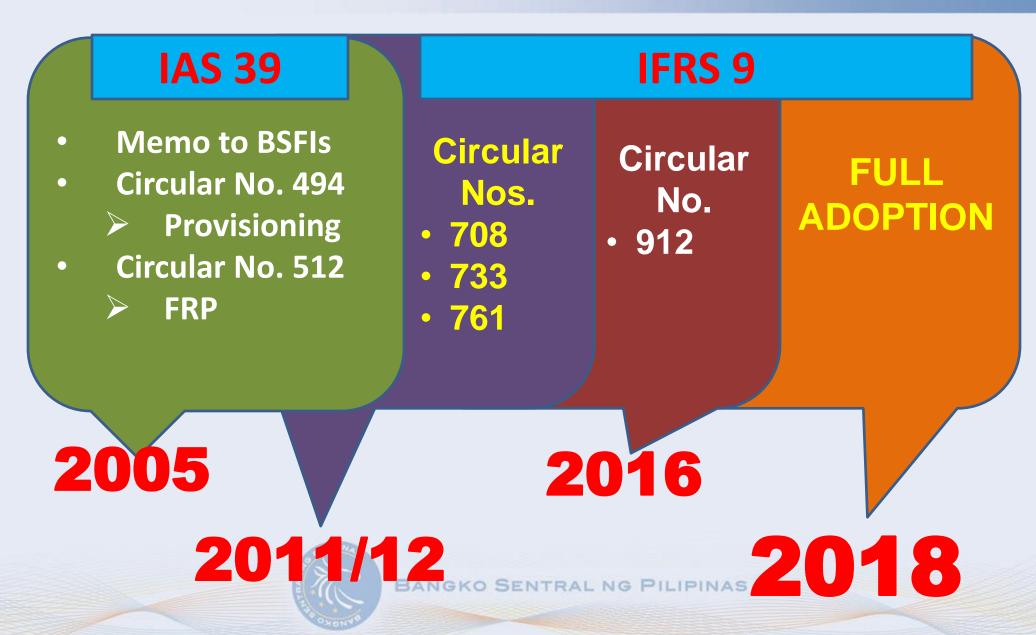
## Philippine Financial Reporting Standards 9 Financial Instruments

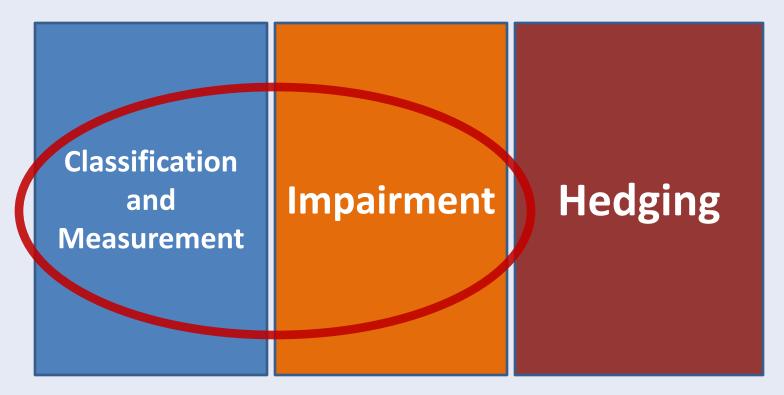


## From IAS 39 to IFRS 9



## IFRS 9

The final version of the Standard was issued in July 2014. Full implementation by January 1 2018.



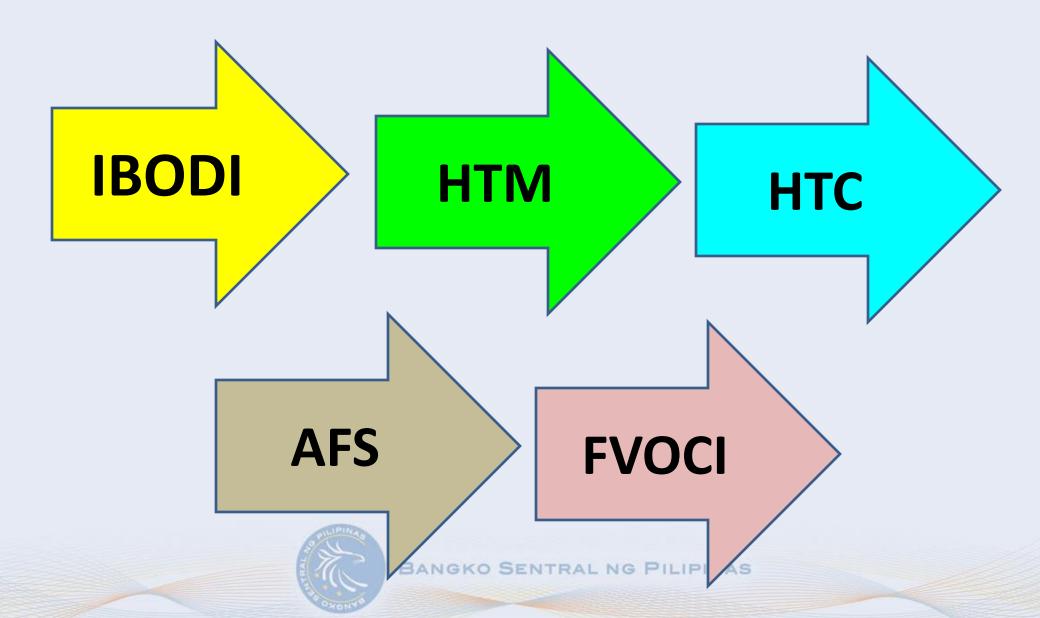


## **Classification and Measurement**

	IAS 39	IFRS 9*
Classification and Measurement	Held for trading Available-for- sale Held-to-maturity	FVTPL FVOCI HTC (Amortized Cost)

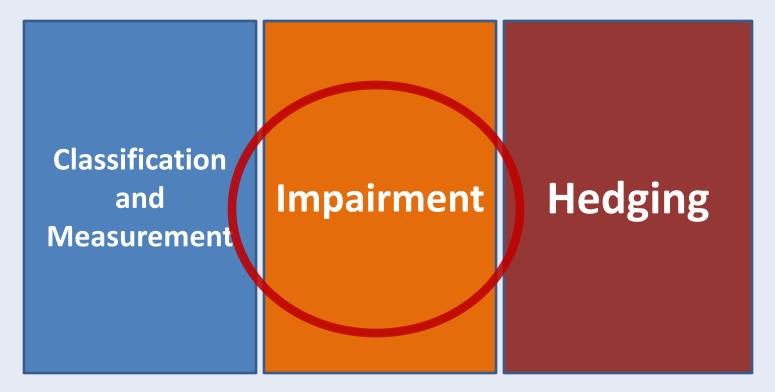
\*Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

## **Classification and Measurement**



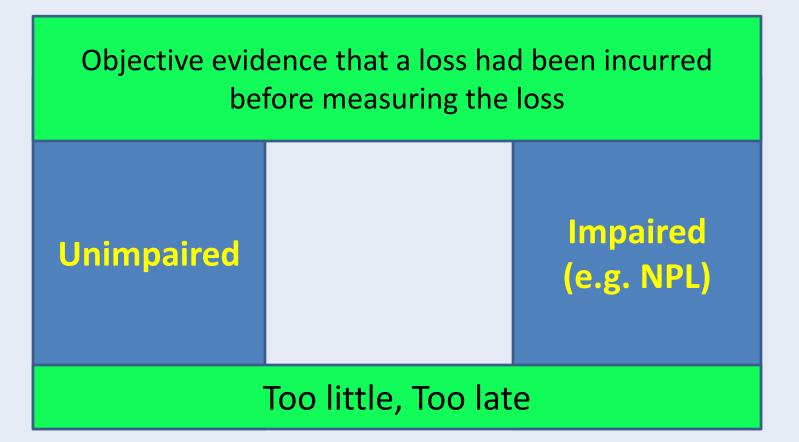
## IFRS 9

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### Impairment - Background IAS 39



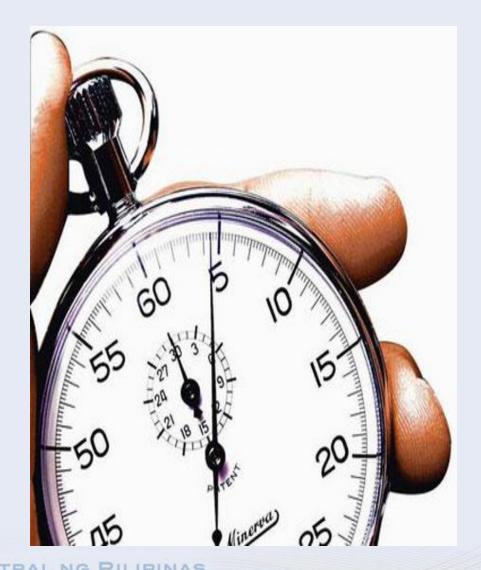


#### Impairment - Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

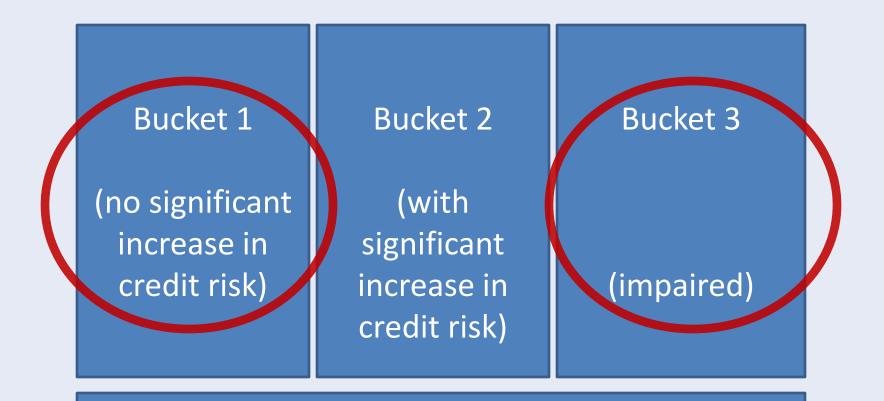
 Based on an expected credit losses model

• Future-focused and more timely loss recognition

 Principles-based accounting standard geared towards the earlier recognition of impairment losses

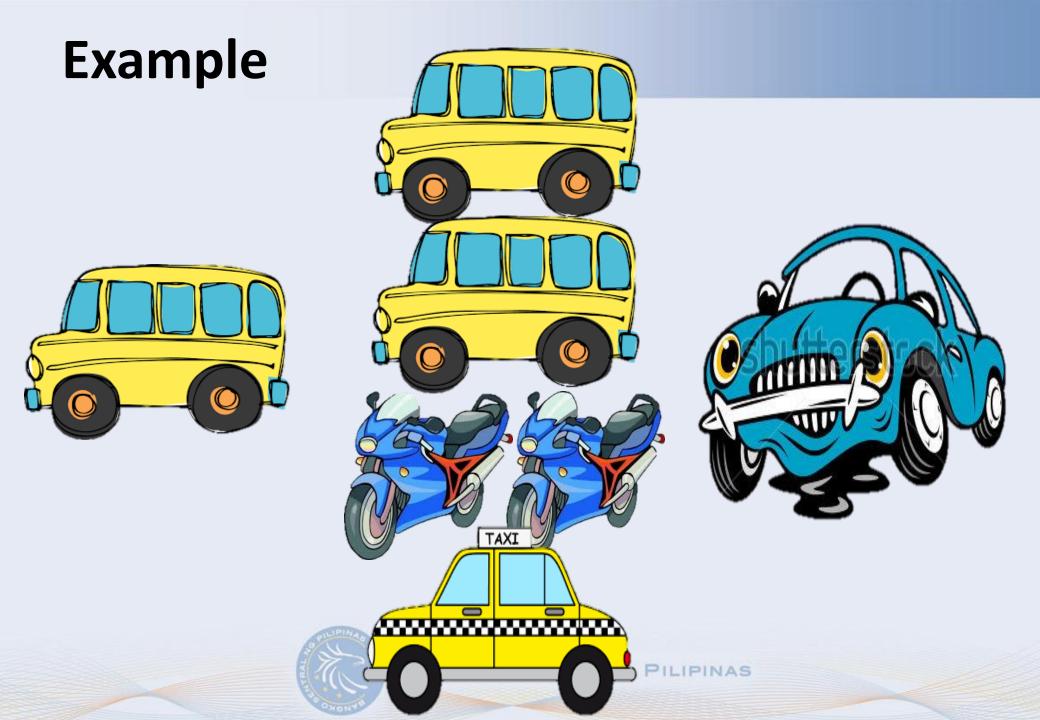


#### Impairment – The Three (3) Stages



#### To compute ECL





## **Principle 18**

The supervisor determines that banks have adequate policies and processes for the **early identification** and management of problem assets, and the **maintenance of adequate provisions** and reserves.

## Basel Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision

# IFRS 9 and Circular No. 855

Circular No. 855 adopted the "expected loss" concept.

 Under Circular No. 855, all FIs are expected to develop a sound loan loss methodology that can reasonably estimate provisions for loans and other credit accommodations and risk assets in a timely manner



- Adequate documentation of decisions made, policies and processes put in place, and assumptions used;
- Control measures in the exercise of judgment
- Competencies of internal audit and compliance functions

#### **Use of Sound Judgment**

Take into account business and economic environment
Eliminate or mitigate biases



