



Financial Statements of

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

March 31, 2019

(Presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

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Statement of Management Responsibilities
KSBM Asset Management Limited

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of KSBM Asset Management Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud and the achievement of the Company's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

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

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



Ramcharan Kalicharan, Managing Director
Date: June 24, 2019



Robert Mayers, Chairman
Date: June 24, 2019



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**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of
KSBM Asset Management Limited**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KSBM Asset Management Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
June 26, 2019

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED


Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		12,881,231	11,104,722
Receivables and prepayments	7	617,269	715,828
Financial assets:			
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	33,843,053	33,995,625
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	9	318,838,130	265,233,004
Plant and equipment	10	85,816	318,659
Deferred tax asset	11	3,388,309	1,609,844
Total assets		369,653,808	312,977,682
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,250,001	1,219,919
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Short-term borrowings	12	59,845,420	18,462,881
- Securities sold under repurchase agreements	13	284,527,122	263,691,522
- Medium-term loans	14	43,855	275,071
Deferred tax liability	11	-	956,151
Total liabilities		345,666,398	284,605,544
Equity			
Stated capital	15	15,534,012	15,534,012
Retained earnings		8,453,398	12,838,126
Total equity		23,987,410	28,372,138
Total liabilities and equity		369,653,808	312,977,682

The notes on pages 9 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

 Director

 Director

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended March 31, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
REVENUE			
Interest income calculated using effective interest method		17,989,273	15,468,837
Interest expense		(10,231,365)	(8,578,876)
Net interest income		7,757,908	6,889,961
Investment management fees		1,210,805	1,095,887
Other fee income		323,924	308,035
Net trading income		3,235,946	1,614,753
Net gain arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		<u>14,057</u>	<u>1,597,317</u>
		<u>12,542,640</u>	<u>11,505,953</u>
Operating expenses	16	(7,473,199)	(7,330,022)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	17	(1,454,311)	-
Foreign exchange (losses) gains		<u>(3,393)</u>	<u>17,694</u>
Profit before tax		3,611,737	4,193,625
Taxation	18	<u>(457,774)</u>	<u>(258,015)</u>
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income for the year		<u>3,153,963</u>	<u>3,935,610</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended March 31, 2019

	Stated Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Year ended March 31, 2018</i>			
Balance at April 1, 2017	15,534,012	9,530,271	25,064,283
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	3,935,610	3,935,610
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,935,610	3,935,610
Transaction with owners of the Company			
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	-	(409,500)	(409,500)
Dividends to preference shareholders	-	(218,255)	(218,255)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	(627,755)	(627,755)
Balance at March 31, 2018	15,534,012	12,838,126	28,372,138
<i>Year ended March 31, 2019</i>			
Balance at April 1, 2018	15,534,012	12,838,126	28,372,138
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 (Note 4)	-	(7,183,936)	(7,183,936)
Restated balance at April 1, 2018	-	5,654,190	21,188,202
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	3,153,963	3,153,963
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,153,963	3,153,963
Transaction with owners of the Company			
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	-	(136,500)	(136,500)
Dividends to preference shareholders	-	(218,255)	(218,255)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	(354,755)	(354,755)
Balance at March 31, 2019	15,534,012	8,453,398	23,987,410

The notes on pages 9 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	3,153,963	3,935,610
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	260,691	287,989
Net impairment loss on financial assets	1,454,311	-
Interest income	(17,989,273)	(15,468,837)
Interest receipts	14,774,563	14,909,318
Interest expense	10,231,365	8,578,876
Interest paid	(9,685,938)	(8,233,363)
Taxes paid	(113,559)	(101,102)
Tax expense	457,774	258,015
	2,543,897	4,166,506
Changes in:		
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	(62,107,493)	(34,436,736)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	152,572	14,659,380
- Receivables and prepayments	98,558	11,080
- Securities sold under repurchase agreements	20,290,173	22,868,541
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(188,173)	(1,459,636)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	(39,210,466)	5,809,135
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(27,848)	(22,994)
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,848)	(22,994)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in short-term borrowings	41,382,539	(6,785,376)
Net repayment of medium-term loans	(231,216)	(245,979)
Ordinary dividends paid	(136,500)	(409,500)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	41,014,823	(7,440,855)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,776,509	(1,654,714)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,104,722	12,759,436
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	12,881,231	11,104,722

The notes on pages 9 to 55 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

1. General Information

KSBM Asset Management Limited (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on January 13, 2010. The Company's principal business involves dealing in securities as well as providing portfolio management services to individual and institutional investors. The Company is registered with the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission as a Broker-Dealer under the Securities Act 2012.

The Company's registered office is at 2 Murray Street, Woodbrook, Port of Spain.

On June 24, 2019, the Board of Directors of KSBM Asset Management Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Basis of Preparation

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

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 6.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities at amortised cost denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Translation differences on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss as part of net trading income.

(b) Financial instruments

Financial instruments include debt instruments, equity securities, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements and trade and other payables.

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets as debt instruments at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVOCI or financial assets at FVTPL. The classification is based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on the trade date when the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes the business model for managing financial assets.

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- 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 instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs (except if they are designated as at FVTPL – see below). All debt instruments not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Company has chosen to designate at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

All equity securities are designated at FVTPL as the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sales decisions based on their fair value.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates interest income earned on debt instruments. Fair value is determined using market prices provided by recognised independent third parties.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) *Financial instruments* (continued)

Financial liabilities

A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability if it is (1) a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the reporting entity; or (2) a contract that will or may be settled in the reporting entity's own equity instruments under certain circumstances.

The Company measures financial liabilities at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include short-term borrowings and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held-for-trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. The Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specific assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) *Financial instruments* (continued)

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Debt instruments at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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 the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees 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 gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value measurement

‘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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) is recognised in profit or loss.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) *Financial instruments* (continued)

Derecognition of financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are sale-and-repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities with the same counter-party are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Company's trading activity.

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

If the cash flows of the modified asset earned at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Policy applicable from April 1, 2018

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- debt investments measured at FVOCI.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be BBB-or higher as rated by Standard & Poor's rating agency.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) *Financial instruments* (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from April 1, 2018 (continued)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Probabilities of default for debt securities are estimated using data published by Standard & Poor's on historical corporate and sovereign default rates by credit rating over different time horizons. Loss given default parameters are based on estimated recovery rates for individual securities as assessed by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch, or using historical recovery rates published by Moody's which range from 46% to 48%.

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) *Financial instruments* (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Policy applicable from 1 April 2018 (continued)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

Policy applicable before April 1, 2018

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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, reflecting the impact of collateral and guarantees, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity instruments.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) *Sale and repurchase agreements*

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements are retained in the financial statements as debt instruments at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss and the corresponding liability stated as securities sold under repurchase agreements. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repurchase agreement using the effective interest yield method.

(d) *Plant and equipment*

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	-	over the term of lease
Plant and equipment	-	4 years
Computer equipment	-	3 years
Motor vehicles	-	4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

(e) *Intangible assets*

The costs of purchasing and implementing computer software, together with associated relevant expenditure, are capitalised where it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Computer software is recorded initially at cost and then amortised over its useful life on a straight-line basis which does not exceed 3 years.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(f) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances on hand, deposits with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

(h) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(i) Preference shares

Preference shares which are non-redeemable and on which dividends are declared at the discretion of the directors are classified as equity.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability and is not revised subsequently. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not the future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis in the period in which it is due and in accordance with the underlying contract terms and conditions except for loans classified as impaired or for loans classified as non-accrual when in management's judgment there was a deterioration in credit quality that if continued would lead to impairment.

Other income is accounted for on the accruals basis.

(l) Net trading income

'Net trading income' comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(m) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

The leases entered into by the Company are primarily operating leases. The total payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

(n) Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(n) Current and deferred income tax (continued)**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the jurisdiction where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

(o) Employee benefits – profit-sharing and bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(p) Investment management fees

Investment management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period the service is provided and accrued in accordance with pre-approved fee scales.

(q) Fiduciary activities

The Company acts in fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements as they are not assets of the Company.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) New and forthcoming standards and interpretations

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

Of those standards that are not yet effective, IFRS 16 is expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company is required to adopt IFRS 16 Leases from April 1, 2019. The Company has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of IFRS 16 will have on its consolidated financial statements, as described below.

The actual impacts of adopting the standard on April 1, 2019 may change because the new accounting policies are subject to change until the Company presents its first financial statements that include the date of initial application.

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard whereby lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

(i) Leases in which the Company is a lessee

The Company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases. The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

Previously, the Company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

Based on the information currently available, the Company estimates that it will recognise additional right-to-use assets together with lease liabilities of \$1.03 million as at April 1, 2019.

(ii) Leases in which the Company is a lessor

The Company currently does not own assets that are leased under an agreement to lease.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) New and forthcoming standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases (continued)

(iii) Transition

The Company plans to apply IFRS 16 initially on April 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at April 1, 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before April 1, 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

4. Changes in Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has initially applied IFRS 9 from April 1, 2018. A number of other new standards are also effective from April 1, 2018, but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Company in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

The effect of initially applying these standards is mainly attributed to the following:

- IFRS 9 - an increase in impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Company early adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010 (IFRS 9 (2010)). Subsequent to the Company's early adoption of IFRS 9 the standard was further amended and the final version which was issued in July 2014 was adopted on April 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

4. Changes in Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income. Under IAS 39, impairment was recognised when losses were incurred, and presentation in the statement of comprehensive income was based on materiality considerations.

Additionally, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not generally been applied to comparative information.

(i) Transition Adjustment- IFRS 9

The following table summarises the impact, net of tax, of transition to IFRS 9 on the opening balance of retained earnings.

	Impact of Adopting IFRS 9 at April 1, 2018
	<u>\$</u>
Financial assets – debt investments at amortised cost	(10,262,766)
Deferred tax asset	<u>3,078,830</u>
Retained Earnings	
- Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9	<u>(7,183,936)</u>

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

Classification of debt assets is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if:

- (a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and
- (b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

4. Changes in Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

All other debt and equity instruments must be recognised at fair value.

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through profit or loss, except for equity investments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in profit or loss or in reserves (without subsequent recycling to profit or loss).

For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option entities will need to recognise the part of the fair value change that is due to changes in their own credit risk in OCI rather than profit or loss.

The new hedge accounting rules align hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The following table shows the original measurement categories under IFRS 9 (2010) and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at April 1, 2018.

Adopting IFRS 9 had no material effect on the measurement categories for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

The effect of adopting IFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at April 1, 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements.

	Original classification under IFRS 9 (2010)	Revised classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IFRS 9 (2010)	Revised carrying amount under IFRS 9
		\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Debt securities used for repurchase agreements	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	265,233,004	254,970,238
Debt securities for trading	FVTPL	FVTPL	26,523,474	26,523,474
Equity securities	FVTPL	FVTPL	7,472,151	7,472,151
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans & Receivables	Amortised cost	11,104,722	11,104,722
Financial Liabilities				
Short term borrowing	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	18,462,881	18,462,881
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	263,691,522	263,691,522

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

4. Changes in Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month *ECLs*: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- *lifetime ECLs*: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date.

For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at April 1, 2018 results in an additional allowance for impairment as follows:

	\$
Loss allowance at March 31, 2018 under IAS 39	-
Additional impairment recognised on April 1, 2018	
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	<u>10,262,766</u>
Loss allowance at April 1, 2018 under IFRS 9	<u>10,262,766</u>

5. Financial Risk Management**5.1 Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), and liquidity risk.

The Company is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that eliminates the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Company to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Company's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Company is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss on purchased debt and equity securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The management of these risks is carried out by the risk manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board through the Compliance and Risk Management committee, a Board committee, provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. The Company's policy specifically prevents investment in derivative financial instruments.

The Company's use of leverage and borrowings can increase the Company's exposure to these risks, which in turn, can also increase the potential returns the Company can achieve. The risk manager manages these exposures at a portfolio level. The Company has specific internal limits on the level of leverage and borrowings to manage the overall potential exposure. These limits include a maximum ratio of portfolio to capital.

The Company uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

5.2 Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The main concentration to which the Company is exposed arises from the Company's investments in debt securities. The Company is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.2 Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk, before any credit enhancements at March 31, is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	12,881,231	11,104,722
Receivables (Note 7)	355,168	474,618
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – Debt securities (Note 8)	25,869,846	26,523,474
Debt instruments at amortised cost (Note 9)	<u>318,838,130</u>	<u>265,233,004</u>
At March 31	<u>357,944,375</u>	<u>303,335,818</u>

Management is confident that the Company's focus primarily on investments with a minimum credit rating of BB or higher would enable it to minimise its exposure to credit risk resulting from both its cash and cash equivalents and debt securities portfolios.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.2 Credit risk (continued)**

The Company's policy to manage credit risk is to invest primarily in debt securities that have been assigned a credit rating of BB or higher by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by other recognised rating agencies. Within the above limit, the Company may also invest in unrated assets where a rating is assigned by the risk manager using an approach that is consistent with the approach used by the international rating agencies. The analysis below summarises the credit quality of the Company's debt portfolio.

	Debt Securities	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Debt Securities)	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<u>March 31, 2019</u>			
Rating Category			
Investment grade	183,259,437	1,990,922	185,250,359
Speculative grade	135,578,693	23,878,924	159,457,617
Total	<u>318,838,130</u>	<u>25,869,846</u>	<u>344,707,976</u>
<u>March 31, 2018</u>			
Rating Category			
Investment grade	125,351,559	7,318,987	132,670,546
Speculative grade	139,881,445	19,204,487	159,085,932
Total	<u>265,233,004</u>	<u>26,523,474</u>	<u>291,756,478</u>

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.2 Credit risk (continued)

Debt securities with a speculative grade rating at March 31 would have had a minimum rating of BB at the time of purchase in accordance with the Company's investment policy. However, certain securities were subject to a ratings downgrade subsequent to purchase. All debt securities in the Company's portfolios are rated by an external credit rating agency.

The Company manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified; in particular, to individual counterparties and to countries. In accordance with the Company's policy, the risk manager monitors the Company's credit position on a daily basis; the Compliance and Risk Management committee reviews it on a quarterly basis.

Debt securities held in the Company's portfolios are generally unsecured.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

For its debt securities the Company monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Company supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields and other relevant market data, together with available press and regulatory information about issuers. The Company compares the probability of default on the date of initial recognition to the probability of default on the financial statement date for each debt security to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

12-month and lifetime probabilities of default (PD) are determined based on historical data supplied by Standard and Poor's for each credit rating. Loss given default (LGD) parameters are based on estimated recovery rates for individual securities as assessed by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch, or using historical recovery rates published by Moody's which range from 46% to 48%.

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of debt securities at amortised cost as at March 31, 2019. It indicates whether assets measured at amortised cost were subject to a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL allowance and, in the latter case, whether they were credit impaired.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.2 Credit risk (continued)**

	12 Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rating category				
Investment grade	186,681,462	-	-	186,681,462
Speculative grade	98,205,558	17,814,684	27,853,508	143,873,750
Gross carrying amount	284,887,020	17,814,684	27,853,508	330,555,212
ECL allowance	(227,254)	(2,182,942)	(9,306,886)	(11,717,082)
Net carrying amount	284,659,766	15,631,742	18,546,622	318,838,130

At March 31, 2018 the Company did not have any debt securities that were either past due and not credit impaired or that were credit impaired.

The movement in the allowance for impairment for debt securities at amortised cost during the year was as follows (2018: Nil).

	12 Month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at April 1 under IAS 39	-	-	-	-
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	239,250	10,023,520	-	10,262,770
Balance at April 1 under IFRS 9	239,250	10,023,520	-	10,262,770
Net remeasurement due to changes in PD/LGD	(39,095)	(160,718)	1,627,026	1,427,213
Transfer to lifetime ECL – credit impaired	-	(7,679,860)	7,679,860	-
New assets added	27,285	-	-	27,285
Financial assets repaid	(186)	-	-	(186)
Balance at 31 March	227,254	2,182,942	9,306,886	11,717,082

The increase in the loss allowance during the year is due to issuers of debt securities with a gross carrying amount of \$27.8 million defaulting on interest payments. These debt securities were pending restructuring at March 31, 2019. The Company classified the debt securities as credit impaired and increased the loss allowance by \$1.6 million.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.2 Credit risk (continued)**Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure*Geographical sectors*

The following table breaks down the Company's credit exposure at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by country. For this table, the Company has allocated exposures to countries or regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

	<u>Trinidad</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Central & South America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>North America</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>March 31, 2019</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	10,917,071	-	-	-	1,964,160	12,881,231
Receivables	355,168	-	-	-	-	355,168
FVTPL – debt securities	8,050,324	13,594,028	2,886,506	-	1,338,988	25,869,846
Debt instruments at amortised cost	<u>121,313,905</u>	<u>46,150,438</u>	<u>55,320,323</u>	<u>10,060,858</u>	<u>85,992,606</u>	<u>318,838,130</u>
Total	<u>140,636,468</u>	<u>59,744,466</u>	<u>58,206,829</u>	<u>10,060,858</u>	<u>89,295,754</u>	<u>357,944,375</u>

	<u>Trinidad</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Central & South America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>North America</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>March 31, 2018</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,656,827	-	-	-	3,447,895	11,104,722
Receivables	474,618	-	-	-	-	474,618
FVTPL – debt securities	7,318,987	19,204,487	-	-	-	26,523,474
Debt instruments at amortised cost	<u>104,619,117</u>	<u>49,889,946</u>	<u>40,787,098</u>	<u>10,074,389</u>	<u>59,862,454</u>	<u>265,233,004</u>
Total	<u>120,069,549</u>	<u>69,094,433</u>	<u>40,787,098</u>	<u>10,074,389</u>	<u>63,310,349</u>	<u>303,335,818</u>

The Company manages this concentration risk through the use of country limits which are approved by the Board.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.3 Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk arise from open positions in equity and fixed income securities in the Company's trading portfolio, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates and credit spreads as well as from positions held in foreign currencies which are subject to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Positions held in the trading portfolio are entered into primarily to take advantage of market movements to generate capital gains. The performance of positions held in the trading portfolio is monitored by the trading portfolio investment manager on a daily basis and reported to the Compliance and Risk Management Committee of the Board on a quarterly basis.

Market risk is managed through the use of limits on the size and duration of positions in the trading portfolio and restrictions on the period open positions are held to a maximum of 180 days. Exceptions to this limit require the approval of the Compliance and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency which is monitored daily. As a matter of policy, the Company only undertakes foreign currency investments in United States dollars.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.3 Market risk (continued)**Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Included in the table are the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

	TT	US	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<u>March 31, 2019</u>			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,087,354	9,793,877	12,881,231
Receivables	355,168	-	355,168
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,096,313	26,746,740	33,843,053
Debt instruments at amortised cost	<u>6,558,765</u>	<u>312,279,365</u>	<u>318,838,130</u>
Total	<u>17,097,600</u>	<u>348,819,982</u>	<u>365,917,582</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,176,502	73,499	1,250,001
Short-term borrowings	-	59,845,420	59,845,420
Medium-term loan	43,855	-	43,855
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>30,808,193</u>	<u>253,718,929</u>	<u>284,527,122</u>
Total	<u>32,028,550</u>	<u>313,637,848</u>	<u>345,666,398</u>
Net assets	<u>(14,930,950)</u>	<u>35,182,134</u>	<u>20,251,184</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.3 Market risk (continued)**Foreign exchange risk (continued)

	<u>TT</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
<u>March 31, 2018</u>			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,084,159	10,020,563	11,104,722
Receivables	449,147	25,471	474,618
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,780,671	20,214,954	33,995,625
Debt instruments at amortised cost	827,797	264,405,207	265,233,004
Total	<u>16,141,774</u>	<u>294,666,195</u>	<u>310,807,969</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,167,720	52,199	1,219,919
Short-term borrowings	-	18,462,881	18,462,881
Medium-term loan	275,071	-	275,071
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,952,239	239,739,283	263,691,522
Total	<u>25,395,030</u>	<u>258,254,363</u>	<u>283,649,393</u>
Net assets	<u>(9,253,256)</u>	<u>36,411,832</u>	<u>27,158,576</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.3 Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The results of the sensitivity analyses conducted as at March 31, on the possible impact on net profits before tax and on equity of fluctuations of the US dollar foreign exchange rate relative to the TT dollar, are presented below:

Change in currency rate	Effect on PBT		Effect on equity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Increase of 1%	351,821	364,118	246,275	254,883
Decrease of 1%	(351,821)	(364,118)	(246,275)	(254,883)

Interest rate risk

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 Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its fair value. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may also reduce resulting in losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.3 Market risk (continued)**Interest rate risk (continued)**Interest rate maturities**March 31, 2019

	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	12,881,231	-	-	-	-	-	12,881,231
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	-	47,475,253	61,794,567	209,568,312	-	318,838,132
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	6,059,402	13,594,028	6,216,416	7,973,207	33,843,053
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	355,168	355,168
Total	<u>12,881,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,534,655</u>	<u>75,388,595</u>	<u>215,784,728</u>	<u>8,328,375</u>	<u>365,917,584</u>
Liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	59,845,420	-	-	-	-	-	59,845,420
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	12,600,876	36,870,319	230,921,989	4,133,938	-	-	284,527,122
Medium-term loan	14,559	29,296	-	-	-	-	43,855
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,001	1,250,001
Total	<u>72,460,855</u>	<u>36,899,615</u>	<u>230,921,989</u>	<u>4,133,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,250,001</u>	<u>345,666,398</u>
Interest sensitivity gap	<u>(59,579,624)</u>	<u>(36,899,615)</u>	<u>(177,387,334)</u>	<u>71,254,657</u>	<u>215,784,728</u>	<u>7,078,374</u>	<u>20,251,186</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)**5.3 Market risk (continued)**Interest rate risk (continued)**Interest rate maturities (continued)**March 31, 2018

	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	11,104,722	-	-	-	-	-	11,104,722
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	-	-	80,263,454	184,969,550	-	265,233,004
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,789,367	20,919,238	3,814,869	7,472,151	33,995,625
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	474,618	474,618
Total	11,104,722	-	1,789,367	101,182,692	188,784,419	7,946,769	310,807,969
Liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	18,462,881	-	-	-	-	-	18,462,881
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	14,564,629	44,532,100	204,594,794	-	-	-	263,691,522
Medium-term loan	21,292	42,960	175,617	35,202	-	-	275,071
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,919	1,219,919
Total	33,048,802	44,575,060	204,770,411	35,202	-	1,219,919	283,649,393
Interest sensitivity gap	(21,944,080)	(44,575,060)	(202,981,044)	101,147,490	188,784,419	6,726,850	27,158,576

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.3 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The results of the sensitivity analysis conducted as at March 31, on the impact on net profits before tax and on equity as a consequence of changes in interest rates, are presented below:

Change in interest rate	Effect on PBT		Effect on equity	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Increase of 1%	(3,988,685)	(3,675,006)	(2,792,080)	(2,572,504)
Decrease of 1%	3,988,685	3,675,006	2,792,080	2,572,504

5.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to generate or obtain sufficient cash or its equivalent in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet its commitments when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances and arises from fluctuation in cash flows. While the Company's assets and major liabilities have scheduled maturities, there is the inherent risk that early repayment requests or the withdrawal of liquidity facilities may not be met from replacement funding necessitating forced asset sales and resulting in losses.

The Company actively manages liquidity on a daily basis by projecting inflows and outflows and ensuring sufficient funding is available to meet requirements. The Company's liabilities have specified maturity dates which make funding requirements easier to forecast.

The Company's liquidity management strategy include having liquidity back up facilities that are sufficient to cover any single day's maturities, maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated to meet any unforeseen cash flow requirements, managing the size and concentration of liabilities and sourcing replacement funding for liabilities that mature and are not renewed.

Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows receivable and payable by the Company under non-derivative financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, which include estimated interest payments, whereas the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows. There are no derivative financial assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

March 31, 2019

	Carrying Amount \$	Gross Nominal Inflow \$	Up to 1 Month \$	1 - 3 Months \$	3 - 12 Months \$	1 - 5 Years \$	Over 5 Years \$
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	12,881,231	12,881,231	12,881,231	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	318,838,130	533,733,074	962,795	3,496,501	63,140,421	95,888,050	370,245,307
Fair value through profit or loss	33,843,053	41,744,892	7,973,206	-	7,804,611	5,995,839	19,971,236
Receivables	355,168	355,168	329,968	-	-	25,200	-
Total	365,917,582	588,714,365	22,147,200	3,496,501	70,945,032	101,909,089	390,216,543
Liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	59,845,420	59,845,420	59,845,420	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	284,527,122	290,195,880	12,623,148	37,039,322	236,091,920	4,441,490	-
Medium-term loan	43,855	44,467	14,822	29,645	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,250,001	1,250,001	563,773	686,228	-	-	-
Total	345,666,398	351,335,768	73,047,163	37,755,195	236,091,920	4,441,490	-
Net liquidity gap	-	237,378,597	(50,899,963)	(34,258,694)	(165,146,888)	97,467,599	390,216,543

March 31, 2018

	Carrying Amount \$	Gross Nominal Inflow \$	Up to 1 Month \$	1 - 3 Months \$	3 - 12 Months \$	1 - 5 Years \$	Over 5 Years \$
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	11,104,722	11,104,722	11,104,722	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	265,233,004	428,580,741	445,048	2,681,050	15,210,034	125,752,718	284,491,891
Fair value through profit or loss	33,995,625	31,990,899	-	-	3,273,164	11,424,656	17,293,079
Receivables	474,618	474,618	434,418	6,000	9,000	25,200	-
Total	310,807,969	472,150,980	11,984,188	2,687,050	18,492,198	137,202,574	301,784,970
Liabilities							
Short-term borrowings	18,462,881	18,462,881	18,462,881	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	263,691,522	269,070,815	14,592,234	44,733,945	209,744,636	-	-
Medium-term loan	275,071	287,156	22,925	45,850	173,914	44,467	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,219,919	1,219,919	436,142	783,777	-	-	-
Total	283,649,393	289,040,771	33,514,182	45,563,572	209,918,550	44,467	-
Net liquidity gap	-	183,110,209	(21,529,994)	(42,876,522)	(191,426,352)	137,158,107	301,784,970

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet items

The Company has no off-balance sheet items other than non-cancellable operating leases which are summarised in the table below:

	No later than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>March 31, 2019</u>				
Operating lease commitments	376,245	680,113	-	1,056,358
<u>March 31, 2018</u>				
Operating lease commitments	307,081	-	-	307,081

5.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes the majority of debt securities.
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>As at March 31, 2019</u>				
Financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	7,973,206	-	-	7,973,206
Debt securities	-	25,869,847	-	25,869,847
	<u>7,973,206</u>	<u>25,869,847</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,843,053</u>
<u>As at March 31, 2018</u>				
Financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss:				
Equity securities	7,472,151	-	-	7,472,151
Debt securities	-	19,204,487	7,318,987	26,523,474
	<u>7,472,151</u>	<u>19,204,487</u>	<u>7,318,987</u>	<u>33,995,625</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying Value 2019	Fair Value 2019	Carrying Value 2018	Fair Value 2018
	Level	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	12,881,231	12,881,231	11,104,722	11,104,722
Debt instruments at amortised cost	2	318,838,130	318,278,809	265,233,004	257,615,349
Financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	-	59,845,420	59,845,420	18,462,881	18,462,881
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2	284,527,122	284,527,122	263,691,522	263,691,522
Medium-term loan	-	43,855	43,855	275,071	275,071

Debt instruments at amortised cost

The fair value measurement for debt instruments at amortised cost is generally done using inputs at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, namely, broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for securities of comparable credit quality with similar remaining maturity. Approximately 99% of the fair value of Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost was determined using level 2 inputs (2018: 99%).

Cash and cash equivalents

These amounts are short-term in nature and are taken to be equivalent to fair value.

Financial Liabilities

Short-term borrowings, securities sold under repurchase agreements and medium-term loan are negotiated at market rates and are assumed to have discounted cash flow values that approximate the carrying values.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

5.6 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the securities markets in which the Company operates;
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it 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.

The Company is subject to minimum capital requirements imposed by the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission (the Authority). The Authority requires each Broker-Dealer to hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital of Five Million Trinidad and Tobago Dollars. Management monitors capital adequacy daily and reports to the Authority on compliance with regulatory capital requirements on a quarterly basis.

In addition to the minimum level of regulatory capital, the Company's management also monitor capital adequacy using relevant benchmarks. Capital adequacy calculations are reported monthly to executive management and quarterly to the Compliance and Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital of the Company for the year ended March 31. During the financial year the Company complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Regulatory capital		
Share capital	15,534,012	15,534,012
Retained earnings	<u>8,453,398</u>	<u>12,838,126</u>
Total equity	<u>23,987,410</u>	<u>28,372,138</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

6. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following note:

- Note 3(b) – *Classification of financial assets*: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended March 31, 2019 is included in the following notes:

- Note 11 – *Recognition of deferred tax assets*: availability of future taxable profit against which unrealised losses can be utilised.

7. Receivables and Prepayments

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Prepayments	262,101	241,210
Other receivables	<u>355,168</u>	<u>474,618</u>
	<u><u>617,269</u></u>	<u><u>715,828</u></u>

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Debt securities (i)	25,869,846	26,523,474
Equity securities (ii)	<u>7,973,207</u>	<u>7,472,151</u>
	<u><u>33,843,053</u></u>	<u><u>33,995,625</u></u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)**(i) Debt securities**

The movement in debt securities at fair value through profit or loss may be summarised as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Opening balance	26,523,474	41,769,872
Additions	61,097,142	29,800,299
Repayments/disposals	(63,016,887)	(45,877,913)
Gains from changes in fair value	1,266,117	952,816
Exchange differences	-	(121,600)
	<u>25,869,846</u>	<u>26,523,474</u>
As at March 31	<u>25,869,846</u>	<u>26,523,474</u>

Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss comprise of investment securities with fixed coupons. These investment securities are pledged under the Company's short-term borrowings.

(ii) Equity securities

The movement in equity securities at fair value through profit or loss may be summarised as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Opening balance	7,472,151	6,885,133
Additions	-	2,847,200
Disposals	-	(1,001,806)
Gains (losses) from changes in fair value	501,056	(1,258,376)
	<u>7,973,207</u>	<u>7,472,151</u>
As at March 31	<u>7,973,207</u>	<u>7,472,151</u>

9. Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount	330,555,212	265,233,004
Expected credit losses	(11,717,082)	-
Net carrying amount	<u>318,838,130</u>	<u>265,233,004</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

9. Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost (continued)

The movement in debt securities at amortised cost may be summarised as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Opening balance	265,233,004	230,236,749
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 – impairment	<u>(10,262,766)</u>	<u>-</u>
Revised opening balance	254,970,238	230,236,749
Additions	67,215,388	63,586,252
Disposals/repayments	(2,394,995)	(26,743,116)
Net change in accrued interest	1,793,388	559,519
Net premium/discount amortisation	(1,282,251)	(1,163,119)
Impairment charge	(1,454,311)	-
Foreign exchange movement	<u>(9,327)</u>	<u>(1,243,281)</u>
As at March 31	<u>318,838,130</u>	<u>265,233,004</u>

Debt securities at amortised cost comprise of investment securities with fixed coupons. These investment securities are pledged under the Company's short-term borrowings and sale and repurchase agreements.

The movement in the expected credit loss is analysed in Note 5.2.

10. Plant and Equipment

	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment & Fixtures	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended March 31, 2019				
Opening net book value	293,808	17,736	7,115	318,659
Additions	-	5,822	22,026	27,848
Depreciation charge	<u>(248,401)</u>	<u>(6,697)</u>	<u>(5,593)</u>	<u>(260,691)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>45,407</u>	<u>16,861</u>	<u>23,548</u>	<u>85,816</u>
At March 31, 2019				
Cost	1,127,161	310,787	252,713	1,690,661
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,081,754)</u>	<u>(293,926)</u>	<u>(229,165)</u>	<u>(1,604,845)</u>
Net book value	<u>45,407</u>	<u>16,861</u>	<u>23,548</u>	<u>85,816</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

10. Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment & Fixtures	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended March 31, 2018				
Opening net book value	575,599	8,020	28	583,647
Reclassification- intangible assets	-	-	7	7
Additions	-	13,555	9,439	22,994
Depreciation charge	(281,791)	(3,839)	(2,359)	(287,989)
Closing net book value	<u>293,808</u>	<u>17,736</u>	<u>7,115</u>	<u>318,659</u>
At March 31, 2018				
Cost	1,127,161	311,016	230,686	1,668,863
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(833,353)</u>	<u>(293,280)</u>	<u>(223,571)</u>	<u>(1,350,204)</u>
Net book value	<u>293,808</u>	<u>17,736</u>	<u>7,115</u>	<u>318,659</u>

11. Deferred Tax

(i) The net deferred tax asset is attributable to the following items:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Deferred tax asset		
Available tax losses	1,584,535	1,440,666
Net unrealised losses	1,609,788	-
Plant and equipment	<u>193,986</u>	<u>169,178</u>
	3,388,309	1,609,844
Deferred tax liability		
Net unrealised trading gains	<u>-</u>	<u>(956,151)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>3,388,309</u>	<u>653,693</u>

(ii) The movement in the deferred tax account comprised:

Balance at beginning of year	653,693	810,606
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9		
– unrealised losses	3,078,831	-
Charge to profit or loss (Note 18)	<u>(344,215)</u>	<u>(156,913)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>3,388,309</u>	<u>653,693</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

12. Short-Term Borrowings

The Company maintains short-term credit lines with financial institutions. The borrowed funds are secured by investment securities and are repayable on demand. The average funding rate is 3.25% p.a.

13. Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are secured by the investment security subject to the repurchase agreement (See Note 9). Interest rates on repurchase agreements range from 1.50% to 4.0%.

14. Medium-Term Loans

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Republic Bank Limited	<u>43,855</u>	<u>275,071</u>

The movement in medium-term loans may be summarised as follows:

Opening balance	275,071	521,050
Repayments	<u>(231,216)</u>	<u>(245,979)</u>
As at March 31	<u>43,855</u>	<u>275,071</u>

Medium-term loans consist of three loans taken to finance the purchase of motor vehicles, each for a term of four years, secured by the Company's motor vehicles with a carrying value at March 31, 2019 of \$45,407 (2018: \$293,808). Interest is payable at fixed rates in the range from 6.75% to 7.25% per annum.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

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	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
15. Stated Capital		
<i>Authorised</i>		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
An unlimited number of preference shares of no par value		
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
546 ordinary shares	13,650,000	13,650,000
297 preference shares	<u>1,884,012</u>	<u>1,884,012</u>
	<u>15,534,012</u>	<u>15,534,012</u>

Preference shares are cumulative and are entitled to receive a dividend of 11% per annum payable if and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors. Preference shares have no voting rights and are redeemable at the option of the issuer. Cumulative preference dividends declared during the financial year and included in these financial statements as accrued liabilities as at the reporting date amounted to \$218,255 (2018: \$218,255).

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
16. Operating Expenses		
Staff costs	5,706,531	5,583,642
Directors' fees	71,000	71,000
Technical and professional	375,313	366,563
Information technology expenses	268,409	262,172
Office expenses	624,188	615,237
Marketing costs	53,519	34,318
Depreciation and amortisation	260,691	287,989
General administrative expenses	<u>113,548</u>	<u>109,101</u>
	<u>7,473,199</u>	<u>7,330,022</u>

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
17. Net Impairment Loss on Financial Assets		
Debt instruments at amortised cost	<u>1,454,311</u>	<u>-</u>

18. Taxation

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
(i) Income tax expense for the year is made up as follows:		
Business levy	113,559	101,102
Deferred tax (Note 11)	<u>344,215</u>	<u>156,913</u>
	<u>457,774</u>	<u>258,015</u>

- (ii) The tax on profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate of tax as follows:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	\$	%	\$	%
Profit before taxation	<u>3,611,737</u>	100.00	<u>4,193,625</u>	100.00
Tax calculated at 30%	1,083,521	30.00	1,258,087	30.00
Income exempt from tax	(716,581)	(19.84)	(943,381)	(22.50)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	42,752	1.18	38,634	0.92
Preference dividend paid	(65,477)	(1.81)	(65,477)	(1.56)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	-	-	(130,950)	(3.12)
Business levy	<u>113,559</u>	<u>3.14</u>	<u>101,102</u>	<u>2.41</u>
Income tax expense	<u>457,774</u>	<u>12.67</u>	<u>258,015</u>	<u>6.15</u>

At the reporting date the Company had available tax losses carried forward of approximately \$5.3 million (2018: \$4.8 million). These tax losses have not been approved by the Board of Inland Revenue.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

19. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company had no capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2019 (2018: NIL).

The Company leases office space and office equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between one and three years, and have no automatic renewal clauses. Rental expense incurred under lease agreements amounted to \$381,389 for the year to March 31, 2019 (2018: \$381,389).

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
Less than one year	376,245	307,081
One year to five years	<u>680,113</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,056,358</u>	<u>307,081</u>

20. Third Party Assets under Management

Third party owned assets which are managed by the Company in a fiduciary capacity, and therefore not included in these financial statements, amounted to \$369 million as at March 31, 2019 (2018: \$330 million).

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$	\$

21. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Directors and key management personnel

Transactions

Interest expense	307,683	336,726
Salaries and benefits	<u>3,698,712</u>	<u>4,282,400</u>
	<u>4,006,395</u>	<u>4,619,126</u>

Balances

Securities sold under repurchase agreements	<u>6,558,034</u>	<u>9,358,303</u>
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All balances with related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis and are secured by the investment security subject to the repurchase agreement. Interest rates range from 2.50% to 3.75%.

KSBM ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

22. Events after the Reporting Date

There are no events occurring after the reporting and before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors that require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.

