage 1

2017	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	1,332,389	294,166	2,423,511	28,099	4,637	4,082,802
ECL	(16,070)	(275)	(2,432)	—	—	(18,777)
	<u>1,316,319</u>	<u>293,891</u>	<u>2,421,079</u>	<u>28,099</u>	<u>4,637</u>	<u>4,064,025</u>

ECL as a % of Gross balance 1.21% 0.09% 0.10% 0.00% 0.00% 0.46%

The ECLs of Stage 1 remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2018.

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[Continued]

39. Risk management (continued)

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

Stage 2

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	70,620	111,401	385,973	–	–	567,994
ECL	(1,480)	(5,555)	(7,067)	–	–	(14,102)
	69,140	105,846	378,906	–	–	553,892

ECL as a % of Gross balance 2.10% 4.99% 1.83% 0.00% 0.00% 2.48%

Stage 2

2017	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	74,246	113,377	493,587	–	–	681,210
ECL	(1,472)	(10,170)	(29,868)	–	–	(41,510)
	72,774	103,207	463,719	–	–	639,700

ECL as a % of Gross balance 1.98% 8.97% 6.05% 0.00% 0.00% 6.09%

The decrease in ECLs of Stage 2 portfolios was driven by repayments and write-offs.

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[Continued]

39. Risk management (continued)

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

Stage 3

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	68,516	36,847	56,378	3,000	2,308	167,049
ECL	(40,544)	(13,381)	(32,575)	(3,000)	(2,308)	(91,808)
	27,972	23,466	23,803	–	–	75,241

ECL as a % of Gross balance 59.17% 36.31% 57.78% 100.00% 100.00% 54.96%

Stage 3

2017	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Insurance receivables	Reinsurance assets	Total
Gross balance	68,041	96,929	23,347	3,000	2,308	193,625
ECL	(28,818)	(69,552)	(3,872)	(3,000)	(2,308)	(107,550)
	39,223	27,377	19,475	–	–	86,075

ECL as a % of Gross balance 42.35% 71.76% 16.58% 100.00% 100.00% 55.55%

The overall ECLs of Stage 3 remained relatively stable from 2017 to 2018.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment debt securities has been analysed into the following categories:

High grade	These include regional sovereign debt securities issued directly or through a state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. In addition, included in this category are securities issued by related parties and fellow subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.
Sub-standard	These securities are either greater than 90 days in arrears, display indicators of impairment, or have been restructured in the past financial year.
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Investment debt securities (continued)

Parent	High grade	Standard	Sub-standard	Impaired	Total
2018					
Investments designated at FVSI	104	—	—	—	104
Investments measured at amortised cost	71,516	803,598	—	19,364	894,478
Investments designated at FVOCI	—	140,593	—	—	140,593
	<u>71,620</u>	<u>944,191</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,364</u>	<u>1,035,175</u>
2017					
Investments designated at FVSI	4,243	71,704	—	—	75,947
Investments measured at amortised cost	168,711	547,084	—	22,081	737,876
	<u>172,954</u>	<u>618,788</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>22,081</u>	<u>813,823</u>
Group					
2018					
Investments designated at FVSI	87,305	83,963	—	—	171,268
Investments measured at amortised cost	687,300	2,486,989	37	54,078	3,228,404
Investments designated at FVOCI	3,241	140,594	—	—	143,835
	<u>777,846</u>	<u>2,711,546</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>54,078</u>	<u>3,543,507</u>
2017					
Investments designated at FVSI	97,248	168,028	—	—	265,276
Investments measured at amortised cost	887,230	2,027,225	—	23,348	2,937,803
	<u>984,478</u>	<u>2,195,253</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,348</u>	<u>3,203,079</u>

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39. Risk management (continued)

Reinsurance assets

The credit quality of reinsurance assets, can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings agencies, Standard & Poor and A.M. Best. Based on the high ratings, management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group manages its interest rate exposure by offering fixed rates on its funding instruments over the respective term. On the lending side, loans will be granted at fixed rates over specified periods. As interest rates on both deposits and loans remain fixed over their lives, the risk of fluctuations in market conditions is mitigated.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Group Treasury function.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the Group's income and equity with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

	Change in basis points	Sensitivity of income	
		2018	2017
Parent	+ 100	269	950
	- 100	(269)	(950)
Group	+ 100	528	1,352
	- 100	(528)	(1,352)

Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The tables on the following pages indicate the currencies to which the Parent and Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2018 and 2017 on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis also calculates the effects of a reasonably possible movement of each currency rate against the Trinidad and Tobago dollar, with other variables held constant.

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39. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Parent and Group had significant exposure at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the TTD rate against other currencies, with all other variables held constant.

Parent	USD	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
2018				
Cash and short-term funds	137,323	30,679	279	168,281
Loans and advances	171,807	—	—	171,807
Investment securities	1,008,583	—	—	1,008,583
Interest receivable	6,443	—	—	6,443
Other debtors and prepayments	6,775	—	11	6,786
Total financial assets	1,330,931	30,679	290	1,361,900
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	800,164	—	—	800,164
Debt securities	203,414	—	—	203,414
Total financial liabilities	1,003,578	—	—	1,003,578
Net currency risk exposure	327,353	30,679	290	358,322
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	16,368	1,534	14	17,916

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[Continued]

39. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Parent	USD	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
2017				
Cash and short-term funds	131,799	298	6,625	138,722
Loans and advances	67,463	—	—	67,463
Investment securities	721,173	—	—	721,173
Interest receivable	6,443	—	—	6,443
Other debtors and prepayments	2,595	—	488	3,083
Total financial assets	929,473	298	7,113	936,884
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	337,685	—	—	337,685
Debt securities	304,324	—	—	304,324
Total financial liabilities	642,009	—	—	642,009
Net currency risk exposure	287,464	298	7,113	294,875
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	14,373	15	356	14,744

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[Continued]

39. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Group

2018	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Cash and short-term funds	280,476	132,752	30,757	3,390	447,375
Fixed deposits	–	13,846	–	4,719	18,565
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	–	372,257	–	–	372,257
Loans and advances	178,624	45,011	–	–	223,635
Investment securities	2,245,795	68,355	–	397	2,314,547
Interest receivable	13,788	1,990	–	–	15,778
Insurance receivables	830	13,964	–	–	14,794
Other debtors and prepayments	13,140	5,424	1	46	18,611
Reinsurance assets	–	38,993	–	–	38,993
Total financial assets	2,732,653	692,592	30,758	8,552	3,464,555
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	800,164	–	–	–	800,164
Debt securities	370,094	479,447	–	–	849,541
Total financial liabilities	1,170,258	479,447	–	–	1,649,705
Net currency risk exposure	1,562,395	213,145	30,758	8,552	1,814,850
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	78,120	10,657	1,538	428	90,743

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[Continued]

39. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Group

2017	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Cash and short-term funds	204,380	98,475	341	9,245	312,441
Fixed deposits	–	13,804	–	4,111	17,915
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	–	369,111	–	–	369,111
Loans and advances	67,463	45,623	–	–	113,086
Investment securities	2,005,183	86,931	–	987	2,093,101
Interest receivable	16,268	1,451	–	27	17,746
Insurance receivables	3,965	7,378	–	–	11,343
Other debtors and prepayments	3,098	8,217	1	488	11,804
Reinsurance assets	–	36,206	–	–	36,206
Total financial assets	2,300,357	667,196	342	14,858	2,982,753
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	337,685	–	–	–	337,685
Debt securities	498,491	515,083	–	–	1,013,574
Total financial liabilities	836,176	515,083	–	–	1,351,259
Net currency risk exposure	1,464,181	152,113	342	14,858	1,631,494
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	73,209	7,606	17	743	81,575

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39. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To mitigate this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group sources funds for the provision of liquidity from three main sources: retail and wholesale deposits, funding instruments and the capital markets. A substantial portion of the funding for the Group is provided by core deposits and premium income. The Group maintains a core funding base which can be drawn on to meet immediate liquidity needs. Facilities are also established with correspondent banks, which can provide additional liquidity if conditions demand.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Group. The Group employs various asset/liability techniques to manage liquidity gaps. Liquidity gaps are mitigated by the marketable nature of a substantial segment of the Group's assets as well as generating sufficient cash from new and renewed customer deposits and insurance policies.

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Parent's and Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 2017, based on contractual repayment obligations, over the remaining life of those liabilities.

Parent	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
2018				
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,501,260	54,804	—	1,556,064
Debt securities in issue	—	803,414	—	803,414
Interest payable	15,586	5,184	—	20,770
	<u>1,516,846</u>	<u>863,402</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,380,248</u>

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39. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

Parent	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
2017				
Customer				
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	811,004	138,465	—	949,469
Debt securities in issue	101,441	802,883	—	904,324
Interest payable	11,989	5,417	—	17,406
	<u>924,434</u>	<u>946,765</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,871,199</u>

Group

2018

Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	2,441,656	211,244	—	2,652,900
Debt securities in issue	—	803,414	—	803,414
Interest payable	16,109	8,444	—	24,553
Investment contracts	<u>269,117</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>269,117</u>
	<u>2,726,882</u>	<u>1,023,102</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,749,984</u>

2017

Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,778,204	350,092	—	2,128,296
Debt securities in issue	101,441	802,883	—	904,324
Interest payable	14,317	7,507	—	21,824
Investment contracts	<u>234,503</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>234,503</u>
	<u>2,128,465</u>	<u>1,160,482</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,288,947</u>

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39. Risk management (continued)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will decrease as the result of a decrease in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on income will arise as a result of the change in fair value of equity instruments categorised as fair value through the statement of income. In the case of the Parent, changes in fair value affect the capital reserve as a component of equity, whereas with respect to the subsidiaries, changes in fair value have an impact on the capital reserve and/or income.

The effect on equity and income at 31 December 2018 and 2017 due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on income	
		2018	2017
Parent		+/-	+/-
TTSE	+/- 3	5	253
S&P 500	+/- 8	292	1,685
Group			
TTSE	+/- 3	13,109	12,711
S&P 500	+/- 8	6,916	15,445

Insurance risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the risk that an insured event will occur including the uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Group faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency and severity of claims.

The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy and guidelines as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

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40. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

When managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' in the statement of financial position, the objectives of the Parent and its subsidiaries are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the markets where the parent and its subsidiaries operate;
- To safeguard the parent's and the subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed and implemented by the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank on a monthly basis.

The Central Bank requires each bank or banking group to: (a) hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital of \$15 million, and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the internationally agreed minimum of 8%.

In each country in which the Group's insurance subsidiaries operate, the local insurance regulator indicates the required minimum amount and type of capital that must be held by each of the subsidiaries in addition to their insurance liabilities. The Group is subject to the insurance solvency regulations in all the territories in which it issues insurance contracts. The minimum required capital must be maintained at all times throughout the year.

For 2018 and 2017, the Parent and its subsidiaries complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject at the date of this report.

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41. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The tables below show an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Parent	2018			2017		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Assets						
Cash and short-term funds	280,710	–	280,710	267,887	–	267,887
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	60,276	1,051,826	1,112,102	61,555	1,016,548	1,078,103
Loans and advances	173,689	207,742	381,431	110,219	95,010	205,229
Investment securities	287,708	771,541	1,059,249	215,138	645,119	860,257
Interest receivable	9,676	–	9,676	8,138	–	8,138
Other debtors and prepayments	102,570	–	102,570	20,027	–	20,027
Taxation recoverable	1,103	–	1,103	1,219	–	1,219
Investment in subsidiaries	–	810,320	810,320	–	810,320	810,320
Property and equipment	–	3,081	3,081	–	1,242	1,242
Intangible assets	–	28,740	28,740	–	12,288	12,288
Deferred tax asset	–	32,002	32,002	–	17,675	17,675
Employee benefit asset	–	7,587	7,587	–	8,354	8,354
Total assets	915,732	2,912,839	3,828,571	684,183	2,606,556	3,290,739

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41. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

Parent	2018			2017		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Liabilities						
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,501,260	54,804	1,556,064	817,004	132,465	949,469
Bank overdraft	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accrued interest and other payables	69,100	5,184	74,284	55,498	–	55,498
Debt securities in issue	–	803,414	803,414	101,441	802,883	904,324
Taxation payable	9,915	–	9,915	9,235	–	9,235
Deferred tax liability	–	3,718	3,718	–	5,312	5,312
Employee benefit obligation	–	762	762	–	483	483
Total liabilities	1,580,275	867,882	2,448,157	983,178	941,143	1,924,321

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41. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

Group	2018			2017		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Assets						
Cash and short-term funds	625,343	—	625,343	643,185	—	643,185
Fixed deposits	57,628	—	57,628	110,897	—	110,897
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	68,754	1,414,800	1,483,554	73,200	1,372,658	1,445,858
Loans and advances	196,472	423,383	619,855	135,138	299,782	434,920
Investment securities	950,761	3,098,163	4,048,924	861,636	2,932,274	3,793,910
Interest receivable	34,697	—	34,697	33,976	—	33,976
Insurance receivables	38,625	—	38,625	35,619	—	35,619
Other debtors and prepayments	129,848	—	129,848	32,400	—	32,400
Reinsurance assets	156,098	11,213	167,311	155,283	19,842	175,125
Taxation recoverable	1,572	—	1,572	2,435	—	2,435
Investment properties	—	143,291	143,291	—	139,268	139,268
Property and equipment	—	182,240	182,240	—	184,054	184,054
Intangible assets	—	171,725	171,725	—	153,417	153,417
Deferred tax asset	—	41,069	41,069	—	21,782	21,782
Employee benefit asset	—	133,715	133,715	—	128,775	128,775
Total assets	2,259,798	5,619,599	7,879,397	2,083,769	5,251,852	7,335,621

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41. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

Group	2018			2017		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Liabilities						
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	2,441,657	211,243	2,652,900	1,778,204	350,092	2,128,296
Bank overdraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest and other payables	138,045	4,839	142,884	128,886	—	128,886
Debt securities in issue	—	803,414	803,414	101,441	802,883	904,324
Taxation payable	11,046	—	11,046	14,412	—	14,412
Deferred tax liability	—	139,068	139,068	—	155,688	155,688
Employee benefit obligation	—	7,052	7,052	—	5,582	5,582
Investment contract liabilities	269,117	—	269,117	234,503	—	234,503
Insurance contract liabilities	377,953	1,108,510	1,486,463	366,878	1,074,882	1,441,760
Total liabilities	3,237,818	2,274,126	5,511,944	2,624,324	2,389,127	5,013,451

ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

[Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars]

[Continued]

42. Capital commitments

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
13,354	15,391	Capital expenditure	19,481 47,217

43. Contingent liabilities

The Group's potential liability, for which there are equal and offsetting claims, against its customers in the event of a call on these commitments, is as follows:

Parent		Group	
2017	2018	2018	2017
1,541	1,010	1,010	1,541

44. Dividends

Dividends paid are analysed as follows:	2018	2017
Final dividend for 2017 – \$1.00 per share (2016: \$1.00 per share)	85,604	85,604
Interim dividend for 2018 – \$0.20 per share (2017: \$0.20 per share)	<u>17,122</u>	<u>17,122</u>
	<u>102,726</u>	<u>102,726</u>

On 19 March 2019, the Board of Directors declared a final dividend of \$1.00 (2017: \$1.00) per share for the year ended 31 December 2018. This dividend amounting to \$85,605,000 (2017: \$85,605,000) is not recorded as a liability in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018.

45. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2018 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Bank or its subsidiaries as at 19 March 2019.

NOTES

FORM OF PROXY

**REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1995. [SECTION 144]**

I/We being a member/members of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited hereby appoint Mr. A. Norman Sabga of Port of Spain, or failing him Mr. Ray A. Sumairsingh of Port of Spain, or failing him of as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual Meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, May 22, 2019 and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this day of 2019.

Signed

PLEASE INDICATE WITH AN “X” IN THE SPACES BELOW HOW YOU WISH YOUR VOTES TO BE CAST.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Financial Statements.

2. To elect the following Directors in place of those retiring:

FOR AGAINST

Mr. A. Norman Sabga
Mr. Ray A. Sumairsingh
Mr. Larry Howai
Mr. Anton Gopaulsingh
Mr. Timothy Hamel-Smith
Mr. Jeremy Matouk
Mr. Nicholas W.S. Owen
Mr. M. Musa Ibrahim
Mr. Ian E. Welch

3. To appoint Auditors and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration.

NOTES:

1. To be effective, this Form or other authority [if any] must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, ANSA Centre, 11A Maraval Road, Port of Spain, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.
2. Any alteration made to this Form of Proxy should be initialed.
3. If the appointer is a Corporation, this Form of Proxy must be under its Common Seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized in writing.
4. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any holder is sufficient but the names of all joint holders should be stated. Return of the completed Form of Proxy will not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Meeting.



11A MARAVAL ROAD, PORT OF SPAIN

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GRAND BAZAAR, VALSAYN

TEL: 868-645-1903

25 ROYAL ROAD, SAN FERNANDO

TEL: 868-657-1452

WEBSITE: www.ansabank.com



Together, we are

Family