



BSN



**SATU
LEMBARAN
BAHARU**
A NEW CHAPTER

LAPORAN TAHUNAN
2015
ANNUAL REPORT



**HASIL
REVENUE**
RM1.89
(RM Bilion/Billion)



**JUMLAH ASET
TOTAL ASSETS**
RM31.55
(RM Bilion/Billion)



**KEUNTUNGAN
SELEPAS CUKAI
DAN ZAKAT**
**PROFIT AFTER
TAX AND ZAKAT**
RM110.63
(RM Juta/Million)



**DEPOSIT DARIPADA
PELANGGAN**
**DEPOSITS FROM
CUSTOMERS**
RM26.85
(RM Bilion/Billion)



**PENDAPATAN
BERSIH**
NET INCOME
RM1.13
(RM Bilion/Billion)



**JUMLAH PINJAMAN,
PENDAHULUAN
& PEMBIAYAAN**
**TOTAL LOAN,
ADVANCES
& FINANCING**
RM20.18
(RM Bilion/Billion)





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VISION VISI

MISI MISSION

Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan

Di BSN, kami berhasrat untuk memberi semua warga Malaysia peluang untuk menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik dengan memungkinan masa depan kewangan yang lebih baik melalui rangkaian yang meluas dan perkhidmatan yang pelbagai.

No Malaysian Left Behind

At BSN, we aim to provide every Malaysian the opportunity to enjoy a better life by enabling a better financial future through our extensive network and range of services.

Misi kami adalah membina perhubungan jangka panjang yang penuh bermakna dengan setiap pelanggan kami bagi memastikan mereka akan terus mendapat akses kepada kehidupan yang lebih baik dengan:

- Menyediakan saluran untuk menyimpan dan melabur bagi orang awam dengan menawarkan rangkaian perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif.
- Menggalakkan dan menggembelng simpanan, terutamanya daripada para penyimpan-penyimpan kecil.
- Menanam tabiat berjimat cermat dan menyimpan.
- Menggunakan dana Bank untuk pelaburan, termasuk membiayai pembangunan ekonomi negara.

Our mission is to build lifelong and meaningful relationships with our customers to ensure they continue to access a better life by:

- Providing the means for savings and investments by the general public with a comprehensive range of banking services.
- Promoting and mobilising savings, particularly from small savers.
- Inculcating the habit of thrift and savings.
- Utilising the funds of the Bank for investment including financing of economic development of the nation.

NILAI-NILAI MURNI

CORE VALUES

Di BSN, cara kerja dan kelakuan/tindakan kami adalah berlandaskan Nilai-Nilai Murni:

At BSN, the way we work and behave are guided by our Core Values:

C



Komited Committed

Kami komited ke arah kecemerlangan dalam segala yang kami lakukan.

We are committed to excellence in all that we do.

A



Cerdas & Tangkas Agile

Kami peka dengan trend pasaran dan memanfaatkan peluang.

We anticipate market trends and leverage on opportunities.

R



Menghormati Respectful

Kami hargai kepelbagaian dan pendapat orang ramai serta berusaha untuk meletakkan diri di tempat mereka untuk lebih memahami kehendak mereka.

We value diversity among people, ideas and points of view and strive to put ourselves in their shoes to better understand their needs.

E



Beretika Ethical

Kami telus, jujur dan menjunjung nilai-nilai moral yang paling tinggi.

We are transparent, honest and uphold the highest moral values.



Logo BSN telah diberi nafas baharu untuk mencerminkan peranan dan fungsinya dalam suasana Malaysia hari ini. Di samping kekal dengan kemantapan dan kesaksamaan logo yang asal, logo tersebut melalui evolusi yang menampilkan ciri yang lebih mesra, lebih segar dan tampil kontemporari.

Logo yang direka khusus supaya tampak lebih bergaya dan progresif. Huruf BSN dikekalkan dalam huruf besar untuk melambangkan keteguhan dan kestabilan.

Simbol pokok duit atau lebih dikenali sebagai 'pohon pitis' melambangkan pertumbuhan dan kekayaan. Simbol 'pohon pitis' diadaptasi daripada versi logam timah dengan 13 keping syiling yang dikeluarkan oleh Sultan Muhammad IV dari Kelantan pada tahun 1903 ketika negeri itu masih menjadi sebahagian daripada jajahan Siam. Syiling atau 'pitis' yang bermaksud wang dalam dialek Kelantan merupakan salah satu matawang yang digunakan di Kelantan sehingga tahun 1920.

Simbol 'pohon pitis' dikekalkan tetapi diubah dengan grafik moden manakala bilangan syiling (coin) pada pohon tersebut ditambah dari 13 menjadi 14 syiling untuk mewakili kesemua negeri dan wilayah persekutuan di Malaysia. Ini menunjukkan bahawa BSN menawarkan perkhidmatan kewangan di setiap negeri dan wilayah dan semua rakyat di negara ini mempunyai akses mudah kepada perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan oleh Bank.

Warna logo juga diubah kepada warna 'Teal' dan putih bagi melambangkan kebolehpercayaan dan keutuhan.

The BSN logo has been revitalised to better reflect our role and function in today's Malaysia. While staying true to the original logo's strength and equity, it has evolved to feature a friendlier, more vibrant and contemporary look.

A customised logotype has been created to provide a more stylish and progressive flair to the logo. The letters 'BSN' have been retained in capital letters to signify solid strength and stability.

The money tree symbol, also known as 'pohon pitis', represents growth and wealth. The 'pohon pitis' symbol is an adaptation of the one made of tin metal bearing 13 coins issued by Sultan Muhammad IV of Kelantan in 1903 when it was still a tributary state of Siam. The coin or 'pitis' which in local Kelantanese dialect means money, was one of the denominations in circulation in Kelantan until 1920.

The 'pohon pitis' is retained but modified with a modern graphic treatment and the number of coins on the tree has been increased from 13 to 14 coins to represent all of Malaysia's states and federal territories. This shows that BSN serves every state and territory and everyone in the nation has easy access to the Bank's services.

The logo colours have also been changed to a fresh teal and white to symbolise trustworthiness and reliability.

**BSN komited
sepenuhnya dalam
menyediakan perkhidmatan
dan produk berkualiti tinggi
yang patut diterima oleh
setiap warga Malaysia.**

Piagam kami adalah:

Pelanggan adalah keutamaan kami.

Menyediakan perkhidmatan
yang memuaskan pelanggan kami
dan sentiasa meyakinkan bank kami.

Sentiasa konsisten dalam
memberikan Produk dan
Perkhidmatan berkualiti tinggi.

Maklumat yang diberikan
adalah jelas dan lengkap.

Menyediakan persekitaran perbankan
yang selesa dan selamat.

**BSN is totally committed
to providing you the
high quality service
and products that every
Malaysian deserves.**

Our charter decrees:

Customers are our main priority.

We will provide services that satisfy
our customers and continuously instill
confidence in our bank.

We will consistently deliver Products
and Services of high quality.

We will deliver information that
is clear and sufficient.

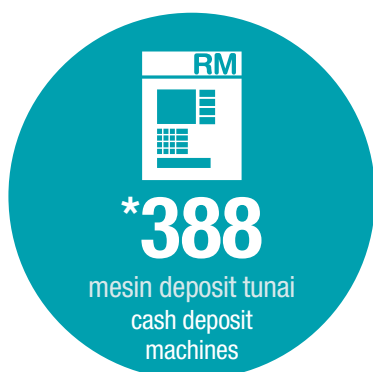
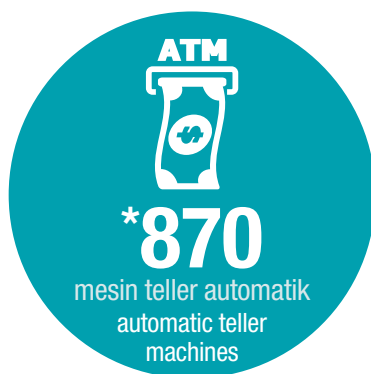
We will provide a safe and comfortable
banking environment.

CLIENTS' CHARTER
PIAGAM
PELANGGAN



PROFIL KORPORAT

CORPORATE PROFILE



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) merupakan salah sebuah institusi kewangan terulung negara dengan lebih 7,000 kakitangan merentasi 401 cawangan di seluruh negara, yang menawarkan perkhidmatan kepada lebih 9.1 juta rakyat Malaysia dengan deposit runcit berjumlah RM13.6 bilion. Terkini, BSN mempunyai 870 mesin teller automatik, 388 mesin deposit tunai dan 6,238 ejen bank BSN (EB BSN) di seluruh negara (setakat Disember 2015).

Sejarah penubuhan kami bermula pada lewat abad ke-19 apabila perkhidmatan Bank Simpanan mula dibuka di Perak dan Selangor. Bank-bank ini kemudian menjadi sebahagian daripada rangkaian Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos negara yang seterusnya berkembang dengan 2.5 juta pendeposit menjelang tahun 1974 dan aset terkumpul berjumlah lebih RM537 juta.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is one of the nation's leading financial institutions with over 7,000 employees across 401 branches nationwide, serving over 9.1 million Malaysians with retail deposits amounting to RM13.6 billion. Currently, BSN has 870 automated teller machines, 388 cash deposit machines and 6,238 BSN banking agents (EB BSN) across the country (as at December 2015).

Our roots date back to the late 19th century when the first Savings Bank service opened in Perak and Selangor. These banks soon became part of the country's Post Office Savings Bank network which grew to serve over 2.5 million depositors by 1974, with accumulated assets worth over RM537 million.

* setakat Disember 2015 as at December 2015



Bank Simpanan Nasional merupakan suatu cara baharu dalam usaha kami untuk menanam tabiat berjimat cermat supaya rakyat akan lebih digalakkan untuk menyimpan wang mereka. Ia akan mengekalkan standard tinggi Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos dan pada masa yang sama membawa beberapa perubahan mengikut aliran masa kini. Saya harap dengan pelancaran Bank Simpanan Nasional hari ini, ia akan membangun sebagai sebuah institusi simpanan utama dan akan mengembangkan kempen menyimpan kerajaan, satu langkah mengawal inflasi dan mempercepatkan proses pembangunan negara.

Oleh itu, Bank Simpanan Nasional mempunyai peranan penting dalam kehidupan rakyat dan Pembangunan Negara.

Bank Simpanan Nasional represents a new way in our efforts to instill thrift so that the people will be encouraged to save their money. It will maintain the high standards of the Post Office Savings Bank and at the same time bring several changes in keeping with present time.

I hope that with the launching of Bank Simpanan Nasional today, it will develop as a major saving institution and will expand the savings campaign of the government, an anti-inflationary move and quicken the pace of national development.

Therefore Bank Simpanan Nasional has an important role in the lives of the people and National Development.

YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein



Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional (Akta BSN) diperkenalkan pada 1974 bagi membolehkan peralihan kuasa pengurusan daripada Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos kepada sebuah Lembaga Pengarah Bank yang membawa kepada penubuhan rasmi BSN pada 1 Disember 1974. BSN dilancarkan secara rasmi pada 5 Disember oleh YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein, Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang kedua.

Matlamat berterusan BSN adalah untuk menggalakkan amalan menyimpan dan melabur di kalangan semua lapisan rakyat Malaysia, ke arah mempertingkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi rakyat. Pada hari ini, kami meneruskan usaha tersebut dengan menawarkan lebih banyak produk, perkhidmatan dan kemudahan tersedia – sambil memastikan akses mudah terutama untuk masyarakat luar bandar dan pedalaman.

Langkah penjenamaan semula secara menyeluruh yang dilaksanakan pada 2015 merupakan satu pembaharuan yang tepat pada waktunya selepas BSN menyambut ulangtahun ke-40. Transformasi imej yang lebih segar, moden dan mesra pelanggan dalam merealisasikan janji jenama BSN iaitu “Menggapai Kehidupan yang Lebih Baik”. Penjenamaan semula merangkumi transformasi dari aspek fizikal dan falsafah, selain penambahbaikan dalam kualiti operasi dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk pengenalan Mesin Juruwang Maya (VTM) yang pertama di Malaysia pada Disember 2015, iaitu satu teknologi baharu di mana para pelanggan di cawangan yang sibuk boleh dilayani oleh juruwang bank dari cawangan yang kurang sibuk. Langkah ini dapat mendorong produktiviti dan meningkatkan kepuasan pelanggan.

Jenama BSN yang diperbaharui ini mencerminkan matlamat BSN dalam menyediakan satu platform bersepadu bagi perkhidmatan dan infrastruktur kewangan dengan akses mudah untuk para pelanggan, dipandu oleh pengurusan kewangan yang berhemah yang telah terbukti sekian lama. Dengan langkah inovatif dalam penyediaan peluang sama rata bagi setiap rakyat Malaysia untuk menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik, BSN terus meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi rakyat Malaysia dengan memastikan bahawa “Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan”.

The Bank Simpanan Nasional Act (Akta BSN), was introduced in 1974 to enable the transfer of the management power from the Postal Services Department to a Board of Directors, which led to the official establishment of BSN on 1 December 1974. BSN was then officially launched on 5th December by YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein, the Second Prime Minister of Malaysia.

BSN's objective has always been to encourage the development of savings and investment among Malaysians from all walks of life, towards improving the economic welfare of all Malaysians. Today, we continue on our quest by offering even more products, services and ready facilities – ensuring easy access even for those living in rural or remote areas.

The holistic rebranding exercise in 2015 was a timely enhancement for BSN after 40 years; refreshing and transforming its image to a more modern and customer friendly bank that provides “A Better Life Within Your Reach”. The rebranding encompassed transformation of physical and philosophical aspects, as well as improvements in operations and service quality. This includes the introduction of Malaysia's first Virtual Teller Machines (VTM) in December 2015, pioneering a new advancement where customers at busy branches can be served by bank tellers from less busy branches. This drives productivity and increases customer satisfaction at the same time.

The refreshed BSN brand expresses BSN's aim to provide an easily accessible integrated platform of financial services and infrastructure for our customers, anchored in sound financial management that has withstood the test of time. By innovatively providing every Malaysian an equal opportunity to enjoy a better life, BSN continues to uplift the economic well-being of Malaysian, ensuring “No Malaysian is Left Behind”.

PENCAPAIAN

Pada hari ini, BSN

mempunyai lebih 7,000 kakitangan merentasi 401 cawangan dan 6,238 ejen bank di seluruh Malaysia. Bank mempunyai 9.1 juta pelanggan dan RM13.6 bilion deposit runcit.

Today BSN

has over 7,000 employees across 401 branches and 6,238 bank agents all over Malaysia. The Bank has 9.1 million customers and RM13.6 billion retail deposits.



2014

Meraikan ulang tahun ke-40 dengan tema "40 Tahun Perbankan Cemerlang". Disenaraikan dalam *Malaysia Book of Records* sebagai Rangkaian Ejen Perbankan Terbesar, dan memenangi Anugerah *Best Green Tech Practice* untuk Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN).



2015

Melaksanakan penjenamaan semula dengan janji jenama baharu 'Menggapi Kehidupan Yang Lebih Baik'. Pelopor Mesin Juruwang Maya (VTM) yang pertama di Malaysia.

Underwent a rebranding exercise with its new brand promise 'A Better Life Within Your Reach'. Pioneered Malaysia's first Virtual Teller Machine (VTM).



1995

Secara rasmi berpindah ke Wisma BSN.

Officially moved into Wisma BSN.



2001

Kad Debit Matrix BSN dilancarkan dengan kerjasama Visa International.

In collaboration with Visa International, the BSN Matrix Debit Card was launched.

1994



Meraikan ulang tahun ke-20 dan melancarkan "Skim Perbankan Tanpa Faedah" (SPTF) bagi membantu Kerajaan memperluaskan khidmat Perbankan Islam.

Celebrated 20 years in service and launched the "Skim Perbankan Tanpa Faedah" (SPTF), to assist the Government in expanding Islamic Banking.

1996



Membuka Pusat Latihan di Bangi, Selangor dan menerima kumpulan pelatih pertama.

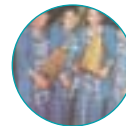
Opened its Training Centre in Bangi, Selangor with the acceptance of its first batch of trainees.



1987

Perkhidmatan GIRO dilancarkan di Lembah Klang.

GIRO service was launched in Klang Valley.



1986

Memperkenalkan pakaian seragam yang pertama iaitu dengan rekaan batik biru.

Introduced its first uniform in blue batik.

1990



Kad Kredit Visa GIRO BSN yang pertama dilancarkan. Akaun simpanan BSN GIRO Jumbo dilancarkan oleh Menteri Kewangan, Datuk Paduka Daim Zainuddin.

The first BSN GIRO Visa Credit Card was launched. Jumbo Giro BSN savings was launched by the Finance Minister, Datuk Paduka Daim Zainuddin.



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) mula beroperasi selepas mengambilalih Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos. Ia dipacu oleh iltizam Kerajaan Malaysia untuk mendorong rakyat Malaysia menabung.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) began operations after taking over the Post Office Savings Bank. It was seeded by the Malaysian Government's determination to encourage all Malaysians to save.



1974

BSN ditubuhkan secara rasmi pada 1 Disember 1974 dan dirasmikan pada 5 Disember oleh YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang kedua.

BSN was officially established on 1 December 1974 and launched on 5 December by YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein the Second Prime Minister of Malaysia.

1975



6.2 %
keuntungan bersih
net profits



135
unit mudah alih
mobile units



526
pejabat pos
post offices

Berkhidmat menerusi 526 pejabat pos dan 135 unit pos bergerak. Simpanan bersih meningkat 6.2 peratus atau \$32.5 juta.

MILESTONES

Celebrated its 40th anniversary themed "40 Years of Banking Excellence" and was listed in the Malaysia Book of Records for the Largest Network of Banking Agents and winning the Best GreenTech Practice Award for BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN).



2012

Melancarkan perkhidmatan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN).

Launched the BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN) service.

2013

Memenangi *Contact Centre Industry Award 2013 – Best In-House Outbound Contact Centre* di Malaysia.

Won the Contact Centre Industry Award 2013 – Best In-House Outbound Contact Centre in Malaysia.

2010



Melancarkan sistem penerimaan cek e-Spik dan memperkenalkan Perbankan Internet myBSN.

Launched the e-Spik cheque clearing system and introduced myBSN Internet Banking Services.

Prudential PLC dan BSN melancarkan usahasama takaful iaitu Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad (PBTB).

Prudential PLC and BSN launched a takaful joint venture called Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad (PBTB).



2006

Memperkenalkan khidmat Perbankan Internet dan memeterai perjanjian dengan Western Union Company untuk menawarkan perkhidmatan pindahan wang antarabangsa melalui cawangan-cawangan BSN.

Introduced Internet Banking and entered an agreement with Western Union Company to offer international money transfer services through BSN branches.

2008

2005

Melancarkan BSN Matrix-i dan menyertai rangkaian perkongsian ATM MEPS.

Launched BSN Matrix-i and joined the MEPS shared ATM Network.

2007



Logo baharu BSN dilancarkan berserta pakaian seragam baharu.

BSN's new logo was launched accompanied by a new uniform.

Melancarkan Skim Simpanan Tetap yang pertama.

Launched its first Fixed Deposit Scheme.



Mewujudkan Sistem Komputer Berpusat yang pertama di ibu pejabatnya.

Established its first Central Computer System at its headquarters.

1984

1980

1983



Memperkenalkan perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Automatik (ATM) yang pertama di Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya dan Ipoh.

Introduced the first Automated Teller Machine (ATM) service at Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya and Ipoh.

1978



Melancarkan skim simpanan ikoniknya yang diiringi hadiah dan ganjaran – Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP).

Launched its iconic savings plus prizes and rewards scheme – Premium Savings Certificate (BSN SSP).

Tiga unit bergerak ditambah bagi meluaskan rangkaianannya terutama di pekan-pekan kecil dan kawasan pedalaman; dan merangka pelan lima tahun untuk penubuhan cawangan BSN di Kuala Lumpur (Puduraya).

Added three new mobile units to its mobile fleet to provide a wider network, particularly in smaller towns and rural areas; and drafted a five-year plan to establish a BSN branch in Kuala Lumpur (Puduraya).

1976

1977

Diterima sebagai ahli *The International Savings Bank Institute (ISBI)* di Geneva dan melancarkan tabung simpanan berbentuk penyu bagi mendorong kanak-kanak menabung.

Accepted as a member of The International Savings Banks Institute (ISBI) in Geneva and released a specially commissioned turtle savings bank to encourage smart savings among children.



32.5
juta
million

Served depositors through 526 post offices, and 135 postal mobile units. Net deposits rose by 6.2 percent or \$32.5 million.

ANUGERAH DAN AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

2015

The BrandLaureate Special Edition World Awards 2015
bagi 'Brand Excellence in Banking'

Marketing Excellence Awards (MEA 2015)

Kempen Kucing Happy

- Anugerah Emas bagi *Excellence in Content Marketing*
- Anugerah Perak bagi *Excellence in Social Media*
- Anugerah Perak bagi *Excellence in Digital Marketing*

Kempen Pengacau Raya

- Anugerah Perak bagi *Excellence in TV/Video Advertising*
- Anugerah Gangsa bagi *Excellence in Content Marketing*

Effie Awards Malaysia 2015

Kempen Kucing Happy

- Anugerah Gangsa bagi *Financial Services Category*

Kempen Pengacau Raya

- Anugerah Gangsa bagi *Small Budget Category*

Kancil Awards 2015

- *Advertiser of the Year 2015*
- *Golden Kancil 2015*
- *Kancil for Good 2015*

• EMAS

Kempen Kucing Happy

- *Cyber [Use of Social Media]*
- *Direct [Use of Digital & Social]*
- *Entertainment & Branded Content [Digital]*

Kempen Sama-Sama

- *Entertainment & Branded Content [Music]*

• PERAK

Kempen Kucing Happy

- *Cyber [Cyber Campaign]*
- *Promo & Activation [Use of Digital & Social]*
- *Entertainment & Branded Content [Campaign]*

• GANGSA

Kempen Sama-Sama

- *Cyber [Use of Social Media]*
- *Cyber [Cyber Campaign]*
- *Entertainment & Branded Content [Digital]*
- *Entertainment & Branded Content [Campaign]*

Jabatan Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pekerjaan

– Kementerian Sumber Manusia

- Anugerah Cemerlang Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerja Kebangsaan 2015
 - Kategori Anugerah Kewangan, Insurans dan Harta Tanah
- Anugerah Cemerlang Keselamatan Peringkat Negeri Perlis
 - Kategori Anugerah Kewangan, Insurans dan Harta Tanah

Customer Experience in Financial Services Asia Awards 2015, Singapore

- *Best Customer Experience – Branch*
- *Best Technology Implementation – Back office*



PENGIKTIRAFAN

2015

The BrandLaureate Special Edition World Awards 2015 for 'Brand Excellence in Banking'

Marketing Excellence Awards (MEA 2015)

- Kucing Happy campaign**
- Gold Award for Excellence in Content Marketing
 - Silver Award for Excellence in Social Media
 - Silver Award for Excellence in Digital Marketing
- Pengacau Raya campaign**
- Silver Award for Excellence in TV/Video Advertising
 - Bronze Award for Excellence in Content Marketing

Effie Awards Malaysia 2015

- Kucing Happy campaign**
- Bronze Award in the Financial Services Category
- Pengacau Raya campaign**
- Bronze Award in the Small Budget Category

Kancil Awards 2015

- Advertiser of the Year 2015
- Golden Kancil 2015
- Kancil for Good 2015

• GOLD

- Kucing Happy**
- Cyber [Use of Social Media]
 - Direct [Use of Digital & Social]
 - Entertainment & Branded Content [Digital]

- Sama-Sama**
- Entertainment & Branded Content [Music]

• SILVER

- Kucing Happy**
- Cyber [Cyber Campaign]
 - Promo & Activation [Use of Digital & Social]
 - Entertainment & Branded Content [Campaign]

• BRONZE

- Sama-Sama**
- Cyber [Use of Social Media]
 - Cyber [Cyber Campaign]
 - Entertainment & Branded Content [Digital]
 - Entertainment & Branded Content [Campaign]

Department of Occupational Safety and Health – Ministry of Human Resources

- National Occupational Safety and Health Award 2015
 - Finance, Insurance and Property Category
- Safety Excellence Award Perlis State
 - Finance, Insurance and Property Category

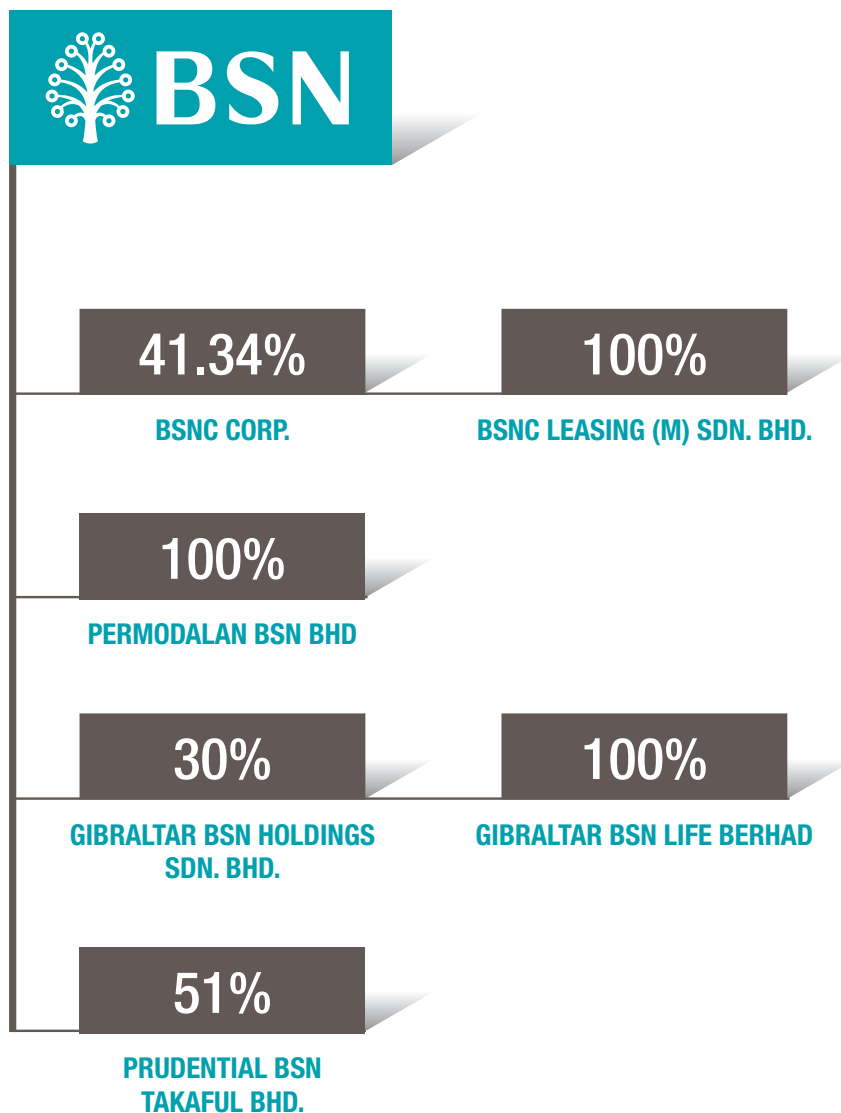
Customer Experience in Financial Services Asia Awards 2015, Singapore

- Best Customer Experience – Branch
- Best Technology Implementation – Back office



STRUKTUR KORPORAT

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

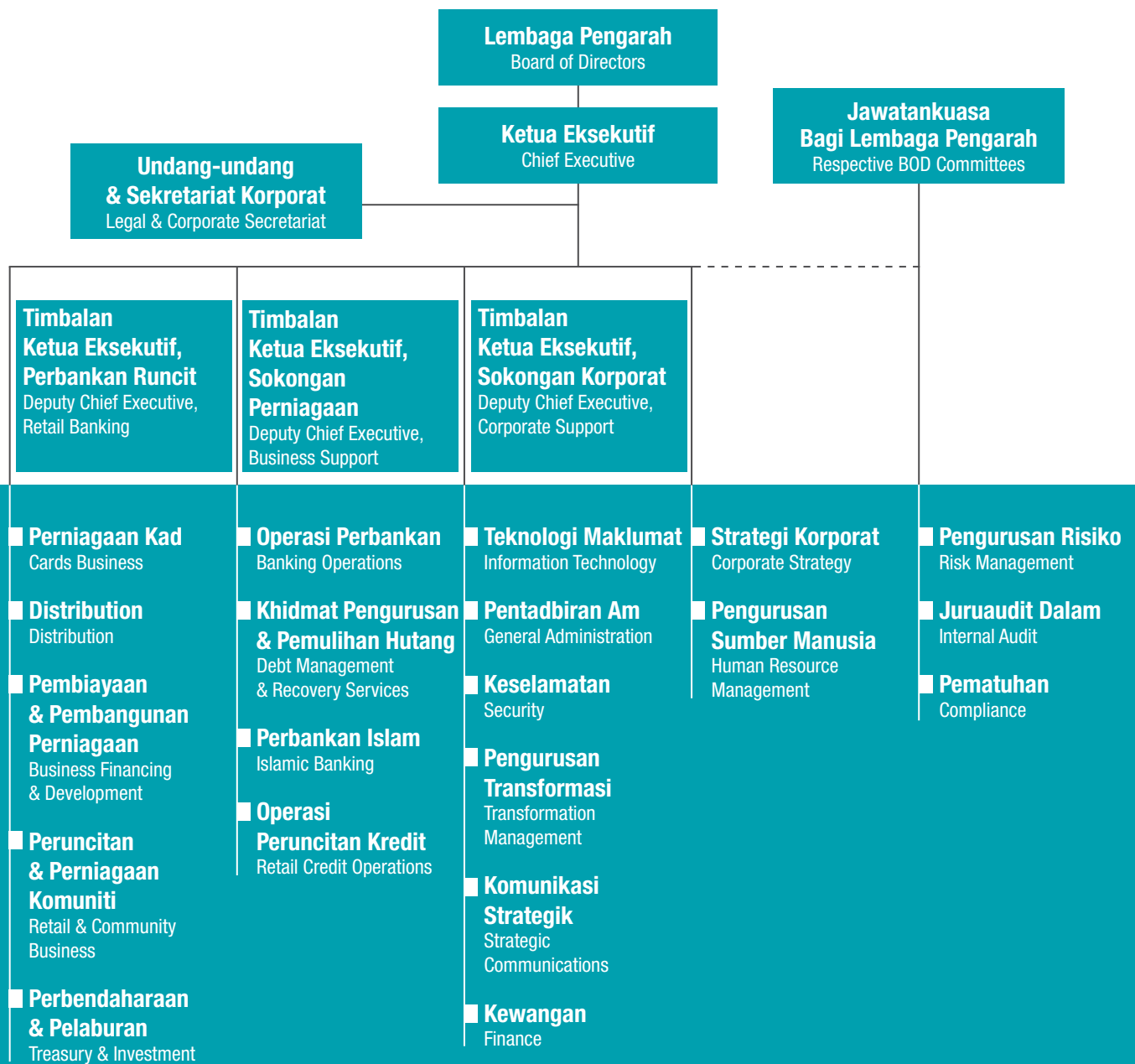


Pegangan BSN Di Dalam Anak Syarikat/Syarikat Bersekutu pada Disember 2015

BSN's holdings in Subsidiary/Associate Companies as at December 2015

CARTA ORGANISASI

ORGANISATION CHART







TIADA RAKYAT MALAYSIA YANG KETINGGALAN

Sejajar dengan komitmen yang diperbaharui bagi memenuhi keperluan terkini, BSN terus menyediakan perkhidmatan yang mudah dicapai oleh rakyat Malaysia tanpa mengambilkira faktor usia, bangsa, jantina, status dan lokasi. Ini memberi peluang sama rata untuk semua rakyat Malaysia mengakses khidmat perbankan moden dan mencipta masa hadapan kewangan yang lebih cerah bagi mereka yang tinggal di pedalaman mahupun bagi mereka yang masih muda. Menerusi '*BSN Smart Junior*' (BSJ) dan Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP), BSN berjaya mendorong amalan menyimpan dalam kalangan murid-murid sekolah di Malaysia.

NO MALAYSIAN LEFT BEHIND

In line with its renewed commitment to meet modern needs, BSN continues to place its services within easy reach of all Malaysians regardless of their age, race, gender, status and location. This provides an equal opportunity for all Malaysians to access modern banking services and pursue a more promising financial future, no matter how remote their homes are or how young they are. Through '*BSN Smart Junior*' (BSJ) and *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar* (SGSP) BSN has successfully mobilised greater savings among Malaysian schoolchildren.

KENYATAAN PENGGERUSI

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

HASIL REVENUE

RM1.89
billion billion

Pertumbuhan ekonomi global pada tahun 2015 telah berkembang pada kadar yang sederhana disebabkan oleh ketidakpastian ekonomi dunia.

Global economic growth in 2015 was moderate due to global economic uncertainties.

PENDAPATAN BERSIH NET INCOME

RM1.13
billion billion

Sepanjang tahun 2015, ekonomi Malaysia telah mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang agak stabil sebanyak 5% yang dipacu oleh pertumbuhan permintaan dalam negeri yang mampan terutamanya dari sektor swasta.

Throughout 2015, the Malaysian economy recorded relatively stable growth of 5%, driven by growth in domestic demand sustained mainly from the private sector.



A portrait of a middle-aged man with short, graying hair and a goatee, wearing glasses, a dark suit, a white shirt, and a green patterned tie. He is standing with his hands clasped in front of him. The background is a bright, out-of-focus interior space with white columns.

**Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah,
saya dengan sukacitanya
membentangkan Laporan
Tahunan dan Penyata
Kewangan Bank Simpanan
Nasional (BSN atau Bank)
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir
31 Disember 2015.**

**On behalf of the Board of Directors,
I am pleased to present the Annual
Report and Financial Statements
of Bank Simpanan Nasional
(BSN or the Bank) for the year
ended 31 December 2015.**

KENYATAAN PENERUS CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Tahun 2015 merupakan tahun yang penuh bermakna bagi BSN selepas menyambut ulangtahun ke-**'40 Tahun Perbankan Cemerlang'** pada tahun lepas. Kejayaan yang dicapai sepanjang empat dekad yang lalu telah membuktikan BSN terus kekal kukuh dalam lanskap institusi kewangan di Malaysia. Bermula sebagai Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos pada 1888, BSN kini telah menjadi antara institusi kewangan utama di Malaysia yang terus menggalas tanggungjawab yang dimandatkan oleh Kerajaan dengan memberikan perkhidmatan perbankan kepada seluruh rakyat Malaysia terutamanya kepada komuniti yang terpinggir daripada mendapat perkhidmatan perbankan komersil. Di samping itu, BSN juga telah secara berterusan memperbaiki perkhidmatan dan memperkukuhkan kedudukan kewangannya untuk terus kekal berdaya saing.

2015 was a significant year for BSN, following the anniversary celebration of **'40 Years of Banking Excellence'** the previous year. BSN's success over the past four decades had proved its resilience and strength within the Malaysian financial institution landscape. From its early beginnings as the Post Office Savings Bank in 1888, BSN has evolved to become a major financial institution in Malaysia, steadfastly fulfilling its Government mandated responsibility to provide commercial banking services to all Malaysians, especially the marginalised communities. In addition, BSN has also continuously improved its services and strengthened its financial position to remain competitive.



Tahun 2015 juga menyaksikan satu lagi peristiwa bersejarah yang dilakukan oleh BSN dengan pelaksanaan penjenamaan semula BSN pada bulan Oktober 2015. Penjenamaan semula ini menzahirkan evolusi BSN selepas 40 tahun dengan membawa pembaharuan dan transformasi daripada segi imej serta memperkenalkan konsep perbankan yang lebih moden dan mesra pelanggan. Penjenamaan semula ini dilaksanakan secara holistik merangkumi perubahan dari aspek fizikal, falsafah serta penambahbaikan operasi dan mutu perkhidmatan BSN. Dengan visi **'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia Yang Ketinggalan'**, penjenamaan semula BSN telah menampilkan imej baru melalui pemilihan warna kontemporari iaitu warna **'Teal'** yang melambangkan kebolehpercayaan dan keutuhan di samping penambahan pohon pitis kepada 14 pitis yang mewakili 14 buah negeri. Selaras dengan penjenamaan semula, semua cawangan dan titik sentuhan pelanggan seperti laman web, rangkaian media sosial, iklan dan infrastruktur bank telah dinaiktaraf secara berperingkat bagi memastikan suasana perbankan yang lebih selesa dan terbaik kepada pelanggan Bank.

Demi meningkatkan tahap daya saing, penjenamaan semula BSN juga memberikan penekanan terhadap pembangunan modal insan, menaiktaraf infrastruktur seperti sistem teknologi dan operasi perbankannya. Kesemua perubahan ini adalah holistik dan penting bagi meneruskan kecemerlangan BSN pada masa hadapan dan merealisasikan impian BSN dalam membantu rakyat Malaysia mencapai kehidupan yang lebih baik.

The year 2015 also witnessed BSN creating another historic event with the implementation of a major rebranding exercise in October 2015. The rebranding reflects the evolution of BSN after 40 years; refreshing and transforming its image to emerge the concept of a more modern and customer friendly bank. The rebranding was done holistically, encompassing transformation of physical and philosophical aspects, as well as improvements in operations and service quality. Driven by the vision of **'No Malaysian Left Behind'**, the rebranding has emerged a new image through the use of the contemporary **'Teal'** colour to signify trustworthiness and reliability, and the addition of 'pohon pitis' to reach a total of 14 to represent 14 states. In line with the rebranding, all branches and customer touchpoints such as website, social media networks, advertising and bank infrastructure were upgraded in stages to ensure a more conducive and superior banking environment for the Bank's customers.

In order to increase its level of competitiveness, BSN's rebranding also emphasised the development of human capital, and upgraded core infrastructures, such as the technology system and banking operations. All of these changes were implemented holistically and are essential to BSN's future advancement and in realising BSN's aspiration to help Malaysians achieve better lives.



PERSPEKTIF EKONOMI 2015

Pertumbuhan ekonomi global pada tahun 2015 telah berkembang pada kadar yang sederhana disebabkan oleh ketidaktentuan ekonomi dunia seperti kejatuhan harga komoditi yang mendadak, kelembapan ekonomi berpengaruh seperti China yang menyebabkan kejatuhan permintaan barangan dan perkhidmatan serta kejatuhan matawang dunia yang telah meningkatkan kos pengeluaran terutamanya industri yang bergantung pada import.

Ekonomi Malaysia tidak terkecuali dalam menerima tempias dari pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang sederhana. Sepanjang tahun 2015, ekonomi Malaysia telah mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang agak stabil sebanyak 5% yang dipacu oleh pertumbuhan permintaan dalam negeri yang mampan terutamanya dari sektor swasta.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, persekitaran ekonomi negara terus mencabar pada 2015 dengan kenaikan kos sara hidup, kejatuhan matawang ringgit, peningkatan hutang isirumah dan peningkatan kadar pengangguran. Sektor perbankan menerima kesan secara langsung dengan pengurangan pinjaman serta peningkatan persaingan di dalam sektor perbankan yang telah menjejaskan kadar keberuntungan institusi perbankan.

PRESTASI KEWANGAN 2015

Walaupun berdepan dengan persekitaran operasi yang mencabar, prestasi kewangan BSN terus kukuh dengan keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat sebanyak RM110.6 juta dijana oleh hasil sebanyak RM1.89 bilion iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 0.3% berbanding pencapaian pada tahun kewangan sebelumnya. BSN juga telah mencatatkan pendapatan bersih berjumlah RM1.13 bilion berbanding RM1.17 bilion pada tahun kewangan sebelumnya.

Jumlah Pinjaman bersih terus meningkat dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak RM1.86 bilion atau 10.2% kepada RM20.18 bilion, disokong oleh pertumbuhan 63.03% daripada Pinjaman Sewa Beli berjumlah RM183.2 juta. Ini diikuti dengan Kad Kredit sebanyak 16.3%, Pinjaman/Pembiayaan Perumahan sebanyak 24.0%, Mikro Kewangan sebanyak 11.5% dan Pinjaman/Pembiayaan Peribadi menurun sebanyak 1.2%. Jumlah deposit menurun sebanyak RM724.2 juta atau 2.6% pada tahun 2015 kepada RM27.6 bilion (2014: RM28.3 bilion) walaupun begitu penurunan ini telah diimbangi oleh peningkatan deposit dari institusi korporat sebanyak 8.3% kepada RM13.9 bilion.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES IN 2015

Global economic growth in 2015 was moderate due to global economic uncertainties such as the sharp fall in commodity prices, the downturn of influential economies such as China that caused a drop in demand for goods and services, as well as plummeting of world currencies which increased production costs, especially for industries that depend on imports.

The Malaysian economy was not spared the spillover effects of tempered global economic growth. Throughout 2015, the Malaysian economy recorded relatively stable growth of 5%, driven by growth in domestic demand sustained mainly from the private sector.

However, the economic environment continued to be challenged in 2015 with the rising cost of living, the fall of the ringgit, an increase in household debt and rising unemployment. The banking sector was directly affected by the reduction in loans and increased competition that have affected the profitability of banking institutions.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN 2015

Despite the challenging operating environment, BSN continued to deliver a strong financial performance with profit after tax and zakat of RM110.6 million, generated by revenue of RM1.89 billion, an increase of 0.3% compared to the previous financial year. BSN also recorded a net income of RM1.13 billion compared with RM1.17 billion in the previous financial year.

Total loans continued to rise with growth of RM1.86 billion or 10.2% to RM20.18 billion, supported by growth of 63.03% in Hire Purchase Loans totalling RM183.2 million. This was followed by Credit Card 16.3%, Housing Loans/Financing 24.0%, Micro Financing 11.5% and Personal Loans/Financing which recorded a slight decline of 1.2%. Total deposits decreased to RM724.2 million or 2.6% in 2015 to RM27.6 billion (2014: RM28.3 billion), nevertheless, the decline was balanced with the increase in deposits from corporate institutions of 8.3% to RM13.9 billion.

PERBANKAN ISLAM

Bagi segmen Perbankan Islam, pendapatan operasi mencatatkan hasil sebanyak RM933.2 juta pada 2015 dan keuntungan selepas zakat dan cukai berjumlah RM79.5 juta. Pencapaian ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan kukuh yang berterusan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang meningkat sebanyak RM1.34 bilion atau 11.0%, yang mana telah menyumbang sejumlah RM850.3 juta atau 91.1% daripada hasil keseluruhan Operasi Perbankan Islam bagi tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan pembiayaan berasaskan Syariah dijangka akan terus mantap dipacu oleh kecenderungan permintaan pasaran. Peningkatan kos dana sebanyak RM77.7 juta atau 27.1% telah mengimbangi pencapaian pendapatan bagi tahun 2015 selari dengan peningkatan kos deposit sepanjang tahun pelaporan. Walaubagaimanapun, pendapatan dari aktiviti perbendaharaan dan lain-lain pendapatan mengalami penguncupan masing-masing sebanyak RM80.4 juta dan RM0.5 juta.

Kemampuan industri ini diperkukuh lagi oleh usaha berterusan Kerajaan dalam mengorak langkah menjadi antara penyedia perkhidmatan kewangan terpenting dan berdaya saing selaras dengan wawasannya untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai pusat perkhidmatan kewangan Islam global. Menjelang 2020, Kerajaan mensasarkan aset perbankan Islam membentuk 40% daripada jumlah sistem perbankan melalui kepelbagaian produk pembiayaan Islam agar dapat meningkatkan keupayaan sektor ini untuk menyokong aktiviti ekonomi sebenar.

MEMANTAPKAN PERKHIDMATAN

Penjenamaan semula BSN mencerminkan kesungguhan, komitmen dan tekad BSN dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan yang terbaik dan mudah dinikmati oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat Malaysia. Di samping itu, BSN terus bertekad berkhidmat bagi masyarakat Malaysia terutamanya pelanggan di kawasan luar bandar dan pedalaman bagi mereka memperoleh peluang kewangan yang saksama dan seterusnya dapat menggapai kehidupan yang lebih baik.

Penjenamaan semula melibatkan penaiktarafan semua 401 cawangan BSN dan diberi nafas baru bagi memberi perkhidmatan yang lebih selesa kepada lebih sembilan juta pelanggan kami. Ini meliputi perubahan rekabentuk dan susun atur luaran dan dalaman serta penampilan perkhidmatan dan kakitangan yang lebih eksklusif. BSN juga telah menaiktaraf 31 cawangannya kepada cawangan perniagaan (*business branches*) yang menawarkan lebih banyak perkhidmatan termasuk pinjaman, pembiayaan dan khidmat nasihat. Semua inisiatif ini merupakan langkah strategik jangka panjang dalam meningkatkan mutu perkhidmatan kami bagi memberikan lebih pilihan dan keselesaan kepada pelanggan.

ISLAMIC BANKING

For the Islamic Banking segment, operating income recorded a revenue of RM933.2 million in 2015 and profit after zakat and taxation of RM79.5 million. This achievement was driven by continued strong growth in financing activities which increased by RM1.34 billion or 11.0%, accounting for a total of RM850.3 million or 91.1% of the total revenue of Islamic Banking Operations for the year 2015. The growth of Shariah-based financing is expected to continue, driven by strong market demand trends. The increase in cost of funds increased to RM77.7 million or 27.1% which offset revenue for the year 2015 in line with the increased cost of deposits during the year under review. However, income from treasury activities and other incomes experienced contractions of RM80.4 million and RM0.5 million respectively.

The sustainability of the industry was reinforced by the Government's continuous efforts to develop new growth areas in line with its vision to develop Malaysia as a global Islamic financial services hub. By 2020, the Government targets Islamic banking assets to make up 40% of the total banking system through further diversification of Islamic financing products in order to improve the sector's ability to support real economic activity.

STRENGTHENING SERVICES

BSN's rebranding reflects BSN's dedication, commitment and determination to provide the highest service standards that can be easily enjoyed by Malaysians of all walks of life. In addition, BSN continues to be committed to ensure that all Malaysians, especially customers in rural and remote areas, have equal accessibility to financial opportunities and thus can achieve a better standard of living.

Rebranding involves upgrading all 401 BSN branches and giving them a new lease of life to provide more convenient service offerings to over nine million customers. This includes changes to the design and layout as well as a more exclusive external and internal appearance of our services and our staff. BSN has also upgraded 31 branches to business branches which offer more services, including loans, financing and advisory services. All these initiatives are long-term strategic steps towards improving the quality of our services to provide more choice and convenience to customers.

“ BSN telah menjadi bank perintis dalam industri perbankan tempatan dengan menambah baik sistem kaunter manual sedia ada dengan pengenalan inisiatif baharu iaitu perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Maya ataupun “*Virtual Teller Machine (VTM)*”.

BSN has become a pioneering bank in the local banking industry by improving the existing manual counter system with the introduction of a new initiative, namely the Virtual Teller Machine (VTM).

”



Perkhidmatan BSN yang ditawarkan tidak terhad kepada cawangan perbankan yang terdapat di seluruh negara tetapi diperkukuhkan lagi melalui rangkaian Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) yang sehingga Disember 2015 berjumlah 6,238 di seluruh negara. EB BSN merupakan satu saluran alternatif yang praktikal di mana para pelanggan BSN boleh melakukan transaksi bila-bila masa dalam waktu perniagaan ejen seperti urusan simpanan, pengeluaran, pembayaran bil, tambah nilai prabayar telefon bimbit, simpanan Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) dan pembukaan akaun. Sepanjang tahun 2015, sebanyak 30,748,647 transaksi dengan nilai RM1.98 bilion telah direkodkan oleh EB BSN di seluruh negara.

BSN telah menjadi bank perintis dalam industri perbankan tempatan dengan menambah baik sistem kaunter manual sedia ada dengan pengenalan inisiatif baharu iaitu perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Maya ataupun “*Virtual Teller Machine (VTM)*”. Melalui VTM, pelanggan di cawangan yang sibuk dapat berurusan melalui sidang video (*Telepresence*) bersama Ejen Teller Maya ataupun “*Virtual Teller Agent (VTA)*” dimana mereka dapat menikmati perkhidmatan transaksi kaunter seperti pembukaan akaun dan kad debit, deposit tunai, pembayaran bil dan pinjaman serta membuat simpanan BSN SSP. Transaksi kaunter tanpa batasan ini dapat memberi pengalaman perkhidmatan perbankan yang professional, selesa dan peribadi sekaligus menjimatkan masa.

BSN juga telah melancarkan Pusat Pembiayaan Automobil atau *Auto Finance Centre (AFC)* pada bulan Mac 2015 yang merupakan satu langkah strategik dalam memenuhi permintaan pasaran “Sewa Beli” dan memenuhi kehendak pelanggan yang inginkan perkhidmatan yang cepat dan efisien. AFC BSN komited untuk memberikan perkhidmatan terbaik, fokus dan efisien kepada seluruh rakyat Malaysia dan mensasarkan dapat menyumbang sehingga 10% dari keseluruhan pendapatan BSN dalam masa 3 tahun.

The services offered by BSN are not limited to banking branches located throughout the country but are further anchored through a network of BSN banking agents (EB BSN), which as of December 2015 amounted to 6,238 nationwide. EB BSN's network is a practical alternative channel through which BSN customers can make transactions at any time during the agent's business hours; such as deposits, withdrawals, bill payments, prepaid cell phones, Premium Savings Certificates (BSN SSP) savings and account opening. Throughout 2015, a total of 30,748,647 transactions worth RM1.98 billion were recorded by EB BSNs nationwide.

BSN has become a pioneering bank in the local banking industry by improving the existing manual counter system with the introduction of a new initiative, namely the Virtual Teller Machine (VTM). Through VTM, a customer at a busy branch can engage with a Virtual Teller Agent (VTA) via video conferencing (*Telepresence*) to enjoy service counter transactions such as opening accounts and debit cards, deposits, bill and loan payments and BSN SSP. This counter transaction without limitations provides banking services that are professional, comfortable, personalised and time saving.

BSN has also launched an Auto Finance Centre (AFC) in March 2015, which is a strategic move to cater to the hire purchase market demand and meet the needs of customers who want quick and efficient service. BSN AFC is committed to providing the best services, focus and efficiency to all Malaysians and aims to contribute up to 10% of BSN's total revenue within three years.

“ BSN juga secara berterusan menyokong inisiatif Kerajaan dan yang terbaru adalah pelaksanaan Skim Perumahan Belia di mana BSN adalah bank tunggal yang dilantik melaksanakan skim ini.

BSN also continuously supports Government initiatives with the most recent being the implementation of the Youth Housing Scheme where BSN is the sole bank appointed to implement this scheme.

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BSN senantiasa menjalankan promosi dan pemasaran bagi menggalakkan simpanan terutamanya simpanan runcit di kalangan orang ramai. Produk utama simpanan seperti BSN SSP telah berjaya mengumpul jumlah simpanan sebanyak RM2.9 bilion dengan 2.3 juta penyimpan sehingga Disember 2015. Selain itu, BSN juga senantiasa berusaha meningkatkan simpanannya melalui akaun simpanan, simpanan tetap, Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan sebagainya. Ini adalah bagi membolehkan BSN terus melaksanakan mandat yang telah diberikan oleh Kerajaan dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan simpanan rakyat Malaysia.

BSN juga secara berterusan menyokong inisiatif Kerajaan dan yang terbaru adalah pelaksanaan Skim Perumahan Belia di mana BSN adalah bank tunggal yang dilantik melaksanakan skim ini. Skim ini merupakan kemudahan pembiayaan perumahan bagi membantu pasangan belia yang berkahwin untuk memiliki rumah milikan pertama dengan gabungan pendapatan isi rumah tidak lebih daripada RM10,000. Sehingga 31 Disember 2015, BSN telah mengeluarkan pinjaman berjumlah RM20.5 juta kepada 112 peminjam di mana lebih banyak permohonan sedang dalam proses untuk kelulusan oleh BSN.

Selain itu, BSN juga terus melaksanakan program inisiatif Kerajaan lain seperti bayaran Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia, program Baucar Buku 1Malaysia, Skim Amanah Rakyat 1Malaysia (SARA 1 Malaysia), Skim Sewa Beli Pemilik Bas Sekolah Baru 1Malaysia dan Skim Khas Pembiayaan Rumah Pekerja Estet .

Inisiatif- inisiatif yang dilakukan oleh BSN adalah usaha berterusan untuk meningkatkan produk dan tahap perkhidmatan kepada rakyat Malaysia walaupun melibatkan kos pelaburan yang besar. Namun begitu, BSN komited dan percaya semua usaha yang dilaksanakan adalah untuk kepentingan pelbagai lapisan masyarakat bagi menggapai kehidupan yang lebih baik.

BSN continues to carry out promotions and marketing to encourage savings, particularly retail deposits among the public. Our core savings products such as BSN SSP, have managed to attract total savings of RM2.9 billion with 2.3 million depositors as of December 2015. In addition, BSN is also constantly trying to improve savings through savings accounts, fixed deposits, *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar* (SGSP) and others. This is to enable BSN to continue fulfilling the mandate given by the Government to increase savings by the Malaysian populace.

BSN also continuously supports Government initiatives with the most recent being the implementation of the Youth Housing Scheme where BSN is the sole bank appointed to implement this scheme. This scheme is a financing facility to help married young couples to own their first home on a combined household income of not more than RM10,000. Up to 31 December 2015, BSN has disbursed loans amounting to RM20.5 million to 112 borrowers and more applications are being processed for approval by BSN.

In addition, BSN also continued to implement Government initiatives such as the Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia, 1Malaysia Book Voucher programme, Skim Amanah Rakyat 1Malaysia (SARA 1Malaysia), Hire Purchase Scheme 1Malaysia for New School Bus Owners and Special Scheme for Estate Workers Housing Financing.

The initiatives implemented by BSN reflect a continuous effort to raise product and service levels for Malaysians, even though it involves a substantial investment. However, BSN is committed and believes that all efforts made are for the benefit of all levels of society in achieving better lives.

“ SGSP mencatatkan jumlah simpanan melebihi RM581 juta iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 13% dari tahun sebelumnya.

SGSP recorded a total savings of more than RM581 million, an increase of 13% from the previous year.

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MEREALISASIKAN TANGGUNGJAWAB SOSIAL

Selain dari meningkatkan mutu perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan, BSN juga meneruskan program tanggungjawab sosial terutamanya kepada golongan yang memerlukan. Pada tahun 2015, BSN terus menjalin kerjasama dengan akhbar Harian Metro dalam program 'Titipan Kasih' dengan membantu anak-anak yatim, ibu tunggal dan keluarga miskin sempena bulan Ramadhan. Antara aktiviti-aktiviti yang dijalankan adalah seperti acara gotong-royong dalam menyediakan juadah berbuka puasa, mengedarkan barang-barang keperluan hari raya serta membawa anak-anak yatim membeli belah bagi persiapan raya.

Bersempena dengan Ulang Tahun BSN ke 40, satu program kebajikan iaitu #BSN40Kebaikan telah diadakan bersama-sama stesen-stesen dibawah Astro Radio iaitu ERA FM, Sinar FM dan THR Gegar. Dengan slogan 'Semarakkan Semangat, Sebarkan Kebaikan', kempen ini bertujuan untuk menggalakkan semangat ukhwa di kalangan masyarakat Malaysia disamping menghulurkan bantuan kepada yang memerlukan. Antara aktiviti-aktiviti yang dijalankan adalah sumbangan kepada rumah anak-anak yatim dan rumah orang-orang tua, penyampaian duit raya kepada kanak-kanak pesakit kanser, membersihkan masjid, memberi tiket bas dan keretapi secara percuma kepada pelajar-pelajar IPTA/IPTS serta pembelian kad isian semula.

Selain itu, Skwad Kasih BSN turut menjalankan misi bantuan kemanusiaan dalam membantu mangsa-mangsa banjir terutamanya di bahagian yang terjejas teruk akibat banjir pada awal tahun. Misi bantuan ini berjaya menghimpun sukarelawan BSN seramai 50 orang dalam membantu membersihkan surau dan rumah mangsa-mangsa banjir serta menempatkan Tabung Tanda Kasih di cawangan-cawangan BSN di seluruh Malaysia dalam membantu mangsa-mangsa yang terlibat.

Menerusi program 'BSN School Carnival' sebanyak 52 sekolah di seluruh negara telah terpilih untuk menyertai karnival ini dengan jumlah sumbangan keseluruhan sebanyak RM520,000 dimana setiap sekolah diberikan RM10,000 untuk menganjurkan karnival ini. Selain dapat menjalin kerjasama diantara Persatuan Ibu Bapa dan Guru serta Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, karnival ini juga dapat memupuk serta mendidik generasi muda mengenai kepentingan menyimpan serta berjimat cermat sejak dari usia muda. Para pelajar digalakkan untuk menyertai 'Kelab Penabung Muda (KPM)' dan 'Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar' (SGSP) yang merupakan dua produk simpanan bagi pelajar sekolah. Pada tahun 2015, SGSP mencatatkan jumlah simpanan melebihi RM581 juta iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 13% dari tahun sebelumnya. Penyertaan pelajar juga turut meningkat dari 800,000 pelajar kepada 961,000 pelajar dan penyertaan sekolah meningkat sehingga lebih 7,300 buah sekolah di seluruh negara.

FULFILLING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Apart from improving the quality of our service to customers, BSN also pursues a social responsibility programme, especially for the needy. In 2015, BSN continued to collaborate with the Harian Metro newspaper in its 'Titipan Kasih' programme by helping orphans, single mothers and poor families during Ramadan. Among the activities carried out were a *gotong royong* event in providing meals to break fast, distributing essential Hari Raya items and bringing orphans shopping in preparation for the festivities.

In conjunction with BSN's 40th anniversary, a welfare programme titled #BSN40Kebaikan was held in collaboration with stations under Astro Radio, namely, ERA FM, Sinar FM and THR Gegar. With the slogan 'Semarakkan Semangat, Sebarkan Kebaikan', the campaign was aimed at promoting a spirit of fraternity among Malaysians in addition to helping those in need. Among the activities carried out were contributions to orphanages and old folks homes, presentation of duit raya to pediatric patients with cancer, cleaning of mosques, providing bus and train tickets free of charge and buying reload cards for students of universities/colleges.

In addition, BSN's *Skuad Kasih* has also launched a humanitarian mission to help flood victims, especially in the worst flood-affected areas earlier this year. This relief mission successfully mustered 50 BSN volunteers to in help clean affected suraus and homes of flood victims as well as place *Tabung Tanda Kasih* fund collection boxes at all BSN branches nationwide to provide financial assistance to the victims.

The 'BSN School Carnival' programme saw 52 schools across the country being selected for participation with total contributions of RM520,000 whereby each school is given RM10,000 to organise the carnival. Besides a good working collaboration with the Parent-Teacher Association and the Ministry of Education, the carnival also fostered and educated the younger generation about the importance of saving and inculcating a habit of thrift at a young age. Students were encouraged to join 'BSN's Young Savers Club (KPM)' and 'Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP)', which are two savings products for schoolchildren. In 2015, SGSP recorded a total savings of more than RM581 million, an increase of 13% from the previous year. Participation also increased from 800,000 students to 961,000 students, while school participation increased by more than 7,300 schools across the country.

KENYATAAN PENERUS CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

“ BSN juga telah dianugerahkan ‘*Brand Excellence*’ kategori perbankan dalam anugerah ‘*Special Edition World Awards BrandLaureate*’ pada Ogos 2015.

BSN was also awarded the ‘Brand Excellence’ award under the category of banks in the ‘Special Edition BrandLaureate World Awards’ in August 2015.

”



Demi menyahut saranan Kerajaan dalam mempromosikan kehidupan rakyat Malaysia yang lebih sihat, BSN telah meneruskan usaha menganjurkan BSN Putrajaya *Night Marathon* (BSN PNM). Memasuki tahun kelima, BSN PNM 2015 terus menarik minat lebih daripada 12,000 peserta dari dalam dan luar negara. Namun, disebabkan masalah jerebu serta kualiti udara yang tidak sihat, larian ini terpaksa dibatalkan di saat-saat akhir atas faktor keselamatan dan kesihatan.

ANUGERAH DAN PENGIKTIRAFAN

Sejajar dengan kecemerlangan dan kesungguhan yang telah ditunjukkan oleh BSN, pelbagai anugerah dan pengiktirafan telah diperolehi pada tahun 2015. BSN telah dianugerahkan ‘*Brand Excellence*’ kategori perbankan dalam anugerah ‘*Special Edition World Awards BrandLaureate*’ pada Ogos 2015. Anugerah ini diberikan kepada BSN berdasarkan perkhidmatan berterusan yang cemerlang yang diberikan kepada segenap lapisan masyarakat sepanjang 40 tahun penubuhannya.

Antara lain, BSN turut memenangi lima anugerah di ‘*Marketing Excellence Awards 2015*’ dengan mempertandingkan kempen ‘*Kucing Happy*’ yang merangkul anugerah emas bagi kategori ‘*Excellence in Content Marketing*’ dan dua anugerah perak bagi kategori ‘*Excellence in Social Media*’ dan ‘*Excellence in Digital Marketing*’. Manakala kempen Pengacau Raya yang dihasilkan untuk Hari Raya Aidilfitri memenangi anugerah perak bagi ‘*Excellence in TV/Video Advertising*’ dan anugerah gangsa bagi ‘*Excellence in Content Marketing*’.

Manakala di ‘*Effie Awards*’ Malaysia 2015, BSN berjaya merangkul dua gangsa dalam kategori ‘*Financial Services*’ dan ‘*Small Budget*’ bagi kempen ‘*Kucing Happy*’. BSN turut merangkul 18 anugerah di Kancil Awards 2015 bagi kempen ‘*Kucing Happy*’, ‘*Sama-Sama*’ dan ‘*Pengacau Raya*’ pada Disember 2015. Kempen ‘*Kucing Happy*’ telah merangkul anugerah utama iaitu ‘*Golden Kancil*’ dan ‘*Advertiser of the Year*’ selain turut memenangi sembilan anugerah di kategori yang lain.

In response to the Government’s recommendations to promote healthier living among Malaysians, BSN continued to organise the BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon (BSN PNM). Entering its fifth year, BSN PNM 2015 continued to attract more than 12,000 participants from local and international. However, due to haze and unhealthy air quality, the run had to be canceled at the last minute for security and health reasons.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

In line with excellence and dedication displayed by BSN, numerous awards and recognition were obtained in 2015. BSN was awarded the ‘Brand Excellence’ award under the category of banks in the ‘Special Edition BrandLaureate World Awards’ in August 2015. The award was given to BSN based on continuous service excellence towards all levels of society throughout 40 years of its establishment.

Among others, BSN also won five awards in the Marketing Excellence Awards 2015 by entering its ‘*Kucing Happy*’ campaign which won the gold award for the category ‘Excellence in Content Marketing’ and two silver awards for the category ‘Excellence in Social Media’ and ‘Excellence in Digital Marketing’. The ‘*Pengacau Raya*’ campaign which was produced for Hari Raya Aidilfitri won the silver award for ‘Excellence in TV/Video Advertising’ and the bronze award for ‘Excellence in Content Marketing’.

At the Malaysia Effie Awards 2015, BSN won two bronze medals in the categories of ‘Financial Services’ and ‘Small Budget’ also for the ‘*Kucing Happy*’ campaign. BSN also won 18 awards at the Kancil Awards 2015 for the ‘*Kucing Happy*’, ‘*Sama-Sama*’ and ‘*Pengacau Raya*’ campaigns in December 2015. Among the awards won are ‘Advertiser of the Year’ as well as the Golden Kancil Awards for ‘*Kucing Happy*’ which also won nine awards in other categories.



“ Saya dan Lembaga Pengarah amat berbangga dengan pencapaian yang telah ditunjukkan BSN pada tahun 2015 dalam suasana ekonomi yang mencabar.

The Board of Directors and I are very proud of the achievements that BSN has delivered in 2015 within a challenging economic environment.

”

PENGHARGAAN

Saya dan Lembaga Pengarah amat berbangga dengan pencapaian yang telah ditunjukkan BSN pada tahun 2015 dalam suasana ekonomi yang mencabar. Bagaimanapun, saya percaya masih banyak ruang yang mampu dipertingkatkan dalam mencapai aspirasi sebagai salah satu daripada bank terulung di negara ini. Nilai murni utama kita iaitu Komited, Cerdas, Menghormati dan Beretika (C.A.R.E) merupakan pemangkin yang perlu diikuti bagi memastikan kejayaan berpanjangan BSN.

Saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada rakan-rakan saya di dalam Lembaga Pengarah di atas kesungguhan dan sokongan yang diberikan sepanjang tahun 2015. Saya juga ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih kepada Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa yang telah banyak memberikan idea serta pandangan untuk terus memajukan BSN. Beliau telah menamatkan perkhidmatan sebagai ahli Lembaga Pengarah BSN pada 1 April 2015. Saya juga ingin mengucapkan selamat datang kepada Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir yang telah dilantik sebagai Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas pada 29 Julai 2015. Dengan pengalaman luasnya selama lebih 20 tahun di dalam sektor awam dan perbankan, saya percaya, beliau mampu memberi sumbangan kepada Bank ini kelak.

Dalam mengharungi segala cabaran dan perubahan, komitmen yang tinggi dari pihak pengurusan, kakitangan bank, pemegang berkepentingan dan rakan perniagaan telah memastikan kejayaan BSN. Saya mengucapkan terima kasih dan syabas kepada anda semua kerana memberikan keyakinan dan sokongan berterusan supaya BSN dapat melangkah ke hadapan untuk meluaskan peranan BSN dipersada perbankan tempatan.

Terima kasih.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah

Pengerusi, Bank Simpanan Nasional

APPRECIATION

The Board of Directors and I are very proud of the achievements that BSN has delivered in 2015 within a challenging economic environment. However, I believe there are still many areas that could be improved to achieve our aspiration to become a leading bank in the country. Our core values of Committed, Agile, Respectful and Ethical (C.A.R.E) are catalysts that must be applied to ensure BSN's sustainable success.

I want to thank my colleagues in the Board of Directors for their dedication and support throughout 2015. I also wish to express gratitude to Dato' Siti Mohd Desa Zauyah who has contributed many ideas and insights to further advance BSN. She completed her service as a member of BSN's Board of Directors on 1 April 2015. I would also like to welcome Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir who was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 29 July 2015. With his vast experience of over 20 years in the public sector and banking, I believe, he will be able to contribute to the Bank's future.

In facing with all the challenges and changes, the strong commitment by our management, employees, stakeholders and business partners has ensured the success of BSN. I thank you for your confidence and continued support which ensure BSN can step forward to expand its role in the local banking scene.

Thank you.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah

Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional

LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dari kiri From left

Dato' Siti Zaayah Mohd Desa
*(Tempoh lantikan tamat pada 1 April 2015
Term of appointment ended on
1 April 2015)*

Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir
*(Dilantik pada 29 Julai 2015
Appointed on 29 July 2015)*

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah
Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang
Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah
Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa
Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman

Datuk Adinan Maning
Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari
Encik Ramesh Pillai
Pn. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha
(Setiausaha Lembaga Board Secretary)



PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



**Tan Sri Abu Bakar
Hj Abdullah**

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Non Executive Chairman

Tan Sri Abu Bakar dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 Mac 2013.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pengajian Antarabangsa dari University of Denver, Colorado, AS dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam bidang Sejarah dari Universiti Malaya. Beliau juga telah menjalani Program Pengurusan Lanjutan Harvard Business School.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar merupakan Ketua Pengarah Perkhidmatan Awam dari Julai 2010 hingga Jun 2012.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor awam terutamanya dalam bidang pentadbiran dan pengurusan. Beliau memulakan kerjaya pada September 1977 di Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa & Industri selaku Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Perdagangan Domestik.

Selepas kembali dari Amerika Syarikat, beliau ditugaskan di Kementerian Pertahanan dan dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Penolong Setiausaha, Sekretariat Majlis Angkatan Tentera pada 1988 sebelum dipindahkan ke Bahagian Pembangunan pada tahun 2000.

Pada 2001, beliau dinaikkan pangkat ke Jabatan Perdana Menteri (JPM) sebagai Setiausaha Pembangunan Wilayah Persekutuan dan Perancangan Lembah Klang. Tiga tahun kemudian, beliau memegang jawatan Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha di Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan dan kemudian memegang jawatan yang sama di JPM pada 2005. Pada Julai 2007, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertahanan.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar was appointed as the Chairman to the Board on 1 March 2013.

He holds a Masters in International Studies from University of Denver, Colorado, USA and BA (Hons) History from Universiti Malaya. He has also completed the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Programme.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar was the Director General of the Public Service Department from July 2010 to June 2012.

He has over 30 years of experience in the public sector mainly in the area of administration and management. He started his career in September 1977 at the Ministry of International Trade & Industry as the Assistant Director of Domestic Trade Division.

After returning from the USA, he was posted to the Ministry of Defence with a promotion to the position of Principal Assistant Secretary of the Armed Forces Council Secretariat in 1988 and was then transferred to the Development Division in 2000.

In 2001, he was promoted to the Prime Minister's Department (PMD) as the Secretary of Federal Territories Development and Klang Valley Planning. Three years later, he became the Deputy Secretary General in the Federal Territories Ministry and then held the same position in the PMD in 2005. In July 2007, he was promoted to the position of Secretary General of the Ministry of Defence.



Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Non Independent Non Executive Director

Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa dilantik ke Lembaga Pengarah pada 2 April 2013.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ukur Bahan dari University of Reading, UK dan Ijazah Sarjana Perbankan Antarabangsa dari University of Manchester, UK. Beliau juga mempunyai Diploma Pentadbiran Awam dari Institut Tadbir Negara (INTAN).

Beliau mempunyai 25 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor awam dan telah menjawat pelbagai jawatan dalam khidmat Kerajaan. Beliau telah memulakan kerjaya di Jabatan Perbendaharaan Malaysia pada 1989 dan telah berkhidmat di beberapa jabatan termasuk pengurusan perolehan, pengurusan pinjaman, pengurusan pasaran kewangan & aktuari serta pengurusan pelaburan & penswastaan. Bermula Julai 2003 hingga Julai 2006, beliau telah berkhidmat dengan Asian Development Bank di Manila selaku Penasihat Pengarah bagi Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapura dan Thailand. Pada 12 Disember 2014, beliau telah dilantik sebagai Pengarah Belanjawan Negara, Kementerian Kewangan.

Pada masa kini, Dato' Siti Zauyah merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Malaysia Debt Ventures Bhd, Johor Corporation, Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad, Danalnfra Nasional Berhad dan Westports Malaysia Sdn Bhd.

Dato' Siti Zauyah Md Desa was appointed to the Board on 2 April 2013. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Quantity Surveying from the University of Reading, UK and a Master's Degree in International Banking from the University of Manchester, UK. She also holds a Diploma in Public Administration from Institut Tadbir Negara (INTAN).

She has over 25 years experience in the public sector and has held various positions in the Government service. She started her career at the Malaysia Treasury Department in 1989 and has served in several departments covering procurement management, loans management, financial markets & actuary management as well as investment & privatisation management. From July 2003 to July 2006, she was attached to the Asian Development Bank in Manila as the Director's Advisor for Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand. On 12 December 2014, she was promoted to her current position as the Director of the National Budget Office, Ministry of Finance.

At present, Dato' Siti Zauyah is a Board member of Malaysia Debt Ventures Bhd, Johor Corporation, Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad, Danalnfra Nasional Berhad and Westports Malaysia Sdn Bhd.



Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Non Independent Non Executive Director

Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir dilantik ke Lembaga Pengarah pada 19 Julai 2015.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari University of Hull di United Kingdom dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pengurusan Tanah dan Harta dari Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam. Beliau juga mempunyai Diploma Pentadbiran Awam dari Institut Tadbir Negara (INTAN), Kuala Lumpur.

Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai Eksekutif Penilaian Kanan di Chartered Surveyor, C.H William, Talhar & Wong Sdn Bhd di Kuala Lumpur. Dari Julai 1997 hingga Jun 2000, beliau bertugas di Asian Development Bank di Manila sebagai Penasihat Pengarah. Beliau mempunyai pengalaman sebanyak 29 tahun dalam sektor awam dan telah memegang beberapa jawatan di dalam Kerajaan antaranya di Bahagian Kewangan dalam pengurusan pinjaman, pasaran kewangan, dan pengurusan aktuari. Pada 13 Januari 2014, beliau telah dinaikkan pangkat ke jawatan sekarang iaitu Setiausaha di Bahagian Pelaburan Strategik, Kementerian Kewangan.

Datuk Ahmad Badri juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), Danalnfra Nasional Berhad, Kuala Lumpur International Airport Berhad, Danajamin Nasional Berhad, Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), Taha Alam Sdn Bhd serta Sentuhan Budiman Sdn Bhd.

Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir was appointed to the Board on 29 July 2015.

He holds a Master in Business Administration from University of Hull, United Kingdom and a Degree in Land and Property Management from MARA University of Technology (UiTM), Shah Alam. He also holds a Diploma in Public Administration from the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN), Kuala Lumpur.

He started his career as a Senior Valuation Executive with a Chartered Surveyor, C.H. William, Talhar & Wong Sdn Bhd in Kuala Lumpur. From July 1997 to June 2000, he was attached to the Asian Development Bank in Manila as the Director's Advisor. He has over 29 years of experience in the public sector and has held various positions in the Government service particularly in Finance Division covering loan management, financial markets and actuary management. On 13 January 2014, he was promoted to his current position as the Under Secretary of Strategic Investment Division, Ministry of Finance.

Datuk Ahmad Badri currently sits on the Board of Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), Danalnfra Nasional Berhad, Kuala Lumpur International Airport Berhad, Danajamin Nasional Berhad, Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), Taha Alam Sdn Bhd as well as Sentuhan Budiman Sdn Bhd.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang dilantik menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 12 Februari 2007.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Perdagangan (Perakaunan) dari University of Newcastle, Australia dan merupakan Akauntan Bertauliah dengan Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia dan Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau juga memiliki Diploma dalam Pengajian Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia dan Ijazah Sarjana dalam Agama dari Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Imam Bonjol, Indonesia.

Dato' Haji Ghazali mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam bidang pengauditan, perakaunan dan pengurusan kewangan, dan merupakan Pengarah Kumpulan Perkhidmatan Kewangan dan Korporat di bawah Kumpulan Guthrie Berhad dari 1994-2003. Beliau juga pernah menyandang pelbagai jawatan di Kumpulan Syarikat Shell dari 1987-1994 serta pernah berkhidmat di Amanah Saham Nasional Berhad dan Permodalan Nasional Berhad dari 1980-1986 dalam pelbagai jawatan pengurusan kanan.

Pada masa ini, Dato' Haji Ghazali merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Heitech Padu Berhad, BIMB Investment Management Berhad, CCM Duopharma Biotech Berhad, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, Lembaga Tabung Haji dan Chemara Palmea Holdings Berhad.

Dato' Haji Ghazali bin Awang was appointed to the Board on 12 February 2007.

He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (Accounting) from the University of Newcastle, Australia and is a Chartered Accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He also holds a Diploma in Islamic Studies from the International Islamic University, Malaysia and Master's Degree in Agama from Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Imam Bonjol, Indonesia.

Dato' Haji Ghazali has extensive experience in the fields of auditing, accounting and financial management and was the Group Director for Finance and Corporate Services in Kumpulan Guthrie Berhad from 1994 to 2003. He has also served the Shell Group of Companies from 1987 to 1994 as well as Amanah Saham Nasional Berhad and Permodalan Nasional Berhad from 1980 to 1986 in various senior managerial positions.

Dato' Haji Ghazali currently also sits on the Board of HeiTech Padu Berhad, BIMB Investment Management Berhad, CCM Duopharma Biotech Berhad, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, Lembaga Tabung Haji and Chemara Palmea Holdings Berhad.



Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah dilantik menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 September 2010.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Matematik dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1975 dan Ijazah Sarjana Sains Aktuari dari North Eastern University, Boston pada tahun 1977. Beliau merupakan Felo Persatuan Aktuari Amerika Syarikat. Beliau ditauliahkan sebagai Perancang Kewangan Berdaftar (RFP) pada tahun 2008 dan juga mendapat kelayakan RFP Syariah pada tahun 2009.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 35 tahun pengalaman dalam industri insurans dengan memulakan kerjayanya sebagai pembantu aktuari kumpulan insurans antarabangsa di Hong Kong. Sebelum ini, beliau ialah Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif British American Life Insurance Berhad (kini dikenali sebagai Manulife Insurance Berhad) dari 1991 hingga Ogos 1996. Kemudian, beliau dilantik sebagai Pengarah dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Great Eastern Life Assurance Malaysia Berhad dari September 1996 hingga Januari 2008.

Pada masa ini, Encik Alex Foong merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Malaysian Insurance Institute, Quill Capita Sdn Berhad, Nirvana Asia Ltd and Private Pension Administrator (PPA) Malaysia. Sebelum ini, beliau pernah menjadi Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Malaysia Life Reinsurance Group Bhd dan Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd. Beliau juga merupakan mantan Presiden Life Insurance Association (LIAM) dan juga Persatuan Aktuari Malaysia.

Mr Alex Foong Soo Hah was appointed to the Board on 1 September 2010.

He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Mathematics from Universiti Malaya, 1975 and a Master's Degree in Actuarial Science from Northeastern University, Boston, 1977. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, USA. He was commissioned as Registered Financial Planner (RFP) in 2008 and obtained his Shariah RFP qualification in 2009.

He has over 35 years experience in the insurance industry having started his career as an actuarial assistant in an international insurance group in Hong Kong. He was formerly the CEO of British American Life Insurance Berhad (currently known as Manulife Insurance Berhad) from 1991 to August 1996. He was subsequently appointed Director and CEO of Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad from September 1996 till January 2008.

Currently, Mr Alex Foong sits on the Board of Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Malaysian Insurance Institute, Quill Capita Management Sdn Berhad, Nirvana Asia Ltd and Private Pension Administrator (PPA) Malaysia. He previously served on the Board of Directors of the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), Malaysia Life Reinsurance Group Bhd, and Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd. He was also a past President of the Life Insurance Association (LIAM) as well as the Actuarial Society of Malaysia.



Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 15 September 2010.

Beliau adalah lulusan dari Sekolah Pegawai Kadet, Tentera Darat Australia, Portsea, Victoria, Australia pada tahun 1978 dan ditauliahkan sebagai pegawai dengan pangkat Leftenan Muda dalam Rejimen Askar Melayu Diraja Angkatan Tentera Malaysia. Beliau meletakkan jawatan di dalam Angkatan Tentera Malaysia pada tahun 1986 dengan pangkat Kapten dan meneruskan pengajian perundangan di University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom. Beliau memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kelas Kedua (atas) LL.B (Kepujian) pada tahun 1989 dan kemudian memperolehi Sijil Amalan Guaman dari Lembaga Kelayakan Profesional, Undang-Undang pada tahun 1990 dan diterima masuk serta didaftarkan sebagai Peguambela & Peguamcara, Mahkamah Tinggi Malaysia pada tahun 1991.

Beliau memulakan kerjaya sebagai peguam di Tetuan Zain & Co pada tahun 1991 dan seterusnya memulakan firma guaman sendiri sebagai Rakan Kongsi Mengurus di Tetuan Md Tajuddin & Co. Beliau mempunyai pengalaman luas di dalam bidang litigasi serta *corporate and conveyancing* dengan penekanan yang kuat kepada Perbankan Islam sejak tahun 1991. Beliau memperolehi Diploma Lulusan Ijazah dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau telah dilantik sebagai ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 15 September 2010 dan juga merupakan ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional; Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah, Dana Amal Jariah; ahli panel Jawatankuasa Tatatertib, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Lembaga Tatatertib; ahli Persatuan Tenaga Profesional, Malaysia; dan ahli Persatuan Penasihat Syariah, Malaysia.

Mr Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa was appointed to the Board on 15 September 2010.

He graduated from the Australian Army, Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Victoria, Australia in 1978 and was commissioned as an officer with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Royal Malay Regiment of the Malaysian Armed Forces. He resigned from the Malaysian Armed Forces in 1986 with the rank of Captain and proceeded to read law at the University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom. He graduated with a second class (upper) LL.B (honours) degree in 1989 and thereafter obtained his Certificate of Legal Practice from the Legal Profession Qualifying Board and was admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Malaya High Court in 1991.

He began his career as a lawyer with Messrs Zain & Co in 1991 and thereafter set up his own legal firm as a Managing Partner at Messrs Md Tajuddin & Co, Advocates & Solicitors, Kuala Lumpur and has considerable experience in litigation, corporate and conveyancing matters with strong emphasis in Islamic Banking since 1991. He obtained his Post Graduate Diploma in Islamic Banking and Finance from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and is also a member of the Shariah Advisory Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional; member of the Board of Trustees, Dana Amal Jariah; panel member of the Disciplinary Committee, Advocates & Solicitors, Disciplinary Board; member of Malaysian Association of Energy Professionals; and member of Association of Shariah Advisors, Malaysia.



Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman dilantik menjadi ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 2 Mac 2012.

Beliau berkelulusan Sarjana Muda Perakaunan (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya dan Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Queensland, Australia. Datuk Azizan ialah felo CPA Australia dan akauntan bertauliah dengan Institut Akauntan Malaysia.

Sebelum ini Datuk Azizan merupakan Ketua Pengarah Lembaga Perkhidmatan Kewangan Labuan (Labuan FSA) dari Julai 2005 sehingga persaraan beliau pada September 2011. Beliau juga pernah menjadi Pengarah Jabatan Penyeliaan Perbankan Bank Negara Malaysia dan berkhidmat di BNM dari April 1979 hingga Jun 2005.

Ketika ini Datuk Azizan merupakan Pengerusi Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd, Kensington Trust Labuan Limited dan Metro Money Exchange Sdn Bhd. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd, Malaysian Industrial Finance Bhd, Barakah Offshore Petroleum Bhd, Permodalan BSN Bhd, Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd, Gibraltar BSN Life Bhd, Kensington Trust Malaysia Bhd, CTOS Holdings Sdn Bhd dan CTOS Systems Sdn Bhd.

Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman was appointed to the Board on 2 March 2012.

He holds a Bachelor's Degree (Hons) in Accounting from the University of Malaya and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Queensland, Australia. He is a Fellow Member of CPA (Australia) and a Chartered Accountant of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Datuk Azizan was formerly the Director-General of Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA) from July 2005 until his retirement in September 2011. Prior to this, he was the Director of Banking Supervision Department in Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). He was with BNM from April 1979 to June 2005.

He is currently the Chairman of Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd, Kensington Trust Labuan Limited and Metro Money Exchange Sdn Bhd. He also sits as board member of MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd, Malaysian Industrial Finance Bhd, Barakah Offshore Petroleum Bhd, Permodalan BSN Bhd, Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd, Gibraltar BSN Life Bhd, Kensington Trust Malaysia Bhd, CTOS Holdings Sdn Bhd and CTOS Systems Sdn Bhd.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Datuk Adinan Maning

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

Datuk Adinan dilantik menjadi Ketua Eksekutif Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 1 Disember 2007 dan telah menjadi ahli Lembaga Pengarah sejak itu.

Datuk Adinan mendapat pengajian dalam bidang perakaunan di Institut Teknologi MARA (1976 hingga 1979) dan seterusnya menduduki peperiksaan Institut Akauntan Kos dan Pengurusan (kini dikenali sebagai Institut Akauntan Pengurusan Berkanun).

Beliau memulakan kerjaya di Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad (BBMB) pada awal tahun 1980. Beliau telah berkhidmat dengan BBMB selama 18 tahun dan seterusnya berkhidmat dengan syarikat-syarikat lain termasuk pembangunan hartanah, pembinaan, pengilangan, pengilangan tepung, pemulihan dan pengurusan aset.

Pada masa ini, beliau merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, BSNC Corporation Berhad dan Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad. Beliau juga merupakan Presiden Institut Bank Simpanan Dunia Wilayah Asia Pasifik, Bendahari Persatuan Badan-badan Berkanun Malaysia, Timbalan Pengerusi Persatuan Institusi-institusi Kewangan Pembangunan Malaysia dan Ahli Jawatankuasa Resolusi Hutang Kecil di Bank Negara Malaysia.

Datuk Adinan was appointed as the Chief Executive of Bank Simpanan Nasional on 1 December 2007 and has been a member of the Board since then.

Datuk Adinan pursued accountancy in Institute Teknologi MARA (1976 to 1979) where he completed the examinations of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants (now known as Chartered Institute of Management Accountants).

He started his career in Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad (BBMB) in early 1980. He served BBMB for 18 years and subsequently served other companies involved in property development, construction, manufacturing, flour milling, recovery and asset management.

Currently, he sits on the Board of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, BSNC Corporation Berhad and Gibraltar BSN Life Bhd. He is at present the President of World Savings Banks Institute Asia Pacific Region, Treasurer of the Persatuan Badan-Badan Berkanun Malaysia, Deputy Chairman of the Association of Development Finance Institutions of Malaysia (ADFIM), and Member of the Small Debt Resolution Committee (SDRC) at Bank Negara Malaysia.



Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari dilantik ke Lembaga Pengarah pada 21 April 2014.

Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari sebelum ini merupakan Pengarah Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Perusahaan Bank Negara Malaysia. Jabatan tersebut bertanggungjawab memelihara pembangunan Institusi-institusi Kewangan Pembangunan yang teguh dan progresif selain membangunkan SME yang berdaya saing dalam mencapai matlamat sosio-ekonomi negara.

Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari menyertai Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) pada 1982 dengan kelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam Ekonomi Sumber dari Universiti Putra Malaysia dan seterusnya memperoleh Keahlian Felo Mason sebaik menerima Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari Harvard pada 1990.

Pada 1992, beliau dilantik sebagai Ketua Unit Luar Pesisir di Labuan dan pada tahun yang sama memegang jawatan Ketua Pedagang Forex sehingga 1996. Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat sebagai Timbalan Pengurus Besar di Lembaga Pembangunan Labuan sehingga 1999. Beliau kemudiannya dipindahkan semula ke BNM dengan memegang jawatan sebagai Ketua Unit Khas SME. Dari tahun 2000, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Pengarah Unit Penyiasatan Khas (2000-2004), Pengarah Jabatan Sumber Manusia (2004-2007), dan akhir sekali sebagai Pengarah Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Perusahaan pada 2008. Sebaik bersara, beliau menyertai Bank Simpanan Nasional. Beliau juga merupakan ahli lembaga pengarah di KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd.

Mr Kamari Zaman Juhari was appointed to the Board on 21 April 2014.

Mr Kamari Zaman Juhari was formerly the Director of Bank Negara Malaysia's Department of Finance for Development and Enterprise. The department is responsible for fostering the development of robust and progressive Development Financial Institutions, and developing competitive SMEs in achieving the socio-economic objectives of the country.

Mr Kamari Zaman Juhari joined Bank Negara Malaysia in 1982 with a Bachelor's Degree in Resource Economics from University Putra Malaysia and later gained a Mason Fellowship upon graduating with a Masters in Public Administration from Harvard in 1990.

In 1992, he was appointed as the Head of Offshore Unit in Labuan and then held the position of Chief Forex Trader until 1996. He also served as Deputy General Manager with the Labuan Development Authority until 1999. He was then transferred back to BNM and assumed the position of Head of SME Special Unit. From 2000, he was successively promoted to Director of Special Investigation Unit (2000-2004), Director of Human Resource Department (2004-2007), and finally Director of Development Finance and Enterprise Department in 2008. Upon his retirement, he joined Bank Simpanan Nasional. He also sits on the board of KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd.



Encik Ramesh Pillai

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Ramesh Pillai dilantik ke dalam Lembaga Pengarah pada 21 April 2014.

Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Kepujian) dalam Ekonomi dan Perakaunan dari Universiti Loughborough dengan pengkhususan dalam Ekonomi dan Perbankan secara am, dan Perbankan Islam secara khusus. Beliau merupakan Felo di Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (1991), Pengurus Risiko Perusahaan Bertauliah (ERM), Ahli Profesional Risiko Bertauliah (CRP), Pengarah Risiko Bertauliah (QRD), Pengurus Risiko Perusahaan Islam bertauliah (ERMI), dan Juruaudit Risiko Bertauliah (QRA)

Ramesh juga merupakan Pengarah Serantau bagi Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP) dan telah memainkan peranan penting dalam penubuhan Professional Risk Managers International Association (PRMIA) di Malaysia. Beliau adalah sumber Pengurusan Risiko Islamik dan Konvensional bagi Lembaga Pelaburan Qatar dan disenaraikan dalam Direktori Kewangan-Q. Terkini, Ramesh adalah mentor Pengurusan Risiko bagi program Serantau F-TEN ICAEW selain menjadi ahli Lembaga Penasihat dan ahli Panel Pakar bagi Komuniti Risiko Global.

Beliau memulakan kerjaya bersama Institusi Kewangan Price Waterhouse di London yang diikuti dengan pelbagai jawatan lain di London termasuk sebagai Pengarah Kewangan dan Pentadbiran bagi sebuah anak syarikat GEC dari Amerika. Ramesh kemudiannya berkhidmat di Indonesia dalam Pembiayaan Projek, dan seterusnya menyertai Citibank di mana beliau mengetuai fungsi Pentadbiran Kredit dan Pengurusan Portfolio. Beliau memiliki pengalaman selama 29 tahun dalam sektor awam dan swasta serta telah memegang pelbagai jawatan termasuk sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Pengarah Kewangan, dan Ketua Pegawai Risiko Kumpulan (di Bank-bank Konvensional dan Islam). Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat dengan Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional sebagai Ketua Pegawai Risiko serta Bank Negara Malaysia sebagai Ketua Pasukan Insurans Deposit.

Ramesh juga pernah berkhidmat selama 10 tahun sebagai Penasihat Bebas Pengurusan Risiko bagi Lembaga Tabung Haji (Pengurusan Dana Islamik) dan Amanah Raya Berhad (Pemegang Amanah Raya).

Terkini, beliau merupakan Pengerusi Lembaga Governor di Institut Pengamal Risiko Perusahaan (menyediakan pensijilan profesional dalam Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan) serta Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan di Friday Concepts (International), sebuah firma perunding Pengurusan Risiko Butik Antarabangsa.

Mr Ramesh Pillai was appointed to the Board on 21 April 2014.

He holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Economics with Accountancy from Loughborough University where he specialised in Economics and Banking in general, and Islamic Banking in particular. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (1991), a Certified Enterprise Risk Manager (ERM), a Certified Risk Professionals (CRP), a Qualified Risk Director (QRD), a certified Islamic Enterprise Risk Manager (ERMI), and a Qualified Risk Auditor (QRA).

He was also a Regional Director for the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP) and was instrumental in the creation of the Malaysian chapter of the Professional Risk Managers International Association (PRMIA). He is an Islamic and Conventional Risk Management resource for the Qatar Investment Authority and is listed in their Q-Finance Directory. Ramesh is currently the Risk Management mentor on the ICAEW's Regional F-TEN programme and is a member of the Advisory Board and also on the Panel of Experts of the Global Risk Community.

He started his career in Price Waterhouse's Financial Institutions specialism in London following which he held various positions in London including becoming the Director of Finance and Administration for an American subsidiary of GEC. Ramesh then went on to work in Indonesia, involved in Project Financing, following which he joined Citibank where he headed the Credit Administration and Portfolio Management functions. He has over 29 years of experience in the public and private sector and has held various positions, including that of CEO, Finance Director, and Group Chief Risk Officer (in Conventional and Islamic Banks). He was also with Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional as its Chief Risk officer as well as Bank Negara Malaysia as the Head of its Deposit Insurance Taskforce.

He has also served, over a 10 year period, as the Independent Risk Management Advisor to Lembaga Tabung Haji (Islamic Fund Management) and Amanah Raya Berhad (Public Trustee).

He is currently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Enterprise Risk Practitioners (providing professional certification in Enterprise Risk Management) as well as the Group Managing Director of Friday Concepts (International), an International Boutique Risk Management consultancy.



PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT

Datuk Adinan Maning
Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

**Datuk Yunos
Abd Ghani**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif
Perbankan Runcit
Deputy Chief Executive,
Retail Banking



**Ahmad Latfan
Mohd Amran**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif,
Sokongan Perniagaan
Deputy Chief Executive,
Business Support



**Frederick
Siew Kin Meng**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif,
Sokongan Korporat
Deputy Chief Executive,
Corporate Support





**Mohd Fauzi
Rahmat**
Ketua Pegawai Risiko,
Pengurusan Risiko
Chief Risk Officer,
Risk Management



**Zainuddin
Ahmad**
Ketua, Pengurusan
Sumber Manusia
Head, Human Resource
Management



**Azlan
Abu Bakar**
Ketua, Operasi Perbankan
Head, Banking Operations



**Nilammasri
Ja'afar**
Ketua, Pembiayaan
& Pembangunan
Perniagaan
Head,
Business Financing
& Development



**Ummul Shirin
Mohamed Thalha**
Ketua, Undang-Undang
& Sekretariat Korporat
Head,
Legal & Corporate
Secretariat



Ahmad Noh Jeni
Ketua, Keselamatan
Head, Security



PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT



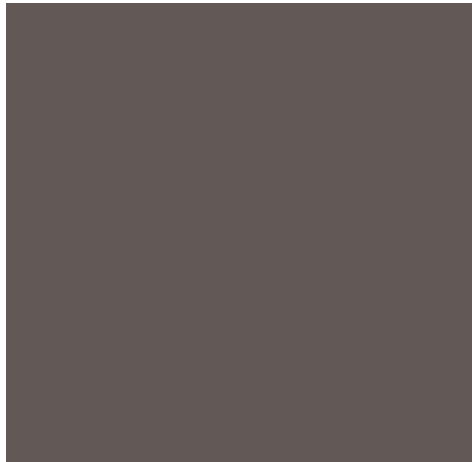
Akhsan Zaini
Ketua, Distribution
Head, Distribution



**Alain Boey
Cheng Choong**
Ketua, Pengurusan
Transformasi
Head, Transformation
Management



**Damanhuri
Mahmod**
Ketua, Perbendaharaan
& Pelaburan
Head, Treasury
& Investment



**Kameel
Abdul Halim**
Ketua, Strategi Korporat
Head, Corporate Strategy



**Kamel Effendy
Mohd Razali**
Ketua, Khidmat
Pengurusan &
Pemulihan Hutang
Head, Debt Management
& Recovery Services



**Dato' Mearia @
Massahariah
Hamzah**
Ketua, Peruncitan &
Perniagaan Komuniti
Head, Retail &
Community Business



**Puspa Marina
Dato' Haji Omar**
Ketua, Komunikasi
Strategik
Head, Strategic
Communications



Rosman Ramlan
Ketua, Pentadbiran Am
Head, General
Administration



Suhaimi Mohamad
Ketua, Operasi
Peruncitan Kredit
Head, Retail
Credit Operations



Dzahidi Mohamad
Ketua, Juruaudit Dalam
Head, Internal Audit



Noor Azmi Jaafar
Ketua, Kewangan
Head, Finance



Mohd Khalil Omar
Ketua, Teknologi
Maklumat
Head, Information
Technology



Mohd Sofian Amirudin
Ketua, Perniagaan Kad
Head, Cards Business



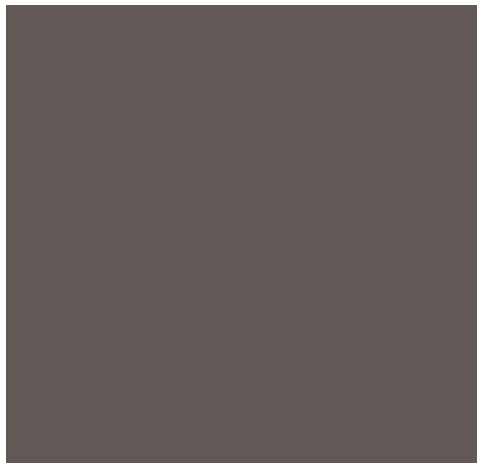
Noor Azmi Jaafar
Ketua, Kewangan
Head, Finance



Mohd Supian Mat Nan
Ketua, Perbankan Islam
Head, Islamic Banking



Norshahzan Halin
Ketua, Pematuhan
Head, Compliance



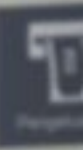
Mohd Supian Mat Nan
Ketua, Perbankan Islam
Head, Islamic Banking



Transaksi
perbank
setemp

EB | ejen bank

Mudah . Sela





MENGGAPAI KEHIDUPAN YANG LEBIH BAIK

Dengan memperkembangkan kebolehan kami bagi memenuhi keperluan masa kini, BSN berhasrat membina hubungan yang lebih bermakna dengan para pelanggan dalam memastikan mereka memperoleh akses kepada kemudahan dan perkhidmatan perbankan dalam menjalani kehidupan yang lebih baik. Bagi memastikan setiap rakyat Malaysia memperoleh akses mudah kepada perkhidmatan kami walaupun berada jauh di pedalaman, Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) telah diwujudkan menerusi inisiatif rangkuman kewangan kami untuk memberi perkhidmatan kepada para pelanggan di lokasi-lokasi tanpa cawangan BSN. Perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan adalah simpanan wang, pengeluaran wang, pembayaran bil, simpanan BSN SSP, pembayaran tanpa wang tunai, tambah nilai prabayar dan pembukaan akaun.

A BETTER LIFE WITHIN YOUR REACH

Expanding our portfolio to meet modern day needs, BSN intends to build lifelong, meaningful relationships with our customers to ensure they have access to banking facilities and services in order to live a better life. Ensuring every Malaysian has easy access to our services no matter how far or remote their location through our financial inclusion initiative, BSN's Banking Agents (EB BSN) have been established to serve customers in the absence of BSN branches. Services offered are deposit, cash withdrawal, bill payment, BSN SSP savings, cashless payment, prepaid top-up and account opening.

PENCAPAIAN PERANAN PEMBANGUNAN/ DIMANDATKAN

DISCLOSURE ON DEVELOPMENTAL/ MANDATED ACHIEVEMENTS

SKIM PERUMAHAN BELIA (SPB) YOUTH HOUSING SCHEME (YHS)



Skim Pemilikan Rumah Home Ownership Scheme

untuk pasangan berkahwin yang berusia di antara
25 hingga 40 tahun for married couples between
the ages of 25 to 40 years

Pada pembentangan Belanjawan Negara 2015, Kerajaan Malaysia telah memberi mandat kepada BSN untuk melaksanakan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) dalam usaha menangani masalah ketidakmampuan golongan belia untuk memiliki rumah. YHS adalah skim pemilikan rumah pertama khas untuk pasangan berkahwin yang berusia di antara 25 hingga 40 tahun dengan pendapatan isi rumah tidak melebihi RM10,000 sebulan. Skim ini terhad kepada hanya 20,000 pembeli mengikut peraturan *first come first served*. Kerajaan juga menawarkan diskaun 50% ke atas duti setem bagi instrumen pemindahan dan perjanjian pinjaman. Selain itu, Kerajaan juga akan membantu dalam pembayaran ansuran bulanan sebanyak RM200 untuk tempoh dua tahun bermula dari tarikh pembayaran pertama kepada pemaaju.

Di bawah SPB, BSN menyediakan pembiayaan sehingga RM500,000 kepada pemohon yang layak di mana tempoh pembiayaan maksimum adalah 35 tahun atau sehingga pemohon mencapai usia 65 tahun, yang mana lebih awal. Jumlah pembiayaan untuk pemohon yang layak adalah 100% daripada harga pembelian dengan tambahan 5% (daripada harga pembelian) bagi pembiayaan takaful atau insurans (MRTT/ MRTA). Jenis hartanah di bawah pembiayaan ini adalah samada hartanah yang telah siap sepenuhnya, sedang dalam pembinaan atau hartanah sub-jualan.

Skim SPB ini telah dilancarkan pada 3 Julai 2015 dan setakat 31 Disember 2015, sebanyak 1,242 permohonan berjumlah RM302 juta telah diterima. Bagaimanapun, kadar kelulusan adalah hanya pada 50% iaitu 611 kes (RM152 juta). Faktor utama penolakan permohonan adalah sejarah kredit peminjam yang tidak memuaskan seterusnya menjejaskan kemampuan peminjam dalam menanggung komitmen pinjaman.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, kami beriltizam untuk terus membantu belia yang berkelayakan memiliki rumah pertama mereka. Kami akan terus giat mempromosikan SPB menerusi media, edaran risalah dan anjuran aktiviti-aktiviti promosi bersama pemaaju.

During the tabling of the National Budget 2015, the Government of Malaysia mandated BSN to carry out the Youth Housing Scheme (YHS) in an effort to address young couples' inability to afford purchasing homes. The YHS is a first-time home ownership scheme tailored for married couples between the ages of 25 to 40 years and with household income not exceeding RM10,000 per month. The scheme is limited to only 20,000 buyers on a 'first come first served' basis. The Government will also offer a 50% discount on stamp duties on the instrument of transfer and loan agreements. Additionally, the Government will also assist in monthly installments of RM200 for a period of two years from the date of first disbursement to the developer.

Under the YHS, BSN will provide financing it up to RM500,000 to eligible applicants for a maximum financing tenure of 35 years or until the applicant attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. The financing amount to eligible applicants will be 100% of the purchase price with an additional 5% (of purchase price) to finance takaful or insurance (MRTT/MRTA). The property to be financed can either be completed, under construction or sub-sale.

The YHS scheme was officially launched on 3 July 2015. As at 31 December 2015, 1,242 applications totaling RM302 million were received. However, approval rate stood at only about 50% with 611 cases (RM152 million) approved. The main reasons for rejection was poor credit history which impacted potential borrowers' capacity to undertake loan commitments.

Nevertheless, we are committed to extend the help to eligible youths to own their first home. We will continue to actively promote YHS through media, promotion campaigns and organise joint promotion activities with developers.

EJEN BANK BSN (EB BSN) BSN BANKING AGENT

BSN amat bangga menjadi bank perintis di Malaysia dalam memperkenalkan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) pada Januari 2012. Dalam menyokong agenda rangkuman kewangan Bank Negara Malaysia, konsep EB BSN adalah untuk memberi perkhidmatan kepada masyarakat luar bandar yang tidak mempunyai akses kepada kemudahan perbankan asas. Pada peringkat awal, rangkaian EB BSN bermula dengan hanya 200 ejen di mana kebanyakannya adalah terdiri daripada pemilik kedai runcit yang mempunyai hubungan rapat dengan masyarakat di komuniti masing-masing. EB BSN telah bermula dengan lima transaksi perbankan asas iaitu deposit tunai, pengeluaran tunai, pembayaran bil, pembelian eSSP dan pembayaran tanpa tunai. Bagi memenuhi keperluan pelanggan, BSN telah menambah dua lagi transaksi di premis EB BSN iaitu tambah nilai prabayar dan pembukaan akaun. Semua transaksi yang dilakukan di premis EB BSN adalah melalui terminal mudah alih POS (point of sales) di mana semua transaksi dilaksanakan secara *real time* dan tanpa sebarang borang.

Setakat Disember 2015, rangkaian EB BSN telah berkembang kepada 6,238 ejen di seluruh negara. Jumlah transaksi yang telah dilakukan menerusi EB BSN telah mencecah lebih 60 juta, dengan nilai keseluruhan melebihi RM4.54 bilion. Di samping itu, perkhidmatan EB BSN telah merangkumi 886 mukim (96%) di Malaysia. Perkhidmatan pembayaran tanpa tunai pula telah mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan terkumpul sebanyak 125% dari segi bilangan transaksi sejak perkhidmatannya mula ditawarkan pada tahun 2012. Peningkatan ini memberi gambaran yang positif terhadap trend penggunaan kad semasa membuat pembayaran. BSN mensasarkan EB BSN akan terus meningkat kepada 7,000 EB BSN menjelang penghujung tahun 2016 bagi memperkukuhkan lagi mandat yang diberikan kepada BSN untuk menyediakan akses perkhidmatan kewangan di kawasan luar bandar.

BSN takes pride in being the pioneer bank in Malaysia to introduce BSN Banking Agent (EB BSN) back in January 2012. The EB BSN concept serves to bring basic banking facilities closer to underserved communities and is in support of Bank Negara Malaysia's financial inclusion agenda. In the beginning, the EB BSN network started with 200 agents comprising mostly retail outlet owners as they had closer interaction within the communities in which they operate. Starting with only five transactions made available at EB BSN premises, namely cash deposits, withdrawals, bill payments, eSSP purchase and cashless payment; EB BSNs has now progressed to seven transactions, with the addition of prepaid top-up and account opening transactions, to better serve customers' needs. Transactions at EB BSNs are made via a handheld point-of-sales (POS) terminal and are real-time and formless, creating ease of banking.

At the end of December 2015, the EB BSN network has grown to a total number of 6,238 agents nationwide. The total number of transactions conducted through the EB BSN has exceeded 60 million, with a total value of more than RM4.54 billion. A total of 886 (or 96%) sub-districts (*mukim*) in Malaysia are served by EB BSNs. Cashless payment has recorded a significant compounded annual growth transaction rate of 125% since launch, indicating a positive change in consumer trend of using cards in making payment.

By the end of 2016, BSN is targeting to achieve a total of 7,000 EB BSNs to further strengthen the mandate given to us to provide access to financial services in rural areas.

PEMBIAYAAN MIKRO MICRO FINANCE

BSN adalah sebuah Institusi Kewangan Mikro (MFI) yang dimandatkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia untuk menawarkan pembiayaan kepada usahawan mikro sejak 2007. BSN telah meningkatkan pegangan dalam pasaran pembiayaan kewangan mikro di Malaysia dan kini merupakan peneraju pasaran dalam sektor pembiayaan mikro dengan jumlah pembiayaan sebanyak RM543.4 juta. Walaupun persekitaran ekonomi semakin mencabar, pembiayaan mikro terus berkembang di mana usahawan mikro terus giat memainkan peranan dalam pertumbuhan negara. Sejak tahun 2007, BSN telah menawarkan perkhidmatan kepada lebih 30,000 usahawan mikro dan akan terus gigih dalam meningkatkan usaha untuk membantu golongan ini. Sejak lima tahun yang lalu, BSN telah menawarkan pembiayaan mikro kepada peniaga-peniaga pasar malam, penduduk kampung baharu Cina dan perniagaan mikro yang terjejas akibat banjir pada tahun 2015. BSN juga telah menawarkan Pembiayaan Mikro menggunakan konsep 'Tawarruq' sejak 2014 bagi memenuhi keperluan pembiayaan Islamik untuk pelanggan.

BSN is a mandated Micro Finance Institution (MFI) by Bank Negara Malaysia and has offered financing to micro entrepreneurs since 2007. Since then, BSN had continued to expand its market share and is currently the market leader in Micro Finance with a total financing of RM543.4 million. It is encouraging to see that despite the challenging economic environment, micro financing continues to grow and micro entrepreneurs continue to play an active role in the growth of the country. BSN has served more than 30,000 micro entrepreneurs since 2007 and will continue to beef up efforts to assist more.

Over the past five years, the micro finance scheme has also been extended to night market traders, Chinese new villagers and to micro businesses affected by floods in 2015. BSN has also developed Micro Finance with 'Tawarruq' concept in 2014 in order to better meet customer's needs for Islamic financing.



DEPOSIT PELAJAR SEKOLAH SCHOOLCHILDREN DEPOSITS



BSN terus memperkukuhkan mandatnya dalam memupuk amalan menyimpan di kalangan penabung muda, terutamanya di kalangan pelajar-pelajar sekolah di Malaysia. Menerusi Kelab Penyimpan Muda (KPM) dan Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP), BSN telah berjaya meningkatkan jumlah keahlian, simpanan dan penyertaan daripada sekolah-sekolah dan para pelajar menerusi pelbagai aktiviti, kempen dan program kesedaran.

Sepanjang tahun 2015, BSN berjaya menganjurkan *BSN School Program* di beberapa buah sekolah terpilih di seluruh negara. Antara aktiviti semasa *BSN School Program* berlangsung adalah pertandingan mencungkil bakat kanak-kanak dan pertandingan mewarna bagi mengutip derma untuk sekolah-sekolah terlibat selain menggalakkan para pelajar menyertai skim SGSP dan KPM. Faktor utama kejayaan program ini adalah hasil daripada kerjasama yang erat di antara BSN dan Kementerian Pendidikan (MOE) dimana BSN diberi kebenaran untuk mengendalikan *BSN School Program* di sekolah-sekolah rendah terpilih di seluruh negara. Dengan kerjasama ini, BSN dapat menjalin hubungan baik dengan Persatuan Ibu Bapa dan Guru (PIBG) di setiap sekolah yang terlibat. Selain itu, bagi memperkukuhkan penampilannya di kalangan masyarakat bukan Melayu, *BSN School Program* juga telah diadakan di sekolah-sekolah jenis kebangsaan. Setakat 31 Disember 2015, BSN School Program telah berjaya mengumpul sebanyak RM39.96 juta deposit iaitu melebihi sasaran Bank sebanyak RM27.54 juta. Antara 54 buah sekolah yang terlibat dalam karnival ini, 18 buah sekolah adalah merupakan sekolah jenis kebangsaan Cina.

Bagi mendidik para pelajar mengenai ilmu dan pengurusan kewangan, BSN juga mengendalikan program *BSN Educate*. Beberapa aktiviti seperti pertandingan mewarna, permainan dan kuiz dijalankan semasa hari ko-kurikulum. Bank juga membuka kaunter untuk menerima deposit daripada para pelajar (menerusi guru-guru mereka) bagi membuka akaun BSN GIRO. Bagi tahun 2015, program ini telah menarik minat sejumlah 53,882 peserta dengan jumlah simpanan sebanyak RM47.54 juta.

Untuk kemudahan perbankan dan bagi meningkatkan deposit dari kalangan pelajar sekolah, BSN juga telah melantik lebih 100 buah koperasi sekolah termasuk koperasi MRSM, koperasi sekolah rendah dan koperasi sekolah menengah sebagai ejen bank. Untuk terus menerajui dan menggalakkan simpanan pelajar-pelajar sekolah, KPM telah melalui penjenamaan semula dan dikenali sebagai BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) pada 15 Disember 2015.

BSN continues to strengthen its mandated role of mobilising savings among small savers, particularly among Malaysian schoolchildren. Through the Young Savers Club (KPM) and *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar* (SGSP) BSN has managed to increase membership, savings and participations from schools and students through various activities, campaigns and awareness programmes.

Throughout 2015, BSN successfully organised the BSN School Carnival at selected schools nationwide. Part of the activities under the BSN School Carnival include kids talent and coloring contests to raise funds for the schools as well as to encourage student savers to join SGSP scheme and KPM. One key success factor of the programme is largely attributed to the Bank's collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE). With this collaboration, the Bank has been given approval to run the BSN School Carnival at selected primary schools nationwide and is able to establish close ties with each of the schools' Parents Teachers Association (PTA). Additionally, to strengthen its presence among non-Malay communities, the BSN School Carnival was also held at vernacular schools. As at 31 December 2015, the School Carnival had attracted RM39.96 million in deposits surpassing the Bank's target of RM27.54 million. Furthermore, out of 54 schools where the carnivals were held, 18 were Chinese vernacular schools.

To educate students on financial literacy and management, BSN also runs the BSN School Educate programme. Activities such as coloring contests, games, and quizzes were conducted during the co-curriculum day. The Bank also had a counter open to receive deposits from the students (via their teachers) to open BSN GIRO accounts. In 2015, the programme attracted a total of 53,882 participants with total savings of RM47.54 million.

For banking convenience and to increase deposits from schoolchildren, BSN had also appointed more than 100 schools cooperatives including MRSM cooperative, primary and secondary school cooperatives, as bank agents. Moving forward, KPM has been rebranded as BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) on 15 December 2015.

HASIL PEMBANGUNAN DAN OUTPUT SEKTOR YANG DIMANDATKAN DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME AND MANDATED SECTOR OUTPUT

Menyokong agenda Kerajaan dengan menyediakan pembiayaan kepada golongan belia (berkahwin) untuk membeli rumah pertama mereka.

Membangun dan mempromosikan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) iaitu pakej pembiayaan untuk pembeli rumah pertama yang berusia di antara 25 dan 40 tahun dengan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tidak melebihi RM10,000.

In support of the government's agenda to provide financing to the (married) youth to purchase their first home.

Develop and promote the Youth Housing Scheme (YHS), a financing package for first-time house buyers between the ages of 25 and 40 years and whose monthly household income does not exceed RM10,000.

Setakat 31 Disember 2015 As at 31 Dec 2015

Permohonan Applications
1,242 akaun accounts

RM301.7 juta mil

Diluluskan Approved
611 akaun accounts

RM152.1 juta mil

Ditolak Rejected
599 akaun accounts

RM141.4 juta mil

Menanti Kelulusan Pending Approval
32 akaun accounts

RM8.2 juta mil

Pembayaran Disbursed
112 akaun accounts

RM20.5 juta mil

Jumlah Baki Pinjaman
Loan Outstanding

RM20.5 juta mil

Memperluaskan akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar menerusi pertambahan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN).

Increase convenient access to financial services, especially in rural areas through the expansion of BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN).



Setakat 31 Disember 2015 As at 31 Dec 2015

6,238

Ejen dilantik
Agents appointed

74 %

Liputan di kawasan
luar bandar
Coverage in rural areas

12,796

Akaun simpanan dibuka berjumlah
Savings account opened amounting to
RM551,832

PENCAPAIAN PERANAN PEMBANGUNAN/DIMANDATKAN

DISCLOSURE ON DEVELOPMENTAL/MANDATED ACHIEVEMENTS

Mempromosi dan memupuk amalan menyimpan, terutamanya di kalangan penyimpan kecil dan menerapkan amalan menyimpan sejak usia muda.

Promote and mobilise savings, particularly from small savers and inculcate savings' habit from young

Simpanan daripada pelajar-pelajar sekolah

Meningkatkan jalinan kerjasama dengan sekolah-sekolah menerusi program-program seperti *BSN School Carnival* (dengan sekolah rendah) dan program-program *BSN Educate*.

School children deposits

Increase collaboration with schools through school programmes such as the BSN School Carnival (with primary schools) and BSN Educate programmes.

Kerjasama dengan
Collaboration established with

54 buah sekolah rendah
primary schools

Pertumbuhan deposit daripada program simpanan pelajar sekolah
Growth in deposits from school programmes

RM194.6 juta mil

Menggembelingkan deposit runcit.

Mobilisation of retail deposits.

Pertumbuhan deposit runcit berjumlah
Total retail deposit growth of

RM911.3 juta mil

Pembiayaan usahawan mikro

- Mengekalkan kedudukan sebagai peneraju pembiayaan mikro negara.
- 49% pegangan dalam pasaran Pembiayaan Mikro dengan jumlah pembiayaan sebanyak RM543.4 juta daripada pelbagai produk/skim Pembiayaan Mikro. (Pertumbuhan: RM53.6 juta)

Financing micro entrepreneurs

- Maintain position as the lead Micro Finance provider in the country.
- 49% market share of Micro Finance industry with a total financing of RM543.4 million from various Micro Finance products/schemes. (Growth: RM53.6 million)



49 %

Pegangan dalam Pasaran Pembiayaan Mikro

Market Share of Micro Finance Industry

KESAKSAMAAN ORGANISASI ORGANISATIONAL SOUNDNESS



Kemampuan Kewangan
Financial sustainability

0.5 %

Pulangan ke atas Aset
Return on Assets

7 %

Pulangan ke atas Ekuiti
Return on Equity

14.8 %

Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko
Risk Weighted Capital Ratio

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK



“Menggapai kehidupan yang lebih baik.

A better life within your reach”

Sejajar dengan visi korporat baharu kami iaitu “Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang ketinggalan”, BSN terus berpegang teguh dengan komitmennya untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan yang baik kepada setiap lapisan masyarakat di Malaysia. Penjenamaan semula yang menyeluruh pada akhir tahun 2015 telah memberi nafas baru kepada jenama BSN. Menggunakan momentum penjenamaan semula tersebut, BSN berhasrat dapat menyampaikan jaminan jenamanya yang baharu iaitu “Menggapai kehidupan yang lebih baik”. Teras strategik BSN adalah berpaksikan empat aspek utama iaitu khidmat pelanggan, inovasi, proses dan teknologi.

BSN beriltizam akan mempertingkatkan keupayaan dan daya saing kakitangannya dalam produk dan perkhidmatan Bank menerusi latihan intensif dan perkongsian maklumat bagi memastikan tahap penyampaian khidmat pelanggan dapat terus dipertingkatkan. BSN juga akan terus berusaha menerapkan nilai-nilai teras baharunya, CARE iaitu *Committed* (Komited), *Agile* (Cerdas dan Tangkas), *Respectful* (Menghormati) dan *Ethical* (Beretika) di kalangan kakitangan bagi memastikan pelanggan berpuas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang diberikan.

BSN akan memperkenalkan produk-produk baharu ke dalam pasaran bagi mengatasi jurang antara produk sedia ada dan dalam beberapa segmen pelanggan seperti golongan belia (lepasan universiti dan golongan profesional), golongan berpendapatan tinggi dan segmen bukan Bumiputera. Seterusnya, produk-produk BSN akan dibangunkan berdasarkan falsafah produk BSN yang baharu di mana tumpuan akan diberikan kepada keperluan golongan berpendapatan tinggi. Walaubagaimanapun, penekanan terhadap produk untuk pelanggan sedia ada dan segmen yang dimandatkan akan terus diberi perhatian bagi memastikan kepuasan pelanggan.

Untuk meneruskan pelaksanaan mandatnya dalam menyokong agenda rangkuman kewangan Bank Negara Malaysia, BSN akan terus memperkukuhkan semua saluran penyampaian. Ini bagi memastikan agar semua segmen masyarakat terus mendapat akses perbankan asas dengan mudah. Justeru itu, BSN akan melengkapkan rangkaian cawangan dengan pertambahan bilangan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN), yang kini meliputi 886 mukim (96%) di Malaysia. Kami akan terus berusaha mempertingkatkan lagi kapasiti operasi dan kecekapan proses perniagaan.

Bagi memastikan inisiatif-inisiatif ini berjalan lancar, BSN akan terus menaiktaraf sistem teknologi perbankannya sebagai pemboleh utama. *Virtual Teller Machine BSN* (VTM) adalah yang pertama di Malaysia, membuktikan hasrat BSN untuk sentiasa memperbaiki tahap perkhidmatannya. Selain itu, 2016 akan menjadi tahun yang penting di mana sistem Core Banking yang baharu akan mula beroperasi untuk memastikan kelancaran dan pertambahan keupayaan operasi. Kami juga akan membangunkan aplikasi perbankan mudah alih bagi menyokong platform jualan dan pemasaran yang telah diperbaharui. Dengan inisiatif ini, para pelanggan kami dapat menikmati perkhidmatan kewangan yang lebih *personalised* dan profesional.

Walaupun persekitaran perniagaan pada tahun 2016 dijangka mencabar, BSN berhasrat mengambil peluang daripada momentum yang diperolehi melalui penjenamaan semula korporat bagi meluaskan perniagaan deposit dan pinjaman/pembiayaan untuk

produk-produk terpilih seperti Skim Perumahan Belia, Sewa Beli dan Kad Kredit. Bagi produk deposit, Bank merancang untuk menambah tawaran produk Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) selain merombak program-program sekolahnya.

In line with the new corporate vision of “No Malaysian Left Behind”, BSN continues to uphold its commitment to serve Malaysians from all walks of life. Leveraging on the rebranding exercise in late 2015, BSN will ride on the momentum gained from a revitalised brand image to deliver its brand promise - “A better life within your reach”. The strategic thrust of BSN is anchored on four key areas, which are customer service, innovation, process and technology.

BSN endeavours to elevate the knowledge of our staff on the Bank's product and service offerings through intensive training and information sharing to deliver high-quality customer service standards. BSN also undertakes to continue to imbue the Bank's new core values, C.A.R.E, i.e. Committed, Agile, Respectful and Ethical, in our staff to ensure our customers are satisfied with services offered.

BSN will introduce new products into the market to address the gaps in product offerings and lack of focus in certain customer segments such as the youths (university graduates and young working professionals), high-income earners and non-Bumiputera segment. Moving forward, BSN products will be developed based on BSN's new product philosophy whereby a greater focus will be directed towards serving the needs of the mass affluent. However, emphasis will still be placed on serving the demands of our existing customers and mandated segments to ensure customer satisfaction.

To continue delivering its mandate in support of Bank Negara Malaysia's financial inclusion agenda, BSN will further strengthen all delivery channels. This is to ensure all segments of society continue to have banking access within their reach. Therefore, BSN will enhance its branch network with an increased number of BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN), which now covers 886 (or 96%) sub-districts (*mukim*) in Malaysia. We will continue to invest in further improving operational capacity and efficiency of business processes.

In ensuring smooth delivery of the initiatives, BSN will continue to upgrade banking technology as a key enabler. The introduction of the Virtual Teller Machine, a first in Malaysia, is a statement of intent by BSN in embracing technology to continuously improve our services and standards. In addition, 2016 will be a landmark year as the new Core Banking system will be operational to ensure more efficient and capable operations. We will also be developing a mobile banking application to support a revitalised sales and marketing platform. With this initiative, our customers can enjoy more personalised and professional financial services.

Although 2016 is expected to offer a more challenging operating environment, BSN endeavours to take advantage of momentum gained from our Corporate rebranding initiative to robustly grow our loans/financing and deposit business albeit in selected products, for example the Youth Housing Scheme, Hire Purchase and Credit Cards. For deposits, the Bank is looking at enhancing its *Sijil Simpanan Premium* (BSN SSP) product offering and revamping its school programmes.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI



Kempen '10 POWER BSN SSP' memperkasakan nilai RM10 yang kini menjadi kurang relevan kepada rakyat Malaysia.
The 'BSN SSP 10 POWER' campaign empowered the RM10, a denomination which was becoming irrelevant to Malaysians.

31 Januari/January 2015

Sri Pentas, Bandar Utama, Petaling Jaya

BSN TAWAR LEBIH 88,000 GANJARAN BSN SSP BERNILAI RM18 JUTA

Tahun 2015, menyaksikan produk simpanan BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) melancarkan kempen baru dengan moto '10 Powerr BSN SSP' yang bertujuan untuk menarik minat masyarakat untuk menabung. Rasional 10 Powerr merupakan galakan untuk menabung yang bermula hanya dengan serendah RM10, namun, simpanan di BSN SSP boleh memberi nilai yang lebih melalui peluang menikmati ganjaran hebat.

BSN menawarkan lebih 88,000 hadiah Cabutan BSN SSP bernilai RM18 juta berbanding 61,000 hadiah pada tahun sebelumnya. Hadiah-hadiah yang ditawarkan termasuklah kereta mewah BMW dan Mercedes Benz, Perodua Axia, gajet elektronik serta simpanan BSN SSP. Ia turut memperkenalkan empat cabutan BSN SSP 2015 iaitu Cabutan Istimewa, Bulanan, Tempatan dan yang terbaharu ialah Cabutan Mingguan.

BSN mengekalkan hadiah BSN SSP RM1 juta sebagai hadiah utama bagi Cabutan Istimewa, manakala Cabutan Bulanan dikekalkan kepada hadiah kereta mewah BMW dan Mercedes Benz yang dicabut sebulan sekali. Bagi Cabutan Tempatan, BSN menawarkan hadiah baharu berupa kereta Perodua Axia untuk 13 pemenang di setiap negeri pada setiap bulan. Manakala Cabutan Mingguan, hadiah berupa simpanan BSN SSP dicabut setiap dua kali seminggu.

Pembaharuan kepada jenis cabutan dan tambahan hadiah pada tahun ini merupakan komitmen BSN untuk menggalakkan orang ramai untuk terus menyimpan bersama BSN SSP.



Datuk Johari Abdul Ghani, Timbalan Menteri Kewangan menyampaikan replika kunci BMW 320i kepada pemenang bulan November iaitu A. Gunavathy dari Selangor. *Datuk Johari Abdul Ghani, Deputy Minister of Finance, delivers the replica key of a BMW 320i to November's winner, A. Gunavathy from Selangor.*



Tan Sri Abu Bakar bersalam dengan Datuk Johari ditemani oleh Ahmad Latfan Mohd Amran dan Dato' Mearia Hamzah. *Tan Sri Abu Bakar shaking hands with Datuk Johari, accompanied by Ahmad Latfan Mohd Amran and Dato' Mearia Hamzah.*

BSN OFFERS OVER 88,000 BSN SSP REWARDS WORTH RM18 MILLION

In 2015, BSN launched a new campaign for Premium Savings Certificate (BSN SSP) themed '10 Powerr BSN SSP', to attract more people to save. The rationale behind the 10 Powerr campaign was to provide an incentive to start saving from as low as RM10 and yet potentially gain added value as BSN SSP savings provide the opportunity for enjoying great rewards.

In addition, BSN offered over 88,000 BSN SSP Draw prizes worth RM18 million compared with 61,000 the previous year. The prizes included BMWs and Mercedes Benzs, Perodua Axias, electronic gadgets and BSN SSP savings. Four BSN SSP draws were held in 2015 - the Special Draw, Monthly Draw, Local Draw and the latest was the Weekly Draw.

BSN SSP maintained RM1 million as the main prize for the Special Draw, while the Monthly Draw retained BMW and Mercedes Benz luxury cars as top monthly prizes. For the Local Draw, BSN offered the Perodua Axia as the new prize to 13 winners of every state, every month. While for the Weekly Draw, BSN SSP savings were up for grabs every fortnight.

The additional prizes and number of draws reflect BSN's commitment to encourage people to save via the BSN SSP.

ACTIVITY REPORT



Bergambar bersama rombongan dari Persatuan Dyslexia Malaysia.
Posing with the entourage from the Dyslexia Association of Malaysia.



Pemberian cenderahati di berikan kepada rombongan sebelum mereka pulang. *Presenting a gift to the group before they headed back.*

27 Januari/January 2015 Rooftop, Wisma BSN

PENYERAHAN SUMBANGAN BSN PNM 2014 KEPADA PERSATUAN DYSPLEXIA MALAYSIA



BSN telah menyumbang sebanyak RM100,000 kepada Persatuan Dyslexia Malaysia melalui BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon (BSN PNM) 2014 yang telah berjaya menarik penyertaan lebih 12,000 peserta. Sumbangan ini telah diraih menerusi kategori Larian Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat 10 km dimana ianya merupakan sebahagian daripada aktiviti tanggungjawab sosial BSN. BSN komited dan akan terus prihatin dalam memastikan golongan yang memerlukan mendapat bantuan dan sokongan supaya mereka dapat menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik.

Kedatangan rombongan pelajar-pelajar dan guru-guru dari persatuan tersebut disambut oleh Pengerusi serta Pengurusan Kanan BSN dan turut di bawa melawat sekitar bangunan dan kaunter operasi bank.

BSN PNM's 2014 CONTRIBUTION TO THE DYSPLEXIA ASSOCIATION OF MALAYSIA

BSN contributed RM100,000 to the Dyslexia Association of Malaysia through the BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon (BSN PNM) 2014 which attracted over 12,000 participants. The contribution was raised through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 10 km Corporate Run which is one of BSN's social responsibility initiatives. BSN is committed and will continue to ensure that those in need will receive help and support in order to enjoy a better life.

The arrival of a group of students and teachers from the association were welcomed by BSN's Chairman and Senior Management and escorted for a visit around the Bank's building and operation counters.



BSN PNM merupakan salah satu platform bagi menyalurkan sumbangan kepada golongan yang memerlukan. *BSN PNM is one of the platforms BSN uses to provide donations to the needy.*



Para pemenang kempen 'Cuti-Cuti BSN'.
The winners of the 'Cuti-Cuti BSN' campaign.



Majlis penyampaian hadiah kepada pemenang disempurnakan oleh Dato' Mearia Hamzah.
The prizegiving ceremony to the winners was officiated by Dato' Hamzah Mearia.

10 Februari/February 2015

Maya Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

MAJLIS PENYERAHAN HADIAH KEPADA PEMENANG KEMPEN 'CUTI-CUTI BSN'

BSN telah mengumumkan pemenang bagi kempen 'Cuti-Cuti BSN' yang berlangsung dari September hingga Disember 2014. Pada majlis tersebut 10 pemenang utama dan 40 pemenang bulanan telah diumumkan. Sepuluh pemenang utama dipilih berdasarkan transaksi deposit yang dilakukan melebihi RM250,000 manakala pemenang bulanan pula dipilih berdasarkan transaksi deposit melebihi RM80,000 dengan menggunakan Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN. Para pemenang turut berpeluang menikmati percutian ke Korea dan Singapura.

Menerusi kempen ini, BSN telah menerima sehingga 6.5 juta penyertaan dengan 16,000 pembukaan akaun baru dan lebih 72,000 pertukaran kad kepada Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN sepanjang kempen ini berlangsung.

PRIZEGIVING CEREMONY FOR WINNERS OF THE 'CUTI-CUTI BSN' CAMPAIGN

BSN announced the winners of the 'Cuti-Cuti BSN' campaign which ran from September to December 2014. During the event, 10 grand prize winners and 40 monthly winners were announced. The top ten winners were selected based on deposit transactions of over RM250,000, while the monthly winners were selected based on deposit transactions exceeding RM80,000 using the BSN Visa payWave Debit Card. The winners also enjoyed a trip to Korea and Singapore.

This campaign attracted up to 6.5 million entries and recorded 16,000 new account openings and saw over 72,000 cards being exchanged for the BSN Visa payWave Debit Card throughout its duration.

5 Mac/March 2015

Wisma RKT, Jalan Raja Abdullah, Kuala Lumpur



PUSAT PEMBIAYAAN AUTOMOBIL BSN YANG PERTAMA

BSN telah melancarkan Pusat Pembiayaan Automobil (AFC) BSN yang pertama bertempat di Wisma RKT, Jalan Raja Abdullah, Kuala Lumpur. Mula beroperasi sejak Disember 2014, ianya mempunyai kakitangan seramai hampir 40 orang yang sedia membantu para pelanggan menjalankan urusan pembelian kenderaan dari jam 9 pagi hingga 5 petang.

Selain daripada produk pembiayaan lain yang BSN tawarkan, perkhidmatan 'Sewa Beli' telah menjadi tunjang utama kepada BSN dalam memenuhi keperluan pembiayaan kenderaan pelanggan dan pelancaran AFC BSN ini adalah seiring dengan usaha BSN dalam memberikan perkhidmatan terbaik kepada para pelanggan. Proses sewa beli kenderaan pelanggan boleh dijalankan dengan lebih cepat dan berkesan dalam mencapai sasarannya untuk menyumbang sehingga 10% daripada pendapatan keseluruhan Bank dalam masa tiga tahun.

BSN'S FIRST AUTO FINANCE CENTRE

BSN launched its first Auto Finance Centre (AFC) at Wisma RKT, Jalan Raja Abdullah, Kuala Lumpur. Operational since December 2014, it is supported with almost 40 trained staff ready to assist customers with their automobile financing from 9am to 5pm.

In addition to other financing products offered by BSN, 'Hire Purchase Loans' have been a key pillar to BSN in meeting the vehicle financing needs of customers, thus the launch of BSN AFC is in line with BSN efforts in providing the best service to our customers. The vehicle hire purchase process is now faster for customers and more effective in achieving its target of contributing up to 10% of the Bank's overall revenue within three years.



Kaunter perkhidmatan yang sedia membantu pelanggan menjalankan urusan pembiayaan sewa beli. *Responsive counter service to help customers process their hire purchase financing.*



Datuk Adinan Maning menandatangani plak perasmian. *Datuk Adinan Maning signing the inauguration plaque.*



BSN merupakan pengeluar terbesar kad debit Visa PayWave di Malaysia. *BSN is the largest card issuer of Visa payWave debit cards in Malaysia.*

12 Mac/March 2015 Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

BSN RAIH PENCAPAIAN PENGELUARAN 1 JUTA KAD DEBIT

Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN telah meraih pencapaian lebih 1 juta dalam masa satu tahun sejak diperkenalkan pada Disember 2013. Kad ini merupakan satu-satunya kad pelbagai aplikasi 5-dalam-1 yang disambungkan kepada akaun simpanan BSN (Giro atau Giro-i) dengan teknologi tanpa sentuh yang amat mudah, cepat dan selamat tanpa perlu menggunakan PIN (Nombor Pengenalan Peribadi) atau menurunkan tandatangan. Pencapaian ini merupakan satu lagi kejayaan yang boleh dibanggakan oleh BSN sempena ulang tahunnya yang ke-40.

Majlis pelancaran serta promosi kad debit ini telah dijalankan dengan jayanya selama tiga hari berturut-turut di Berjaya Times Square, Kuala Lumpur dengan Kempen "You Against Debt" dalam memupuk perbelanjaan berhema dan menggalakkan belia Malaysia untuk hidup bebas hutang. Kempen ini telah mendapat liputan meluas di media-media sosial sepanjang tempoh kempen itu dijalankan.

Lain-lain kempen dan juga aktiviti yang menarik berkaitan dengan Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN adalah kempen "Swipe and Drive" kolaborasi pihak BCard dan Caltex yang berlangsung sehingga 14 Mac 2015 di mana pemegang Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN/i boleh turut menyertai kempen tersebut.

BSN CELEBRATES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ONE MILLION DEBIT CARDS

BSN celebrated its achievement of more than one million BSN Visa payWave Debit cards within one year since it was introduced in December 2013. This card is the only 5-in-1 multi-application card connected to BSN savings account (Giro or Giro-i) with contactless technology that is easy, fast and secure without having to use a PIN (Personal identification Number) or signature. This was another milestone and commendable achievement celebrated in conjunction with BSN's 40th anniversary.

The launch and promotion of the debit cards was held successfully for three consecutive days at Berjaya Times Square, Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the 'You Against Debt' campaign to foster prudent spending and encourage young Malaysians to live debt free. The campaign was widely covered in the social media throughout the campaign duration.

Other interesting campaigns associated with the BSN Visa payWave Debit Card included the 'Swipe and Drive' campaign collaboration between BCard and Caltex, which ran until 14 March 2015. BSN Visa payWave Debit cardholders were also eligible to participate in this campaign.



17 April/April 2015

MEMORANDUM PERSEFAHAMAN (MOU) BAGI PROGRAM KARNIVAL SEKOLAH BSN 2015

BSN dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) telah menandatangani memorandum persefahaman bagi Program Karnival Sekolah BSN 2015, bersama empat buah sekolah yang dipilih di setiap negeri menjadikan jumlah sekolah sebanyak 52 buah di seluruh Malaysia. Karnival ini bermula dari 1 May sehingga 30 November 2015, melibatkan Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK), Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan (SRK), Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC) dan Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT).

Karnival ini merupakan inisiatif BSN dalam membantu pihak sekolah meningkatkan dana sekolah melalui jualan amal dan aktiviti yang dijalankan. BSN turut menaja RM10,000 untuk setiap sekolah yang terpilih menjalankan aktiviti-aktiviti sepanjang program ini dengan RM5,000 bagi melaksanakan karnival dan RM5,000 lagi sebagai hadiah wang tunai pertandingan bakat dan mewarna.

Penglibatan BSN akan memberi pendedahan kepada pelajar mengenai produk-produk BSN selain memberi kesedaran budaya menabung yang perlu dipupuk di peringkat awal lagi melalui Kelab Penabung Muda (KPM) dan Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP).

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) FOR BSN SCHOOL CARNIVAL PROGRAMME 2015

BSN, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with four chosen primary schools from every state in conjunction with the BSN School Carnival 2015 programme; involving a total of 52 schools nationwide. The Carnival which was held from 1 May until 30 November 2015 involved Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK), Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan (SRK), Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJKC) and Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT).

The carnival is a BSN initiative to help schools raise funds through charity sales and school activities. BSN also donated RM10,000 to each selected school to run the activities of this programme, with RM5,000 directed for the implementation of the carnival and another RM5,000 as cash prizes for the talent and colouring competitions.

BSN's involvement exposes students to BSN products besides nurturing awareness of a savings culture at an early stage through the Young Savers Club (KPM) and the *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar* (SGSP).



Noraini Mohd Johan, Pengarah Perniagaan Negeri Kuala Lumpur, BSN menyampaikan memorandum kepada wakil sekolah. *Noraini Mohd Johan, Kuala Lumpur Business Director of BSN, presenting the memorandum to a school representative.*



Para pelajar yang memenangi pertandingan bakat sempena Program Karnival Sekolah BSN 2015. *Students who won the talent competition in conjunction with BSN's School Carnival Programme 2015.*



24 April/April - 3 Mei/May 2015
PWTC, Kuala Lumpur

PESTA BUKU ANTARABANGSA KUALA LUMPUR 2015 (PBAKL)

Buat kali kedua berturut – turut, BSN telah menjadi penaja rasmi bagi Pesta Buku Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur (PBAKL) yang dianjurkan di PWTC, Kuala Lumpur bermula dari 24 April hingga 3 Mei 2015. Ianya telah diadakan dengan jayanya dan telah menerima kunjungan seramai lebih 2 juta pengunjung.

Dengan tema yang dibawa 'Buku: Menjana Kepintaran Kreatif', BSN mendapat sambutan yang amat menggalakkan sepanjang pesta ini berlangsung dengan peningkatan jualan bagi simpanan BSN SSP, pembukaan akaun, kad kredit dan lain-lain.

KUALA LUMPUR INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR 2015 (KLIBF)

For the second consecutive year, BSN became the official sponsor of the Kuala Lumpur International Book Fair (KLIBF) held at PWTC, Kuala Lumpur from 24 April to 3 May 2015. It was held successfully and received over 2 million visitors.

Supported by the theme 'Books: Generating Creative Intelligence', BSN received overwhelming response during the fair, with increased enrolment of BSN SSP savings, account openings, application of credit cards and others.



Para pengurusan kanan BSN bersama wakil-wakil sekolah. *The senior management of BSN with the school representatives.*

28 April/April 2015 Everly Hotel, Putrajaya

MAJLIS PENYAMPAIAN HADIAH SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP)

Majlis penyampaian hadiah bagi Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) BSN peringkat kebangsaan bagi tahun 2014 telah mencatat penyertaan lebih 567,000 pelajar dan lebih 6,800 sekolah dengan simpanan lebih RM514 juta. Jumlah ini merupakan peningkatan sebanyak 100% berbanding pada 2013 yang mencatatkan simpanan melebihi RM376 juta dengan penyertaan daripada 567,000 pelajar dan lebih 5,600 sekolah.

Para pelajar yang menyertai SGSP ini berpeluang untuk memenangi hadiah – hadiah daripada tiga kategori iaitu Kategori Individu, Sekolah dan Tabungan Berhemah. Usaha ini dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pendidikan dapat mempertingkatkan usaha dalam mendekati komuniti setempat menerusi Program Celik Kewangan yang bertujuan memupuk sifat menabung berpanjangan dalam diri pelajar.

Dengan adanya skim ini, ianya dapat memupuk pelajar menabung dan pada masa yang sama, menawarkan hadiah wang tunai berdasarkan peningkatan bersih bagi jumlah simpanan, kekerapan simpanan dan purata simpanan.

PRIZE GIVING FOR 'SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP)'

The prize presentation ceremony for BSN's *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP)* at national level for the year 2014 recorded the participation of over 567,000 students and more than 6,800 schools with over RM514 million savings achieved. This amount represents an increase of 100% compared to 2013 which recorded savings of more than RM376 million with the participation of 567,000 students and over 5,600 schools.

Students participating in the SGSP stood a chance to win under three categories: Individual, School and Prudent Savings. This initiative is in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to increase efforts in reaching out to local communities through its Financial Literacy Programme which aims to foster a lifelong habit of saving among students.

The scheme is to encourage the students to save money and at the same time, motivates students with cash prizes, based on the net increase in total deposits, the frequency of saving and average sum of savings deposits.



1 Jun/June 2015 Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

'IMPIAN TUNAI 8 KINI KEMBALI'

Bersempena dengan sambutan Hari Guru 2015, BSN telah melancarkan kempen eksklusif untuk pemegang kad kredit/i 1TeachersCard iaitu "Impian Tunai 8 Kini Kembali" buat kali ketiga. Kempen yang berlangsung dari 14 Mei hingga 14 September 2015 dengan bertemakan angka lapan selaras dengan kadar istimewa 8.88% yang ditawarkan. Hadiah utama berupa pulangan tunai RM88,888 untuk seorang pemenang; RM8,888 untuk dua orang pemenang setiap bulan dan RM888 untuk dua orang pemenang setiap minggu. Nilai hadiah yang ditawarkan menerusi

kempen ini berjumlah hampir RM200,000 dengan hanya perlu berbelanja minimum RM88 dengan Kad Kredit/i 1TeachersCard bagi melayakkan diri menyertai kempen ini.

Kad Kredit 1TeachersCard MasterCard turut menawarkan pelbagai ciri dan faedah istimewa khusus kepada komuniti guru yang mementingkan penjimatan, ganjaran, gaya hidup dan saluran pembayaran yang mudah. Pemegang kad dapat menikmati ganjaran melalui program '*BSN Reward Points*' bagi setiap ringgit yang dibelanjakan di mana para pemegang Kad Kredit 1TeachersCard boleh menebus mata ganjaran yang dikumpul untuk Enrich Miles, cenderahati, bawcar membeli-belah serta bawcar makanan pada bila-bila masa.



Pemberian percuma tiket bas dan keretapi kepada para pelajar UPM, Serdang.
Providing free bus and train tickets to students of UPM, Serdang.



Frederick Siew memberi sedikit buah tangan kepada pesakit di wad Paediatric, HUKM.
Frederick Siew presenting souvenirs to patients in the HUKM Paediatric ward.

12 Jun/June - 3 Julai/July 2015



KEMPEN #BSN40KEBAIKAN HULUR BANTUAN KEPADA TIGA ORGANISASI

BSN dengan kerjasama stesen-stesen radio di bawah naungan Astro Radio iaitu ERA FM, Sinar FM dan THR Gegar telah bersama-sama menjayakan kempen #BSN40Kebaikan dengan slogan 'Semarakkan Semangat, Sebarkan Kebaikan' yang bertujuan menggalakkan semangat ukhwa di kalangan masyarakat Malaysia di samping menghulurkan bantuan kepada yang memerlukan. Kempen media sosial bermula daripada 12 Jun – 3 Julai 2015 bersempena dengan ulang tahun BSN yang ke 40 tahun. Empat puluh kebaikan dilaksanakan di seluruh negara dengan menyebarkan kebaikan dan keceriaan terutamanya menjelang bulan Ramadan.

Antara aktiviti-aktiviti yang dilaksanakan adalah penyampaian sumbangan kepada rumah anak-anak yatim dan rumah orang-orang tua; mengunjungi dan menyampaikan duit raya kepada pesakit kanak-kanak yang menghidapi kanser di beberapa hospital, membantu membersihkan masjid, memberikan tiket bas dan keretapi secara percuma kepada pelajar-pelajar IPTA/IPTS yang ingin pulang ke kampung halaman, membelanja kad isian semula mereka dan banyak lagi.

Melalui kempen ini, setiap hashtag yang dimuat naik, RM1 akan didermakan. Dana sebanyak RM40,000 telah berjaya dikumpul dan diserahkan kepada tiga organisasi iaitu Pusat Jagaan Warga Emas Nur Ehsan di Kempas, Johor, wad Paediatric di Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM) di Kubang Kerian, Kelantan dan Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM) di Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

THE #BSN40KEBAIKAN CAMPAIGN PROVIDED AID TO THREE ORGANIZATIONS

BSN in cooperation with radio stations under of Astro Radio namely ERA FM, Sinar FM and THR Gegar together successfully organised the #BSN40Kebaikan campaign with the slogan 'Semarakkan Semangat, Sebarkan Kebaikan' which aimed to promote the spirit of fraternity among Malaysians in addition to lending assistance to the needy. The social media campaign, which was held from 12 June to 3 July 2015 in conjunction with BSN's 40th anniversary, implemented 40 good deeds throughout the country by spreading kindness and cheerfulness especially during the fasting month.

Among the activities carried out were contributions to orphanages and old folks' homes, visits and presentation of duit raya to pediatric patients with cancer at several hospitals, cleaning of mosques, providing bus and train tickets free of charge to students of universities/colleges who wanted to 'balik kampung', buying them reload cards and many more.

As part of the campaign, RM1 was donated for every hashtag uploaded. A fund of RM40,000 was collected and donated to three organisations namely Pusat Jagaan Warga Emas Nur Ehsan in Kempas, Johor, paediatric wards in Universiti Sains Malaysia Hospital (HUSM) in Kubang Kerian, Kelantan and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Hospital (HUKM) in Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

'IMPAN TUNAI 8 KINI KEMBALI' CAMPAIGN

In conjunction with Teacher's Day 2015, BSN launched the 'Impian Tunai 8 Kini Kembali' campaign for the third time, exclusively for the cardholders of the 1TeachersCard Credit Card/-i. The campaign, which lasted from 14 May to 14 September 2015, capitalised on the theme of a figure eight, in accordance with special rates at 8.88%. The grand prize was cash returns of RM88,888 for one winner; RM8,888 for two monthly winners and RM888 for two weekly winners. The total value of prizes offered through this campaign amounted to almost RM200,000, while participants need to spend a minimum of only RM88 with 1TeachersCard Credit Card/-i to qualify for this campaign.

The 1TeachersCard MasterCard also offered a variety of features and benefits exclusively for the teaching community who prioritise savings, rewards, lifestyle and convenient payment channels. Cardholders enjoy rewards through the BSN Reward Point programmes whereby points are awarded for every ringgit spent, and cardholders of 1TeachersCard Credit Cards can redeem accumulated points for Enrich Miles, souvenirs, shopping vouchers and food vouchers at any time.



7 Julai/July 2015

Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

KEMPEN 'PULANGAN TUNAI UNTUNG GILER' KAD KREDIT & KAD DEBIT BSN

Kempen 'Untung Giler Cash Back' yang berlangsung dari November 2014 – Mac 2015 menyaksikan BSN mengumumkan pemenang Hadiah Utama yang bernilai RM100,000 dan RM50,000 bagi dua kategori manakala 40 lagi pemenang berjaya membawa balik hadiah tunai bernilai antara RM3,000 sehingga RM25,000.

Kempen ini memberi ganjaran kepada pelanggan setia BSN dengan hadiah wang tunai yang menarik bagi pemegang kad yang berbelanja minimum sebanyak RM50 dalam satu resit. Manakala bagi melayakkan diri memenangi Hadiah Utama, pemegang kad hanya dikehendaki berbelanja RM2,000 terkumpul untuk Kad Kredit atau RM1,000 untuk Kad Debit semasa tempoh kempen.

'UNTUNG GILER CASH BACK' CAMPAIGN BSN CREDIT CARD AND DEBIT CARD

BSN announced its Grand Prize winners for the 'Untung Giler Cash Back' campaign held from November to March 2015. Two lucky winners walked away with RM100,000 and RM50,000 cash each while 40 other winners took home cash prizes ranging from RM3,000 and RM25,000.

This campaign was to reward loyal BSN customers with attractive cash prizes for cardholders who spent a minimum of RM50 in a single receipt. On the other hand, to be in the running for the Grand Prizes, the cardholders were required to spend an accumulated total of RM2,000 for the Credit Card or RM1,000 for Debit Card during the campaign period.



Para pemenang bergambar bersama replika cek masing-masing. The winners posing with their mock cheques.



7 Ogos/August 2015 Pulau Tioman, Perak

BSN-APMM JALIN KERJASAMA BANTU OPERASI PERBANKAN

BSN bekerjasama dengan Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia (APMM) untuk meningkatkan sistem pengurusan perbankan terutamanya di kawasan perairan yang terkenal di kalangan pelancong di samping dapat merencanakan lagi kegiatan ekonomi di sana.

Kolaborasi ini menyaksikan BSN menjadi satu-satunya institusi perbankan yang menyediakan kemudahan di pulau itu. Kerjasama seumpama ini bukan saja dapat meningkatkan keselamatan di perairan negara malah memberi nilai tambah kepada penduduk setempat.

Pada majlis tersebut, BSN turut menyampaikan sumbangan set radio komunikasi kepada wakil nelayan Rompin dan Tioman bagi memudahkan mereka berhubung dengan pihak berkuasa terutama ketika kecemasan.

BSN-MMEA COLLABORATION TO IMPROVE BANKING OPERATIONS

BSN collaborated with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) to improve its banking management system, especially in tourist frequented maritime areas, and to boost economic activity.

This collaboration positions BSN as the only institution providing banking facilities on the island. This kind of cooperation not only improves maritime security in the region but also provides added value to the local population.

During the event, BSN also presented a set of radio communications to the representative of Tioman and Rompin fishermen to facilitate their contact with the authorities, especially during emergencies.



Sesi soal jawab bersama media ketika sidang media berlangsung. *Question and answer session with the media during the press conference.*

26 Ogos/August 2015 Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

SIDANG MEDIA BSN PUTRAJAYA NIGHT MARATHON 2015

Majlis sidang media diadakan bagi melancarkan BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon 2015 (BSN PNM). Sambutan yang diterima amat menggalakkan dengan pencapaian sasaran penyertaan maksimum iaitu sebanyak 12,000 hanya dalam tempoh 10 hari apabila pendaftaran dibuka pada 22 Jun. Selain daripada itu, setiap peserta BSN PNM turut dilindungi oleh insurans oleh Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad sewaktu larian tersebut.

Dengan pengenalan kepada logo baharu BSN PNM serta kategori baharu iaitu 'Glow Run' ianya dapat memeriahkan lagi larian marathon yang diadakan pada waktu malam, dengan peserta yang menyertai memakai cermin mata bersinar, tali kasut bersinar dan batang plastik bersinar yang digunakan sepanjang perlumbaan marathon sejauh lima kilometer.

Kategori yang dipertandingkan ialah Marathon Penuh sejauh 42 km, Separuh Marathon 21 km dan Larian Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat 10km yang masing-masing menawarkan ganjaran wang tunai dari RM10,000 hingga RM500. Melalui kategori badan korporat yuran penyertaannya disumbangkan kepada empat jabatan pediatrik Hospital Kuala Lumpur, Hospital Sungai Buloh, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang dan Hospital Selayang.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, larian ini terpaksa dibatalkan disaat-saat akhir akibat cuaca jerebu yang tebal di kawasan Putrajaya yang boleh menjejaskan tahap kesihatan peserta jika larian itu diteruskan. Namun demikian, sambutan pada hari kutipan "Race Kit" amatlah menggalakkan dengan kehadiran para peserta dan pelbagai aktiviti diadakan bagi menarik perhatian pengunjung yang hadir.



Para peserta marathon pada hari Kutipan 'Race Kit'. *Marathon runners on the day of the 'Race Kit' collection.*

BSN PUTRAJAYA NIGHT MARATHON 2015 PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference was held to launch BSN's Putrajaya Night Marathon 2015 (BSN PNM). The response was very encouraging, following an amazing response from marathon enthusiasts with all 12,000 places taken up in less than 10 days after it opened for registration on 22 June. In addition, each BSN PNM participant was also covered by insurance from Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad during the run.

The introduction of the new BSN PNM logo as well as the new 'Glow Run' category illuminated the marathon which was held in the evening, with participants wearing glow glasses, glow shoes laces and glow sticks throughout the five kilometers race.

Categories that were contested included the 42km Full Marathon, 21km Half Marathon and 10 km Corporate Social Responsibility Run whereby each offered cash rewards from RM10,000 to RM500 respectively. The participation fees from the corporate bodies category were channelled to four paediatric departments, namely Kuala Lumpur Hospital, Sungai Buloh Hospital, Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Hospital, Klang and Selayang Hospital.

However, this race had to be canceled due to the haze situation in Putrajaya that could have been hazardous to participants. Nonetheless, there was a huge turn out on the race kit collection day with the presence of the participants as well as various activities held to attract the visitors.



Sesi senamrobik turut diadakan pada hari kutipan 'Race Kit'. *Aerobic exercise were also held during the 'Race Kit' collection.*



10 Ogos/August 2015

JW Marriot Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BSN SEBAGAI PENAJA UTAMA KL FASHION WEEK 2015

BSN mengumumkan penyertaan kali kedua sebagai Bank Rasmi dalam *Kuala Lumpur Fashion Week Ready to Wear 2015* (KLFW RTW 2015). Penaja-penaja lain termasuklah Pavilion Kuala Lumpur, AirAsia Berhad, Volkswagen Malaysia, Huawei Mobile Phone, Dell, Laurastar, JW Marriot, The Ritz Carlton dan banyak lagi.

Pada majlis tersebut, BSN turut mempromosikan kempen 'BSN Paris, Milan, London. Here I Come' iaitu kempen pembiayaan peribadi yang memberi ganjaran kepada pemenang dan pasangan mereka menikmati percutan membeli-belah bernilai RM30,000 ke Paris, Milan atau London.

Selain daripada itu, pemenang bertuah turut menerima jemputan eksklusif ke BSN Fashion Night Out RTW 2015. Melalui kerjasama dengan artis Yuna, pemenang juga dapat menyaksikan persembahan eksklusif secara langsung 'BSN Evening with Yuna'. Antara lain hadiah berupa selendang rekaan Asha Karim dengan kristal Swarovski bernilai RM1,500 dan lain-lain hadiah menarik turut ditawarkan.

BSN AS MAIN SPONSOR OF KL FASHION WEEK 2015

BSN announced its second participation as the Official Bank of the Kuala Lumpur Fashion

Week Ready to Wear 2015 (KLFW RTW 2015). Other sponsors included Pavilion Kuala Lumpur, AirAsia Berhad, Malaysia Volkswagen, Huawei Mobile Phone, Dell, Laurastar, JW Marriot, Ritz Carlton and many more.

At the ceremony, BSN also promoted its 'BSN Paris, Milan, London. Here I Come' campaign, a personal financing campaign that rewarded winners and their partners with shopping trips worth RM30,000 to Paris, Milan or London.

In addition, a lucky winner also received an exclusive invitation to BSN RTW Fashion Night Out 2015 and, through a collaboration with the artiste Yuna, winners got to watch an exclusive live show 'BSN Evening with Yuna'. Other than that, prizes that were also offered were Asha Karim designer scarves with Swarovski crystals, worth RM1,500 and other interesting prizes.



21 Ogos/August 2015 Tanah Abang, Mersing, Johor

BSN SEDIA AKSES RANGKUMAN KEWANGAN MELUAS KEPADA KOMUNITI ORANG ASLI

BSN terus memperkukuhkan agenda rangkuman kewangan di Malaysia melalui program bersama komuniti masyarakat Orang Asli di Tanah Abang, Mersing, Johor. Aktiviti beramah-mesra bersama masyarakat setempat turut meliputi penerangan lanjut mengenai perkhidmatan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) dan produk Pembiayaan Mikro BSN, pertandingan mewarna, pembukaan kaunter informasi dan sebagainya. BSN turut membuka kaunter online di mana orang ramai boleh menikmati kemudahan pembukaan akaun, simpanan BSN SSP, pembayaran bil serta beberapa khidmat perbankan yang lain.

Bersempena program bersama komuniti ini, BSN turut menyalurkan Pembiayaan Mikro kali kedua sebanyak RM100,000 kepada tiga pelanggannya yang telah menunjukkan perkembangan perniagaan yang positif selepas pembiayaan kali pertama. Ketiga-tiga pelanggan ini terdiri daripada usahawan mikro yang berasal dari kawasan Tanah Abang, Mersing dan kawasan sekitar. Mereka juga merupakan EB BSN.



Kaunter BSN dikerumuni komuniti orang asli bagi mendapatkan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan oleh BSN. Members of the Orang Asli community surround the BSN counter to assess services offered by BSN.



Pelanggan BSN yang menerima Pembiayaan Mikro kali kedua. BSN customers who received a second Micro Finance loan.

BSN EXPANDS FINANCIAL INCLUSION ACCESS TO ORANG ASLI COMMUNITIES

BSN continues to strengthen its financial inclusion agenda in Malaysia through a joint programme with the Orang Asli community in Tanah Abang, Mersing, Johor. Activities that encouraged mingling with the local people were carried out alongwith information about the services of BSN banking agents (EB BSN) and BSN's Micro Finance products, the opening of an information counter, colouring contest and more. BSN also opened an online counter where people could enjoy the convenience of opening an account, saving with BSN SSP, bill payments, and several other banking services.

In conjunction with this community programme, BSN also distributed a second Micro Finance loan of RM100,000 to three customers who have demonstrated positive business development after the first financing. All three of these customers comprised micro entrepreneurs from Tanah Abang, Mersing and the surrounding area. They are also EB BSNs.



8 September/September 2015

Menara Kuala Lumpur

BSN BEKERJASAMA DENGAN TM DALAM PROJEK TRANSFORMASI RANGKAIAN

BSN dan Telekom Malaysia Bhd™ memeterai perjanjian perkhidmatan selama lima tahun melibatkan pelaksanaan Projek Transformasi Perkhidmatan Rangkaian Kawasan Luas (WAN) bagi meningkatkan aspek kesalinghubungan operasi perbankan.

Melalui perjanjian ini, perkhidmatan ini menghubungkan cawangan BSN di seluruh negara melalui infrastruktur telepresence dengan menyampaikan video berkualiti definisi tinggi (HD) yang membolehkan mesyuarat diadakan melalui sidang video di antara ibu

pejabat dan cawangan di seluruh negara. Dengan adanya teknologi serba canggih ini, ianya membolehkan BSN kekal berdaya saing dalam pasaran serta meningkatkan kecekapan operasi dan memperkayakan lagi pengalaman orang ramai berurusan di Bank. Inisiatif ini juga turut membolehkan semua cawangan untuk saling berhubung dengan pelanggan BSN melalui Perkhidmatan Rangkaian Kawasan Luar (WAN) yang disediakan oleh pihak TM.



Datuk Adinan bersama Datuk Zamzamzairani pada majlis menandatangani perjanjian. Datuk Adinan with Datuk Zamzamzairani at the agreement signing ceremony.

BSN PROJECTS IN COOPERATION WITH TM NETWORK TRANSFORMATION PROJECT

BSN and Telekom Malaysia Bhd™ signed a five-year service agreement for the new Converged Network Transformation Project in which TM will be delivering Wide Area Network (WAN) services to improve connectivity for banking operations.

Through this agreement, the service connects BSN branches nationwide through a telepresence infrastructure that transmits high definition (HD) quality videos, enabling video conferencing between headquarters and branches across the country. Equipped with this state of the art technology, BSN is able to remain competitive in the market and improve operational efficiencies, while enriching the experience of people dealing with the Bank. This initiative also enables all branches to keep in touch with BSN customers through the WAN service provided by TM.



Para VIP menyaksikan video perasmian. VIPs watching the official launch video.

1 Oktober/October 2015

Seri Pacific Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BSN TAWAR SKIM PERUMAHAN BELIA (YHS)

Skim Perumahan Belia (YHS), telah dilancarkan oleh Menteri Kewangan II, Datuk Seri Ahmad Husni Hanadzlah dan skim ini merupakan perkongsian pintar bersama Perbadanan Gadaai Janji Nasional, Cagamas Bhd dan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP). Skim Perumahan Belia diumumkan oleh Perdana Menteri pada sesi pembentangan bajet 2015 bagi membantu pasangan belia diantara 25 dan 40 yang berkahwin untuk memiliki rumah milikan pertama dengan gabungan pendapatan isi rumah tidak lebih daripada RM10,000.

Sebagai sebuah Institusi Kewangan dan agensi di bawah Kementerian Kewangan, BSN adalah bank tunggal yang dilantik untuk melaksanakan skim ini. Sebanyak 20,000 tawaran pinjaman terbuka kepada pemohon yang layak bergantung kepada kelulusan serta berdasarkan 'first come first serve'.

Pembiayaan perumahan ini ditawarkan berdasarkan skim konvensional dan Islamik dengan margin pembiayaan sehingga 100% daripada harga pembelian. Pemohon yang berjaya juga akan menerima pembiayaan tambahan sehingga 5% daripada harga pembelian untuk kos 'Mortgage Reducing Term Assurance (MRTA)' atau 'Mortgage Reducing Term Takaful (MRTT)'. Pinjaman ini harga yang kompetitif dan pemohon yang berjaya

perlu mempunyai GIRO BSN atau GIRO-i. Kerajaan turut menawarkan bantuan bayaran balik pinjaman sebanyak RM200 sebulan bagi tempoh 2 tahun pertama bagi membantu pasangan. Terdapat juga pengecualian duti setem 50% ke atas perjanjian jual beli serta kemudahan dokumen undang-undang. Pemohon yang berjaya juga boleh mengeluarkan wang simpanan Akaun 2 KWSP untuk pembayaran balik pinjaman dan perbelanjaan lain yang berkaitan.

BSN OFFERS YOUTH HOUSING SCHEME (YHS)

The Youth Housing Scheme (YHS), was launched by Finance Minister II, Datuk Seri Ahmad Husni Hanadzlah as a smart partnership between National Mortgage Corporation, Cagamas Bhd and the Employees Provident Fund (EPF). The YHS was announced by the Prime Minister under Budget 2015, to help young married couples between 25 and 40, with a combined household income of not more than RM10,000, to own their first home.

As a Developmental Financial Institution and agency under the Ministry of Finance, BSN is the sole bank appointed to execute this scheme. A total of 20,000 loan offers have been made available to eligible applicants, subject to approval on first come first served basis.

This housing finance scheme is offered under the conventional as well as Islamic schemes with financing margin of up to 100% of the purchase price. Successful applicants will also receive additional financing of up to 5% of the purchase price to the cost of 'Mortgage Reducing Term Assurance (MRTA)' or 'Mortgage Reducing Term Takaful (MRTT)'. The loan offers competitive pricing and successful applicants must have BSN GIRO or GIRO-i account. The Government also provides loan repayment assistance of RM200 per month for the first two years to assist eligible couples. There is also stamp duty exemption of 50% on the sales and purchase agreement and facility legal documents. Successful applicants can also withdraw EPF savings in Account 2 for monthly loan repayments and other related expenses.



Wajah-wajah ceria warga BSN pada majlis pelancaran penjenamaan semula imej korporat BSN. *Cheerful faces of BSN staff at the launch of the rebranding of BSN's corporate image.*



15 Oktober/October 2015

Mandarin Oriental Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

PENJENAMAAN SEMULA IMEJ KORPORAT BSN

BSN telah memperkenalkan identiti dan logo korporat yang lebih segar berwarna teal yang melambangkan kebolehpercayaan dan keutuhan disamping penambahan pohon pitis kepada 14 pitis yang mewakili 14 buah negeri di Malaysia. Penjenamaan baru ini diperkenalkan di kesemua titik sentuh pelanggan, termasuk di laman web, rangkaian media sosial, iklan, infrastruktur bank dan cawangan perbankan di seluruh negara.

Dengan janji jenama baharu iaitu, 'Menggapai Kehidupan yang Lebih Baik' BSN terus membangun berasaskan operasi fokus-pelanggan dalam menawarkan perkhidmatan perbankan yang berkualiti kepada semua rakyat Malaysia. BSN menyasarkan untuk menjadi platform yang menyeluruh bagi perkhidmatan dan infrastruktur kewangan untuk pelanggan sekaligus membantu mereka mencapai impian melalui akses perkhidmatan kewangan pelanggan untuk produk yang inovatif untuk kehidupan yang lebih baik.

BSN juga memperkenalkan empat nilai murni yang menjadi asas kepada janji jenama demi menawarkan pengalaman berbeza dan unik kepada pelanggan:

- Komited: Kami komited ke arah kecemerlangan dalam segala yang kami lakukan.
- Cerdas dan Tangkas: Kami peka dengan trend pasaran dan memanfaatkan peluang.
- Menghormati: Kami hargai kepelbagaian, buah fikiran dan pendapat orang ramai serta berusaha untuk meletakkan diri di tempat mereka untuk lebih memahami kehendak mereka.
- Beretika: Kami telus, jujur dan mendukung nilai-nilai moral yang paling tinggi.

Majlis tersebut dirasmikan oleh Menteri Kewangan II, YB Datuk Seri Ahmad Husni Hanadzlah disaksikan oleh Pengerusi dan Pengurusan Kanan BSN serta tetamu jemputan yang lain. Turut menyerikan majlis pada malam tersebut adalah dua penyanyi terkenal Malaysia, Ning Baizura dan Sheila Majid.

REBRANDING OF BSN'S CORPORATE IMAGE

BSN introduced a refreshed corporate identity and logo in teal color to symbolize trustworthiness and reliability. The signature Pohon Pitis now includes 14 pitis to represent the 14 states in Malaysia. The new branding was introduced at all customer touch points, including its website, social media channels, advertisements, company infrastructure and banking outlets nationwide.

Accompanied by the new brand promise of 'A Better Life Within Your Reach', BSN continues to build customer-focused operations by offering quality financial services to all Malaysians. BSN aims to become an integrated platform of financial services and infrastructure for customers while helping them achieve their dreams through access to banking services and innovative products that will help to provide opportunities for a better life.

BSN also introduced four core values that form the basis of the brand promise by offering a different and unique experience to its customers:

- Commitment: We are committed to excellence in all that we do.
- Agile: We anticipate market trends and leverage on opportunities.
- Respectful: We value diversity among people, ideas and points of view and strive to put ourselves in their shoes to better understand their needs.
- Ethical: We are transparent, honest and uphold the highest moral values.

The ceremony was officiated by the Minister of Finance II, YB Datuk Seri Ahmad Husni Hanadzlah, and was witnessed by BSN's Chairman and Senior Management of BSN as well as other invited guests. Also gracing the event were two famous Malaysian singers, Ning Baizura and Sheila Majid.

12 Disember/December 2015

Bentley Music, Mutiara Damansara

'BSN EVENING WITH YUNA' – MERAIKAN PEMENANG BAGI KEMPEN 'PARIS, MILAN, LONDON... HERE I COME!'

BSN dengan kerjasama artis Yuna menganjurkan konsert mini bagi meraikan 100 pelanggannya yang memenangi Kempen Pembiayaan Peribadi BSN - 'Paris, Milan, London... Here I Come!'.

Pada majlis tersebut, tiga pemenang hadiah utama diumumkan di mana mereka bersama pasangan diterbangkan ke destinasi masing-masing iaitu Paris, Milan dan London bagi menikmati percutan membeli-belah yang ditanggung sepenuhnya oleh pihak BSN. Melalui kempen ini, para pelanggan dapat menikmati kadar faedah yang terendah di Malaysia dengan pembiayaan setinggi RM200,000 tanpa penjamin serta hadiah-hadiah menarik yang boleh dimenangi setiap bulan dan banyak lagi.



Yuna bergambar bersama para pemenang dan pengurusan kanan BSN. Yuna posing with the winners and senior management of BSN.

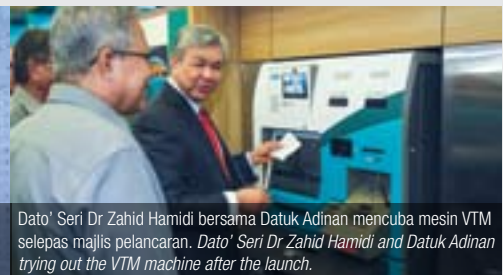


'BSN EVENING WITH YUNA' – A CELEBRATION WITH WINNERS OF THE 'PARIS, MILAN, LONDON... HERE I COME!' CAMPAIGN

BSN, in collaboration with the celebrity artiste Yuna, organised a mini concert in celebration of the 100 customers who were winners of the BSN Personal Financing Campaign - 'Paris, Milan, London... Here I Come!'. At the ceremony, the three grand prize winners were announced. They won trips for two to their respective destinations, either Paris, Milan or London, to enjoy a shopping spree and all expenses were borne by BSN. This campaign offers customers the lowest interest rates in Malaysia with funding of up to RM200,000 without surety and attractive prizes to be won every month, as well as other great benefits.



Membanggakan! BSN menjadi bank perintis dengan pengenalan kepada perkhidmatan VTM. A moment of pride! BSN achieving pioneering bank status with the introduction of VTM services.



Dato' Seri Dr. Zahid Hamidi bersama Datuk Adinan mencuba mesin VTM selepas majlis pelancaran. Dato' Seri Dr. Zahid Hamidi and Datuk Adinan trying out the VTM machine after the launch.

15 Disember/December 2015 Auditorium, Wisma BSN

PELANCARAN MESIN JURUWANG MAYA (VTM) BSN

BSN menjadi bank perintis dalam industri perbankan tempatan dengan menambah baik sistem kaunter manual sedia ada dengan pengenalan kepada perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Maya ataupun 'Virtual Teller Machine (VTM)'. Kebanyakan urusan perbankan adalah sama seperti di kaunter manual BSN yang sedia ada, namun dengan VTM, pelanggan dapat menikmati pengalaman baharu berurusan melalui sidang video bersama Ejen Teller Maya ataupun 'Virtual Teller Agent (VTA)'. Sistem VTM ini dilengkapi dengan perakam video dan suara bagi memastikan pelanggan berurusan tanpa ragu-ragu dan ketepatan mengira wang tunai juga adalah 100%. Setiap urusan dilakukan secara real-time menggunakan Sistem Teller Bank (BDS) yang sedia ada dan telah diintegrasikan dengan sistem utama Bank.

Menerusi VTM, pelanggan dapat menikmati perkhidmatan perbankan melalui sidang video yang dikendalikan oleh lebih 450 juruwang BSN di cawangan yang dihubungkan melalui sistem itu. Konsep berkenaan juga dapat meningkatkan lagi tahap produktiviti kakitangan cawangan BSN dan seterusnya membantu bank mencapai tahap keberkesanan lebih optimum sekaligus memudahkan pelanggan tidak menunggu lama untuk dilayan.

Pelanggan juga boleh membuat pelbagai urusan perbankan antaranya pembukaan akaun dan kad debit, deposit tunai, pembayaran bil dan

pinjaman serta membuat simpanan Sijil Simpanan Premium BSN (BSN SSP). Dalam pada itu operasi perbankan melalui VTM juga akan dipanjangkan apabila ditempatkan di tempat awam terpilih kelak.

LAUNCH OF BSN'S VIRTUAL TELLER MACHINE

BSN became the pioneer in the local banking industry with the introduction of Virtual Teller Machine (VTM) service. Most of the banking transactions offered are the same as the manual BSN counters, but with VTM, customers can enjoy a new experience dealing with Virtual Teller Agents (VTA) through video conferencing. The VTM system is equipped with video and voice recorders to ensure that customers can engage with confidence and the accuracy of cash counting is 100%. Each transaction is done in real-time using the existing Bank Teller System (BDS) and has been integrated with the Bank's core system.

Through VTM, clients can enjoy banking services by a video conferencing system managed by more than 450 BSN tellers at branches connected to the system. The concept is also able to enhance productivity levels of branch employees, thus helping the Bank achieve more optimal effectiveness while ensuring customers are served promptly.

Customers can engage in various banking transactions such as opening of accounts and debit cards, cash deposits, bill and loan payments as well as Premium Savings Certificate (BSN SSP). The VTM can also allow extended banking hours with the placement of VTMs at public locations.

SOROTAN MEDIA Media Highlights **59**





PERINTIS KEMAJUAN

Sebagai bank simpanan pertama yang lama bertapak di Malaysia, BSN terus meneroka sempadan baharu dengan inovasi produk dan perkhidmatan dengan pengenalan kepada perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Maya (VTM). Melalui mesin VTM, pelanggan di cawangan-cawangan yang padat dapat melakukan urusan melalui sidang video bersama Ejen Juruwang Maya (VTA) di cawangan-cawangan yang kurang padat di seluruh negara; dengan melangkaui kekangan geografi dan mencipta situasi perbankan yang baharu.

PIONEERING THE WAY FORWARD

Living up to its identity as Malaysia's first and longest-running savings bank, BSN continues to track new frontiers with service and product innovations with the introduction of Virtual Teller Machine (VTM). VTM enables customers in busy branches to perform transactions through video conference with the assistance of Virtual Teller Agents (VTA) in less busy branches nationwide; breaching the confines of geographical limitations and shaping a new horizon of banking.

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Selaras dengan prinsip dan peraturan mengenai tadbir urus risiko, pada peringkat jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengarah, pihak Bank telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko (JLPR) yang memikul tanggungjawab utama bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah bagi menyelia dan mengawasi pengurusan risiko Bank. Ia menyediakan fungsi pengawasan dalam memastikan objektif korporat Bank disokong oleh strategi dan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang kukuh dan berkesan yang sesuai dengan sifat, skala dan kerumitan aktiviti Bank. Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko Bank telah direka untuk menyediakan persekitaran pengurusan risiko yang terkawal dan kukuh. Rangka kerja ini menggariskan pendekatan Bank dalam mengenal pasti, menilai, memantau dan menangani risiko-risiko yang berkaitan dalam bidang risiko kredit, risiko operasi, risiko pasaran dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah.

Di peringkat pengurusan, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (JPR) dan Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) bertanggungjawab dalam memastikan bahawa pengurusan seharian dan kegiatan Bank adalah selaras dengan strategi risiko, polisi risiko dan selera risiko yang telah ditetapkan. JPR bertanggungjawab dalam menyelia pembangunan dasar polisi-polisi berkaitan pengurusan risiko berkaitan bagi mengurus sesuatu aktiviti perniagaan Bank dan kecukupan sistem dan proses yang menyokong fungsi pengurusan risiko. ALCO pula bertanggungjawab untuk menyelia kecukupan dan pendedahan risiko aset dan liabiliti komposisi Bank, serta keperluan pembiayaan dan kecairan.

RISK MANAGEMENT

In line with the regulatory principles and regulatory guidelines on risk governance, at the Board Committee level, the Bank has established the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) which assumes the oversight responsibility on behalf of the Board of Directors for the supervision of risk management of the Bank in ensuring that the Bank's corporate objectives are supported by sound risk management strategies and framework that are appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of its activities.

The Bank's framework for risk management has been designed to provide a sound and well-controlled risk management environment within the Bank. The framework sets out the Bank's approach in identifying, assessing, monitoring and reporting of all relevant and material risks in the areas of credit risk, operational risk, market risk and Shariah non-compliance risk.

At the management level, the Management Risk Committee (MRC) and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) are responsible in ensuring that the day-to-day management of the Bank's activities is consistent with its risk strategies, risk policies and risk appetite. MRC is responsible in overseeing the development of relevant risk policies that are essential in managing the business activities of the Bank and the adequacy of system and processes supporting the risk management function. On the other hand, ALCO is responsible to oversee the adequacy and the risk exposures of the Bank's assets and liabilities composition, as well of its funding and liquidity needs.

STRUKTUR URUS RISIKO/RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



FALSAFAH PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Berasaskan penakrifan risiko sebagai “halangan dan ketidakpastian yang dihadapi dalam usaha mencapai sesuatu objektif (sasaran)”, falsafah pengurusan risiko ke atas aktiviti perniagaan BSN adalah bersandar pada dua pendekatan utama:

1. Pemilikan Kolektif - pengurusan risiko adalah tanggungjawab semua peringkat Bank.
2. Tanggungjawab Bersama - semua jabatan dan fungsi Bank adalah bertanggungjawab dalam menguruskan semua bentuk risiko.

Bersandarkan falsafah di atas, pihak Bank turut mengamalkan konsep “tiga peringkat pertahanan”, di mana risiko yang ada adalah diuruskan oleh semua fungsi berdasarkan peranan masing-masing.

RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

Defined as “hurdles and uncertainties faced towards the achievements of objectives”, risks associated with BSN's business are managed through the following two key philosophical approaches, namely:

1. Collective Ownership – i.e., management of risks of the Bank is a collective ownership across the Bank's strata.
2. Collective Responsibility – i.e., all departments and functions of the Bank are responsible to manage the associated risks across the spectrum.

Based on this basic philosophy, the Bank adopts the concept of three lines of defence, where risks are collectively managed by all departments and functions based on their respective roles.

Tumpuan Masa Nyata Real Time Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Pertama First Line of Defence	• Menerapkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko/polisi & amalan pengurusan risiko yang mantap ke dalam prosedur operasi standard. • Embedding risk management framework/policies & sound risk management practices into standard operating procedures. • Bertanggungjawab untuk memantau & menilai risiko & kawalan. • Responsible & accountable for monitoring & assessing risks & controls. • Memastikan kakitangan mempunyai kemahiran dan latihan yang sesuai. • Ensuring staff have appropriate skills and training.	Unit Perniagaan/ Sokongan Business Units/ Support Units
Tumpuan Masa Nyata & Kajian Real Time & Review Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Kedua Second Line of Defence	• Membangunkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko, polisi, sistem, dan proses. • Develop risk management framework, policies, system, processes and tools. • Menyokong unit barisan pertama dalam menerapkan budaya pengurusan risiko dalam Bank. • Support 1st line units in embedding risk management culture in the Bank. • Proaktif & reaktif kepada perubahan dalam persekitaran risiko. • Proactive & reactive to changes in risk environment.	Pengurusan Risiko/Pematuhan Risk Management/ Compliance
Tumpuan Kajian Review Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Ketiga Third Line of Defence	• Mengkaji semula keberkesanan amalan pengurusan risiko. • Review effectiveness of the risk management practices. • Mengesahkan tahap pematuhan. • Confirm level of compliance. • Mengesyorkan penambahbaikan dan tindakan pembetulan, jika perlu. • Recommend improvements and corrective actions, where necessary.	Audit Dalaman Internal Audit

PROSES PENGURUSAN RISIKO/RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Proses pengurusan risiko dalam Bank melibatkan proses-proses pengenpastian, penilaian/pengukuran, mitigasi, pemantauan dan laporan bagi mengoptimumkan pulangan ke atas pembiayaan dan aktiviti pengambilan risiko. Proses-proses ini diamalkan dalam menguruskan risiko kredit, risiko pasaran, risiko operasi dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah disemua fungsi dan jabatan Bank melalui pembentukan polisi risiko, garis panduan, prosedur dan had yang sesuai.

Pengurusan risiko adalah tertumpu kepada bidang-bidang risiko berikut:

The risk management process within the Bank involves the identification, assessment/measurement, mitigation, monitoring and reporting in optimising returns on financing and risk-taking activities. These processes are practiced in managing credit, market, operational and Shariah non-compliance risks across various departments and functions of the Bank via appropriate risk policies, guidelines, procedures and limits.

Risk management concentrates on the following key areas:



1. Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit ditakrifkan sebagai kehilangan potensi pendapatan yang timbul daripada kegagalan para pelanggan atau rakan niaga (daripada aktiviti pinjaman dan pelaburan) dalam memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka seperti yang dijadualkan. Bank terdedah kepada risiko kredit yang datang daripada aktiviti pinjaman/pembiayaan kepada pelanggan runcit, mikro, perusahaan kecil dan sederhana. Pelaburan dalam ekuiti, bon dan sekuriti pasaran yang lain juga akan mendedahkan Bank kepada risiko kredit. Berpanduan kepada selera risiko perniagaan di seluruh Bank, fungsi pengurusan risiko kredit adalah untuk mengurus pendedahan risiko kredit ke tahap yang boleh diterima berbanding modal, dan bagi memastikan pulangan terlaras risiko dimaksimumkan mengikut operasi dan selera risiko Bank.

2. Risiko Pasaran dan Kecairan

Risiko pasaran ditakrifkan sebagai potensi kerugian kepada Bank yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam faktor risiko pasaran iaitu harga ekuiti, kadar faedah/keuntungan, sebaran kredit dan kadar pertukaran matawang. Risiko ini mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas pendapatan, serta nilai ekonomi Bank. Risiko kecairan pula ditakrifkan sebagai potensi kerugian kepada Bank yang timbul daripada ketidakupayaan untuk menjana dana yang mencukupi bagi memenuhi komitmen dan obligasi kewangan dengan cara yang tepat pada masanya dan kos efektif. Punca biasa risiko ini adalah disebabkan oleh ketidaksesuaian dalam masa dan nilai aliran masuk dan aliran keluar tunai yang timbul daripada Bank dan pendedahan kepada kunci kira-kira.

1. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the potential loss of income arising from failure of customers or counterparties (from loan and investment activities) to fulfil their obligations as scheduled. The Bank's exposure to credit risk is primarily from its lending/financing activities to retail customers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Investment in equities, bonds, and other marketable securities will also expose the Bank to credit risk. Guided by the Bank-wide business risk appetite, credit risk management function is to manage credit risk exposures to an acceptable level vis-à-vis the Bank's capital, and to ensure maximum risk-adjusted returns while operating within the Bank's risk appetite.

2. Market and Liquidity Risk

Market Risk is defined as the potential loss to the Bank arising from the adverse movement in market risk factors namely equity prices, interest/profit rates, credit spreads and currency exchange rates. This risk has a direct impact on the earnings, as well as the economic value of the Bank. Liquidity Risk is defined as the potential loss to the Bank arising from the inability to generate sufficient fund to meet the financial commitments and obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner. The common source of the risk is attributed to the mismatch in timing and value of inflow and outflow of cash arising from the Bank's on and off-balance sheet exposures.

3. Risiko Operasi

Risiko operasi ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada kegagalan atau proses dalaman yang tidak mencukupi, faktor manusia dan sistem atau peristiwa-peristiwa luaran. Risiko ini diuruskan melalui proses pengurusan risiko operasi yang telah ditetapkan, pemantauan dan laporan mengenai pematuan unit-unit perniagaan mengikut polisi yang telah dibuat, prosedur dan had oleh unit kawalan dan sokongan bebas, dan pengawasan yang diberikan oleh pihak pengurusan dan Lembaga Pengarah. Kesedaran dalam Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perniagaan (PKP) adalah sebahagian daripada budaya Bank untuk menjadikan setiap kakitangan menyedari peranan dan tanggungjawab mereka berkenaan dengan BCM sebagai ketersediaan yang berterusan terhadap perkhidmatan kritikal dan penting oleh pihak Bank. Ianya merupakan kunci dalam memastikan keyakinan pelanggan, pematuan peraturan dan melindungi reputasi Bank. Kesedaran yang berterusan tentang BCM diberikan semasa latihan dan Program Pemulihan Bencana/Pelan Kesenambungan Perniagaan bagi menubuhkan anggota pasukan BCM dan operasi perniagaan yang kompeten, berpengetahuan, bermotivasi dan berkebolehan dalam informasi teknologi. Ini akan membantu untuk memastikan tindak balas yang berkesan dalam persediaan kesinambungan perniagaan, kesediaan dan daya tahan sekiranya berlaku sesuatu gangguan terhadap perniagaan.

4. Risiko Ketidakpatuhan Syariah

Risiko Ketidakpatuhan Syariah ditakrifkan sebagai risiko yang terhasil daripada kegagalan Bank untuk mematuhi peraturan-peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah yang telah ditentukan oleh Jawatankuasa Majlis Syariah. Polisi Tadbir Urus Syariah BSN (BSNSGP) untuk Skim Perbankan Islam diasaskan selaras dengan Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam (SGFIFI) yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Objektif utama BSNSGP ini adalah untuk menggariskan peranan Lembaga Pengarah, Jawatankuasa Syariah, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit dan Pemeriksaan, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko dan Pengurusan Bank berhubung dengan perkara-perkara Syariah, termasuk meningkatkan kapasiti dan kebolehan jabatan-jabatan dan fungsi-fungsi yang berkaitan yang mempunyai tanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan pematuan dan fungsi penyelidikan Syariah yang bertujuan untuk mencapai persekitaran operasi yang berasaskan Syariah.

BSNSGP telah direka bagi memenuhi objektif-objektif berikut:

- Untuk menyatakan struktur tadbir urus, proses dan pengaturan Syariah untuk Bank, bagi memastikan semua operasi dan aktiviti perniagaan Bank adalah mengikut Syariah;
- Menyediakan panduan komprehensif kepada Lembaga Pengarah, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit dan Pemeriksaan, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko, Jawatankuasa dan Pengurusan Syariah dalam melaksanakan tugas dan dalam hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan Syariah; dan
- Untuk menggariskan fungsi yang berkaitan dengan Kajian Syariah, Audit Syariah, Pengurusan Risiko Syariah, Penyelidikan Syariah dan Sekretariat.

3. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk is managed through established operational risk management processes, proper monitoring and reporting of the business units' adherence to established risk policies, procedures and limits by independent control and support units, and oversight provided by the management and the Board. Business Continuity Management (BCM) awareness is part of the Bank's culture to make every staff aware of his/her role and responsibility with respect to BCM as continuous availability of the Bank's critical and essential services, which is key in ensuring customer confidence, regulatory compliance and protect Bank's reputation. Continuous BCM awareness was provided during training and every Disaster Recovery Programme/Business Continuity Plan exercises in order to establish competent, knowledgeable, motivated and technologically-enabled BCM team and business operations personnel. This will help to ensure an effective response in business continuity preparedness, readiness and resilience in the event of a major business disruption.

4. Shariah Non-compliance Risk

Shariah Non-Compliance Risk is defined as risk resulting from the failure of any parts of the Bank to comply with the Shariah rules and principles determined by the relevant Shariah regulatory councils or committees. BSN Shariah Governance Policy (BSNSGP) for Islamic Banking Scheme is established in line with Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions (SGFIFI) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). The primary objective of these BSNSGP is to outline the role of the Board of Directors, the Shariah Committee, the Audit and Examination Board Committee, the Board Risk Management Committee, and the Management in relation to Shariah matters, including enhancing the capacity and capability of departments and functions having the responsibility to execute the Shariah compliance and research functions aimed at the attainment of a Shariah-based operating environment.

The BSNSGP is designed to meet the following objectives:

- To set out the Bank's Shariah governance structures, processes and arrangements to ensure that all its operations and business activities are in accordance with Shariah;
- To provide a comprehensive guidance to the Board of Directors, Audit and Examination Board Committee, Board Risk Management Committee, Shariah Committee and Management of the Bank in discharging its duties in matters relating to Shariah; and
- To outline the functions relating to Shariah Review, Shariah Audit, Shariah Risk Management, Shariah Research and Secretariat.

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KENYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional komited untuk menegakkan prinsip-prinsip urus tadbir korporat dan memegang kepada Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia mengenai Piawaian Urus Tadbir Korporat Pengarah untuk Institusi-institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (IKP) (BNM/RH/GL 005-4).

A. LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Lembaga ini kini dianggotai sembilan pengarah, yang mana lapan adalah pengarah bukan eksekutif. Pengarah Eksekutif ialah Ketua Eksekutif BSN. Kesemua pengarah mempunyai kemahiran dan pengalaman dalam bidang masing-masing dan telah menyumbang secara signifikan kepada kemajuan dan perkembangan BSN. Profil setiap pengarah dimuatkan dalam laporan ini.

Perlantikan kesemua pengarah adalah selaras dengan peruntukan dalam BNM/RH/GL 005-4.

Lembaga mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali sebulan untuk mengkaji hal-hal kewangan, strategi serta dasar dan juga memantau prestasi bank. Mesyuarat khas juga telah diadakan untuk menimbang hal-hal perniagaan dan lain-lain urusan yang penting bila perlu. Untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015, Lembaga telah bermesyuarat 15 kali. Kehadiran pengarah-pengarah adalah seperti berikut.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional is committed to upholding the principles of Corporate Governance and subscribes to Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines On Corporate Governance Standards on Directorships for Development Financial institutions (BNM/RH/GL 005-4).

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) currently has nine directors out of which eight are non-Executive Directors. The Executive Director is the Chief Executive of BSN. All directors possess the necessary skills and experience in their respective fields of expertise and have contributed significantly to the progress and development of BSN. The profile of each of the directors is briefly described in this report.

The appointment of the Directors is in accordance with the requirements set out under BNM/RH/GL 005-4.

The Board of Directors meet at least once a month to consider financial matters, strategy and policies as well as monitor the overall performance of the Bank. Special Board meetings were also convened to consider urgent business as and when required. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the Board met 15 times. The attendance of the Directors is as follows:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent</i>	15/15
2.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa (<i>Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent</i>	5/5
3.	Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir (<i>Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent</i>	6/6
3.	Datuk Adinan Maning <i>Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non-Independent</i>	15/15
4.	Dato' Ghazali Awang <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	11/11*
5.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	14/15
6.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	13/15
7.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	9/12*
8.	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	15/15
9.	Encik Ramesh Pillai <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	14/15

* Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri bermula daripada tarikh lantikan semula.

* Refers to the number of meetings attended from the date of reappointment.

B. JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA

Terdapat empat jawatankuasa yang membantu Lembaga Pengarah menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab – Audit dan Pemeriksaan; Pengurusan Risiko; Pencalonan dan Saraan.

B. COMMITTEES

There are four Board Committees established to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities namely the Audit and Examination Committee, Risk Management Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee.

JAWATANKUASA AUDIT DAN PEMERIKSAAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan (JAP) ialah untuk mengkaji kedudukan kewangan bank, kawalan dalaman, prestasi dan pendapat para pengaudit dan kemudian menyarankan secara berkala tindakan pemuliharaan.

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JAP adalah seperti berikut:

- Memastikan akaun disiapkan secara tepat dan mengikut jadual, dengan kajian semula yang kerap untuk menentukan adanya peruntukan secukupnya bagi menghadapi kemungkinan di luar jangkaan serta hutang lapuk dan hutang ragu. Semakan semula juga dijalankan terhadap kunci kira-kira dan akaun untung-rugi sebelum dibentangkan kepada Lembaga serta memastikan laporan tahunan diterbitkan mengikut jadual;
- Menjalankan kaji semula terperinci untuk memastikan kesemua keperluan perundangan, peraturan dan garis panduan dipatuhi;
- Mengkaji semula kawalan dalaman, termasuk skop program audit dalaman serta penemuan audit dalaman dan mengesyorkan tindakan yang harus diambil oleh pihak pengurusan. Laporan-laporan dari audit dalaman dan JAP tidak boleh terlebih dulu mendapat kelulusan Ketua Eksekutif atau mana-mana Pengarah Eksekutif. JAP juga perlu menilai prestasi dan memutuskan pakej imbuhan untuk audit dalaman;
- Mengkaji semula dan menilai kecukupan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman berhubung aktiviti antara bank dan pengurusan kecairan bank keseluruhannya;
- Jawatankuasa ini juga perlu menilai prestasi Ketua Juruaudit Dalam dan memberi maklumbalas dan cadangan mengenai pakej imbuhan untuk kakitangan berkenaan;
- Mengkaji semula dengan Juruaudit Luar bidang pelan audit mereka, sistem kawalan akaun dalaman, laporan-laporan audit, bantuan dari pengurusan dan kakitangan kepada ahli-ahli audit serta penemuan audit dan tindakan yang perlu diambil;
- Mengkaji semula penyata kewangan di hujung tahun kewangan sebelum ianya dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan, dengan tumpuan kepada:
 - andaian perniagaan berterusan;
 - pematuhan kepada piawaian akaun dan keperluan undang-undang;
 - perubahan dalam dasar dan amalan akaun;
 - isu-isu penting dan perkara-perkara berbangkit yang mungkin terhasil dari proses audit;
- Membincangkan apa-apa isu dan keraguan yang dibangkitkan oleh Juruaudit Luar melalui laporan audit awal dan akhir dan apa-apa jua hal yang mungkin dikemukakan oleh Juruaudit Luar tanpa pembabitan pihak pengurusan;

AUDIT AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Audit and Examination Committee (AEC) is to review the financial condition of the bank, its internal controls, performance and findings of the internal auditors, and to recommend appropriate remedial action regularly.

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the AEC are as follows:

- Ensure the accounts are prepared in a timely and accurate manner with frequent reviews of the adequacy of provisions against contingencies, and bad and doubtful debts. Review the balance sheet and profit and loss account for submission to the full board of directors and ensure the prompt publication of annual accounts;
- Carry out a detailed review to ensure compliance to all legal requirements encompassing statutes, guidelines, regulations etc;
- Review internal controls including the scope of the internal audit programme, the internal audit findings, and recommend action to be taken by management. The reports of internal auditors and AEC should not be subject to the clearance of the Chief Executive or Executive Director. The AEC should also evaluate the performance and decide on the remuneration package of the internal auditors;
- Review and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems in relation to interbank activities and management of the overall liquidity of the Bank;
- The AEC should evaluate the performance of the Chief Internal Auditor (CIA) and provide feedback on the remuneration package of the CIA;
- Review with the External Auditors, the scope of their audit plan, the system of internal accounting controls, the audit reports, the assistance given by management and its staff to the auditors and any findings and actions to be taken;
- Review the year-end financial statement before it is tabled to the Board for approval, focusing on the following:
 - continuous business assumptions;
 - compliance to accounting standard and legal requirements;
 - changes in policy and accounting practices;
 - important issues and extraordinary matters which arise from the audit process;
- Discuss any issues and reservations raised by the external auditor from the interim and final audits, as well as any matter which the external auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the management or when necessary);

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- Mengkaji semula kandungan surat kepada pengurusan dari Juruaudit luar serta jawapan dari pengurusan;
- Mengkaji semula apa-apa transaksi dan situasi percanggahan kepentingan yang mungkin timbul dalam bank atau dalam kumpulan syarikat, termasuk apa-apa transaksi, prosedur atau tingkah laku yang boleh mempersoalkan integriti pihak pengurusan;

- Review the contents of the management letter issued by the external auditors as well as management's responses thereto;
- Review any related party transactions and conflict of interest situation that may arise in the Bank or within the group including any transaction, procedure or conduct that raises questions of the management's integrity.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Dalam tahun 2015 JAP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 13 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The AEC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the AEC met 13 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the AEC is as follows:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>)	11/11*
2.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	13/13
3.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	1/3**
4.	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	13/13
5.	Encik Ramesh Pillai	10/13

* Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri bermula daripada tarikh lantikan semula.

** Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri sehingga tempoh lantikan tamat.

* Refers to the number of meetings attended from the date of reappointment.

** Refers to the number of meetings attended up to the end of the term of appointment.

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko (JLPR) ialah untuk menyelia aktiviti pengurusan risiko dalam mengurus bahagian risiko utama bank dan memastikan bahawa proses pengurusan risiko tersiap sedia dan berfungsi dengan berkesan.

BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) is to oversee the senior management's activities in managing the key risk areas of the Bank and to ensure that the risk management process is in place and functioning effectively.

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JLPR adalah seperti berikut:

- Merangka strategi untuk keseluruhan risiko berkaitan aktiviti BSN.
- Mengesyorkan dasar pengurusan risiko yang sesuai, prosedur dan proses untuk bidang risiko utama seperti risiko-risiko pasaran, kredit, taja jamin, pelaburan dan operasi;
- Mengkaji semula kecukupan dasar pengurusan risiko, sistem-sistem dan tahap di mana kaedah-kaedah ini beroperasi secara berkesan;
- Mempromosi pendekatan bersepadu untuk menilai dan memantau risiko berselang-kait;
- Memastikan infrastruktur, sumber dan sistem tersedia untuk mengenal pasti, mengukur, memantau dan mengawal risiko;
- Mengkaji semula maklumat berkala dari pengurusan mengenai pendedahan risiko dan aktiviti pengurusan risiko;
- Merangka pelan perniagaan berterusan.

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the BRMC are as follows:

- Formulating strategies to manage the overall risks associated with BSN's activities;
- Recommending appropriate risk management policies, procedures and processes in key risk areas such as market risk, credit risk, underwriting risk, investment risk and operational risk;
- Reviewing the adequacy of risk management policies, systems and the extent to which these are operating effectively;
- Promoting an integrated approach to evaluate and monitor interrelated risk;
- Ensuring that the infrastructure, resources and systems are in place to identify, measure, monitor and control risks;
- Reviewing management's periodic information on risk exposures and risk management activities; and
- Formulating business continuity plans.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015, JLPR telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 27 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Encik Ramesh Pillai (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>)	27/27
2.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	23/27
3.	Dato' Ghazali Awang	18/23*
4.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	15/24*
5.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	21/27

* Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri bermula daripada tarikh lantikan semula.

* Refers to the number of meetings attended from the date of reappointment.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The BRMC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the BRMC met 27 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the BRMC is as follows:

JAWATANKUASA PENCALONAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Pencalonan (JP) ialah untuk merangka prosedur bertulis, formal dan tulus berkaitan perlantikan ahli Lembaga, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif-eksekutif kanan utama dan menilai keberkesanan setiap pengarah. Lembaga pada keseluruhannya dan jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa serta Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan utama.

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JP adalah seperti berikut:

- Menetapkan keperluan minima untuk Lembaga dan Ketua Eksekutif menjalankan tugas secara berkesan. Ia juga bertanggungjawab menyelia komposisi Lembaga dari segi jumlah sepatutnya dan kemahiran, keseimbangan antara pengarah eksekutif, bukan eksekutif dan bebas, serta keseimbangan antara kemahiran dan kecekapan utama melalui kajian semula tahunan.
- Mengesyorkan dan menilai pencalonan untuk menjadi ahli Lembaga, mereka yang menganggotai pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga serta pencalonan sebagai Ketua Eksekutif. Tugas ini termasuklah menilai prestasi pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif jika disyorkan untuk perlantikan semula sebelum permohonan untuk kelulusan diserahkan kepada BNM.
- Menetapkan mekanisme untuk penilaian formal dan juga menilai keberkesanan Lembaga, sumbangan pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga dan prestasi Ketua Eksekutif.
- Menyarankan kepada Lembaga mengenai penyingkiran pengarah/Ketua Eksekutif sekiranya tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai sewaktu menjalankan tanggungjawab.
- Memastikan semua pengarah menghadiri program induksi bersesuaian dan menerima latihan berterusan.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Nomination Committee (NC) is to establish a documented, formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers, and to assess the effectiveness of individual Directors, the Board as a whole and the various committees of the Board, the Chief Executive and key senior officers.

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the NC are as follows:

- Establishing minimum requirements for the Board and the Chief Executive to perform their responsibilities effectively. It is also responsible for overseeing the overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and skills, the balance between Executive Directors, Non-Executive and Independent Directors, and mix of skills and other core competencies required, through annual reviews.
- Recommending and assessing the nominees for directorship, the directors to fill Board committees, as well as nominees for the Chief Executive position. This includes assessing directors and the Chief Executive proposed for reappointment, before an application for verification is submitted to Bank Negara Malaysia.
- Establishing a mechanism for formal assessment and assessing the effectiveness of the board as a whole, the contribution by each director to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the board's various committees and the performance of the Chief Executive.
- Recommending to the Board on removal of a Director/Chief Executive if he is ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging his responsibilities.
- Ensuring that all directors undergo appropriate induction programmes and receive continuous training; and

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- Menyelia perlantikan, pelan pengambilalihan jawatan pengurusan dan prestasi eksekutif kanan dan mengesyorkan kepada Lembaga mengenai penyingkiran mana-mana eksekutif kanan yang tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai dalam menjalankan tugas.

- Overseeing appointment, management succession planning and performance evaluation of key senior officers, and recommending to the board the removal of key senior officers if they are ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging their responsibilities.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun. Untuk 2015 JP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 8 kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The NC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the NC met 8 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the NC is as follows:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>)	8/8
2.	Datuk Adinan Maning	8/8
3.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	8/8
4.	Dato' Ghazali Awang	8/8
5.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	1/1**
6.	Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari	3/3*

* Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri bermula daripada tarikh lantikan Pengarah berkenaan sebagai ahli.

** Merujuk kepada bilangan mesyuarat yang dihadiri sehingga tempoh lantikan tamat.

* Refers to the number of meetings attended from the date of the Director's appointment to the Committee.

** Refers to the number of meetings attended up to the end of the term of appointment.

JAWATANKUASA SARAAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Saraan (JS) ialah untuk menyediakan prosedur formal dan telus untuk membangunkan dasar imbuhan untuk pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan dan memastikan imbuhan berkenaan berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Remuneration Committee (RC) is to provide a formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers and ensuring that compensation is competitive and consistent with the BSN's culture, objectives and strategy.

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JS adalah seperti berikut:

- Mengesyorkan rangka imbuhan untuk pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan. Dasar ini patut:
 - didokumenkan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga penuh. Apa-apa perubahan juga perlu mendapat kelulusan Lembaga;
 - menggambarkan pengalaman dan tahap tanggungjawab yang dipikul pengarah individu, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif kanan utama;
 - lumayan untuk menarik minat dan mengekalkan pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan yang diperlukan untuk mengurus BSN dengan berkesan;
 - wujud keseimbangan untuk memastikan dana BSN tidak digunakan untuk menampung pakej imbuhan berlebihan.

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the RC are as follows:

- Recommending a framework of remuneration for Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers. The remuneration policy should:
 - be documented and approved by the full board and any changes thereto should be subject to the endorsement of the full board;
 - reflect the experience and level of responsibility borne by individual Directors, the Chief Executive and key senior officers;
 - be sufficient to attract and retain Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers of caliber needed to manage BSN successfully; and
 - be balanced against the need to ensure that the funds of BSN are not used to subsidise excessive remuneration packages.

- (ii) Mengesyorkan pakej imbuhan tertentu untuk pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan. Pakej berkenaan patut:

- Berasaskan pertimbangan objektif dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga penuh;
- Memberi pertimbangan sewajarnya kepada penilaian Jawatankuasa Pencalonan mengenai keberkesanan dan sumbangan pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan utama;
- Tidak ditentukan oleh budi bicara mana-mana individu atau kumpulan individu tertentu.
- Berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN;

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya setahun sekali. Untuk 2015 JS telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 7 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>)	7/7
2.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	5/7
3.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	6/7
4.	Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari	7/7
5.	Encik Ramesh Pillai	6/7

KENYATAAN AUDIT DALAMAN

Jabatan Audit Dalaman (JAD) bertanggungjawab menjalankan tugas audit dalaman di BSN. Ianya bebas dan melapor terus kepada Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan (JAP) dan secara pentadbirannya kepada Ketua Eksekutif (KE). Bagi melindungi aset dan kepentingan bank, JAD ditubuhkan untuk membantu Lembaga Pengarah melalui JAP dan menjalankan tanggungjawab untuk mengekalkan sistem kawalan dalaman yang lebih baik. Kuasa, rangka kerja dan tanggungjawab JAD berpandukan Piagam Audit yang dikaji dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.

Misi JAD ialah menyediakan semakan dan keseimbangan, penilaian bebas dan perundingan untuk memastikan pencapaian Bank melalui:

- Menyediakan penilaian bebas, fungsi jaminan yang berobjektif dan nasihat mengenai amalan terbaik dalam menambah nilai serta meningkatkan operasi Bank ke tahap tertinggi;
- Membantu Bank mencapai matlamat dengan menilai dan memperbaiki keberkesanan sistem pengurusan risiko, kawalan dalaman dan proses tadbir urus korporat;
- Membina pasukan audit yang profesional dan cekap dengan melaksanakan pendekatan audit dan teknologi yang terbaik.

- (ii) Recommending specific remuneration packages for Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers. The remuneration packages should:

- be based on an objective consideration and approved by the full board;
- take due consideration of assessments of the nominating committee of the effectiveness and contribution of the Director, Chief Executive or key senior officers concerned;
- not be decided by the exercise of sole discretion of any one individual or restricted group of individuals; and
- be competitive and is consistent with the BSN's culture, objective and strategy.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The RC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the RC met 7 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RC is as follows:

INTERNAL AUDIT DISCLOSURE

The Internal Audit Department (IAD) is responsible to carry out the internal audit function in BSN. IAD is an independent department and reports directly to the Audit & Examination Committee (AEC) and administratively to the Chief Executive. As to safeguard the Bank's asset and interest, IAD was established to support the Board via AEC and discharge their responsibilities of maintaining a sound system of Bank's internal control. The authority, working scope and responsibilities of IAD are governed by Audit Charter which was revised and approved by the Board.

IAD's mission is to provide checks and balances, independent assessment and consultation to ensure the achievement of the Bank, through the following:

- To provide an independent appraisal, objective assurance function and advisory role on best practice to add value and improve the Bank's operations to the highest standards;
- To assist the Bank to accomplish its objectives by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management systems, internal controls and corporate governance processes;
- To build a professional & efficient Audit team by implementing the best audit approach and technology.

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Tugas dan tanggungjawab JAD ialah:

- Menjalankan semakan berkala ke atas semua jabatan, bahagian dan cawangan, termasuk bidang berisiko tinggi, sistem dan khidmat luaran;
- Mengkaji semula polisi, garis panduan dan manual prosedur;
- Mengkaji semula serta menilai semua produk, perkhidmatan dan pelaksanaan automasi baharu;
- Mengesahkan pelan ujian sistem dan hasil ujian sebelum pelaksanaan sebenar;
- Cadangan penambahbaikan proses;
- Menyelaras kajian semula tindakan jejak pembetulan penemuan audit – dalam dan luaran (BNM, Jabatan Audit Negara, Audit Luar);
- Siasatan;
- Latihan – menyediakan latihan kepada unit audit dan perniagaan mengenai kawalan dan kesedaran mengenai penipuan;
- Audit berterusan;
- Peranan rundingcara.

JAD memberi jaminan yang munasabah dan bebas serta nasihat mengenai amalan terbaik yang dapat memperbaiki dan menambah nilai kepada Bank. Ia mengamalkan pendekatan sistematik dan berdisiplin untuk menilai kecukupan dan keberkesanan tadbir urus korporat, pengurusan risiko, proses-proses kewangan, operasi dan pematuhan. Jabatan ini menyelaraskan aktiviti seiring dengan pelan dan matlamat perniagaan/strategik Bank. Kaedah berasaskan risiko digunakan untuk memastikan kawalan yang menangani risiko dikenalpasti dan dikaji semula secara berkala.

Pada 2015, IAD telah melaksanakan sebanyak 254 lawatan, iaitu 176 lawatan untuk Audit Operasi & Pengurusan dan 78 lawatan untuk Teknologi Maklumat dan Projek Audit.

Laporan-laporan audit dalaman yang dikeluarkan menyatakan tentang penilaian bebas dan berobjektif mengenai perkara-perkara berikut:

- Kewujudan, keberkesanan dan kecukupan sistem kawalan dalaman untuk mengurus aset dan kepentingan Bank;
- Kecukupan dan keberkesanan operasi pengurusan risiko, tadbir urus korporat dan fungsi pematuhan untuk mengurus dan menjangka potensi risiko terhadap proses perniagaan utama.

Laporan-laporan audit dalaman diserahkan kepada pihak pengurusan untuk maklumbalas, tindakan pembetulan dan penentuan tarikh sasaran tindakan pencegahan dan pembetulan. Ini bagi memastikan pihak pengurusan akan bertanggungjawab dalam melaksanakan tindakan pencegahan dan pembetulan tentang isu/kelemahan/kekurangan yang dilaporkan. Seterusnya, laporan itu dibentangkan kepada JAP untuk perbincangan pada setiap suku tahun (sekurang-kurangnya).

IAD's roles and responsibilities are:

- Conduct periodic review on all departments, divisions and branches including high risk areas, system and outsourced functions.
- Review policies, guidelines and procedural manuals;
- Review and appraise new products / services / automation implementation;
- Verification of systems test plan and test results, before "live" implementation;
- Process improvements recommendations;
- Coordinate the corrective actions review and tracking – Internal and External (BNM, Auditor General, External Auditor);
- Investigations;
- Training - provide training to audit & business units on controls and fraud awareness;
- Continuous Auditing;
- Consultative Role.

IAD provides independent, reasonable assurance and advice on best practices that will improve and add value to the Bank. IAD adopts a systematic and disciplined approach in order to evaluate adequacy and effectiveness of the corporate governance, risk management, financial, operational and compliance processes. IAD aligns its activities to the Bank's strategic/business plan/objectives. A risk-based methodology is being selected to ensure the relevant controls addressing risks are identified and reviewed on regular basis.

In 2015, IAD had completed a total of 254 visits which comprises of 176 visits for Operational & Management Audit and 78 visits for Information Technology and Projects Audit.

The internal audit reports issued provide independent and objective assessment of the following:

- Existence, effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control systems to manage operations and safeguard the Bank's assets and interests;
- Adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management operations, corporate governance and compliance functions to manage and anticipate potential risks over key business processes.

The internal audit reports arising from the assignments were issued to management for their response, corrective actions and provision of deadlines to complete the relevant preventive and corrective actions. This is to ensure that they will undertake the responsibility of carrying out preventive and corrective actions on the issues/weaknesses/lapses reported. Then, the reports would be tabled to the AEC for their deliberation on a quarterly basis (at minimum).

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE REPORT

1. JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH ("JKS")

Sebagai sebuah Institusi Kewangan Islam (IKI), satu rangka kerja tadbir urus Syariah telah diwujudkan sebagai ciri khas dalam struktur organisasi Bank, yang merangkumi penubuhan JKS ini selari dengan keperluan Bahagian IV Penggal 2 Seksyen 30 (1) Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 dan Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam ("SGF") yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM yang berkuat kuasa pada 1 Januari 2011. JKS ini berperanan untuk menasihatkan Lembaga Pengarah dan pihak Pengurusan dalam memastikan operasi Bank selari dengan peraturan dan prinsip Syariah.

Dari segi fungsinya, JKS ini bertanggungjawab secara langsung kepada Lembaga Pengarah Bank. Untuk memastikan pematuhan Syariah dan pelaksanaan keputusan JKS dan Majlis Penasihat badan kawal selia seperti BNM, Bank menjalankan fungsi Semakan dan Pematuhan, Khidmat Perundingan dan Penyelidikan serta fungsi Audit Syariah untuk menyokong pelaksanaan prinsip Syariah di seluruh organisasi.

2. KOMPOSISI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Keanggotaan JKS adalah terdiri daripada golongan cendekiawan yang mempunyai kelayakan dan pengetahuan yang diperlukan, kepakaran dan pengalaman dalam bidang Syariah terutamanya perundangan Islam (usul al-fiqh) dan undang-undang transaksi Islam (fiqh al-mu'amalat). Di Bank Simpanan Nasional, JKS terdiri daripada lima (5) orang ahli daripada pelbagai latar belakang dari segi kelayakan, pengalaman dan pengetahuan.

3. MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015, sembilan (9) mesyuarat JKS telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas (12) bulan seperti yang berikut:

Mesyuarat/Meeting	Tarikh/Date	Peratus Kehadiran Ahli/Percentage of Members' Attendance
1/2015	30 Januari/January 2015	100%
2/2015	13 Mac/March 2015*	100%
3/2015	29 Mei/May 2015	100%
4/2015	5 Ogos/August 2015	100%
5/2015	24 Ogos/August 2015*	80%
6/2015	9 Oktober/October 2015*	100%
7/2015	2 November/November 2015*	100%
8/2015	20 November/November 2015*	100%
9/2015	7 Disember/December 2015	100%

* Mesyuarat Khas/*Special Meeting

4. KEHADIRAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Butir-butir kehadiran ahli JKS adalah seperti yang berikut:

Bil/No	Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah/Shariah Committee Members	Kehadiran/Attendance
1.	Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	9/9
2.	Tuan Hj. Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	8/9
3.	Dr. Zainudin Ismail	9/9
4.	Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	9/9
5.	Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	9/9

1. SHARIAH COMMITTEE ("SC")

As an Islamic Financial Institution (IFI), a Shariah governance framework has been put in place as a distinct feature in the organisational structure of the Bank, which includes establishment of the SC in line with the requirement of Part IV Division 2 Section 30 (1) of the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 ("IFSA 2013") and the Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions ("SGF") issued by BNM which took effect on 1 January 2011. The SC serves to advise the Board and Management in ensuring that the Bank's operations are in line with Shariah rules and principles.

Functionally, the SC reports to the Board of Directors of the Bank. In ensuring Shariah compliance and implementing decisions of SC and Shariah Advisory Council of the regulators, Bank Negara Malaysia, the Bank performs Shariah Review and Compliance, Advisory and Research as well as Shariah Audit functions to support the implementation of Shariah throughout the organisation.

2. COMPOSITION OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

Members of the SC are scholars who have the qualification and necessary knowledge, expertise and experience in the areas of Shariah especially Islamic jurisprudence (usul al-fiqh) and Islamic commercial laws (fiqh al-mu'amalat). In Bank Simpanan Nasional, the SC consists of five (5) members of diverse backgrounds in terms of qualification, experience and knowledge.

3. SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEETING

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015, nine (9) SC meetings were held during the twelve (12) months period, as follows:

4. ATTENDANCE OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

The details of SC members attendance are as follows:

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dengan nama Allah yang Maha Pemurah lagi Maha Penyayang

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab sebagai Jawatankuasa Syariah sepertimana digariskan di dalam Rangka Kerja Urus Tadbir Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga sebagai mematuhi surat perantikan, kami dengan ini mengemukakan laporan kami bagi penyata kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015.

Kami telah membuat semakan ke atas prinsip dan kontrak berkaitan transaksi-transaksi dan pemakaian produk-produk Syariah yang diperkenalkan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional dalam tempoh berakhir 31 Disember 2015. Kami juga telah membuat penilaian bagi merumus pendapat sama ada Bank Simpanan Nasional telah mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga keputusan Syariah yang dibuat oleh pihak kami.

Pengurusan Bank Simpanan Nasional bertanggungjawab memastikan Bank menjalankan urusanniaga berkaitan produk-produk patuh Syariah selaras dengan prinsip dan peraturan Syariah. Adalah tanggungjawab kami untuk merumus pendapat secara bebas, berdasarkan semakan kami ke atas operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dan untuk mengemukakan laporan ini.

Pendapat kami dirumus berdasarkan kepada maklumat yang dibentangkan kepada Jawatankuasa termasuk penilaian berdasarkan ujian ke atas setiap jenis transaksi, dokumen-dokumen yang berkaitan dan prosedur-prosedur yang digunapakai oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional tidak melanggar prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

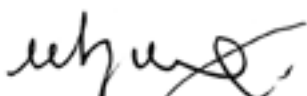
Sepanjang tahun kewangan, terdapat kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah telah dikesan melalui penilaian berterusan yang dilakukan ke atas proses operasi Bank. Tindakan pembetulan sewajarnya telah diambil ke atas kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah tersebut sebagaimana yang telah diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Lembaga Pengarah.

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kecuali bagi ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang dinyatakan di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

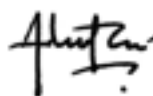
1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
2. pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami berdasarkan prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
3. segala pendapatan daripada sumber-sumber yang tidak dibenarkan oleh prinsip dan peraturan Syariah telah disalurkan bagi tujuan kebajikan; dan
4. pengiraan zakat mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Kami, ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ini mengesahkan, setakat kemampuan terbaik kami, bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Syariah:



DR. MOHD FUAD MD. SAWARI
Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6 Mei 2016

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

In carrying out the roles and the responsibilities of the Bank's Shariah Committee as prescribed in the Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions issued by Bank Negara Malaysia and in compliance with our letter of appointment, we hereby submit our report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

We have reviewed the principles and contracts relating to the transactions and applications of Shariah compliant products introduced by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the period ended 31 December 2015. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether the Bank Simpanan Nasional has complied with Shariah principles and rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council of Bank Negara Malaysia as well as Shariah decisions made by us.

Bank Simpanan Nasional's management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its business in relation to all its Shariah compliant products in accordance with Shariah principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional, and to report to you.

We formed our opinion based on the information presented to the Committee which included examining, on a test basis of each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by Bank Simpanan Nasional has not violated the Shariah rules and principles.

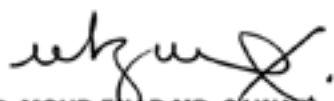
During the financial year, there was Shariah non-compliant incidences detected from the ongoing reviews of the Banks's operational processes. Necessary actions were taken accordingly to rectify the Shariah non-compliant event as approved by the Shariah Committee and Board of Directors.

In reliance to the above, except for the Shariah non-compliant events mentioned above, we are of the opinion that:

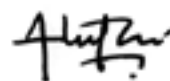
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2015 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
3. all earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah rules and principles have been considered for disposal to charitable causes; and
4. the calculation of zakat is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby confirm that, in our level best, the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

On behalf of Shariah Committee:

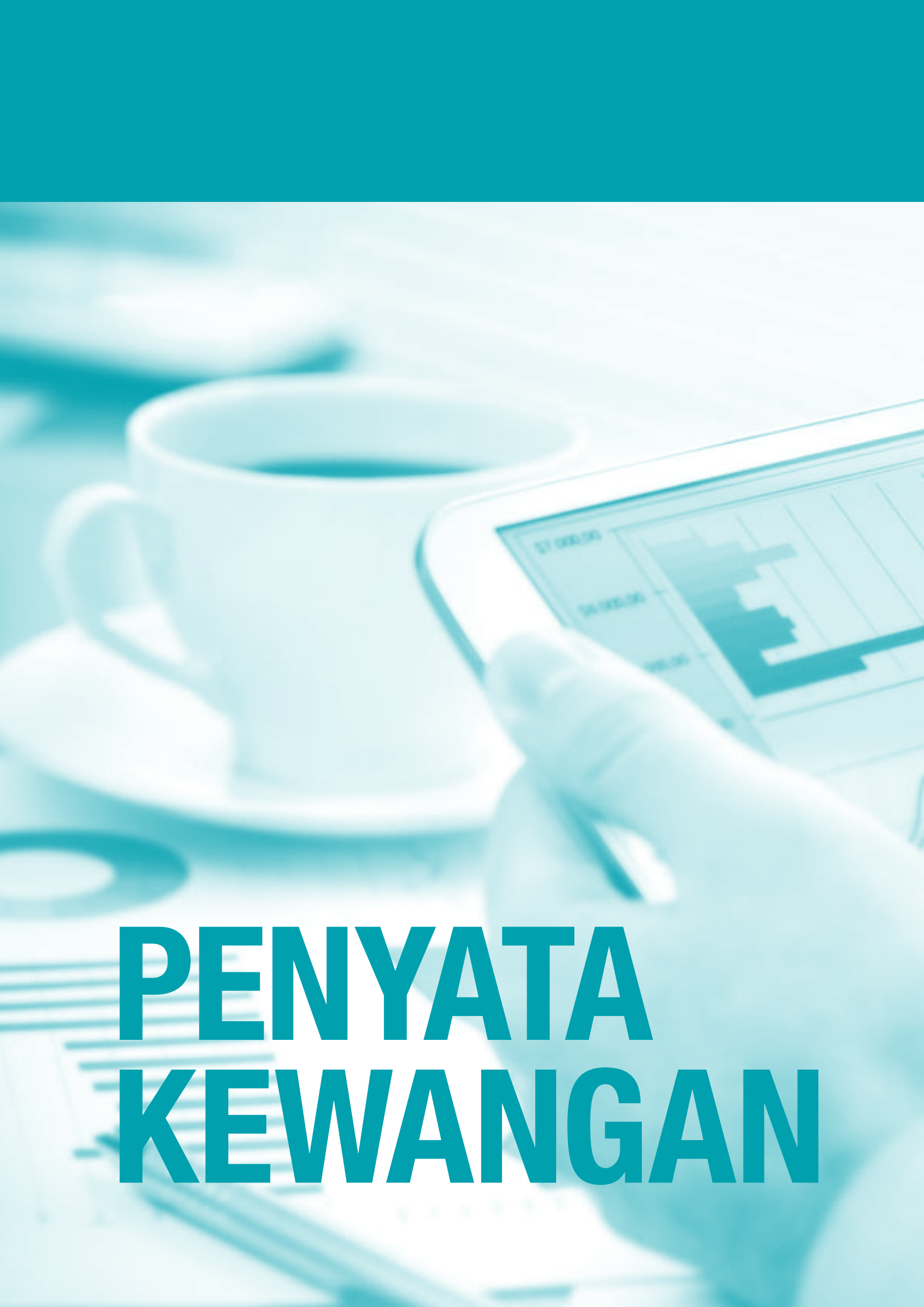


DR. MOHD FUAD MD. SAWARI
Chairman of the Shariah Committee



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Member of the Shariah Committee

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6 May 2016



PENYATA KEWANGAN



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**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2015, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Disatukan dan Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan dan nota penjelasan yang lain.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan dan persembahan penyata kewangan yang saksama selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa serta modifikasi menurut garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Arahan Perbendaharaan, peraturan Syariah di mana yang berkenaan dan kehendak Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Akta Takaful 1984 (ditarik balik pada 30 Jun 2013) dan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (berkuatkuasa 30 Jun 2013) di Malaysia. Lembaga Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap kawalan dalaman yang dianggap perlu oleh Lembaga Pengarah bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara sama ada disebabkan oleh fraud atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab saya adalah memberi pendapat terhadap penyata kewangan tersebut berdasarkan pengauditan yang dijalankan. Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan mengikut Akta Audit 1957 dan piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut menghendaki saya mematuhi keperluan etika serta merancang dan melaksanakan pengauditan untuk memperoleh jaminan yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan yang disatukan tersebut bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara.

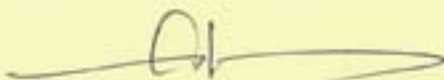
Pengauditan meliputi pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit mengenai amaun dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan juruaudit, termasuk penilaian risiko salah nyata yang ketara pada penyata kewangan sama ada disebabkan oleh fraud atau kesilapan. Dalam membuat penilaian risiko tersebut, juruaudit mempertimbangkan kawalan dalaman yang bersesuaian dengan entiti dalam penyediaan dan persembahan penyata kewangan yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama bagi tujuan merangka prosedur pengauditan yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman entiti tersebut. Pengauditan juga termasuk menilai kesesuaian polisi perakaunan yang digunapakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh Lembaga Pengarah serta menilai persembahan secara keseluruhan penyata kewangan yang disatukan.

Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang saya peroleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas bagi pendapat audit saya.

Pendapat

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2015 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa serta modifikasi menurut garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Arahan Perbendaharaan, peraturan Syariah di mana yang berkenaan dan kehendak Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Akta Takaful 1984 (ditarik balik pada 30 Jun 2013) dan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (berkuatkuasa 30 Jun 2013) di Malaysia.

Saya telah mempertimbangkan penyata kewangan dan laporan juruaudit bagi semua syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam nota kepada penyata kewangan disatukan. Saya berpuas hati bahawa penyata kewangan syarikat subsidiari telah disatukan dengan penyata kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan wajar bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan disatukan. Saya juga telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang dikehendaki bagi tujuan tersebut. Laporan juruaudit mengenai penyata kewangan syarikat subsidiari berkenaan tidak mengandungi sebarang pemerhatian yang boleh menjejaskan penyata kewangan yang disatukan.



(TAN SRI HAJI AMBRIN BIN BUANG)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
20 JUN 2016



PENYATA PENERUSI DAN SEORANG AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kami, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** dan **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING** yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Lembaga Pengarah, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2015 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
PENERUSI

Tarikh: 24 MEI 2016

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Tarikh: 24 MEI 2016

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur

**PENGAKUAN OLEH PEGAWAI UTAMA YANG
BERTANGGUNGJAWAB KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**

Kami, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** (No. K/P: 550216-02-5191) dan **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING** (No. K/P: 570710-10-5777) sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan kami, adalah betul dan kami membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun 1960.

Sebenar dan sesungguhnya diakui oleh
penama di atas:

TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(No. K/P: 550216-02-5191)

dan

DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
(No. K/P: 570710-10-5777)

di Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan
pada 24 MEI 2016

[Signature of Tan Sri Abu Bakar bin Haji Abdullah]

[Signature of Datuk Adinan bin Maning]

Di hadapan saya,



No. 86, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015

Para Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional ("Bank") dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Aktiviti utama Bank adalah menjalankan fungsi sebagai sebuah bank simpanan iaitu menerima deposit dan memberi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan termasuk operasi perbankan Islam.

Aktiviti utama subsidiari adalah dinyatakan di Nota 8 kepada penyata kewangan ini.

Tiada sebarang perubahan ketara di dalam aktiviti utama Bank dan syarikat subsidiari sepanjang tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	KUMPULAN	BANK
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat	200,561	164,992
Belanja cukai dan zakat	(85,441)	(54,358)
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	<u>115,120</u>	<u>110,634</u>

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak terjejas dengan ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa yang bersifat material dan luar biasa.

RIZAB, PERUNTUKAN DAN ELAUN

Tiada pemindahan penting kepada atau daripada rizab atau peruntukan atau elaun sepanjang tahun kewangan kecuali seperti yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan.

DIVIDEN

Dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015 adalah RM41.03 juta. Para Pengarah tidak mencadangkan sebarang dividen bagi tahun yang disemak.

PARA PENGARAH

Para Pengarah yang telah berkhidmat dalam Lembaga Pengarah Bank sejak tarikh laporan yang lepas ialah:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah

Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang

Alex Foong Soo Hah

Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa

Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman

Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari

Ramesh Pillai

Datuk Adinan Bin Maning

Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir (dilantik pada 29 Julai 2015)

Dato' Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa (berkhidmat sehingga 1 April 2015)

Kesemua ahli Lembaga adalah Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif kecuali Datuk Adinan Bin Maning. Kesemua ahli Lembaga adalah dilantik oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015 (Sambungan)

MANFAAT PARA PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan terdahulu, tiada antara Pengarah Bank telah menerima atau layak menerima sebarang imbuhan (selain daripada imbuhan yang termasuk dalam amaun agregat emolumen yang telah diterima atau patut dan belum diterima oleh para Pengarah atau gaji tetap kakitangan sepenuh masa Bank seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 26 dalam penyata kewangan) disebabkan kontrak yang dibuat oleh Bank atau syarikat berkaitan dengan mana-mana Pengarah atau dengan firma di mana para Pengarah adalah ahlinya, atau dengan syarikat di mana para Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang ketara.

Sepanjang tempoh dan pada akhir tahun kewangan tiada sebarang aturan yang mengatakan Bank merupakan pihak yang mana Pengarahnya mungkin memperoleh manfaat menerusi perolehan saham atau debentur Bank atau mana-mana badan korporat yang lain.

LAIN-LAIN MAKLUMAT BERKANUN

Sebelum penyata kedudukan kewangan dan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Kumpulan dan Bank disediakan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah yang munasabah:

- i) untuk memastikan bahawa tindakan yang sewajarnya telah diambil untuk menghapus kira hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk dan membuat peruntukan bagi hutang dan pembiayaan ragu dan mereka berpuas hati bahawa semua hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk yang diketahui telah dihapus kira dan peruntukan yang secukupnya telah dibuat untuk hutang dan pembiayaan ragu; dan
- ii) untuk memastikan aset-aset semasa yang mana nilai bukunya, mungkin tidak dapat direalisasi dalam rekod perakaunan dalam urus niaga biasa perniagaan, telah diturun nilai kepada jumlah yang dijangka boleh direalisasi.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, para Pengarah tidak menjangkakan apa-apa keadaan yang boleh menyebabkan:

- i) jumlah yang dihapus kira untuk hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk atau peruntukan bagi hutang dan pembiayaan ragu dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah sangat tidak mencukupi; atau
- ii) nilai aset-aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan; atau
- iii) tidak diambil kira di dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan yang boleh menyebabkan sebarang jumlah yang dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang mengelirukan; atau
- iv) yang telah timbul yang menyebabkan pematuhan kepada kaedah penilaian aset atau liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan atau tidak bersesuaian.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:

- i) sebarang cagaran ke atas aset-aset Kumpulan dan Bank untuk menjamin liabiliti pihak lain selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan; atau
- ii) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka bagi Kumpulan dan Bank selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan.

Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain daripada Kumpulan dan Bank yang boleh dikuatkuasakan atau mungkin boleh dikuatkuasakan dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan yang pada pendapat para Pengarah, akan atau boleh menjejaskan dengan ketara keupayaan Kumpulan dan Bank untuk memenuhi obligasi mereka apabila tiba masanya.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015 (Sambungan)

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, selain daripada yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan, prestasi kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa dan tiada sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa berlaku dalam tempoh antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah mengikut resolusi para Pengarah.



.....
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Pengerusi



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Pengarah

Tarikh: 24 MEI 2016

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dengan nama Allah yang Maha Pemurah lagi Maha Penyayang

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab sebagai Jawatankuasa Syariah sepertimana digariskan di dalam Rangka Kerja Urus Tadbir Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga sebagai mematuhi surat perantukan, kami dengan ini mengemukakan laporan kami bagi penyata kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015.

Kami telah membuat semakan ke atas prinsip dan kontrak berkaitan transaksi-transaksi dan pemakaian produk-produk Syariah yang diperkenalkan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional dalam tempoh berakhir 31 Disember 2015. Kami juga telah membuat penilaian bagi merumus pendapat sama ada Bank Simpanan Nasional telah mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga keputusan Syariah yang dibuat oleh pihak kami.

Pengurusan Bank Simpanan Nasional bertanggungjawab memastikan Bank menjalankan urusanniaga berkaitan produk-produk patuh Syariah selaras dengan prinsip dan peraturan Syariah. Adalah tanggungjawab kami untuk merumus pendapat secara bebas, berdasarkan semakan kami ke atas operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dan untuk mengemukakan laporan ini.

Pendapat kami dirumus berdasarkan kepada maklumat yang dibentangkan kepada Jawatankuasa termasuk penilaian berdasarkan ujian ke atas setiap jenis transaksi, dokumen-dokumen yang berkaitan dan prosedur-prosedur yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional tidak melanggar prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

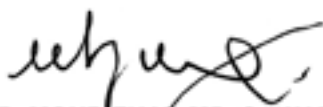
Sepanjang tahun kewangan, terdapat kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah telah dikesan melalui penilaian berterusan yang dilakukan ke atas proses operasi Bank. Tindakan pembetulan sewajarnya telah diambil ke atas kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah tersebut sebagaimana yang telah diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Lembaga Pengarah.

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kecuali bagi ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang dinyatakan di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
2. pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami berdasarkan prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
3. segala pendapatan daripada sumber-sumber yang tidak dibenarkan oleh prinsip dan peraturan Syariah telah disalurkan bagi tujuan kebajikan; dan
4. pengiraan zakat mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Kami, ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ini mengesahkan, setakat kemampuan terbaik kami, bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Syariah:



DR. MOHD FUAD MD. SAWARI
Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6 Mei 2016

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

pada 31 Disember 2015

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277
Pelaburan sekuriti	4	9,358,580	10,696,115	9,192,737	10,479,096
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	5	20,176,970	18,316,880	20,176,970	18,316,880
Aset-aset lain	7	385,505	267,816	248,567	241,966
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	8	-	-	53,000	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	230,096	230,409	187,808	187,808
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	10	577,723	502,849	549,702	483,787
Pelaburan hartanah	11	19,185	20,203	19,185	20,203
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	12	79,407	80,491	78,508	79,570
Cukai boleh dituntut	19	127,069	96,687	115,015	96,500
Aset cukai tertunda	20	95,879	97,746	94,997	84,353
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	37	1,884,843	1,434,172	-	-
Jumlah aset		33,821,009	33,750,430	31,545,270	31,992,440
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	14	741,810	1,459,402	741,810	1,459,402
Pendapatan tertunda	15	379,542	391,214	379,542	391,214
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	16	406,822	376,511	406,822	376,511
Pinjaman daripada institusi	17	31,238	20,079	31,238	20,079
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	18	1,020,109	782,894	828,082	653,552
Peruntukan untuk zakat	19	3,696	4,408	3,696	4,408
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	37	241,920	107,123	-	-
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	37	1,642,923	1,327,049	-	-
Jumlah liabiliti		31,311,921	31,319,247	29,238,032	29,758,621
EKUITI					
Jumlah rizab		2,388,156	2,317,389	2,307,238	2,233,819
Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul	8	120,932	113,794	-	-
Jumlah ekuiti		2,509,088	2,431,183	2,307,238	2,233,819
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		33,821,009	33,750,430	31,545,270	31,992,440
KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA	32	1,460,366	1,522,609	1,419,021	1,491,393

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2015

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Hasil	21	2,459,902	2,327,375	1,887,272	1,881,927
Pendapatan faedah	22	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Perbelanjaan faedah	23	(387,885)	(418,851)	(388,325)	(419,714)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		434,393	345,479	422,974	335,020
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	24	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	36	568,741	671,388	568,741	671,388
Pendapatan operasi lain	25	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		1,707,593	1,620,235	1,134,523	1,173,924
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	26	(595,184)	(591,791)	(505,705)	(523,275)
Overhead lain	27	(838,318)	(690,982)	(390,609)	(351,003)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun penjejasan		274,091	337,462	238,209	299,646
Elaun penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	28	(73,217)	(99,878)	(73,217)	(99,878)
Masuk kira semula penjejasan aset lain	29	-	2,310	-	2,310
Keuntungan operasi selepas elaun penjejasan		200,874	239,894	164,992	202,078
Bahagian (kerugian)/keuntungan selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu		(313)	1,550	-	-
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat		200,561	241,444	164,992	202,078
Zakat		(4,700)	(3,268)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	30	(80,741)	(79,736)	(51,358)	(62,325)
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa		115,120	158,440	110,634	136,753
Pendapatan/(Kerugian) komprehensif lain selepas cukai:					
Item yang berkemungkinan akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi:					
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		3,811	(23,843)	3,811	(23,834)
Jumlah pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain bagi tahun semasa		3,811	(23,843)	3,811	(23,834)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun semasa		118,931	134,597	114,445	112,919
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		107,982	145,157	110,634	136,753
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		7,138	13,283	-	-
Untung bersih tahun semasa		115,120	158,440	110,634	136,753
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		111,793	121,314	114,445	112,919
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		7,138	13,283	-	-
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		118,931	134,597	114,445	112,919

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2015

KUMPULAN	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
	Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih				
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab Saksama	Rizab Pamatuhan**	Rizab Penryamaan	Keuntungan Tertahan	Jumlah Rizab	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan	Jumlah Ekuiti	
NOTA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2014	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	131,283	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586	
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	145,157	145,157	13,283	158,440	
Kerugian komprehensif lain	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	-	(23,843)	-	(23,843)	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	145,157	121,314	13,283	134,597	
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:										
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-	-	-	
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-	-	-	
Pindahan rizab modal	-	68,377	-	-	-	(68,377)	-	-	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183	
Pada 1 Januari 2015	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183	
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	107,982	107,982	7,138	115,120	
Kerugian komprehensif lain	-	-	3,811	-	-	-	3,811	-	3,811	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	-	3,811	-	-	107,982	111,793	7,138	118,931	
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(41,026)	(41,026)	-	(41,026)	
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:										
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-	-	-	
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-	-	-	
Pindahan rizab modal	-	55,317	-	-	-	(55,317)	-	-	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2015	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,233,212	2,388,156	120,932	2,509,088	

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 35(b)(vi).

** Bagi tahun kewangan 2013, rizab pematuhan diselenggara untuk mengukuhkan penampungan terhadap potensi kerugian kredit, menurut arahan JDP/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014. Bank mengekalkan, dalam agregat, peruntukan penjejasan kolektif dan rizab pematuhan sekurang-kurangnya 1.2% daripada jumlah tunggakan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, selepas ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015

BANK													
----- Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank -----						-----]							
----- Tidak boleh diagih -----						-----] Boleh diagih -----							
NOTA	Rizab	Rizab	Nilai	Rizab	Penyamaan	Keuntungan	Jumlah	Rizab	Rizab	Nilai	Rizab	Keuntungan	Jumlah
	Am	Modal*	Saksama	Pematuhan**	Keuntungan	Tertahan	Rizab	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900						
	-	-	-	-	-	136,753	136,753						
	-	-	(23,834)	-	-	-	(23,834)						
	-	-	(23,834)	-	-	136,753	112,919						
39	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)						
	Dividen dibayar												
	Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:												
	-	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-						
	-	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-						
	-	68,377	-	-	-	(68,377)	-						
	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,138,003	2,233,819						
	Pada 31 Disember 2014												
	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,138,003	2,233,819						
	Pada 1 Januari 2015												
	-	-	-	-	-	110,634	110,634						
	-	-	3,811	-	-	-	3,811						
	-	-	3,811	-	-	110,634	114,445						
39	-	-	-	-	-	(41,026)	(41,026)						
	Dividen dibayar												
	Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:												
	-	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-						
	-	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-						
	-	55,317	-	-	-	(55,317)	-						
	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,152,294	2,307,238						
	Pada 31 Disember 2015												

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 35(b)(vi).

** Bagi tahun kewangan 2013, rizab pematuhan diselenggara untuk mengukuhkan perampasan terhadap potensi kerugian kredit, menurut arahan JDP/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014. Bank mengekalkan, dalam agregat, peruntukan penjelesaian kolektif dan rizab pematuhan sekurang-kurangnya 1.2% daripada jumlah tunggakan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, selepas ditolak peruntukan penjelesaian individu.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	200,561	241,444	164,992	202,078
Pelarasan untuk:				
Pertambahan diskaun bersih	(31,247)	(26,845)	(31,247)	(26,845)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	82,988	79,501	77,340	75,667
Susut nilai pelaburan hartanah	717	725	717	725
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,084	1,087	1,062	1,065
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapus kira	6,799	2,958	6,799	2,958
Pelaburan hartanah dihapus kira	301	-	301	-
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	371	808	371	588
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	25	(683)	27	(489)
Kerugian kemerosotan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	929	-	929	-
Penjejasan kolektif untuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	38,286	52,351	38,286	52,351
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(12,962)	(11,918)	(12,962)	(11,918)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset lain dimasukkan semula	(1,109)	-	(1,109)	-
Penjejasan pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dimasukkan kira semula	-	(2,310)	-	(2,310)
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	47,893	59,445	47,893	59,445
Bahagian kerugian/(keuntungan) dalam syarikat bersekutu	313	(1,550)	-	-
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) bersih daripada pelaburan sekuriti	5,011	(6,736)	6,645	(4,098)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	9,529	8,986	9,529	8,986
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	25,748	23,918	25,748	23,918
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain	1,781	883	1,781	883
Pendapatan dividen	(9,318)	(15,921)	(9,300)	(15,780)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	-	1,577	-	1,577
Pelunasan geran kerajaan	(11,672)	(15,964)	(11,672)	(15,964)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	356,028	391,756	316,130	352,837
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,933,307)	(1,544,478)	(1,933,307)	(1,544,478)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(116,580)	(12,731)	(5,492)	(30,562)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(6,706)	2,045,153	(6,613)	2,044,168
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan lain	(717,592)	(284,204)	(717,592)	(284,204)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	237,215	(147,862)	174,530	(169,367)
Aliran tunai (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada operasi	(2,180,942)	447,634	(2,172,344)	368,394

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Cukai dibayar	(111,612)	(128,621)	(82,873)	(110,683)
Cukai dikembalikan	-	14,524	-	14,466
Zakat dibayar	(5,412)	(4,567)	(3,712)	(4,299)
Bayaran untuk manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(1,086)	(984)	(1,086)	(984)
Bayaran untuk manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	(5,113)	(2,463)	(5,113)	(2,463)
Bayaran untuk manfaat pekerja jangka panjang lain	(548)	-	(548)	-
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi	(2,304,713)	325,523	(2,265,676)	264,431
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	72	804	69	579
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(166,058)	(123,303)	(151,450)	(117,123)
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(572,231)	(4,313,314)	(75,682)	(3,594,205)
Dividen diterima	9,318	15,921	9,300	15,780
Terimaan daripada pelupusan perlaburan sekuriti	1,942,169	3,712,863	1,392,810	3,075,179
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada/(digunakan dalam) aktiviti pelaburan	1,213,270	(707,029)	1,175,047	(619,790)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman daripada institusi	20,056	5,565	20,056	5,565
Pembayaran pinjaman kepada institusi	(8,897)	(9,673)	(8,897)	(9,673)
Penerimaan geran daripada kerajaan	-	40,700	-	40,700
Dividen dibayar kepada kerajaan	(41,026)	(50,000)	(41,026)	(50,000)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(29,867)	(13,408)	(29,867)	(13,408)
PENINGKATAN BERSIH/(PENURUNAN) TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN				
	(1,121,310)	(394,914)	(1,120,496)	(368,767)
	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN				
	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 3)	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Simpanan Nasional ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 dan berpengkalan di Malaysia. Pejabat berdaftar dan lokasi utama perniagaan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

Wisma BSN,
117, Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan pada dan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 terdiri daripada Bank dan subsidiarinya (dirujuk bersama sebagai Kumpulan) dan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Penyata kewangan Bank pada dan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015 tidak termasuk entiti lain.

Aktiviti utama Bank adalah untuk menjalankan fungsi sebuah bank simpanan iaitu menerima deposit dan memberi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan termasuk operasi perbankan Islam.

Aktiviti utama subsidiarinya dinyatakan di Nota 8.

Tiada sebarang perubahan ketara dalam aktiviti utama Bank dan syarikat subsidiari sepanjang tahun kewangan.

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah untuk terbitan menurut resolusi para Pengarah pada 24 Mei 2016.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN

(a) Penyata pematuhan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia ("MFRS") yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB"), Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa ("IFRS"), Garis Panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Pekeliling Perbendaharaan, Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 dan keperluan Syariah, di mana berkenaan.

Berikut adalah piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB") tetapi belum lagi diguna pakai oleh Kumpulan dan Bank:

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2016:

- MFRS 14, *Akaun Penundaan Kawal Selia*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 5, *Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Penamatan Kendalian (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2012-2014)*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 7, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2012-2014)*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10, *Penyata Kewangan disatukan*, MFRS 12, *Pendedahan Kepentingan dalam Entiti Lain* dan MFRS 128, *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Entiti Pelaburan: Mengguna pakai Penegecualian Penyatuan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11, *Pengaturan Bersama – Perakaunan untuk Pemerolehan Kepentingan dalam Operasi Bersama*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 101, *Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Inisiatif Pendedahan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116, *Hartanah, Loji dan Kelengkapan* dan MFRS 138, *Aset tidak ketara – Penjelasan Kaedah yang Boleh Diterima Susut Nilai dan Pelunasan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116, *Hartanah, Loji dan Kelengkapan* dan MFRS 141, *Pertanian – Pertanian: Tumbuhan Penghasil*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 119, *Manfaat Pekerja (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2012-2014)*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 127, *Penyata Kewangan Berasingan – Kaedah Ekuiti dalam Penyata Kewangan Berasingan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 134, *Laporan Kewangan Interim (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2012-2014)*

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2017:

- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 107, *Penyata Aliran Tunai – Inisiatif pendedahan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 112, *Cukai pendapatan – Pengiktirafan Aset Cukai Tertunda bagi Kerugian Tidak Direalisasikan*

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2018:

- MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan (2014)*
- MFRS 15, *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Pajakan*

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tarikh yang belum ditetapkan:

- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10, *Penyata Kewangan disatukan* dan MFRS 128, *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset di antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama*

Kumpulan dan Bank bercadang untuk mengguna pakai piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi dinyatakan di atas:

- dari tempoh tahunan mulai pada 1 Januari 2016 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan atau interpretasi yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2016, kecuali MFRS 14 dan pindaan ke atas MFRS 134 yang mana tidak berkenaan kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.
- dari tempoh tahunan mulai pada 1 Januari 2017 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2017.
- dari tempoh tahunan mulai pada 1 Januari 2018 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2018.
- dari tempoh tahunan mulai pada 1 Januari 2019 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2019.

MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan

MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 dikeluarkan oleh IASB pada November 2009)* memperkenalkan syarat baru bagi pengelasan dan pengukuran aset kewangan. MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 dikeluarkan oleh IASB pada bulan Oktober 2010)* memasukkan syarat bagi pengelasan dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan dan juga penyahiktirafannya. Versi lain MFRS 9 yang disemak semula telah dikeluarkan oleh MASB - MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 dikeluarkan oleh IASB pada Julai 2014)* terutamanya merangkumi a) keperluan penjejasan bagi aset kewangan dan b) pindaan terhad ke atas pengelasan dan pengukuran keperluan dengan memperkenalkan 'nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain' ("FVTOCI") kategori pengukuran bagi instrumen hutang mudah tertentu.

Syarat-syarat utama MFRS 9:

- Semua aset kewangan di bawah skop MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* dikehendaki untuk diukur kemudiannya pada kos dilunaskan atau nilai saksama. Secara khususnya, pelaburan hutang yang dipegang di dalam model perniagaan yang mana objektifnya adalah untuk memperoleh aliran tunai dari kontrak, dan yang mempunyai kontrak aliran tunai dari pembayaran prinsipal dan keuntungan ke atas baki tunggakan prinsipal diukur pada kos dilunaskan pada akhir tempoh perakaunan berikutnya. Semua pelaburan hutang yang lain dan pelaburan ekuiti dinilai pada nilai saksama pada akhir tempoh perakaunan berikutnya. Di samping itu, di bawah MFRS 9, entiti boleh membuat pemilihan yang tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk membentangkan perubahan berikutnya pada nilai saksama bagi instrumen ekuiti (yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan) sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lain dengan hanya pendapatan dividen umumnya diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.
- Berhubung dengan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, MFRS 9 mengkehendaki jumlah perubahan dalam nilai saksama liabiliti kewangan yang boleh diagihkan kepada perubahan di dalam risiko kredit liabiliti, dibentangkan sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lain, melainkan pengiktirafan kesan dari perubahan pada risiko kredit liabiliti dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain akan mewujudkan atau membesarkan ketidaksesuaian perakaunan dalam untung atau rugi. Perubahan di dalam nilai saksama yang diagihkan kepada risiko kredit liabiliti kewangan tidak akan kemudiannya dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi. Sebelum ini, di bawah MFRS 139, jumlah keseluruhan perubahan dalam nilai saksama liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi telah dibentangkan di dalam untung atau rugi.
- Berhubung dengan penjejasan aset kewangan, MFRS 9 memerlukan model kerugian kredit yang dijangka, berbanding dengan model kerugian kredit yang ditanggung di bawah MFRS 139. Model kerugian kredit yang dijangka memerlukan entiti untuk mengambil kira jangkaan kerugian kredit dan perubahan kerugian kredit yang dijangka pada setiap akhir tarikh pelaporan untuk menunjukkan perubahan dalam risiko kredit sejak pengiktirafan awal. Dalam erti kata lain, tidak semestinya peristiwa kredit perlu berlaku sebelum kerugian kredit diiktiraf.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (samb.)

- Keperluan perakaunan lindung nilai umum baru mengekalkan tiga jenis mekanisme perakaunan lindung nilai yang kini boleh didapati dalam MFRS 139. Di bawah MFRS 9, fleksibiliti yang lebih besar telah diperkenalkan kepada jenis-jenis urus niaga yang layak untuk perakaunan lindung nilai khususnya meluaskan jenis instrumen yang berhak untuk instrumen lindung nilai dan jenis komponen risiko item bukan kewangan yang layak untuk perakaunan lindung nilai. Di samping itu, ujian keberkesanan telah diperbaiki dan diganti dengan prinsip 'hubungan ekonomi'. Penilaian restrospektif terhadap keberkesanan lindung nilai juga tidak lagi diperlukan. Keperluan pendedahan yang ditambahbaik mengenai aktiviti-aktiviti pengurusan risiko entiti juga telah diperkenalkan.

Para Pengarah menjangka penggunaan MFRS 9 pada masa hadapan mungkin mempunyai impak signifikan ke atas amaun yang dilaporkan di dalam aset dan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank. Walau bagaimanapun adalah tidak praktikal untuk menyediakan anggaran munasabah kesan daripada MFRS 9 sehingga semakin terperinci telah dilaksanakan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10, MFRS 12 dan MFRS 128 Entiti Pelaburan: Penggunaan Pengecualian bagi Penyatuan

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10, MFRS 12 dan MFRS 128 menangani isu yang timbul dalam konteks mengguna pakai pengecualian penyatuan untuk entiti pelaburan. Perubahan pindaan adalah bertujuan untuk menjelaskan aspek-aspek seperti berikut:

- Pengecualian entiti induk pertengahan daripada menyediakan penyata kewangan disatukan adalah tersedia untuk entiti induk yang merupakan anak syarikat sebuah entiti pelaburan, walaupun entiti pelaburan mengukur semua anak-anak syarikatnya pada nilai saksama.
- Anak syarikat yang menyediakan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan aktiviti pelaburan induk tidak harus digabungkan jika anak syarikat itu sendiri adalah entiti pelaburan.
- Apabila mengguna pakai kaedah ekuiti kepada syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, pelabur entiti bukan pelaburan dalam sebuah entiti pelaburan boleh menyimpan pengukuran nilai saksama diguna pakai oleh syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama dengan kepentingan dalam anak-anak syarikat.
- Entiti pelaburan yang mengukur semua anak-anak syarikatnya pada nilai saksama menyediakan pendedahan berkaitan dengan entiti pelaburan yang diperlukan oleh MFRS 12.

Oleh kerana Kumpulan bukan merupakan entiti pelaburan (dinilai berdasarkan kriteria yang dinyatakan dalam MFRS 10) dan bukan pelabur di dalam sebuah entiti pelaburan, penggunaan pindaan ini tidak dijangka untuk mempunyai sebarang kesan ke atas pendedahan atau amaun yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 menyelesaikan konflik antara keperluan MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama* dan MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan* dan menjelaskan bahawa bagi transaksi yang melibatkan syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, sejauh mana pengiktirafan keuntungan atau kerugian adalah bergantung kepada harta yang dijual atau sumbangan perniagaan. Menurut pindaan itu, keuntungan atau kerugian penuh hendaklah diiktirafkan apabila kehilangan kawalan perniagaan, sama ada perniagaan itu terletak di dalam sebuah anak syarikat atau tidak. Pada masa yang sama, keuntungan atau kerugian daripada penjualan atau sumbangan anak syarikat yang bukan terdiri daripada perniagaan sebagaimana yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan* kepada syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama hanya boleh diiktiraf setakat kepentingan pelabur yang tidak berkaitan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa aplikasi pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 akan memberi kesan signifikan ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11 Perakaunan untuk Perolehan Kepentingan dalam Pengendalian Bersama

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11 memberi panduan tentang cara untuk mengambil kira perolehan pengendalian bersama yang merupakan perniagaan sebagaimana yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan*. Secara khususnya, pindaan menyatakan bahawa prinsip-prinsip yang berkaitan dengan perakaunan kombinasi perniagaan dalam MFRS 3 dan piawaian lain (contohnya MFRS 136 *Penjejasan Aset* mengenai ujian penjejasan unit penjana tunai di mana muhibah daripada perolehan pengendalian bersama telah diperuntukan) harus diaplikasi. Keperluan yang sama hendaklah diaplikasi untuk pembentukan pengendalian bersama jika dan hanya jika perniagaan yang sedia ada menyumbang kepada pengendalian bersama oleh salah satu pihak yang mengambil bahagian dalam pengendalian bersama.

Pengendali bersama juga dikehendaki mendedahkan maklumat berkaitan yang diperlukan oleh MFRS 3 dan piawaian lain bagi kombinasi perniagaan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11 diguna pakai secara prospektif bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2016. Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa aplikasi Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11 akan memberi kesan yang material ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

MFRS 15 Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

MFRS 15 menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 111, Kontrak Pembinaan, MFRS 118, Hasil, Tafsiran IC 13, Program Kesetiaan Pelanggan, Interpretasi IC 15, Perjanjian bagi Pembinaan Hartanah, Interpretasi IC 18, Pemindahan Aset daripada Pelanggan dan Interpretasi IC 131, Pendapatan – Urusniaga Pertukaran Melibatkan Perkhidmatan Pengiklanan.

Kumpulan kini sedang menilai kesan kewangan yang mungkin timbul daripada penggunaan MFRS 15.

MFRS 16 Pajak

MFRS 16 menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 117, Pajak, Interpretasi IC 4, Menentukan sama ada Perjanjian mengandungi Tafsiran Lease, IC 115, Pajak Operasi - Insentif dan Tafsiran IC 127, Penilaian Kandungan Urusniaga Melibatkan Bentuk Undang-Undang Pajak.

Kumpulan kini sedang menilai kesan kewangan yang mungkin timbul daripada penggunaan MFRS 16.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 101 Inisiatif Pendedahan

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 101 bertujuan menjelaskan MFRS 101 untuk menangani halangan kesukaran andaian kepada penyedia dalam menggunakan pertimbangan mereka dalam pembentangan laporan kewangan mereka. Pindaan membuat perubahan seperti berikut:

- Ia menjelaskan bahawa maklumat tidak harus dikaburi dengan mengagregatkan atau dengan menyediakan maklumat yang tidak material, pertimbangan materialiti diaplikasi kepada semua bahagian penyata kewangan, walaupun piawaian yang memerlukan pendedahan tertentu, pertimbangan materialiti perlu diaplikasi.
- Ia memperkenalkan penjelasan bahawa senarai item yang akan dibentangkan di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain boleh dipecahkan dan diagregatkan apabila relevan, sebagai panduan tambahan di atas subjumlah dalam penyata-penyata ini dan menjelaskan bahawa saham entiti pendapatan komprehensif lain syarikat-syarikat bersekutu berekuiti dan usaha sama perlu dibentangkan dalam agregat sebagai item tunggal berdasarkan sama ada ia akan atau tidak akan kemudiannya dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi.
- Ia menambah contoh tambahan kemungkinan cara pesanan nota untuk menjelaskan pemahaman dan perbandingan perlu dipertimbangkan apabila menentukan susunan nota dan panduan yang dikeluarkan dan contoh berkenaan dengan pengenalan dasar perakaunan penting yang dilihat sebagai berpotensi tidak membantu.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa aplikasi pindaan ke atas MFRS 101 akan memberi kesan signifikan ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan kerana pindaan ini berurusan dengan pembentangan penyata kewangan.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116 dan MFRS 138 Penjelasan Kaedah Diterima bagi Susutnilai dan Pelunasan

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116 melarang entiti daripada menggunakan kaedah susut nilai berdasarkan hasil bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Pindaan ke atas MFRS 138 memperkenalkan satu anggapan yang boleh disangkal bahawa hasil bukan asas yang sesuai untuk pelunasan bagi aset tidak ketara. Anggapan ini hanya boleh disangkal dalam dua keadaan berikut:

- a. apabila aset tidak ketara dinyatakan sebagai ukuran hasil; atau
- b. apabila ia menunjukkan bahawa hasil dan penggunaan manfaat ekonomi aset tidak ketara berkait rapat.

Pindaan digunakan secara prospektif bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2016. Pada masa ini, Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan kaedah garis lurus untuk susut nilai dan pelunasan bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan masing-masing. Para Pengarah percaya kaedah garis lurus adalah kaedah yang paling sesuai untuk menggambarkan penggunaan manfaat ekonomi yang wujud dalam aset masing-masing dan dengan itu, para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa penggunaan pindaan ke atas MFRS 116 dan MFRS 138 akan mempunyai kesan yang signifikan ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 127 Kaedah Ekuiti Dalam Penyata Kewangan Berasingan

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 127 menyatakan kaedah ekuiti sebagai pilihan perakaunan bagi pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat, usaha sama dan syarikat bersekutu dalam penyata kewangan entiti berasingan.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa aplikasi pindaan ke atas MFRS 127 akan memberi kesan kepada penyata kewangan ini kerana ia tidak menjangka bahawa akan ada perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan yang sedia ada bagi pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat, usaha sama dan syarikat bersekutu dalam penyata kewangan Bank berasingan.

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRS 2012-2014

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2012-2014 termasuk beberapa pindaan kepada pelbagai MFRS, yang diringkaskan di bawah.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 5 *Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Penamatan Kendalian* menambah panduan spesifik dalam MFRS 5 untuk kes di mana entiti mengklaskan semula aset daripada dipegang untuk jualan kepada pengagihan atau sebaliknya dan kes di mana perakaunan aset dipegang untuk pengagihan ditamatkan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 7 *Instrumen kewangan*: Pendedahan menjelaskan kesesuaian penggunaan pindaan kepada MFRS 7 pada pendedahan mengofset bagi meringkaskan penyata kewangan interim.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 107, *Penyata Aliran Tunai: Inisiatif Pendedahan* menjelaskan keperluan pendedahan tertentu.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 119 *Manfaat Pekerja* menjelaskan bahawa bon Korporat berkualiti tinggi yang digunakan dalam menganggarkan kadar diskaun bagi manfaat pasca-pekerja perlu ditakrifkan dalam mata wang yang sama dengan manfaat yang akan dibayar (dengan itu, kedalaman pasaran untuk bon Korporat yang berkualiti tinggi perlu dinilai pada paras semasa).

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 134 *Pelaporan Kewangan Interim* menjelaskan maksud 'ditempat lain dalam laporan interim' dan memerlukan rujukan silang.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa penggunaan pindaan ini akan memberi impak yang signifikan ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

(b) Asas pengukuran

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank ini telah disediakan berdasarkan kos sejarah melainkan daripada yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2. Kos sejarah secara umumnya berasaskan nilai saksama pertimbangan yang terlibat dalam pertukaran untuk aset. Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran, tidak kira sama ada harga tersebut boleh diperhatikan dengan terus atau dianggarkan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian lain. Dalam menganggarkan nilai saksama aset atau liabiliti, Kumpulan mengambil kira karakter aset atau liabiliti jika peserta pasaran akan mengambil karakter tersebut dalam menentukan harga aset atau liabiliti pada tarikh pengukuran. Nilai saksama untuk pengukuran dan/atau untuk tujuan pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan ditetapkan atas dasar tersebut kecuali untuk transaksi pembayaran berasaskan saham yang berada di dalam skop MFRS 2, urus niaga pemajakan yang berada di dalam skop MFRS 117 dan pengukuran yang mempunyai persamaan dengan nilai saksama tetapi bukan dinilai pada nilai saksama, seperti nilai boleh direalisasikan dalam MFRS 102 atau nilai digunakan dalam MFRS 136.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Asas pengukuran (samb.)

Di samping itu, untuk tujuan laporan kewangan, pengukuran nilai saksama dikategorikan kepada Tahap 1, 2 atau 3 berdasarkan tahap input kepada pengukuran nilai saksama yang boleh diperhatikan dan tahap signifikan input kepada pengukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan yang diuraikan seperti berikut:

- Input Tahap 1 adalah harga disebut (tidak dilaras) dalam pasaran aktif bagi aset atau liabiliti yang sama di mana entiti boleh mengaksesnya pada tarikh pengukuran;
- Input Tahap 2 adalah input, selain daripada harga disebut yang termasuk dalam Tahap 1, yang boleh diperhatikan bagi aset atau liabiliti, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung; dan
- Input Tahap 3 adalah input yang tidak boleh diperhatikan bagi aset atau liabiliti.

Kumpulan mengenal pasti pemindahan antara hierarki nilai saksama pada tarikh peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan yang menyebabkan pemindahan.

(c) Mata wang fungsian dan pembentangan

Penyata kewangan ini dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), yang merupakan mata wang fungsian Kumpulan dan Bank dan telah dibundarkan kepada ribu yang terdekat, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

Anggaran dan pertimbangan dinilai secara berterusan dan berdasarkan pengalaman lalu serta faktor-faktor lain termasuk jangkaan mengenai peristiwa masa hadapan. Dasar-dasar perakaunan dan pertimbangan pengurusan untuk sesetengah item adalah sangat kritikal ke atas keputusan Kumpulan dan Bank dan keadaan kewangan mengikut kematangan.

(i) Kerugian penjejasan atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank menyemak portfolio pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan untuk menentukan sama ada kerugian penjejasan patut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dianggap sebagai penjejasan apabila terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan akibat daripada peristiwa kerugian yang telah menjejaskan anggaran aliran tunai masa depan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tersebut selepas pengiktirafan awal.

Penjejasan kolektif

Penjejasan kolektif diaplikasi ke atas kumpulan pembiayaan dengan karakter risiko kredit yang sama, dan yang tidak dikelaskan di bawah penjejasan individu.

Elau kolektif mengambil kira kebarangkalian pembiayaan menjadi mungkir (atau kebarangkalian mungkir) dan anggaran kerugian apabila mungkir (atau kerugian mungkir) pembiayaan tertentu.

Kebarangkalian mungkir adalah hasil kumulatif tren mungkir untuk tempoh tertentu yang ditetapkan, sedangkan kerugian mungkir adalah diukur dengan mempertimbangkan nilai cagaran kepada pembiayaan dan anggaran tempoh pemulihan daripada cagaran.

Kebarangkalian mungkir mencerminkan sektor perniagaan untuk pembiayaan dan ditapis ke tahap graviti dari segi mungkir yang ditunjukkan oleh pembiayaan. Kadar untuk kebarangkalian mungkir mengambil aspek risiko sektor perniagaan.

(ii) Penjejasan aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan

Pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan, pihak pengurusan akan menilai sama ada terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan akibat daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal pelaburan.

Penjejasan sekuriti hutang

Sekuriti hutang terjejas jika terdapat tanda peristiwa kerugian telah berlaku sejak pengiktirafan awal. Ia biasanya mempunyai kesan negatif terhadap anggaran aliran tunai masa depan berkaitan dengan pembayaran balik sekuriti.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

(ii) Penjejasan aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan (samb.)

Penjejasan sekuriti ekuiti

Bagi instrumen ekuiti, penjejasan tidak dikenal pasti berdasarkan analisa unjuran aliran tunai seperti instrumen hutang di atas. Ia wujud kerana berlakunya peristiwa-peristiwa berikut:

- penurunan signifikan dalam nilai saksama sekuriti di bawah kos asal (20%); atau
- penurunan berpanjangan dalam nilai saksama sekuriti di bawah kos asal (9 bulan)

Peristiwa di atas ini dianggap bukti objektif bagi peruntukan penjejasan atas sekuriti ekuiti.

(iii) Penjejasan aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang

Kumpulan dan Bank menilai pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan pelaburan dipegang-hingga-matang yang disebabkan oleh satu atau lebih peristiwa kerugian yang mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi pelaburan kewangan atau kumpulan pelaburan kewangan yang boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan, kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf sebagai perbezaan antara kos pengambilalihan dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa depan, ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan nilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya.

Jika pelaburan dipegang-hingga-matang mempunyai kadar keuntungan berubah, kadar diskaun untuk mengukur sebarang kerugian penjejasan adalah kadar keuntungan semasa efektif yang ditentukan di bawah kontrak. Sebagai suaimanfaat praktikal, Kumpulan dan Bank boleh mengukur penjejasan nilai atas asas nilai saksama instrumen menggunakan harga pasaran tersiar.

(iv) Aset cukai tertunda

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf ke atas kerugian cukai belum guna, elaun modal belum diserap dan perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak sehingga ke tahap di mana terdapat kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan cukai masa hadapan yang mencukupi boleh diperolehi untuk kegunaan cukai belum guna, elaun modal belum diserap dan perbezaan sementara tersebut. Pertimbangan signifikan oleh pengurusan diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset cukai tertunda yang boleh diiktiraf, berdasarkan tempoh masa yang berkemungkinan dan tahap keuntungan boleh cukai hadapan, bersama-sama dengan strategi perancangan cukai masa hadapan.

(v) Obligasi manfaat persaraan

Nilai kini obligasi pelan manfaat ditentukan bergantung kepada beberapa faktor yang ditentukan menggunakan beberapa andaian.

Andaian yang digunakan untuk menentukan kos bersih manfaat persaraan telah mengambil kira kadar diskaun, kadar inflasi perubahan kadar peningkatan gaji. Sebarang perubahan dalam andaian ini akan memberi kesan kepada amaun bawaan obligasi pelan manfaat ditentukan.

Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan kadar diskaun yang berpatutan pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan. Ia digunakan untuk menentukan nilai semasa anggaran aliran keluar tunai masa hadapan yang diperlukan bagi menyelesaikan obligasi pelan manfaat ditentukan tersebut. Dalam menentukan kadar diskaun yang bersesuaian, Kumpulan dan Bank mengambil kira kadar faedah bagi bon korporat berkualiti tinggi yang dinominasikan dalam mata wang di mana manfaat tersebut akan dibayar dan ianya mempunyai tempoh kematangan lebih kurang sama dengan tempoh obligasi pelan manfaat ditentukan tersebut.

Andaian utama yang digunakan dalam penganggaran obligasi masa hadapan Kumpulan dan Bank yang timbul daripada manfaat perubahan selepas perkhidmatan, manfaat persaraan/gratuiti dan manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain masing-masing dinyatakan dalam Nota 16.

(vi) Takaful

Penghutang takaful diiktiraf apabila terhutang dan pengiktirafan awal diukur pada nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diterima atau belum diterima. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, penghutang takaful diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah kadar hasil efektif.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahawa penghutang takaful terjejas, Kumpulan mengurangkan jumlah bawaan penghutang takaful dengan sewajarnya dan mengiktiraf kerugian penjejasan dalam untung atau rugi. Kumpulan mengumpulkan bukti objektif bahawa penghutang takaful dijejaskan menggunakan proses yang sama bagi aset kewangan yang dibawa pada kos terlunas. Kerugian penjejasan dikira di bawah kaedah sama yang digunakan untuk aset kewangan. Proses-proses ini telah dijelaskan di Nota 2(i)(v). Penghutang Takaful dinyahiktiraf apabila kriteria penyahiktirafan bagi aset kewangan telah dipenuhi.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

(vii) Dana takaful am – Peruntukan tuntutan tertunggak

Peruntukan yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan ("IBNR") adalah berdasarkan anggaran kos muktamad bagi semua tuntutan yang berlaku tetapi tidak diselesaikan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, sama ada dilaporkan atau tidak, bersama-sama dengan tuntutan yang berkaitan dengan kos pengendalian dan pengurangan nilai penyelamatan yang dijangka dan lain-lain pemulihan. Kelewatan boleh berlaku dalam pemberitahuan dan penjelasan dalam beberapa jenis tuntutan. Oleh itu, kos muktamad tuntutan ini tidak boleh diketahui dengan pasti pada akhir tempoh pelaporan. Liabiliti ini dikira pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dengan menggunakan pelbagai teknik unjuran tuntutan piawaian aktuari berdasarkan data empirik dan andaian semasa yang boleh merangkumi margin untuk sisihan negatif. Liabiliti ini tidak didiskaunkan untuk nilai masa wang. Tiada peruntukan untuk rizab penyamaan atau malapetaka diiktiraf. Liabiliti ini tidak lagi diiktiraf apabila kontrak luput, ditamatkan atau dibatalkan.

Sebagaimana dengan semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur ketidakpastian, maka unjuran tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan tuntutan masa hadapan adalah berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan lepas. Ketidakpastian ini berlaku dari perubahan dalam dasar risiko, perubahan dalam penyebaran risiko, masa dan jumlah penyelesaian tuntutan serta ketidakpastian dalam model unjuran dan asas andaian.

(viii) Dana takaful keluarga - Peruntukan tuntutan tertunggak

Bagi perniagaan kumpulan keluarga, peruntukan dibuat bagi kos tuntutan bersama dengan perbelanjaan yang berkaitan dan IBNR bagi kemalangan dan perlindungan kesihatan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan. Kos muktamad bagi tuntutan tertunggak adalah dianggarkan dengan menggunakan pelbagai teknik unjuran tuntutan piawaian aktuari, seperti Chain Ladder, Bornheutter-Ferguson dan Nisbah Rugi Muktamad oleh aktuari Kumpulan yang berkelayakan. Bagi semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur yang tidak menentu maka pengalaman tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan tuntutan masa hadapan adalah berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan lepas.

Ketidakpastian ini berlaku disebabkan perubahan dalam dasar risiko, perubahan dalam penyebaran risiko, masa dan jumlah penyelesaian tuntutan serta ketidakpastian dalam model unjuran dan asas andaian.

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga - Rizab aktuari

Liabiliti aktuari bagi produk berkaitan dengan pelaburan dan produk bukan berkaitan dengan pelaburan dikira menggunakan kaedah aliran tunai didiskaunkan untuk memastikan sebarang aliran tunai negatif masa hadapan akibat kekurangan caj Tabarru' untuk memenuhi jangkaan perbelanjaan manfaat keluar dihapuskan.

Liabiliti takaful keluarga diiktiraf apabila kontrak dimeterai dan caruman dikenakan.

Liabiliti ini diukur dengan menggunakan kaedah penilaian aktuari prospektif. Liabiliti ini ditentukan sebagai jumlah nilai kini manfaat masa hadapan yang ditolak dengan nilai kini bagi pertimbangan kasar masa hadapan yang timbul daripada sijil yang didiskaunkan pada kadar diskaun risiko yang bersesuaian. Liabiliti ini berdasarkan andaian anggaran terbaik dan dengan mengambil kira pengalaman penting kebelakangan ini. Jumlah yang sesuai bagi peruntukan margin risiko untuk sisihan negatif daripada jangkaan pengalaman dibuat dalam penilaian liabiliti.

Bagi sijil keluarga di mana sebahagian daripada atau keseluruhan caruman terkumpul dalam suatu dana, jumlah yang terkumpul seperti yang diisytiharkan kepada peserta akan ditetapkan sebagai liabiliti. Pensifaran diaplikasi pada peringkat sijil dan tiada sijil dianggap sebagai aset di bawah kaedah penilaian yang diguna pakai.

Pelarasan kepada liabiliti pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi. Keuntungan daripada margin sisihan negatif di atas kontrak larian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sepanjang hayat kontrak manakala kerugian diiktiraf sepenuhnya dalam untung atau rugi pada tahun pertama larian.

Liabiliti ini tidak diiktirafkan apabila kontrak luput, ditamatkan atau dibatalkan. Pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan, satu penilaian dibuat sama ada liabiliti takaful keluarga yang diiktiraf adalah mencukupi dengan menggunakan ujian kecukupan liabiliti yang sedia ada.

Apa-apa kekurangan direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi dengan penubuhan rizab teknikal bagi kerugian tersebut. Pada tempoh berikutnya, liabiliti bagi suatu blok perniagaan yang telah gagal ujian kecukupan adalah berdasarkan andaian-andaian yang ditubuhkan pada masa pengiktirafan kerugian. Kerugian yang terhasil daripada ujian kecukupan liabiliti boleh ditarik balik dalam tahun-tahun masa hadapan jika penjejasan tidak lagi wujud.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga - Rizab aktuari (samb.)

Sebagaimana dengan semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur ketidakpastian dan oleh itu liabiliti yang diunjurkan mungkin akan berbeza daripada liabiliti yang sebenar disebabkan tahap penting ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam kadar diskaun yang digunakan dan juga andaian kematian dan kesihatan.

(x) Peruntukan fi wakalah/pembiayaan Akaun Khas Individu ("ISA") dan Akaun Unit Perlindungan ("PUA")

Peruntukan fi wakalah

Peruntukan telah dibuat untuk merekodkan kerugian masa hadapan yang tertentu, jika ada, kepada Pengendali Takaful yang timbul daripada servis kontrak polisi individu dengan peserta.

a. Produk caruman tunggal

Peruntukan dianggar berdasarkan nilai kini aktuari bagi perbelanjaan penyelenggaraan pada masa hadapan.

b. Produk lain

Peruntukan dianggarkan berdasarkan aliran wang tunai bersih masa hadapan yang didiskaunkan kepada Pengendali Takaful dengan menggunakan kaedah aktuari yang selaras dengan apa yang digunakan bagi bukan unit rizab dalam penanggung insurans hayat konvensional dikenali sebagai kaedah rizab "sterling".

Andaian yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan apa yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana Tabarru' dan andaian perbelanjaan Pengendali Takaful adalah berdasarkan kajian pengalaman Kumpulan.

Pembiayaan untuk ISA dan PUA

Kumpulan menyediakan pembiayaan kepada peserta untuk menyelesaikan caj Tabarru' tertunggak kepada dana takaful keluarga bagi jumlah yang kekurangan dalam dana setiap peserta ISA dan PUA. Peruntukan untuk kerugian penjejasan dibuat kepada pembiayaan ini dengan menggunakan anggaran nisbah luput bagi sijil-sijil yang terlibat. Selepas pembiayaan, peruntukan untuk kerugian penjejasan akan dinyatakan semula sehingga jumlah asal dibekalkan untuk sijil peserta yang menambah kekurangan mereka manakala kerugian penjejasan dihapus kira bagi sijil/manfaat yang luput.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

Dasar-dasar perakaunan yang dinyatakan di bawah telah diguna pakai secara konsisten untuk semua tempoh yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini, dan telah digunakan secara konsisten oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(a) Asas penyatuan

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan merangkumi penyata kewangan Bank dan entiti yang dikawal oleh Bank dan subsidiarinya. Kawalan dicapai apabila Bank:

- mempunyai kuasa atas penerima pelaburan;
- terdedah, atau mempunyai hak, pulangan berubah-ubah dari penglibatannya dengan menerima pelaburan; dan
- mempunyai keupayaan untuk menggunakan kuasanya untuk memberi kesan kepada pulangan.

Bank menaksir semula sama ada ia mengawal satu penerima pelaburan jika fakta dan keadaan menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perubahan kepada satu atau lebih tiga unsur kawalan yang disenaraikan di atas.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (samb.)

Apabila Bank mempunyai hak mengundi kurang daripada majoriti di dalam penerima pelaburan, ianya mempunyai kuasa ke atas penerima pelaburan apabila hak mengundinya cukup untuk memberikan kebolehan praktikal dalam mentadbir aktiviti relevan penerima pelaburan secara unilateral. Bank mempertimbangkan semua fakta relevan dan keadaan dalam menaksir sama ada hak mengundi Bank dalam satu penerima pelaburan adalah mencukupi untuk memberi ia kuasa, termasuk:

- saiz pegangan hak mengundi Bank berbanding dengan saiz dan penyerakan pemegangan pemegang-pegangan undian yang lain;
- potensi hak mengundi dipegang oleh Bank, pemegang-pegangan undian lain atau pihak lain;
- hak terhasil daripada persetujuan kontrak lain; dan
- mana-mana fakta tambahan dan keadaan yang menunjukkan bahawa Bank mempunyai, atau tidak mempunyai, kebolehan untuk mentadbir aktiviti relevan pada masa keputusan perlu dibuat, termasuk corak pengundian di mesyuarat pemegang saham sebelumnya

Penyatuan subsidiari bermula apabila Bank mendapatkan kawalan ke atas subsidiari dan terhenti apabila Bank hilang kawalan terhadap subsidiari itu. Secara khusus, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan dalam subsidiari yang diambil alih atau dilupuskan di dalam tahun kewangan dimasukkan di dalam untung atau rugi dari tarikh Bank mendapat kawalan sehingga tarikh Bank berhenti mengawal subsidiari.

Untung atau rugi dan setiap komponen pendapatan komprehensif lain diagihkan kepada pemilik Bank dan kepada kepentingan bukan kawalan. Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif subsidiari diagihkan kepada pemilik Bank dan kepada kepentingan bukan kawalan walaupun menyebabkan keputusan kepentingan bukan kawalan mempunyai baki defisit.

Jika perlu, pelarasan dibuat kepada penyata kewangan subsidiari dengan melaraskan polisi perakaunan mereka sejajar dengan dasar-dasar perakaunan Kumpulan.

Semua aset dan liabiliti dalam ahli kumpulan, ekuiti, pendapatan, perbelanjaan dan aliran tunai yang berkaitan dengan urus niaga di antara ahli-ahli Kumpulan dihapuskan sepenuhnya semasa penyatuan.

Perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan Kumpulan dalam subsidiari

Perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan Kumpulan dalam subsidiari yang tidak menyebabkan kehilangan kawalan Kumpulan diambil kira sebagai urusniaga ekuiti. Amaun bawaan bagi kepentingan Kumpulan dan kepentingan bukan kawalan dilaraskan untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kepentingan relatif dalam subsidiari. Sebarang perbezaan di antara amaun yang mana kepentingan bukan kawalan dilaraskan dan nilai saksama pertimbangan yang dibayar atau diterima diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti pemilikan Bank.

Apabila Kumpulan kehilangan kawalan ke atas subsidiari, keuntungan atau kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dan dikira sebagai perbezaan di antara:

- a. agregat nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diterima dan nilai saksama sebarang kepentingan tertangguh, dan
- b. amaun bawaan terdahulu oleh aset (termasuk muhibah) dan liabiliti subsidiari dan sebarang kepentingan bukan kawalan.

Semua jumlah yang sebelum ini diiktiraf di dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain yang berkenaan dengan subsidiari tersebut diambil kira seolah-olah Kumpulan telah melupuskan aset atau liabiliti yang berkenaan subsidiari (iaitu dikelaskan semula sebagai untung atau rugi dan dipindahkan ke satu lagi kategori ekuiti seperti yang ditetapkan/dibenarkan oleh MFRS). Nilai saksama bagi apa-apa pelaburan tertahan oleh bekas subsidiari pada tarikh apabila kawalan hilang dianggap sebagai nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal bagi perakaunan berikutnya di bawah MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* atau, di mana berkenaan, kos pada pengiktirafan awal pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (samb.)

Kombinasi Perniagaan

Pengambilalihan subsidiari dan perniagaan diambil kira dengan menggunakan kaedah pengambilalihan. Pertimbangan yang dipindahkan di dalam kombinasi perniagaan ini diukur pada nilai saksama di mana ia dikira sebagai jumlah pengambilalihan pada tarikh nilai saksama aset yang dipindahkan oleh Kumpulan, liabiliti yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan kepada penerima pemilik aset terdahulu dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterbitkan oleh Kumpulan dalam pertukaran untuk kawalan subsidiari yang diambil alih. Kos berkaitan pengambilalihan yang terlibat diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila ditanggung.

Pada tarikh pengambilalihan, aset dikenal pasti dan liabiliti yang diambil alih dianggap diiktiraf pada nilai saksama, kecuali:

- aset atau liabiliti cukai tertunda atau aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan dengan pengaturan manfaat pekerja adalah diiktiraf dan diukur selaras dengan MFRS 112 *Cukai Pendapatan* dan MFRS 119 *Manfaat Pekerja*;
- liabiliti atau instrumen ekuiti yang berkaitan dengan pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh penerima atau pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh Kumpulan dimasukkan bagi menggantikan pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh penerima yang diukur mengikut MFRS 2 *Pembayaran berasaskan Saham* pada tarikh penerimaan; dan
- aset (atau kumpulan penyingkiran) yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan selaras dengan MFRS 5 *Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Penamatan Kendalian* adalah diukur mengikut Piawaian tersebut.

Muhibah adalah diukur sebagai lebihan jumlah pertimbangan yang dipindahkan, apa-apa amaun kepentingan bukan kawalan semasa diambilalih, dan nilai saksama kepentingan ekuiti pemeroleh yang sebelum ini diambilalih (jika ada) ke atas amaun bersih pengambilalihan nilai pada tarikh jumlah aset dikenalpasti diambilalih dan liabiliti yang ditanggung. Jika, selepas penilaian semula, jumlah bersih pengambilalihan-tarikh aset dikenalpasti diambilalih dan liabiliti yang ditanggung melebihi jumlah pertimbangan yang dipindahkan, apa-apa amaun kepentingan bukan kawalan yang diambilalih dan nilai saksama ekuiti pemerolehan yang sebelum ini mempunyai kepentingan dalam syarikat yang diambilalih (jika ada), lebihan tersebut diiktiraf serta-merta dalam untung atau rugi sebagai keuntungan tawaran pembelian.

Kepentingan bukan kawalan adalah kepentingan pemilikan yang hadir dan melayakkan pemegangnya untuk berkongsi satu kadar aset bersih entiti sekiranya berlaku pembubaran yang mungkin pada mulanya diukur sama ada pada nilai saksama atau mengikut bahagian bersekadar dengan kepentingan bukan kawalan melalui jumlah yang diiktiraf daripada aset bersih yang boleh dikenalpasti. Asas pilihan pengukuran dibuat berdasarkan transaksi-transaksi. Lain-lain jenis kepentingan bukan kawalan diukur pada nilai saksama atau, apabila berkenaan, atas dasar yang dinyatakan dalam piawaian lain.

Jika pertimbangan yang dipindahkan oleh Kumpulan dalam penggabungan perniagaan termasuk aset atau liabiliti yang terhasil daripada pengaturan kontinjen, pertimbangan kontinjen diukur pada nilai saksama semasa tarikh pengambilalihan. Perubahan dalam nilai saksama pertimbangan kontinjen yang layak ke atas pelarasan tempoh pengukuran diselaraskan secara retrospektif, dengan pelarasan yang sepadan terhadap muhibah. Pelarasan tempoh pengukuran adalah pelarasan yang timbul daripada maklumat tambahan yang diperolehi semasa "tempoh pengukuran" (yang tidak boleh melebihi satu tahun dari tarikh pengambilalihan) mengenai fakta dan keadaan yang wujud pada tarikh pengambilalihan.

Perakaunan yang berikutnya bagi perubahan dalam nilai saksama pertimbangan luar jangka yang tidak layak sebagai pelarasan tempoh pengukuran bergantung kepada bagaimana pertimbangan kontinjen diklasifikasikan. Pertimbangan kontinjen yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuiti tidak diukur semula pada tarikh laporan berikutnya dan penyelesaian berikutnya adalah diambilalih dalam ekuiti. Pertimbangan kontinjen yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabiliti diukur semula pada tarikh pelaporan berikutnya selaras dengan MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* atau MFRS 137 *Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luarjangka dan Aset Luarjangka*, sebagaimana yang sesuai, dengan keuntungan atau kerugian sepadan yang diiktiraf dalam untung rugi.

Jika kepentingan ekuiti di mana kombinasi perniagaan dicapai secara berperingkat-peringkat, Kumpulan sebelumnya telah memegang kepentingan ekuiti akan diukur semula pada nilai saksama mengikut tarikh pengambilalihan tersebut (iaitu tarikh apabila Kumpulan mencapai kawalan) dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang terhasil, jika ada, diiktiraf dalam untung rugi. Jumlah yang timbul daripada kepentingan yang diambilalih sebelum tarikh pengambilalihan di mana sebelum ini telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan kepada untung atau rugi, di mana keadaan itu akan menjadi sesuai jika kepentingan itu telah dilupuskan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (samb.)

Kombinasi Perniagaan (samb.)

Jika permulaan perakaunan bagi penggabungan perniagaan adalah tidak lengkap menjelang akhir tempoh pelaporan di mana gabungan itu berlaku, Kumpulan melaporkan jumlah sementara bagi barangan yang perakaunannya adalah lengkap. Jumlah sementara diselaraskan dalam tempoh pengukuran (seperti di atas), atau aset atau liabiliti tambahan diiktiraf, untuk mencerminkan maklumat baru yang diperolehi tentang fakta dan keadaan yang wujud pada tarikh pengambilalihan itu, jika diketahui, akan menjejaskan amaun yang diiktiraf pada tarikh berkenaan.

Subsidiari

Pelaburan dalam subsidiari yang dihapuskan semasa penyatuan, dinyatakan pada kos ditolak kerugian penjejasan, jika ada, dalam penyata kewangan Bank yang berasingan.

(ii) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting. Pengaruh penting adalah kuasa untuk mengambil bahagian dalam keputusan dasar kewangan dan operasi syarikat bersekutu tetapi tidak mempunyai kawalan atau kawalan bersama ke atas dasar-dasar tersebut.

Keputusan dan aset dan liabiliti syarikat bersekutu diambil kira di dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan ekuiti, kecuali apabila pelaburan, atau sebahagian daripadanya, diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan, di mana ia akan diambil kira selaras dengan MFRS 5. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan di dalam syarikat bersekutu pada mulanya diiktiraf di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada kos dan diselaraskan kemudiannya untuk mengiktiraf untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Kumpulan ke atas syarikat bersekutu. Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu melebihi kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu berkenaan (termasuk sebarang kepentingan jangka panjang yang pada amnya, merupakan sebahagian daripada pelaburan bersih Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu), Kumpulan tidak meneruskan mengiktiraf bahagiannya dalam kerugian. Kerugian tambahan diiktiraf hanya setakat di mana Kumpulan menanggung obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dengan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti dari tarikh di mana pelaburan menjadi syarikat bersekutu. Sebarang lebihan kos pengambilalihan ke atas kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama aset, liabiliti dan liabiliti luar jangka bersih yang dikenal pasti adalah mewakili muhibah, di mana ia dimasukkan di dalam amaun bawaan pelaburan. Sebarang lebihan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama bersih aset dan liabiliti yang boleh dikenal pasti ke atas kos pelaburan, selepas penilaian semula, diiktiraf serta merta di dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh di mana pelaburan tersebut diperolehi.

Keperluan MFRS 139 digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada ia perlu untuk mengiktiraf sebarang penjejasan bagi pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Apabila perlu, keseluruhan amaun bawaan pelaburan (termasuk muhibah) diuji untuk penjejasan mengikut MFRS 136 *Penjejasan Aset* sebagai aset tersendiri dengan membandingkan amaun boleh pulih (lebih tinggi daripada nilai yang digunakan dan nilai saksama ditolak kos pelupusan) dengan amaun bawaan. Sebarang kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf membentuk sebahagian dengan amaun bawaan pelaburan. Sebarang keterbalikan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf mengikut MFRS 136 setakat mana amaun boleh pulih pelaburan kemudiannya meningkat.

Kumpulan tidak meneruskan penggunaan kaedah ekuiti dari tarikh pelaburan terhenti menjadi syarikat bersekutu atau apabila pelaburan tersebut dikelaskan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan. Apabila Kumpulan mengekalkan kepentingan dalam bekas syarikat bersekutu dan kepentingan yang dikekalkan adalah aset kewangan, Kumpulan mengukur kepentingan dikekalkan pada nilai saksama pada tarikh tersebut dan nilai saksama adalah dianggap sebagai nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal mengikut MFRS 139. Perbezaan di antara amaun bawaan syarikat bersekutu pada tarikh kaedah ekuiti dihentikan, dan nilai saksama sebarang kepentingan dikekalkan dan apa-apa hasil daripada melupuskan sebahagian kepentingan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dalam penentuan keuntungan atau kerugian di atas pelupusan syarikat bersekutu. Di samping itu, Kumpulan akan mengambil kira semua jumlah yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain berkenaan dengan syarikat bersekutu sama seperti dasar yang akan disyaratkan jika syarikat bersekutu telah secara langsung melupuskan aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan. Oleh itu, sekiranya keuntungan atau kerugian yang dahulunya diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain oleh syarikat bersekutu akan dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi ke atas pelupusan aset atau liabiliti. Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan semula keuntungan atau kerugian daripada ekuiti kepada untung atau rugi (sebagai pelarasan klasifikasi semula) apabila kaedah ekuiti dihentikan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(ii) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu (samb.)

Kumpulan masih menggunakan kaedah ekuiti apabila pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu menjadi satu pelaburan dalam usahasama. Tidak ada pengukuran semula nilai saksama kepada sebarang perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan.

Apabila Kumpulan mengurangkan kepentingan pemilikannya dalam syarikat bersekutu tetapi Kumpulan terus menggunakan kaedah ekuiti, Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi bahagian keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelum ini telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain sehubungan dengan pengurangan dalam kepentingan pemilikan jika keuntungan atau kerugian akan dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi ke atas pelupusan aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Apabila sekumpulan entiti berurusan dengan syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan, untung atau rugi dari urus niaga dengan syarikat bersekutu diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan hanya setakat kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu yang tidak berkaitan dengan Kumpulan.

(b) Urus niaga mata wang asing

Urus niaga dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian bagi setiap entiti dalam Kumpulan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urus niaga.

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam mata wang asing pada akhir tempoh pelaporan ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan dalam mata wang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama ditentukan. Perbezaan mata wang asing yang timbul daripada pertukaran semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Pendapatan faedah dan pembiayaan dan perbelanjaan

Semua instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas dan aset kewangan yang menjana faedah/keuntungan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan dan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan, pendapatan faedah dan pembiayaan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf di bawah pendapatan faedah, perbelanjaan faedah dan pendapatan bersih bagi operasi Perbankan Islam dalam untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kaedah pengiraan kos aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang dilunaskan dan mengagihkan pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan atau perbelanjaan dalam tempoh yang berkenaan. Kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kadar diskaun anggaran pembayaran tunai masa hadapan atau penerimaan melalui jangka hayat instrumen kewangan atau tempoh yang lebih singkat kepada jumlah bersih amaun bawaan bagi aset atau liabiliti kewangan. Pengiraan ini mengambil kira semua syarat kontrak instrumen kewangan tetapi tidak mengambil kira kerugian kredit masa hadapan. Yuran dan kos urus niaga yang ketara adalah penting kepada kadar faedah efektif dan kiraan premium atau diskaun.

Pendapatan daripada kontrak berasaskan jual-beli diiktiraf menggunakan asas kadar keuntungan efektif ke atas tempoh kontrak berdasarkan jumlah pokok belum dijelaskan manakala pendapatan daripada Ijarah (kontrak berasaskan pajakan) diiktiraf menggunakan asas kadar keuntungan efektif ke atas tempoh pajakan.

Bagi aset kewangan yang telah terjejas di mana nilai aset kewangan telah dikurangkan akibat kerugian penjejasan, pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan terus diiktiraf menggunakan kadar faedah/keuntungan dengan mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi tujuan mengukur kerugian penjejasan.

(d) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen yang integral untuk kadar pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan efektif ke atas aset atau liabiliti kewangan dimasukkan dalam pengukuran kadar pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan efektif.

Kos sampingan dan pendapatan komisyen merangkumi fi servis akaun, fi pengurusan pelaburan, komisyen jualan, fi penempatan pinjaman bersindiket diiktiraf selepas perkhidmatan berkaitan dilaksanakan. Apabila komitmen pinjaman tidak dijangka dikeluarkan dari pinjaman, fi komitmen pinjaman berkenaan diiktiraf atas dasar sama rata sepanjang tempoh komitmen tersebut.

Lain-lain fi terutamanya berkaitan dengan urus niaga dan fi perkhidmatan, diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan apabila perkhidmatan diberikan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(d) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen (samb.)

Fi wakalah, perbelanjaan komisyen dan perbelanjaan pengurusan

Selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip Wakalah seperti yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan dipersetujui oleh pemegang polisi dan Pengendali Takaful, peratusan yang dipersetujui ke atas sumbangan kasar akan dikenakan oleh dana Pengendali Takaful secara pendahuluan kepada dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga sebagai fi wakalah.

Fi wakalah yang dikenakan oleh dana Pengendali Takaful daripada peserta digunakan untuk membayar semua perbelanjaan pengurusan dan perbelanjaan komisyen Pengendali Takaful, yang telah ditanggung bagi pihak dana takaful am dan keluarga. Semua perbelanjaan pengurusan diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful apabila berlaku.

Perbelanjaan komisyen, iaitu kos langsung yang telah ditanggung dalam mendapatkan caruman ke atas sijil takaful diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful sebagai perbelanjaan dan diperuntukkan sewajarnya dalam tempoh di mana ia berkemungkinan menghasilkan pendapatan.

(e) Dividen

Pendapatan dividen daripada subsidiari, syarikat bersekutu dan pelaburan lain diiktiraf apabila hak para pemegang saham untuk menerima bayaran telah ditentukan.

(f) Pendapatan sewa

Pendapatan sewa daripada pelaburan hartanah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berasaskan garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diberikan diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian penting daripada jumlah pendapatan sewa di sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Pendapatan sewa daripada hartanah dipajak yang dipajak semula diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan lain.

(g) Geran kerajaan

Geran kerajaan tidak diiktiraf sehingga terdapat kepastian yang munasabah bahawa Bank akan mematuhi syarat-syarat yang dikenakan kepada mereka dan bahawa geran tersebut akan diterima.

Geran kerajaan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi secara sistematik sepanjang tempoh di mana Bank mengiktirafkannya sebagai perbelanjaan kos yang berkaitan di mana geran bertujuan untuk digunakan. Secara amnya, geran kerajaan di mana syarat utama adalah Bank perlu membeli, membina atau memperoleh aset bukan semasa diiktiraf sebagai hasil tertunda dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dilunaskan kepada untung atau rugi secara sistematik dan rasional ke atas hayat berguna aset tersebut.

Geran kerajaan yang diterima sebagai pampasan untuk perbelanjaan atau kerugian yang bertujuan memberi bantuan kewangan segera kepada Bank dengan tiada kos berkaitan masa depan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh di mana ia dikira akan diterima.

Manfaat daripada pinjaman kerajaan pada kadar faedah di bawah kadar faedah pasaran dianggap sebagai geran kerajaan diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara perolehan yang diterima dan nilai saksama pinjaman berdasarkan kadar faedah pasaran semasa.

(h) Pencukaian

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan terdiri daripada cukai semasa yang perlu dibayar dan cukai tertunda. Cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda diiktiraf di dalam untung atau rugi kecuali pada tahap di mana ia berkaitan dengan penggabungan perniagaan atau perkara yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti atau pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Cukai semasa yang perlu dibayar adalah berdasarkan kepada untung atau rugi boleh cukai untuk tahun tersebut dan dikira menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada akhir tempoh laporan.

Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan dipakai dalam tempoh di mana liabiliti dilangsaikan atau aset direalisasikan, berdasarkan undang-undang yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada akhir tempoh laporan. Pengukuran liabiliti dan aset cukai tertunda mencerminkan kesan cukai seperti mana Kumpulan dan Bank menjangkakan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, untuk memperoleh atau melangsaikan amaun bawaan aset dan liabilitinya.

Amaun dibawa bagi aset cukai tertunda dinilai semula pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan dan dikurangkan sehingga tiada kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai yang mencukupi akan tersedia untuk membolehkan semua atau sebahagian daripada aset tersebut diperolehi semula.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diimbangi apabila terdapat hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengimbangi aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila ia berkaitan dengan cukai pendapatan yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa percukaian yang sama dan Kumpulan dan Bank berhasrat untuk menyelesaikan aset cukai semasa mereka dan liabiliti atas nilai bersih.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(i) Instrumen kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila dan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank menjadi pihak dalam peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama. Kos transaksi yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan pemerolehan atau terbitan instrumen kewangan akan ditambah atau ditolak (selain daripada aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi).

Derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan daripada kontrak utama dan diambil kira sebagai derivatif sekiranya, dan hanya sekiranya, ia tidak berkait rapat dengan ciri-ciri ekonomi dan risiko kontrak utama dan kontrak utama tidak dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Kontrak utama, sekiranya ada derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan, ia diambil kira mengikut polisi diguna pakai kepada sifat kontrak utama.

(ii) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan atau sebahagian daripadanya hanya dinyahiktiraf apabila hak kontraktual kepada aliran tunai dari aset kewangan tersebut berakhir atau aset kewangan tersebut dipindahkan kepada pihak lain tanpa kawalannya dikekalkan atau sebahagian besar risiko atau ganjaran hakmilik terhadap aset tersebut. Ketika penyahiktirafan aset kewangan, perbezaan antara amaun bawaan aset dan jumlah pertimbangan telah diterima (termasuk apa-apa aset baru yang baru diperolehi dikurangkan dengan sebarang liabiliti baru yang dianggarkan) dan apa-apa keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam ekuiti, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan atau sebahagian darinya hanya dinyahiktiraf apabila obligasi kontrak telah dilucutkan atau dibatalkan atau cukup tempoh. Semasa liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf perbezaan diantara amaun bawaan liabiliti kewangan dihapuskan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan jumlah pertimbangan yang dibayar termasuk apa-apa aset bukan tunai dipindahkan atau liabiliti dianggarkan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(iii) Mengofset

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan diofset dan amaun bersih dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak undang-undang untuk mengofset amaun diiktiraf dengan hasrat samada untuk menyelesaikan secara asas bersih atau merealisasikan aset dan melangsakan liabiliti secara serentak.

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan dibentangkan secara asas bersih hanya jika dibenarkan di bawah MFRS, atau untuk keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari kumpulan urus niaga yang sama seperti dalam aktiviti perdagangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(iv) Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif

Kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kaedah pengiraan/pelunasan kos bagi instrumen hutang, liabiliti kewangan dan pembahagian faedah pendapatan bagi tempoh yang berkenaan. Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kadar yang tepat anggaran penerimaan tunai masa hadapan melalui jangka tempoh hayat aset dan liabiliti kewangan atau (jika bersesuaian) tempoh lebih pendek, kepada amaun bawaan bersih pada pengiktirafan awal.

(v) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran penjejasan

Pada akhir tempoh laporan, Kumpulan dan Bank mentaksir sama ada wujud bukti objektif di mana aset kewangan yang tidak dinilai pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi telah merosot. Aset kewangan atau kumpulan aset kewangan terjejas apabila bukti objektif mempamerkan peristiwa kerugian yang telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset tersebut, dan peristiwa kerugian memberi kesan ketara ke atas aliran tunai aset yang boleh dianggar secara munasabah.

Bukti objektif bahawa aset kewangan (termasuk sekuriti-sekuriti ekuiti) terjejas boleh merangkumi kesukaran kewangan yang signifikan bagi peminjam atau penerbit; kemungkiran atau pengabaian oleh peminjam; penstrukturan semula terma pinjaman atau pendahuluan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank sebaliknya tidak akan mempertimbangkan; petunjuk bahawa peminjam atau penerbit akan mengalami kemufilsan; hilang daripada pasaran aktif untuk sekuriti; atau data lain yang boleh diperhatikan berkaitan dengan sekumpulan aset seperti perubahan yang bertentangan dengan status pembayaran peminjam atau penerbit dalam kumpulan; atau keadaan ekonomi yang berkait dengan kemungkiran kumpulan tersebut. Sebagai tambahan untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, pengurangan yang ketara atau berpanjangan di dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos ialah bukti yang objektif terhadap pejejasan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (samb.)

(v) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran penjejasan (samb.)

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengambil kira bukti penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada tahap kolektif. Kesemua pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individu signifikan dinilai penjejasan secara khusus. Jika semua pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individunya signifikan dan didapati tidak mengalami penjejasan secara khusus akan dinilai secara kolektif untuk penjejasan yang telah berlaku tetapi belum dikenalpasti.

Dalam penentuan penjejasan ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, Kumpulan dan Bank menilai pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan telah terjejas. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas dan kerugian penjejasan berlaku hanya jika terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan sebagai hasil daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa yang telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset (iaitu peristiwa kerugian yang ditanggung) dan bahawa kerugian mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti.

Kumpulan dan Bank menilai secara individu sama ada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud secara individu bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang signifikan secara individu, atau secara kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang tidak signifikan secara individu. Jika ditentukan bahawa tiada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang ditaksir secara individu, pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kemudian dimasukkan ke dalam kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang sama dan dinilai secara kolektif untuk penjejasan. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang dinilai secara individu untuk penjejasan dan di mana kerugian penjejasan adalah diiktiraf, ia tidak dimasukkan dalam penilaian kolektif untuk penjejasan.

Kerugian penjejasan atas aset yang dibawa pada kos terlunas diukur sebagai perbezaan antara nilai bawaan aset kewangan dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif asal aset tersebut. Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf di dalam untung atau rugi dan dinyatakan dalam akaun elaun atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan. Faedah dan untung ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang terjejas akan diiktiraf melalui diskaun 'unwinding'.

Perubahan dalam peruntukan penjejasan ke atas nilai masa adalah digambarkan sebagai komponen pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individunya tidak signifikan dinilai secara kolektif untuk penjejasan dengan mengelaskan bersama pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut ciri-ciri risiko yang serupa.

Di dalam menilai penjejasan kolektif Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan tren permodelan statistik sejarah bagi tren kebarangkalian, mungkir masa pemulihan dan jumlah kerugian yang berlaku. Ianya dilaraskan oleh pertimbangan pengurusan sama ada kedudukan kredit dan ekonomi semasa menyebabkan kerugian melebihi atau berkurangan daripada yang dicadangkan oleh permodelan sejarah (historical modelling). Kadar kemungkinan, kadar kerugian dan jangkaan pemulihan masa depan ditanda aras berasaskan keputusan sebenar untuk memastikan ia terus bersesuaian.

Apabila peristiwa berikutan menyebabkan jumlah kerugian penjejasan menurun, penurunan dalam kerugian penjejasan akan diselaraskan semula melalui untung atau rugi.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas apabila prinsipal atau faedah/untung atau kedua-duanya tertunggak untuk tempoh 90 hari ke atas atau tertunggak kurang daripada itu tetapi disokong oleh tanda kelemahan kredit pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan. Kumpulan dan Bank menghapus kira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tertentu apabila mereka telah ditentukan untuk menjadi tidak boleh dipungut semula.

Bagi mengukuhkan lagi penampan terhadap potensi kerugian kredit, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengekalkan, secara agregat, peruntukan penjejasan kolektif dan rizab pematuhan pada kadar minimum sebanyak 1.2% daripada jumlah pinjaman/pembiayaan terkumpul (tidak termasuk pinjaman/pembiayaan dengan jaminan tersirat daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia), selepas ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu seperti yang dikehendaki oleh BNM melalui surat rujukan JJKP/8808/13/01/05 diterbitkan pada 4 Februari 2014.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (samb.)

(v) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran penjejasan (samb.)

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (samb.)

Dalam tahun 2014, BNM mengarahkan Kumpulan dan Bank mematuhi keperluan undang-undang untuk mengekalkan kadar minimum sebanyak 1.2% penjejasan kolektif atas pinjaman terjejas hendaklah digunakan berdasarkan segmentasi pinjaman. Bagi kes di mana sekiranya terdapat kekurangan antara penjejasan kolektif yang dikira berdasarkan kaedah Kumpulan dan Bank dan mematuhi keperluan undang-undang untuk mengekalkan kadar minimum sebanyak 1.2% untuk segmen pinjaman tertentu, maka Kumpulan dan Bank perlu mengenalpasti perbezaan melalui untung atau rugi. Walau bagaimanapun, sekiranya segmen pinjaman tertentu, kemerosotan kolektif adalah lebih tinggi daripada 1.2% yang dikira berdasarkan kaedah Kumpulan dan Bank maka kemerosotan bagi segmen pinjaman tersebut harus dikekalkan kiraan berdasarkan kaedah Kumpulan dan Bank.

b. Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Bagi sekuriti dibawa pada kos terlunas yang mana terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan, kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan antara amaun bawaan sekuriti dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah/untung efektif asal sekuriti. Amaun kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Faedah di atas pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang yang terjejas diiktiraf secara berterusan melalui diskaun 'unwinding'.

Penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf apabila penurunan secara objektif boleh dikaitkan kepada satu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas penjejasan diiktiraf, sehingga tahap amaun bawaan sekuriti tidak melebihi kos terlunas apabila tiada penjejasan diiktiraf. Penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Untuk sekuriti dibawa pada kos, kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan antara amaun bawaan sekuriti dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar pulangan pasaran semasa untuk sekuriti yang sama. Amaun kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dan kerugian penjejasan sedemikian tidak boleh ditarik balik selepas pengiktirafannya. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskan pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang apabila ianya dapat dikenalpasti tidak boleh dipungut semula.

c. Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Bagi pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang mana terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan, kerugian penjejasan terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain boleh dipindahkan daripada pendapatan komprehensif lain untuk mendapat keuntungan atau kerugian, walaupun sekuriti tidak diiktiraf. Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul diukur sebagai perbezaan antara kos perolehan (selepas ditolak apa-apa bayaran balik prinsipal dan pelunasan) dan nilai saksama semasa (ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dalam untung atau rugi).

Jika dalam tempoh berikutnya nilai saksama bagi pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang telah terjejas meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut secara objektifnya dapat dikaitkan dengan peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian penjejasan telah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian penjejasan dilaraskan semula dengan amaun pelarasan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Bagaimanapun, sebarang bayaran balik pelaburan sekuriti ekuiti tersedia untuk jualan pada nilai saksama yang terjejas diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif yang lain. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskan pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang tertentu apabila ianya dapat dikenalpasti tidak boleh dipungut semula.

(vi) Penetapan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi dalam keadaan berikut:

- Aset atau liabiliti diurus, dinilai dan dilaporkan secara dalaman berasaskan nilai saksama.
- Penetapan ini menyingkirkan atau mengurangkan secara signifikan suatu perbezaan perakaunan yang mungkin wujud.
- Aset atau liabiliti mengandungi derivatif terbenam yang secara signifikan mengubah aliran tunai yang mungkin diperlukan di dalam kontrak tersebut.

Nota 33 menunjukkan jumlah bagi setiap kelas aset atau liabiliti kewangan yang telah ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Penjelasan kepada asas untuk setiap penetapan telah dibentangkan seperti di dalam nota setiap aset atau liabiliti kelas yang berkenaan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(j) Penjejasan aset bukan kewangan

Amaun dibawa bagi aset bukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh akhir tempoh pelaporan untuk menentukan samada terdapat sebarang petunjuk penjejasan. Jika terdapat sebarang petunjuk sedemikian, amaun boleh pulih aset dianggarkan dan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Dasar tentang penjejasan aset-aset bukan kewangan diringkaskan seperti berikut:

Aset-aset lain

Aset-aset lain seperti hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan, pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu dikaji semula untuk petunjuk penjejasan yang objektif pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan atau apabila terdapat sebarang petunjuk yang aset-aset ini mungkin terjejas. Jika terdapat petunjuk sedemikian, kerugian penjejasan ditentukan sebagai lebih daripada nilai bawaan aset mengatasi amaun boleh pulihnya (yang lebih besar antara nilai dalam kegunaan atau nilai saksama tolak kos pelupusan) dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Sebarang penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan untuk aset-aset ini diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Amaun bawaan dinaikkan kepada amaun boleh pulih setelah semakan, dengan syarat amaun tersebut tidak melebihi amaun bawaan yang sepatutnya dibawa (bersih selepas pelunasan atau susut nilai) jika tiada kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf untuk aset-aset tersebut pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

(k) Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai termasuk tunai dan baki bank dengan bank-bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain dan wang panggilan dan penempatan deposit matang dalam tempoh sebulan, adalah jangka pendek, pelaburan yang sangat cair dengan kematangan satu bulan atau kurang dari tarikh pengambilalihan dan sedia untuk ditukar kepada tunai dengan risiko ketara perubahan dalam nilai.

(l) Aset dan liabiliti dagangan

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti dagangan ialah aset dan liabiliti yang diperolehi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank dengan tujuan utamanya untuk dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam tempoh terdekat atau dipegang sebagai sebahagian daripada portfolio yang dikendalikan bersama untuk keuntungan jangka pendek atau untuk tujuan perletakan.

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti pada awalnya diiktiraf dan seterusnya diukur pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan, dengan kos transaksi yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Semua perubahan nilai saksama diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan dagangan bersih dalam untung atau rugi. Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti dagangan tidak boleh diklasifikasikan semula selepas pengiktirafan awal, kecuali aset dagangan bukan derivatif, melainkan yang ditandakan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ketika pengiktirafan awal, kemungkinan boleh diklasifikasikan semula dari kategori nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (iaitu dagangan) sekiranya ianya tidak lagi dipegang untuk tujuan jualan atau belian kembali dalam tempoh terdekat dan keadaan-keadaan berikut ini dipenuhi:

- Jika aset kewangan telah memenuhi definisi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima (jika aset kewangan tidak diperlukan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai pegangan untuk dagangan pada ketika pengiktirafan awal) maka ianya mungkin boleh diklasifikasikan semula sekiranya Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hasrat dan kemampuan untuk memegang aset kewangan itu untuk masa depan atau sehingga matang.
- Jika aset kewangan tidak memenuhi definisi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima, maka ianya mungkin diklasifikasikan semula daripada kategori dagangan hanya dalam 'keadaan-keadaan yang jarang berlaku'.

(m) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan ialah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran-bayaran telah ditetapkan dan boleh ditentukan dan tidak disiar di pasaran aktif dan Kumpulan dan Bank tidak berhasrat untuk menjual serta-merta atau dalam tempoh terdekat. Pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank terdiri daripada kontrak jual beli (dinamakan Bai' Bithaman Ajil, Bai Al-Inah, Murabahah dan At-Tawarruq), kontrak berasaskan pajakan (dinamakan Ijarah), dan kontrak Ujrah.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank merupakan pemberi pajak dalam perjanjian pajakan yang memindahkan sebahagian besar ganjaran dan risiko yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset kepada penerima pajak, perjanjian itu diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan kewangan dan belum terima yang bersamaan pelaburan bersih dalam pajakan tersebut diiktiraf dan dibentangkan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank membeli aset kewangan dan dengan serentak membuat perjanjian untuk menjual semula aset (atau aset yang serupa) pada harga tetap pada tarikh hadapan ("reverse repo or stock borrowing"), perjanjian ini diambilkira sebagai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan aset pendasar tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama ditambah kos langsung transaksi dan seterusnya diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif, kecuali Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk mengelaskan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi seperti yang dijelaskan di Nota 2(i)(vi).

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(n) Pelaburan sekuriti

Pelaburan sekuriti pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama, dalam keadaan di mana pelaburan sekuriti tidak pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, tambahan kos transaksi langsung dan seterusnya diakaunkan bergantung kepada klasifikasi sama ada dipegang hingga matang, nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau tersedia untuk jualan.

Pelaburan sekuriti Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan menurut kategori berikut, bergantung kepada tujuan sekuriti tersebut diperoleh.

(i) Dipegang hingga matang

Pelaburan dipegang hingga matang ialah aset bukan derivatif dengan bayaran balik tetap dan boleh ditentukan serta mempunyai tarikh kematangan tetap di mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hasrat positif dan kemampuan untuk memegang sehingga matang dan tidak ditanda pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau sebagai tersedia untuk jualan.

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang dibawa pada kos terlunas dengan menggunakan kaedah kadar efektif. Jualan atau klasifikasi semula amaun yang signifikan bagi sekuriti dipegang hingga matang akan menyebabkan pengklasifikasian semula semua sekuriti dipegang hingga matang sebagai sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan. Ini juga akan menghalang Kumpulan dan Bank dari mengklasifikasikan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang untuk tahun semasa dan dua tahun kewangan berikutnya. Bagaimanapun, penjualan dan klasifikasi semula dalam sebarang keadaan berikut tidak akan mencetuskan kepada klasifikasi semula seperti berikut:

- Jualan atau klasifikasi semula yang menghampiri kematangan dan perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran tidak akan mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap nilai saksama aset kewangan tersebut.
- Jualan atau klasifikasi semula selepas Kumpulan dan Bank membuat kutipan sebahagian besar prinsipal asal aset.
- Jualan atau pengklasifikasian semula yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa yang terpencil dan tidak berulang dan di luar kawalan Kumpulan dan Bank dan ianya tidak dapat dijangka secara munasabah.

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang diukur pada kos ditambah/dilunaskan berasaskan kaedah kadar hasil efektif, ditolak penjejasan, sekiranya ada. Pelunasan premium, pertambahan diskaun dan penjejasan serta keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat penyahiktirafan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan sebahagian pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama, dengan perubahan nilai saksama diiktiraf serta merta dalam untung atau rugi seperti yang dinyatakan dalam dasar perakaunan.

Sekuriti diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan sekiranya aset kewangan ini diperoleh terutamanya untuk tujuan mendapat manfaat daripada pergerakan harga jangka pendek sebenar atau jangkaan atau untuk mengunci untung arbitraj. Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan dinyatakan pada nilai saksama dan sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan dalam nilai saksamanya dan penyahiktirafan sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Nilai saksama sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan yang disebutharga diperoleh daripada harga bida pasaran.

(iii) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan ialah pelaburan-pelaburan bukan derivatif yang mana telah ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan atau tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai kategori aset kewangan yang lain-lain. Sekuriti ekuiti tidak disebutharga yang mana nilai saksamanya tidak dapat diukur secara munasabah dibawa pada kos. Semua sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan dibawa pada nilai saksama.

Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Pendapatan dividen diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak kepada dividen. Keuntungan atau kerugian bagi sekuriti hutang pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Perubahan nilai saksama yang lain diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain sehingga sekuriti dijual atau terjejas, di mana keuntungan dan kerugian terkumpul yang diiktiraf sebelum ini dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan pengklasifikasian semula.

Aset kewangan bukan derivatif mungkin akan diklasifikasikan semula daripada kategori aset tersedia untuk jualan kepada kategori pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima jika memenuhi definisi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima dan jika Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hasrat dan kemampuan untuk memegang aset kewangan untuk masa depan atau sehingga matang.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(o) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf jika keputusan peristiwa lepas Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif masa kini yang boleh dianggar dengan pasti dan berkemungkinan aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi akan diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut.

Peruntukan ditentukan dengan mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa depan pada kadar pra-cukai yang menggambarkan nilai pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan jika sesuai risiko dikhusus kepada liabiliti.

(i) Kontrak yang membebankan

Peruntukan untuk kontrak yang membebankan diiktiraf apabila manfaat yang akan diperolehi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank daripada kontrak adalah lebih rendah daripada kos yang tidak dapat dielakkan bagi memenuhi obligasi di bawah kontrak tersebut. Peruntukan diukur pada nilai kini anggaran kos penamatan kontrak dan kos jangkaan bersih meneruskan kontrak yang lebih rendah. Sebelum peruntukan disahkan, Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf sebarang kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset yang berkaitan dengan kontrak tersebut.

(ii) Peruntukan fi wakalah

Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah dibuat bagi merekodkan jangkaan kerugian-kerugian tertentu masa depan kepada dana pemegang saham hasil daripada perkhidmatan bagi perjanjian polisi individu dengan peserta.

a. Produk caruman tunggal

Peruntukan dianggar berdasarkan nilai kini aktuari bagi perbelanjaan penyelenggaraan masa hadapan.

b. Produk-produk lain

Peruntukan dianggar berdasarkan aliran tunai bersih masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada Pengendali Takaful menggunakan kaedah aktuari konsisten dengan yang telah digunakan untuk pembalikan bukan unit di dalam pemilik insurans nyawa konvensional yang dipanggil metodologi rizab 'sterling'.

Andaian yang digunakan konsisten dengan yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana Tabarru' dan andaian belanja Pengendali Takaful adalah berasaskan pada kajian Pengendali Takaful.

(iii) Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ("PER") untuk Skim Perbankan Islam ("SPI")

PER bagi bahagian pemegang pelaburan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabiliti dan diiktiraf pada kos dan agihan seterusnya diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

PER bagi bahagian Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai rizab lain dalam ekuiti dan daripada pembahagian berikutnya dan diagihkan kepada keuntungan tertahan seterusnya diambil kira dalam pindahan antara rizab.

Penggunaan rizab tersebut tidak boleh dibentangkan sebagai peningkatan pendapatan dalam penyata kewangan tetapi sebagai aliran keluar dana dari penyelesaian obligasi kepada pemegang akaun pelaburan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(p) Luar jangka

(i) Liabiliti luar jangka

Jika wujud kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi yang tidak akan diperlukan atau amaunnya tidak dapat dianggar pasti, obligasi tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dinyatakan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kemungkinan wujudnya obligasi hanya dapat disahkan sekiranya berlaku atau tidak berlaku satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan juga didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

Jika Kumpulan atau Bank mengikat kontrak jaminan kewangan untuk menjamin keberhutangan pihak lain, maka Kumpulan atau Bank menganggap ini sebagai aturan insurans dan ia diambil kira sebagai sedemikian. Sehubungan itu, Kumpulan atau Bank menganggap kontrak jaminan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka sehingga ke suatu masa Kumpulan atau Bank berkemungkinan perlu membuat pembayaran di bawah jaminan tersebut.

(ii) Aset luar jangka

Apabila wujud kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi atau amaunnya tidak boleh dianggar pasti, aset tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kemungkinan kelayakan kewujudannya hanya akan dapat disahkan sekiranya berlaku atau tidak berlaku satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan, ianya juga didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

(q) Aset lain belum terima

Aset-aset lain yang belum terima pada awalnya diiktiraf pada kos apabila hak berkontrak untuk menerima tunai atau aset kewangan lain daripada entiti lain telah disahkan.

Lanjutan kepada pengiktirafan awal, aset-aset lain yang belum terima dinyatakan pada kos tolak penjejasan.

Aset-aset yang belum diterima tidak dipegang untuk tujuan dagangan.

Hutang lapuk yang diketahui untuk perniagaan Takaful dihapuskan dan elaun-elaun khusus dibuat untuk sebarang premium belum jelas atau baki insurans semula yang masih belum berbayar lebih daripada 90 hari atau 3 bulan dari tarikh ianya menjadi belum terima dan untuk semua hutang yang dianggap terjejas.

(r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Butiran hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian penjejasan. Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang dinisbahkan secara langsung kepada pemerolehan aset tersebut. Kos aset yang dibina sendiri adalah termasuk kos bahan dan pekerja langsung, sebarang kos lain yang secara langsung digunakan agar aset dapat berfungsi untuk tujuan penggunaannya, dan kos untuk membuka dan menanggalkan peralatan ini dan memulihkan tapak di mana hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ditempatkan. Perisian yang dibeli yang merupakan sebahagian penting dalam memastikan aset berkaitan dapat berfungsi dipermodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada kelengkapan tersebut.

Apabila bahagian penting sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan mempunyai jangka hayat yang berbeza, ia diambil kira sebagai butiran berasingan (komponen utama) bagi hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan. Termasuk dalam hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ialah pajakan kewangan yang diiktiraf sekiranya ada pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(ii) Pengkelasan semula ke pelaburan hartanah

Apabila kegunaan sesuatu harta berubah daripada harta huni sendiri kepada pelaburan hartanah, harta tersebut diukur pada kos dan diklasifikasikan semula sebagai pelaburan hartanah.

(iii) Kos berikutan

Kos untuk menggantikan komponen sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan diiktiraf dalam amaun dibawa bagi item tersebut jika ada kebarangkalian bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang terangkum dalam komponen tersebut akan mengalir ke Kumpulan dan Bank dan kosnya boleh diukur pasti. Kos penyelenggaraan harian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi bila berlaku.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (samb.)

(iv) Susut nilai

Susut nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi atas asas garis lurus di sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat setiap butiran komponen hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dari tarikh ia sedia untuk digunakan. Aset pajakan disusutnilai di sepanjang tempoh yang lebih pendek antara tempoh pajakan dengan jangka hayat hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan. Tanah pegangan kekal tidak disusutnilai. Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dalam pembinaan tidak disusutnilai sehingga aset tersebut tersedia untuk tujuan penggunaannya.

Anggaran jangka hayat untuk tempoh semasa dan perbandingan adalah seperti berikut:

• bangunan	50 tahun
• komponen utama	25 - 30 tahun
• loji dan peralatan	5 - 7 tahun
• perabot dan kelengkapan	5 - 7 tahun
• kenderaan bermotor	5 - 7 tahun
• pengubahsuaian	7 tahun

Amaun susut nilai ditentukan selepas menolak nilai sisa. Kaedah susut nilai, jangka hayat dan nilai sisa dinilai semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan.

Sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyahiktiraf apabila dilupuskan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi dijangka timbul dari penggunaan aset tersebut di masa hadapan dari penggunaan berterusan. Sebarang untung atau rugi terhasil semasa pelupusan atau persaraan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ditentukan sebagai perbezaan antara hasil jualan dan amaun dibawa aset tersebut dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(s) Pelaburan hartanah

Pelaburan hartanah adalah harta yang dimiliki atau dipegang di bawah kepentingan pegangan pajak untuk memperoleh pendapatan sewaan atau untuk menambah nilai modal atau untuk kedua-duanya. Ini termasuk tanah dipegang untuk kegunaan masa depan yang belum ditentukan buat masa kini. Harta yang diduduki oleh entiti dalam Kumpulan dan Bank diambil kira sebagai harta huni sendiri dan bukan sebagai pelaburan hartanah.

Pelaburan hartanah dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian penjejasan adalah selaras dengan dasar perakaunan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2(r). Susut nilai dicaj kepada untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah garis lurus di sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat antara 25 hingga 50 tahun.

(t) Tanah pegangan pajak/Bayaran pajakan prabayar

Tanah pegangan pajak yang biasanya mempunyai hayat ekonomi tidak terhad dan yang hak miliknya tidak mungkin akan berpindah kepada penerima pajak pada akhir tempoh pajakan dianggap sebagai pajakan operasi. Bayaran yang dibuat sebaik sahaja memasuki atau memperoleh tanah pegangan pajak diambil kira sebagai bayaran pajakan prabayar yang dilunaskan sepanjang tempoh pajakan menurut corak manfaat yang diperuntukkan kecuali untuk tanah pegangan pajak yang diklasifikasikan sebagai pelaburan hartanah.

(u) Deposit daripada pelanggan

Deposit pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama bayaran diterima tolak kos transaksi yang dinisbahkan secara langsung. Selepas pengiktirafan awal tersebut, liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

(v) Pengiktirafan faedah/keuntungan, pembiayaan dan belanja berkaitan

Faedah perbelanjaan dan keuntungan yang diagihkan (termasuk aktiviti-aktiviti berkaitan dengan perniagaan SPI) ke atas deposit-deposit dan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(w) Manfaat pekerja

(i) Manfaat jangka pendek

Obligasi manfaat pekerja jangka pendek dari segi gaji, bonus tahunan, cuti tahunan berbayar dan cuti sakit diukur atas asas tidak didiskaunkan dan dibelanjakan apabila perkhidmatan berkaitan disediakan.

Peruntukan diiktiraf bagi amaun yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah bonus tunai jangka pendek jika Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai perundangan semasa atau obligasi konstruktif untuk membayar amaun ini kesan daripada perkhidmatan lepas yang diberikan oleh pekerja dan obligasi ini boleh dijangka pasti.

(ii) Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja

Sumbangan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dicaj kepada untung atau rugi dalam tahun ianya berkaitan. Sebaik sahaja sumbangan dibuat, Kumpulan dan Bank tiada lagi obligasi bayaran selanjutnya.

(iii) Pelan manfaat ditentukan

Sumbangan kepada caruman pelan manfaaat persaraan wajib diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila kakitangan telah menjalankan perkhidmatan yang melayakkan mereka untuk mendapat sumbangan. Kumpulan dan Bank itu tidak mempunyai sebarang tanggungjawab setelah pembayaran dibuat.

Peruntukan faedah persaraan dibuat berdasarkan penilaian aktuari yang dilaksanakan pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan oleh aktuari bertauliah dengan menggunakan kaedah kredit unit diunjur. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014.

Pengukuran semula yang terdiri daripada keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari, kesan perubahan kepada siling aset (jika berkenaan) dan pulangan ke atas pelan (tidak termasuk faedah) ditunjukkan dengan serta-merta di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dengan caj atau kredit diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dalam tempoh di mana ia berlaku.

Pengukuran semula diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain ditunjukkan serta-merta dalam keuntungan tertahan dan tidak akan diklasifikasikan kepada untung atau rugi. Kos perkhidmatan yang lepas diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh pindaan pelan. Faedah bersih diambil kira dengan menggunakan kadar diskaun kepada manfaat pada awal tempoh kepada liabiliti bersih. Kos manfaat tertakrif dikategorikan sebagai berikut:

- Kos perkhidmatan (termasuk kos perkhidmatan semasa, kos perkhidmatan yang lepas dan keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas pengurangan dan pembayaran);
- Perbelanjaan atau pendapatan faedah bersih; dan
- Pengukuran semula.

Kumpulan dan Bank membentangkan dua komponen pertama kos manfaat ditentukan dalam untung atau rugi sebagai kos kakitangan.

Obligasi manfaat persaraan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan mewakili defisit atau lebihan sebenar dalam pelan manfaat ditentukan Kumpulan dan Bank. Sebarang lebihan terhasil daripada pengiraan ini adalah terhad kepada nilai kini manfaat ekonomi yang boleh didapati dalam bentuk bayaran balik daripada pelan atau pengurangan caruman masa hadapan kepada pelan.

(iv) Manfaat penamatan

Manfaat penamatan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila Kumpulan dan Bank komited dengan ketara tanpa kemungkinan realistik untuk menarik balik kepada pelan terperinci rasmi sama ada menamatkan penggajian sebelum tarikh persaraan biasa atau untuk menyediakan manfaat-manfaat penamatan kesan daripada tawaran yang dibuat untuk menggalakkan penamatan secara sukarela. Manfaat penamatan sukarela diiktiraf jika Kumpulan dan Bank membuat tawaran menggalakkan sukarela yang kemungkinan tawaran itu akan diterima dan bilangan penerimaan boleh dijangka pasti. Jika manfaat penamatan yang dibayar lebih daripada 12 bulan selepas tempoh laporan, maka ia akan didiskaunkan kepada nilai kini.

(v) Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain

Liabiliti diiktiraf bagi manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain diukur pada nilai semasa daripada anggaran aliran tunai keluar masa hadapan yang dibuat oleh Kumpulan dan Bank berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan yang dijalankan oleh kakitangan sehingga tempoh akhir pelaporan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(x) Dana takaful am

Dana takaful am dikekalkan mengikut Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 dan terdiri daripada rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh dan lebihan/defisit terkumpul. Sebarang defisit aktuari di dalam dana takaful am akan diuruskan dengan baik oleh pengendali takaful melalui pinjaman ihsan atau Qard. Lebihan diagihkan mengikut terma dan syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Kumpulan Jawatankuasa Syariah.

Hasil penanggunganjaminan takaful am ditentukan untuk setiap kelas perniagaan selepas mengambil kira takaful semula, komisyen, sumbangan tidak terdapat dan tuntutan tertanggung.

(i) Pendapatan caruman

Caruman diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan merujuk kepada andaian risiko sepanjang tahun kewangan berkenaan berasaskan tarikh permulaan caruman. Caruman takaful semula diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan seperti siji asal berkaitan dengan takaful semula.

(ii) Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh

Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh ("UCR") merupakan bahagian sumbangan bersih siji takaful yang ditanggungjamin berkaitan dengan siji belum tamat tempoh pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Dalam menentukan UCR pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, kaedah yang paling tepat bagi menggambarkan sumbangan sebenar yang belum diperoleh berdasarkan kaedah 1/365 digunakan bagi semua perniagaan takaful am di dalam Malaysia. Rizab ini dikurangkan dengan peratus komisyen perniagaan langsung kasar yang diambil kira dan tidak melebihi had-had yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

Pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan, Kumpulan memeriksa risiko belum tamat tempoh dan menjalankan ujian kecukupan liabiliti untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang lebihan keseluruhan tuntutan yang dijangka dan kos pemerolehan tertunda atas premium tidak diperoleh. Pengiraan ini menggunakan anggaran semasa aliran tunai masa hadapan (dengan mengambil pertimbangan nisbah kerugian semasa) selepas mengambil kira pulangan pelaburan dijangka yang wujud daripada aset yang berkaitan dengan peruntukan teknikal takaful am yang relevan. Sekiranya anggaran ini menunjukkan bahawa amaun bawaan untuk caruman tidak diperoleh ditolakkan kos pemerolehan tertunda yang tidak mencukupi, kekurangan itu diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dengan menetapkan peruntukan kecukupan liabiliti.

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Liabiliti untuk tuntutan diiktiraf untuk perniagaan insurans langsung. Amaun tuntutan ialah anggaran terbaik perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bersama dengan belanja berkaitan dikurangkan bayaran balik untuk menjelaskan obligasi semasa pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Peruntukan juga dibuat untuk kos tuntutan, bersama dengan belanja berkaitan yang ditanggung tetapi tidak dilapor ("IBNR") pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dengan menggunakan kaedah penganggaran matematik oleh aktuari bertaualiah Kumpulan.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(y) Dana takaful keluarga

Dana takaful keluarga diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013, dan termasuk liabiliti aktuari, wang benih (jika berkenaan) dan akaun peserta.

Akaun peserta terdiri daripada lebihan terkumpul yang diatributkan kepada peserta. Lebihan terkumpul ini ditentukan berdasarkan penilaian aktuari tahunan oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan terhadap dana takaful keluarga yang tidak diperuntukkan, nilai aset bersih boleh agih kepada pemegang unit dan rizab lain yang berkenaan. Sebarang defisit aktuari dalam dana takaful keluarga akan dicukupkan oleh Pengendali Takaful melalui pinjaman ihsan atau Qard. Lebihan yang boleh diagihkan kepada para peserta ditentukan selepas ditolak tuntutan/manfaat yang dibayar dan perlu dibayar, takaful semula, peruntukan, rizab, komisyen, perbelanjaan pengurusan, serta pembayaran balik Qard, jika ada, dan dibahagikan mengikut terma-terma dan syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah Kumpulan.

(i) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf sebaik sahaja amaun sumbangan boleh diukur pasti.

Perniagaan berkaitan dengan pelaburan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf berasaskan andaian risiko dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf atas dasar tunai. Risiko berikutan diandaikan berasaskan kecukupan unit bagi peserta.

Perniagaan tak berkaitan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf dari tarikh awal dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf apabila tamat tempoh. Pada akhir tahun kewangan, semua sumbangan yang harus diterima akan diakaunkan sehingga ke tahap di mana ianya dapat diukur pasti.

(ii) Perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

Pelaburan dalam perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan dinyatakan pada nilai saksama. Sebarang peningkatan atau penurunan dalam nilai pelaburan diambil kira dalam untung atau rugi.

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Tuntutan dan kos penyelesaian yang ditanggung dalam tempoh kewangan diiktiraf apabila peristiwa boleh tuntutan berlaku dan/atau kumpulan dimaklumkan.

Tuntutan dan peruntukan untuk tuntutan yang timbul daripada sijil takaful keluarga, termasuk kos penyelesaian tolak pemulihan takaful semula, diambil kira menggunakan kaedah berasaskan kes dan untuk tujuan ini, manfaat yang perlu dibayar di bawah sijil takaful keluarga diiktiraf seperti berikut:

- Kematangan atau bayaran manfaat takaful lain yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tertentu dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh pembayaran.
- Kematian, serahan dan manfaat lain tanpa tarikh tamat tempoh dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh penerimaan makluman penamatan akibat kematian peserta atau berlakunya hal luar jangka yang dilindungi.

3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Tunai di tangan dan baki di bank-bank dan lain-lain institusi kewangan	619,312	708,585	614,851	702,817
Wang panggilan, deposit dan penempatan yang matang dalam tempoh sebulan	266,440	1,298,477	213,930	1,246,460
	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti melalui untung atau rugi	4(a)	165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	4(b)	7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)	1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307
		9,358,580	10,696,115	9,192,737	10,479,096

(a) Pelaburan sekuriti melalui untung atau rugi

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Instrumen pasaran wang:</u>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	6,323	6,308	-	-
<u>Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia:</u>				
Saham	-	6,093	-	6,093
<u>Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia:</u>				
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	159,520	210,711	-	-
	165,843	223,112	-	6,093

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (samb.)

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Pada kos terlunas:

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Instrumen pasaran wang:</u>		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,902,708	2,536,864
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	239,717	239,717
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	2,413,073	2,654,665
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	1,822,570	1,970,082
Bon Khazanah	648,410	648,409
	7,026,478	8,049,737
<u>Sekuriti tak disebut harga di Malaysia:</u>		
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	59,802	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	420,760	420,760
	480,562	480,562
Tambah: Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	101,547	68,397
	7,608,587	8,598,696

Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	503,668	1,012,048
Melebihi satu tahun	7,104,919	7,586,648
	7,608,587	8,598,696

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (samb.)

(c) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Instrumen pasaran wang:</u>		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	468,995	492,558
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	143,023	143,358
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	94,395	146,304
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	647,793	844,620
	1,354,206	1,626,840
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(9,451)	(7,548)
	1,344,755	1,619,292
<u>Sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia:</u>		
Saham	380	380
Tolak: Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	(380)	(380)
	-	-
<u>Sekuriti disebut harga di Malaysia:</u>		
Saham	88,635	111,627
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham	198,647	191,275
	287,282	302,902
Tolak: Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul Unit Amanah Saham	(47,887)	(47,887)
	239,395	255,015
	1,584,150	1,874,307

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	20,176,970	18,316,880

Berikut adalah pecahan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut nilai saksama:

KUMPULAN / BANK

	AMAUN KASAR 2015 RM'000	NILAI PENJEJASAN 2015 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2015 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	7,702,646	(185,784)	7,516,862
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	11,394,013	(175,498)	11,218,515
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	125,861	(800)	125,061
Sewa beli belum terima	403,956	(11,718)	392,238
Mikro kredit	1,212	(23)	1,189
Mikro kewangan	543,425	(95,584)	447,841
Kad kredit/caj	390,036	(13,773)	376,263
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	99,796	(821)	98,975
Kredit pusingan	13,125	(13,099)	26
	20,674,070	(497,100)	20,176,970

KUMPULAN / BANK

	AMAUN KASAR 2014 RM'000	NILAI PENJEJASAN 2014 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2014 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	6,350,528	(176,218)	6,174,310
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	11,114,554	(156,670)	10,957,884
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	113,257	(469)	112,788
Sewa beli belum terima	256,656	(6,856)	249,800
Mikro kredit	1,292	(30)	1,262
Mikro kewangan	489,768	(94,085)	395,683
Kad kredit/caj	335,512	(9,406)	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	98,769	(963)	97,806
Kredit pusingan	15,358	(14,117)	1,241
	18,775,694	(458,814)	18,316,880

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh:		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	19,697,671	15,882,602
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	16,460,784	16,653,859
Sewa beli belum terima	473,975	290,727
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain*	100,031	99,038
Mikro kredit	1,212	1,292
Mikro kewangan	637,111	571,341
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	128,846	116,640
Kad kredit/caj	390,036	335,512
Kredit pusingan	13,125	15,409
Tolak: Faedah/pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(17,228,721)	(15,190,726)
Jumlah kasar Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,674,070	18,775,694
Tolak: Penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan penjejasan kolektif	(497,100)	(458,814)
Jumlah bersih pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,176,970	18,316,880

* Termasuk pinjaman bertempoh subordinat terhutang daripada BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, syarikat bersekutu, dengan jumlah prinsipal sebanyak RM150 juta. Pada tahun 2014, pembayaran balik baki tertunggak RM38.62 juta telah disusun semula di mana bayaran perlu dibuat pada setiap suku tahun dengan kaedah baki rehat tahunan, Kadar Pinjaman Asas (KPA) – 2.5%. KPA dalam Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah 6.85% (2014: 6.85%) setahun dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada September 2025. Amaun dibawa pinjaman bertempoh pada 31 Disember 2015 adalah RM20.88 juta (2014: RM22.10 juta).

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Institusi kewangan bukan bank domestik:		
Koperasi	13,125	15,358
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik:		
Subordinat	20,884	22,010
Korporat	75,755	73,627
Individu	20,564,306	18,664,699
	20,674,070	18,775,694

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kepekaan kadar faedah/untung

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kadar tetap:		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	827,499	894,052
Sewa beli belum terima	403,984	256,681
Mikro kredit	1,212	1,292
Mikro kewangan	543,425	489,768
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap lain	11,940,313	11,585,564
Kadar boleh ubah:		
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas-tokok keuntungan	6,875,147	5,456,476
Kos-tokok keuntungan	82,490	91,861
	20,674,070	18,775,694

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	7,781,461	6,430,868
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	96,722	96,866
Pembelian sekuriti	961	964
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	473,694	337,697
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,095	2,067
Kredit penggunaan	11,384,464	11,080,660
Kad kredit	390,036	335,512
Mikro kredit	1,212	1,292
Mikro kewangan	543,425	489,768
	20,674,070	18,775,694

(e) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,146,122	1,069,372
Pulau Pinang	1,219,490	1,084,999
Perak	1,671,725	1,501,248
Selangor	2,923,706	2,546,911
Kuala Lumpur	4,125,850	3,681,298
Melaka	1,341,896	1,187,821
Negeri Sembilan	1,065,671	971,491
Johor	1,948,657	1,786,331
Pahang	965,636	885,268
Kelantan	1,105,768	1,077,573
Terengganu	908,033	870,774
Sarawak	992,271	922,183
Sabah	1,259,245	1,190,425
	20,674,070	18,775,694

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

(f) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	504,888	472,768
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	245,770	264,168
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	726,074	900,533
Melebihi lima tahun	19,197,338	17,138,225
	20,674,070	18,775,694

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS

(a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	437,037	445,139
Diklasifikasi sebagai terjejas dalam tahun semasa	451,087	483,444
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas dalam tahun semasa	(380,582)	(409,013)
Amaun dihapuskan	(66,389)	(82,533)
Pada akhir tahun	441,153	437,037
Nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan terjejas kepada pinjaman/pembiayaan kasar	2.13%	2.33%

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	83	14,129
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	179,120	195,729
Pembelian sekuriti	960	964
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	6,701	3,873
Kredit penggunaan	162,700	134,474
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,076	1,996
Mikro kewangan	81,703	77,949
Mikro kredit	73	74
Kad kredit	7,737	7,849
	441,153	437,037

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (samb.)

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	37,392	38,907
Pulau Pinang	26,252	26,593
Perak	32,284	36,686
Selangor	68,548	64,707
Kuala Lumpur	112,740	106,671
Melaka	25,006	24,909
Negeri Sembilan	45,489	44,404
Johor	24,334	25,210
Pahang	16,173	17,641
Kelantan	16,162	18,164
Terengganu	12,159	12,835
Sarawak	9,179	6,666
Sabah	15,435	13,644
	441,153	437,037

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan hutang lapuk dan ragu

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Penjejasan kolektif		
Pada awal tahun	458,814	406,463
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 28)	143,754	211,608
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 28)	(105,468)	(159,257)
Pada akhir tahun	497,100	458,814
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.40%	2.44%
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	3.04%	3.14%

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (samb.)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan hutang lapuk dan ragu (samb.)

Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan hutang lapuk dan ragu mengikut jenis pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2015 RM'000	Penambahan peruntukan RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2015 RM'000
Penjejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	176,218	66,436	(56,870)	185,784
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	156,670	45,227	(26,399)	175,498
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	469	1,154	(823)	800
Sewa beli belum terima	6,856	7,699	(2,837)	11,718
Mikro kredit	30	13	(20)	23
Mikro kewangan	94,085	11,997	(10,498)	95,584
Kad kredit/caj	9,406	11,041	(6,674)	13,773
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	963	55	(197)	821
Kredit pusingan	14,117	132	(1,150)	13,099
	458,814	143,754	(105,468)	497,100

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Penambahan peruntukan RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Amaun masukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Pada 31 Disember 2014 RM'000
Penjejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	146,557	116,190	(86,529)	176,218
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	147,850	45,802	(36,982)	156,670
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	194	508	(233)	469
Sewa beli belum terima	3,340	6,544	(3,028)	6,856
Mikro kredit	16	28	(14)	30
Mikro kewangan	77,662	33,106	(16,683)	94,085
Kad kredit/caj	13,511	8,939	(13,044)	9,406
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	493	491	(21)	963
Kredit pusingan	16,840	-	(2,723)	14,117
	406,463	211,608	(159,257)	458,814

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. ASET-ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Faedah/pendapatan belum terima	80,384	97,076	78,711	94,765
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	16,128	13,141	16,128	13,141
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima	287,119	150,803	146,854	127,170
Dividen belum terima	2,621	8,631	2,621	8,631
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari*	-	-	5,000	94
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu*	-	21	-	21
	386,252	269,672	249,314	243,822
Tolak:				
Peruntukan penjejasan hutang ragu	(747)	(1,856)	(747)	(1,856)
	385,505	267,816	248,567	241,966

* Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu yang mewakili perbelanjaan dibayar bagi pihak adalah tidak bercagar, tanpa faedah dan perlu dibayar balik atas permintaan.

8. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI

	BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga pada kos	53,000	53,000

Butiran subsidiari adalah seperti yang berikut:

Nama	Aktiviti utama	Negara diperbadankan	Peratus ekuiti dipegang secara langsung	
			2015 %	2014 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad *	Pengurusan dana unit amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad *	Pengurusan Dana Takaful	Malaysia	51	51

(Nota 1)

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Nota 1: Pada 29 Jun 2006, satu Perjanjian Pemegang Saham telah ditandatangani antara Bank Simpanan Nasional ("BSN") dan Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited ("PCHL"). Di bawah perjanjian ini, BSN dikehendaki untuk membayar kepada PCHL sejumlah RM21 juta di akhir sepuluh tahun kewangan pertama sebagai bayaran balik bagi premium yang dibayar oleh PCHL tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat perjanjian. Jumlah tersebut dianggap sebagai pertimbangan tertunda seperti mana didedahkan dalam Nota 18.

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU (samb.)

Jadual berikut ringkasan maklumat bagi syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan, diselaraskan untuk apa-apa perbezaan di dalam dasar perakaunan dan menyesuaikan maklumat kepada amaun dibawa kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu.

KUMPULAN

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2015 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,317,139	161,782	2,478,921
Jumlah liabiliti	1,821,248	62,278	1,883,526
Aset bersih	495,891	99,504	595,395
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif	(13,625)	7,360	(6,265)
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	126,581	14,846	141,427
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	151,363	78,733	230,096
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	151,363	78,733	230,096
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	(3,356)	3,043	(313)
	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2014 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,301,811	160,189	2,462,000
Jumlah liabiliti	1,790,548	65,830	1,856,378
Aset bersih	511,263	94,359	605,622
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif	(6,737)	6,525	(212)
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	110,126	12,350	122,476
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	154,719	75,690	230,409
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	154,719	75,690	230,409
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	(1,147)	2,697	1,550

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN
KUMPULAN

KOS	Tanah	Bangunan	I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor	I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Lesen dan perisian komputer		Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2014																
Tambahan	13,413	204,703	3,297	4,233	412,667	1,263	101,963	30,415	11,739	46,620	226,084	836	-	-	-	1,057,233
Pelupusan	-	-	365	-	30,385	68	10,741	4,322	40,887	9,213	27,322	-	-	-	-	123,303
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)
Pelarasan	-	2	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	-	-	-	(39,062)
Klasifikasi semula	-	-	-	-	3,212	5	2,497	-	(3,913)	68	(2,763)	8	-	-	-	(884)
	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	(473)	-	238	-	-	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2014/ 1 Januari 2015																
Tambahan	13,413	204,705	3,662	4,233	433,605	1,336	92,877	28,679	48,240	55,901	247,144	844	-	-	-	1,134,639
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	36,330	2,158	18,567	2,156	51,565	15,681	38,602	6	993	-	-	166,058
Hapuskira	-	(567)	-	-	(5)	-	-	(455)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(460)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	(4,241)	-	(13,582)	(1,082)	-	-	(4,468)	-	-	-	-	(23,940)
Klasifikasi semula	-	-	-	-	1,585	(1,555)	3,007	-	(12,264)	1,906	7,417	(506)	-	-	-	(410)
Permodalan	-	-	-	-	(10,663)	-	-	-	(1,508)	-	1,508	-	-	-	10,663	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,038)	-	-	-	-	-	13,038	-
Pada 31 Disember 2015	13,413	204,138	3,662	4,233	456,611	1,939	100,869	29,298	72,995	73,488	290,203	344	24,694	1,275,887		

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

KUMPULAN

SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL DAN PENJEJASAN	NOTA	Tanah		Bangunan		I- Komponen utama -I		Penyaman udara		I-Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor		I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Lesen dan perisian komputer		Jumlah RM'000
		RM'000	RM'000	Lif	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	RM'000	RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2014																						
-		75,228	1,784	2,773	334,079	894	65,861	13,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,190	232	-	-	-	-	594,299	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	27	4,100	143	240	29,664	267	8,941	6,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,694	126	-	-	-	-	79,501	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	
-		-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,406)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,104)	
-		-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(548)	-	-	-	-	-	(76)	
Pada 31 Disember 2014/Pada 1 Januari 2015																						
-		79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,930	358	-	-	-	-	631,790	
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	27	4,088	149	240	31,130	210	9,145	2,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,367	51	2,873	-	-	-	82,988	
-		929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	
-		-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(359)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	
-		(230)	-	-	(4,004)	-	(8,447)	(884)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,576)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,141)	
-		-	-	-	1	8	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(228)	-	-	-	-	(39)	
-		-	-	-	(7,715)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,715	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2015																						
-		83,186	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	10,588	-	-	-	697,235	
-		929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	
-		84,115	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	10,588	-	-	-	698,164	

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

KUMPULAN

AMOUN DIBAWA	Tanah		Bangunan		I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor		I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Lesen dan perisian komputer		Jumlah RM'000
	RM'000		RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	RM'000	RM'000		
Pada 1 Januari 2014	13,413		129,475	1,513	1,460	78,588	369	36,102	17,157	11,739	46,620	125,894	604	-	-	-	-	462,934	
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413		125,377	1,735	1,220	81,420	173	38,681	14,989	48,240	55,901	121,214	486	-	-	-	-	502,849	
Pada 31 Disember 2015	13,413		120,023	1,586	980	85,018	558	45,510	14,116	72,995	73,488	135,767	163	14,106	577,723				

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

KOS	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	I- Komponen utama -I			I- Loji dan peralatan -I			I- Kerja dalam proses -I			I- Pengubahsuaian -I			Jumlah RM'000
			Penyaman Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2014	13,413	201,738	3,297	4,233	396,978	1,263	99,382	28,677	10,826	48,620	215,827	836	1,023,090		
Tambahan	-	-	365	-	30,301	68	10,492	3,917	36,133	9,213	26,634	-	117,123		
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)	-	-	-	-	(5,282)		
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)		
Pelarasan	-	2	-	-	3,213	5	2,497	-	(3,694)	68	(2,763)	8	(664)		
Pada 31 Disember 2014/															
Pada 1 Januari 2015	13,413	201,740	3,662	4,233	417,598	1,336	90,047	27,205	43,265	55,901	235,961	844	1,095,205		
Tambahan	-	-	-	-	35,824	2,158	18,409	1,530	39,240	15,681	38,602	6	151,450		
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(455)	-	-	-	-	(455)		
Hapuskira	-	(567)	-	-	(4,241)	-	(13,582)	(1,082)	-	-	(4,468)	-	(23,940)		
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	1,585	(1,555)	3,007	-	(12,264)	1,906	7,417	(506)	(410)		
Pada 31 Disember 2015	13,413	201,173	3,662	4,233	450,766	1,939	97,881	27,198	70,241	73,488	277,512	344	1,221,850		

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL DAN PENJEJASAN	NOTA	I- Komponen utama -I			I- Loji dan peralatan -I			I- Kerja dalam proses -I			I- Pengubahsuaian -I			Jumlah
		Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Penyaman Lif RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000		
Pada 1 Januari 2014														
Susut nilai terkumpul		-	74,889	1,784	2,773	322,458	894	65,017	12,203	-	-	96,873	232	577,123
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caj tahun semasa	27	-	4,041	143	240	28,470	267	8,668	5,960	-	-	27,752	126	75,667
Pelupusan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,192)	-	-	-	-	(5,192)
Hapuskira		-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)
Pelarasan		-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	(548)	-	(76)
Pada 31 Disember 2014														
Pada 1 Januari 2015														
Susut nilai terkumpul		-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	120,671	358	611,418
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caj tahun semasa	27	-	4,029	149	240	30,933	210	8,845	2,397	-	-	30,486	51	77,340
Kerugian penjejasan		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
Pelupusan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359)	-	-	-	-	(359)
Hapuskira		-	(230)	-	-	(4,004)	-	(8,447)	(884)	-	-	(3,576)	-	(17,141)
Pelarasan		-	-	-	-	1	8	465	-	-	-	(285)	(228)	(39)
Pada 31 Disember 2015														
Susut nilai terkumpul		-	82,729	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	147,296	181	671,219
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
		-	83,658	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	147,296	181	672,148

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

	I- Komponen utama -I			I- Loji dan peralatan -I			I- Kerja dalam proses -I			I- Pengubahsuaian -I			Jumlah
	Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kenderaan bermotor	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	Sumber Bank	Sumber Geran	
AMOUN DIBAWA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2014	13,413	126,849	1,513	1,460	74,520	369	34,365	16,474	10,826	46,620	118,954	604	445,967
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413	122,810	1,735	1,220	78,228	173	36,968	14,298	43,265	55,901	115,290	486	483,787
Pada 31 Disember 2015	13,413	117,515	1,586	980	84,466	558	43,939	13,137	70,241	73,488	130,216	163	549,702

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. PELABURAN HARTANAH

KUMPULAN / BANK

NOTA	I ----- Komponen utama----- I				Jumlah RM'000
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	
KOS					
Pada 1 Januari 2014/					
Pada 31 Disember 2014/					
Pada 1 Januari 2015	873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
Hapuskira	-	(439)	-	-	(439)
Pada 31 Disember 2015	873	25,147	820	3,639	30,479
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL					
Pada 1 Januari 2014	264	7,518	353	1,855	9,990
Caj tahun semasa	27 8	512	31	174	725
Pada 31 Disember 2014/					
Pada 1 Januari 2015	272	8,030	384	2,029	10,715
Caj tahun semasa	27 9	503	31	174	717
Hapuskira	-	(138)	-	-	(138)
Pada 31 Disember 2015	281	8,395	415	2,203	11,294
AMAUN DIBAWA					
Pada 1 Januari 2014	609	18,068	467	1,784	20,928
Pada 31 Disember 2014	601	17,556	436	1,610	20,203
Pada 31 Disember 2015	592	16,752	405	1,436	19,185
					RM'000
NILAI SAKSAMA					
Pada 31 Disember 2014					42,000
Pada 31 Disember 2015*					43,800

* Tanah dan bangunan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank telah dinilai semula pada asas nilai pasaran terbuka pada 12 Mac 2015 berdasarkan Penilaian Profesional. Bank mempunyai polisi untuk menilai semula setiap 3 tahun.

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Berikut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berkaitan dengan pelaburan hartanah:		
Pendapatan sewa	903	1,190
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(548)	(498)

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

KUMPULAN

KOS	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2014/31 Disember 2014/1 Januari 2015/31 Disember 2015		101,313	101,313
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2014		19,735	19,735
Caj tahun semasa	27	1,087	1,087
Pada 31 Disember 2014/1 Januari 2015		20,822	20,822
Caj tahun semasa	27	1,084	1,084
Pada 31 Disember 2015		21,906	21,906
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 1 Januari 2014		81,578	81,578
Pada 31 Disember 2014		80,491	80,491
Pada 31 Disember 2015		79,407	79,407

BANK

KOS	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2014/31 Disember 2014/1 Januari 2015/31 Disember 2015		100,235	100,235
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2014		19,600	19,600
Caj tahun semasa	27	1,065	1,065
Pada 31 Disember 2014/1 Januari 2015		20,665	20,665
Caj tahun semasa	27	1,062	1,062
Pada 31 Disember 2015		21,727	21,727
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 1 Januari 2014		80,635	80,635
Pada 31 Disember 2014		79,570	79,570
Pada 31 Disember 2015		78,508	78,508

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (samb.)

Tempoh pajakan belum luput bagi tanah pegangan pajak adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	40	43	40	43
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	79,367	80,448	78,468	79,527
	79,407	80,491	78,508	79,570

13. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Deposit simpanan	8,158,270	7,291,067	8,158,270	7,291,067
Deposit tetap	14,553,590	15,687,523	14,556,571	15,690,411
Deposit borong				
Deposit pasaran wang	1,200,000	1,123,327	1,200,000	1,123,327
Lain-lain	2,932,001	2,748,650	2,932,001	2,748,650
	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455

(b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	3,800,482	5,859,672	3,800,482	5,859,672
Perusahaan perniagaan	9,378,858	5,428,946	9,381,839	5,431,834
Deposit pelaburan individu	13,632,744	12,721,378	13,632,744	12,721,378
Lain-lain	31,777	2,840,571	31,777	2,840,571
	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455

(c) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	11,329,096	12,243,979	11,332,077	12,246,867
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	2,553,697	2,858,504	2,553,697	2,858,504
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	585,713	398,032	585,713	398,032
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	85,084	187,008	85,084	187,008
	14,553,590	15,687,523	14,556,571	15,690,411

14. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	741,810	1,459,402

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan daripada bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	717,804	1,243,868
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	24,006	215,534
	741,810	1,459,402

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Geran kerajaan		
KOS		
Pada awal tahun	445,600	404,900
Tambah: Geran diterima dari Kerajaan	-	40,700
Pada akhir tahun	445,600	445,600
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL		
Pada awal tahun	54,386	38,422
Pelunasan belanja aset geran tahun semasa	287	409
Lain-lain penggunaan geran	11,385	15,555
Jumlah pelunasan/penggunaan (Nota 25)	11,672	15,964
Pada akhir tahun	66,058	54,386
AMAUN DIBAWA	379,542	391,214

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2015

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan RM'000	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Dana Sedia Ada RM'000	Jumlah Diterima RM'000
Geran Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke 9	Untuk membiayai penambahbaikan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat Bank	KK*	6 Oktober 2008 & 24 Disember 2014	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Nil	Nil	44,692	95,600
Dana Kreatif Industri	Untuk memberi pinjaman bagi pengeluaran, pemerolehan aset dan aktiviti-aktiviti lain yang berkaitan dengan pengkomersialan industri kreatif. Kerajaan mengenakan caj kewangan 1% setahun ke atas pendapatan faedah yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman Dana ini	KK*	13 Januari 2010	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	75,755	66	184,860	200,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KK*	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 Februari 2014	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	93,382	4,758	100,000	100,000
Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman perumahan pekerja estet	KK*	24 Ogos 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	2,723	78	50,000	50,000
								379,542	445,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2014

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan RM'000	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Dana Sedia Ada RM'000	Jumlah Diterima RM'000
Geran Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke 9	Untuk membiayai penambahbaikan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat Bank	KK*	6 Oktober 2008 & 24 Disember 2014	Nilai	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Nilai	Nilai	59,429	95,600
Dana Kreatif Industri	Untuk memberi pinjaman bagi pengeluaran, pemerolehan aset dan aktiviti-aktiviti lain yang berkaitan dengan pengkomersialan industri kreatif. Kerajaan mengenakan caj kewangan 1% setahun ke atas pendapatan faedah yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman Dana ini	KK*	13 Januari 2010	Nilai	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	80,662	76	181,785	200,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KK*	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 Februari 2014	Nilai	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	100,320	4,345	100,000	100,000
Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman perumahan pekerja estet	KK*	24 Ogos 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nilai	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	2,117	59	50,000	50,000
								391,214	445,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	148,256	139,813
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	255,819	235,184
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	2,747	1,514
	406,822	376,511

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi (Nota 26):		
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	9,529	8,986
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	25,748	23,918
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	1,781	883
	37,058	33,787

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengendalikan skim manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan yang tidak dibiayai untuk kakitangan yang layak. Kakitangan yang menyertai Bank sebelum 1 Julai 2003 dan semua pesara dari kumpulan tersebut layak untuk skim ini. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	148,256	139,813

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini tanggungan manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	139,813	131,811
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,173	1,107
Kos faedah	8,356	7,879
Manfaat dibayar	(1,086)	(984)
Pada akhir tahun	148,256	139,813

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (samb.)

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,173	1,107
Kos faedah ke atas obligasi	8,356	7,879
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 26)	9,529	8,986

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 %	2014 %
Kadar diskaun	6	6
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit dalam	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit luar	9.8	9.8

Andaian berkaitan mortaliti masa hadapan adalah selaras dengan pendekatan piawaian bagi Malaysia, berdasarkan Malaysia Ordinary Insured 1999-2003 (Jadual M9903). Semua kakitangan diandaikan akan bersara pada umur 60 tahun.

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat ditentukan terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berwajaran utama adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK			
	2015 Sensitiviti		2014 Sensitiviti	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	(28,071)	37,155	(27,270)	36,334
Kadar inflasi perubatan	38,935	(30,262)	36,348	(28,274)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti

Kumpulan dan Bank menyumbang kepada pelan manfaat gratuiti dibiayai untuk semua kakitangan yang layak. Skim ini telah ditubuhkan berkuat kuasa 1 April 2013.

Di bawah pelan tersebut, kakitangan yang layak berhak untuk mendapat pampasan semasa persaraan mereka berdasarkan gaji terakhir yang diterima dan tempoh perkhidmatan dengan Bank. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	255,819	235,184

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (samb.)

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini tanggungan manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	235,184	213,729
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	12,372	11,699
Kos faedah	13,376	12,219
Manfaat dibayar	(5,113)	(2,463)
Pada akhir tahun	255,819	235,184

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	12,372	11,699
Kos faedah	13,376	12,219
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 26)	25,748	23,918

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.75	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat ditentukan terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berwajaran utama adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK			
	2015		2014	
	Sensitiviti		Sensitiviti	
	-1.5%	+1%	-1.5%	+1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	50,133		48,500	
Kadar inflasi perubahan		37,519		33,394

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(c) Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain

Kakitangan yang berkekelahan dari Kumpulan dan Bank adalah berhak untuk menerima pampasan wang tunai di atas cuti tahunan terkumpul yang tidak digunakan selepas persaraan.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Nilai kini manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	2,747	1,514

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	1,514	631
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,693	847
Kos faedah	88	36
Manfaat dibayar	(548)	-
Pada akhir tahun	2,747	1,514

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,693	847
Kos faedah	88	36
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 26)	1,781	883

Andaian Aktuari:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 %	2014 %
Kadar diskaun	5.75	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. PINJAMAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia	31,238	20,079

Pinjaman ini diberikan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia bagi tujuan membiayai Pinjaman Pembiayaan Mikro yang dinamakan Teman Mesra. Pinjaman ini dikenakan faedah yang ditetapkan pada kadar 1.5% setahun dan dibayar dua kali setahun pada bulan Jun dan Disember selama tempoh 5 tahun.

18. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Faedah yang perlu dibayar	160,144	144,937	160,144	144,937
Pelbagai yang perlu dibayar	530,192	339,258	377,201	233,775
Pertimbangan tertunda*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Akruan	68,779	50,413	29,743	26,554
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	172,141	160,406	172,141	160,406
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan (Nota 36 (i))	7,425	16,056	7,425	16,056
Dividen ke atas Sijil Simpanan Premium perlu bayar	60,428	50,824	60,428	50,824
	1,020,109	782,894	828,082	653,552

* Pertimbangan tertunda mewakili amaun yang harus dibayar kepada pihak ketiga bagi tujuan pengambilalihan syarikat subsidiari, iaitu Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad dalam tahun 2006 seperti dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

19. CUKAI BOLEH DITUNTUT DAN PERUNTUKAN ZAKAT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun:				
- cukai	(96,687)	(65,158)	(96,500)	(63,426)
- zakat	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
Bayaran cukai dalam tahun semasa:				
- cukai	(111,612)	(128,621)	(82,873)	(110,683)
- zakat	(5,412)	(4,567)	(3,712)	(4,299)
Cukai dikembalikan	-	14,524	-	14,466
Kurangan peruntukan tahun lepas (Nota 30)	11,015	11,087	7,268	9,941
Peruntukan tahun semasa:				
- cukai (Nota 30)	70,215	71,481	57,090	53,202
- zakat	4,700	3,268	3,000	3,000
Pada akhir tahun:				
- cukai boleh dituntut	(127,069)	(96,687)	(115,015)	(96,500)
- zakat	3,696	4,408	3,696	4,408
Cukai boleh dituntut dan peruntukan zakat	(123,373)	(92,279)	(111,319)	(92,092)

20. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diofset apabila terdapat undang-undang yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengofset aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan pihak berkuasa yang sama dan Kumpulan dan Bank berhasrat untuk menyelesaikan aset cukai semasa dan liabiliti semasa secara bersih. Komponen cukai tertunda aset dan liabiliti untuk sepanjang tahun kewangan sebelum diofset adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(12,406)	(23,938)	(12,406)	(23,938)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	19,528	21,884	-	-	19,528	21,884
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	79,050	74,765	-	-	79,050	74,765
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	9,707	25,035	-	-	9,707	25,035
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai tertunda bersih	108,285	121,684	(12,406)	(23,938)	95,879	97,746

BANK

	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(12,406)	(22,947)	(12,406)	(22,947)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	19,528	21,884	-	-	19,528	21,884
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	79,050	74,765	-	-	79,050	74,765
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	8,825	10,651	-	-	8,825	10,651
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai tertunda bersih	107,403	107,300	(12,406)	(22,947)	94,997	84,353

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN

	Pada 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 30) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2014/ 1 Januari 2015 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 30) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2015 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(24,120)	182	-	(23,938)	11,532	-	(12,406)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	13,939	-	7,945	21,884	-	(2,356)	19,528
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,181	7,584	-	74,765	4,285	-	79,050
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	29,969	(4,934)	-	25,035	(15,328)	-	9,707
	86,969	2,832	7,945	97,746	489	(2,356)	95,879

BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 30) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2014/ 1 Januari 2015 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 30) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2015 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(22,867)	(80)	-	(22,947)	10,541	-	(12,406)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	13,939	-	7,945	21,884	-	(2,356)	19,528
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,181	7,584	-	74,765	4,285	-	79,050
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	17,337	(6,686)	-	10,651	(1,826)	-	8,825
	75,590	818	7,945	84,353	13,000	(2,356)	94,997

21. HASIL

Hasil terdiri daripada pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman, pelaburan perbendaharaan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan lain yang dijalankan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pendapatan faedah (Nota 22)	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Pendapatan fi dan komisen (Nota 24)	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam (Nota 36)	933,165	959,677	933,165	959,677
Pendapatan operasi lain (Nota 25)	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681
	2,459,902	2,327,375	1,887,272	1,881,927

22. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan				
Pendapatan faedah selain pemulihan daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan tidak berbayar	427,737	411,508	427,737	411,508
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan deposit di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	28,777	28,784	27,614	26,710
Pelaburan sekuriti:				
Dipegang untuk dagangan	9,816	7,522	-	-
Dipegang hingga matang	286,507	241,854	286,507	241,854
Tersedia untuk jualan	50,041	56,319	50,041	56,319
	802,878	745,987	791,899	736,391
Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	19,400	18,343	19,400	18,343
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Termasuk:				
Pendapatan faedah diperolehi daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan yang terjejas	19,903	19,665	19,903	19,665

23. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan	99,375	93,522	99,815	94,385
Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	288,216	324,991	288,216	324,991
Lain-lain	294	338	294	338
	387,885	418,851	388,325	419,714

24. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISYEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	523,664	354,423	90,301	86,060
Pendapatan fi yang lain	127,411	182,832	32,714	32,775
	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835

25. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
<i>Keuntungan/(Kerugian) ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	(6,310)	5,917	(6,310)	5,917
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	(855)	896	(230)	247
<i>(Kerugian)/Keuntungan pelaburan lain</i>				
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	2,154	(77)	(105)	(2,066)
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebuttharga di Malaysia Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	8,449	14,617	8,431	14,476
Tidak disebuttharga di Malaysia Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	869	1,304	869	1,304
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pertukaran asing	1,004	1,857	1,004	1,857
(Kerugian)/Keuntungan bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(25)	683	(27)	489
Pendapatan sewaan	2,168	1,907	2,168	1,907
Pelunasan geran Kerajaan (Nota 15)	11,672	15,964	11,672	15,964
Lain-lain	34,258	23,045	2,321	8,586
	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681

26. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)			
Gaji dan upah	329,047	303,039	268,195	257,981
Elaun dan bonus	38,307	75,573	37,787	64,183
Kos keselamatan sosial	3,970	3,874	3,970	3,874
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP")	70,263	72,881	61,525	65,071
Gratuiti*	9,791	18,201	3,526	15,087
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (Nota 16)	9,529	8,986	9,529	8,986
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (Nota 16)	25,748	23,918	25,748	23,918
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain (Nota 16)	1,781	883	1,781	883
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	106,748	84,436	93,644	83,292
	595,184	591,791	505,705	523,275

Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah imbuhan Pengarah masing-masing berjumlah RM8.89 juta (2014: RM6.81 juta) dan RM2.60 juta (2014: RM2.23 juta).

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Para Pengarah Bank				
<u>Pengarah Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	916	798	910	792
Bonus	455	480	455	480
Fi	96	99	36	36
	1,467	1,377	1,401	1,308
<u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	617	624	480	474
Emolumen lain	748	576	717	546
	1,365	1,200	1,197	1,020
	2,832	2,577	2,598	2,328
Para Pengarah syarikat subsidiari				
<u>Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	3,855	3,024	-	-
Bonus	1,623	725	-	-
Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang	336	219	-	-
	5,814	3,968	-	-
<u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	222	245	-	-
Emolumen lain	25	23	-	-
	247	268	-	-
	6,061	4,236	-	-
	8,893	6,813	2,598	2,328

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

26. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (samb.)

Ganjaran Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis ganjaran.

2015	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank					Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari		
	Gaji RM	Bonus RM	Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Bank RM	Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Kumpulan RM
Para Pengarah								
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	842,800	455,000	36,000	67,500	1,401,300	60,000	6,000	1,467,300
	842,800	455,000	36,000	67,500	1,401,300	60,000	6,000	1,467,300
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	-	-	240,000	103,000	343,000	42,000	-	385,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	-	-	9,000	23,950	32,950	-	-	32,950
Dato' Ghazali Awang	-	-	36,000	79,300	115,300	75,000	31,000	221,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	36,000	123,300	159,300	-	-	159,300
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	-	-	36,000	94,300	130,300	-	-	130,300
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	-	-	36,000	75,800	111,800	20,000	-	131,800
Kamari Zaman Juhari	-	-	36,000	84,300	120,300	-	-	120,300
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	36,000	110,800	146,800	-	-	146,800
Datuk Ahmad Badri	-	-	15,000	21,750	36,750	-	-	36,750
	-	-	480,000	716,500	1,196,500	137,000	31,000	1,364,500
	842,800	455,000	516,000	784,000	2,597,800	197,000	37,000	2,831,800
2014								
2014	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank					Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari		
	Gaji RM	Bonus RM	Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Bank RM	Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Kumpulan RM
Para Pengarah								
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	-	-	240,000	103,000	343,000	45,000	-	388,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	-	-	36,000	78,300	114,300	-	-	114,300
Dato' Ghazali Awang	-	-	36,000	70,300	106,300	75,000	30,000	211,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	36,000	80,800	116,800	-	-	116,800
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	-	-	36,000	64,800	100,800	-	-	100,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	-	-	36,000	76,300	112,300	30,000	-	142,300
Kamari Zaman Juhari	-	-	27,000	32,350	59,350	-	-	59,350
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	27,000	39,850	66,850	-	-	66,850
	-	-	474,000	545,700	1,019,700	150,000	30,000	1,199,700
	730,000	480,000	510,000	607,200	2,327,200	213,000	36,000	2,576,200

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

27. OVERHED LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)			
Promosi dan pemasaran				
Pengiklanan dan publisiti*	59,527	49,861	55,210	44,264
Kos penubuhan				
Sewaan premis	27,190	26,254	23,996	23,222
Susutnilai bagi:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 10)	82,988	79,501	77,340	75,667
Hartanah pelaburan (Nota 11)	717	725	717	725
Pelunasan pajakan prabayar (Nota 12)	1,084	1,087	1,062	1,065
Kerugian kejejasan hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 10)	929	-	929	-
Perbelanjaan pemprosesan data elektrik	46,072	41,639	45,808	39,571
Sewa kelengkapan	16,879	17,231	16,855	17,183
Perbelanjaan am				
Fi juruaudit	959	751	438	315
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan**	52	85	52	85
Hapuskira:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	6,799	2,958	6,799	2,958
Hartanah pelaburan	301	-	301	-
Perbelanjaan komisyen	287,247	231,709	22,816	17,523
Fi penyumberluaran	65,222	46,105	159	191
Lain-lain	242,352	193,076	138,127	128,234
	838,318	690,982	390,609	351,003

* Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan pengiklanan dan publisiti Bank adalah amaun sebanyak RM 22.03 juta adalah berkaitan dengan aktiviti penjenamaan semula.

** Ini berkaitan dengan faedah yang disubsidi oleh Bank bagi pinjaman yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan kepada kakitangan Bank.

28. ELAUN PENJEJASAN BAGI PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)	
Kerugian penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Penjejasan kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 6)	(143,754)	(211,608)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 6)	105,468	159,257
Hutang lapuk:		
Dipulihkan semula	12,962	11,918
Dihapus kira	(47,893)	(59,445)
	(73,217)	(99,878)

29. MASUK KIRA SEMULA PENJEJASAN ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Masuk kira semula penjejasan pelaburan syarikat bersekutu (Nota 9)	-	2,310	-	2,310
	-	2,310	-	2,310

30. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Perbelanjaan cukai semasa:				
Tahun semasa (Nota 19)	70,215	71,481	57,090	53,202
Kurangan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya (Nota 19)	11,015	11,087	7,268	9,941
	81,230	82,568	64,358	63,143
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda:				
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara (Nota 20)				
Tahun semasa	2,000	(7,970)	2,293	(818)
Kurangan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(15,293)	(7)	(15,293)	-
Pembalikan aset cukai tertunda pada tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam undang-undang cukai bagi syarikat subsidiari	12,804	5,145	-	-
	(489)	(2,832)	(13,000)	(818)
	80,741	79,736	51,358	62,325

	KUMPULAN	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Penyesuaian kesan perbelanjaan cukai:		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	200,561	241,444
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia	50,140	60,356
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(131,384)	(2,766)
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	153,447	6,196
Perbelanjaan tertakluk kepada cukai di Bank tetapi dihapuskan di Kumpulan	-	(275)
	72,203	63,511
Kurangan peruntukan bagi perbelanjaan cukai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya	11,015	11,087
Kurangan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(15,293)	(7)
Pembalikan aset cukai tertunda pada tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam undang-undang cukai bagi syarikat subsidiari	12,804	5,145
Perubahan kadar cukai	12	-
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	80,741	79,736

30. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI (samb.)

	BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	164,992	202,078
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia 25% (2014: 25%)	41,248	50,520
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	-	(2,419)
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	18,135	4,283
	59,383	52,384
(Lebihan)/kurangan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(8,025)	9,941
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	51,358	62,325

31. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan ini, pihak-pihak adalah dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan atau Bank sekiranya suatu pihak secara langsung atau tidak langsung boleh mengawal pihak berkaitan atau mempunyai pengaruh penting ke atas pihak yang membuat keputusan kewangan dan operasi atau sebaliknya. Pihak-pihak berkaitan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah:

(a) Subsidiari

Butir-butir subsidiari dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

(b) Syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting tetapi bukan kawalan, dan ia secara amnya memegang kepentingan sebanyak 20% hingga 50% dalam entiti tersebut seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

(c) Syarikat-syarikat di mana Kumpulan atau Bank mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan

Syarikat-syarikat ini adalah entiti di mana hak mengundi dalam entiti tersebut tertakluk secara langsung atau tidak langsung dengan Kumpulan atau Bank. Entiti di mana Bank mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan adalah Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad ("KOBANAS").

Urusniaga penting Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak-pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pendapatan diterima:				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	840	1,015	41	95

31. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (samb.)

BANK

	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pendapatan:						
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	-	-	840	1,015	41	95
Komisyen diterima	7,152	7,489	-	-	-	-
Pendapatan lain	5,081	3,949	-	-	-	-
Sewa premis	1	1	-	1	-	-
	12,234	11,439	840	1,016	41	95
Perbelanjaan:						
Faedah ke atas deposit	440	863	-	-	-	-
	440	863	-	-	-	-

Baki tertunggak yang ketara Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)			
Jumlah terutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,884	22,010	891	1,229
Tolak: Kejejesan/Peruntukan hutang ragu	(4)	(3)	-	-
	20,880	22,007	891	1,229
Jumlah terutang kepada pihak berkaitan:				
Deposit dan penempatan diterima	2,745	1,491	-	-
	2,745	1,491	-	-

31. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (samb.)

BANK

	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang signifikan	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:						
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan						
- Bersih	-	-	19,737	20,864	891	1,229
Lain-lain	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Faedah belum diterima	-	-	1,143	1,143	-	-
	5,000	1,000	20,880	22,007	891	1,229
Jumlah terhutang kepada pihak berkaitan:						
Deposit dan penempatan telah diterima	2,981	2,888	2,745	1,491	-	-
	2,981	2,888	2,745	1,491	-	-

(d) Kakitangan pengurusan utama

Kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab dalam merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan dan Bank sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Selain daripada para Pengarah, kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank termasuk ahli pengurusan kanan Bank dan ketua-ketua subsidiari utama Kumpulan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama yang lain:				
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	11,396	9,896	2,836	2,535
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	3,535	2,017	-	-
	14,931	11,913	2,836	2,535

Tiada pinjaman yang diberikan kepada para Pengarah Bank. Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank adalah berdasarkan terma dan syarat yang sama seperti yang disediakan kepada kakitangan Bank yang lain.

Semua urusanniaga pihak berkaitan dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan berdasarkan terma komersial biasa yang tidak lebih menguntungkan berbanding dengan yang tersedia untuk orang ramai.

Tiada peruntukan yang diiktiraf berkaitan dengan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama pada tahun 2015 dan 2014.

32. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN

KUMPULAN

	Jumlah prinsipal RM'000	2015 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000	Jumlah prinsipal RM'000	2014 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	11,033	-	-	37,366	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,362,545	681,272	340,636	1,393,016	696,508	348,254
	1,373,578	681,272	340,636	1,430,382	696,508	348,254
Komitmen lain:						
Dibenarkan dan tidak dikontrakkan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	13,858	-	-	8,792	-	-
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	72,169	-	-	82,730	-	-
	86,027	-	-	91,522	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Jumlah dijamin oleh Bank	761	381	381	705	353	353
	1,460,366	681,653	341,017	1,522,609	696,861	348,607

* Jumlah persamaan kredit diperoleh menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

BANK

	Jumlah prinsipal RM'000	2015 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000	Jumlah prinsipal RM'000	2014 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	11,033	-	-	37,366	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,362,545	681,272	340,636	1,393,016	696,508	348,254
	1,373,578	681,272	340,636	1,430,382	696,508	348,254
Komitmen lain:						
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	44,682	-	-	60,306	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Jumlah dijamin oleh Bank	761	381	381	705	353	353
	1,419,021	681,653	341,017	1,491,393	696,861	348,607

* Jumlah persamaan kredit diperoleh menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis bagi kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan seperti berikut:

- (a) Pinjaman dan pendahuluan ("L&R")
- (b) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ("FVTPL")
 - a. Dipegang untuk dagangan ("HFT")
 - b. Ditandakan ketika pengiktirafan awalan ("DUIR")
- (c) Aset-aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan ("AFS")
- (d) Dipegang hingga matang ("HTM")
- (e) Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas ("FL")

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	885,752	-	885,752
Pelaburan sekuriti:						
Pada nilai saksama	165,843	-	-	-	1,584,150	1,749,993
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	7,608,587	-	-	7,608,587
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	369,377	-	369,377
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:						
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	-	20,176,970	-	20,176,970
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,632,334	9,293	-	243,091	-	1,884,718
	1,798,177	9,293	7,608,587	21,675,190	1,584,150	32,675,397
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(26,843,861)	-	(26,843,861)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(741,810)	-	(741,810)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	(1,020,109)	-	(1,020,109)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(31,238)	-	(31,238)
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	-	(79,313)	-	(156,014)	-	(235,327)
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	-	(1,642,923)	-	-	-	(1,642,923)
	-	(1,722,236)	-	(28,793,032)	-	(30,515,268)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (samb.)

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	2,007,062	-	2,007,062
Pelaburan sekuriti:						
Pada nilai saksama	223,112	-	-	-	1,874,307	2,097,419
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	8,598,696	-	-	8,598,696
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	254,675	-	254,675
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:						
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	-	18,316,880	-	18,316,880
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,267,848	14,876	-	151,244	-	1,433,968
	1,490,960	14,876	8,598,696	20,729,861	1,874,307	32,708,700
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(26,850,567)	-	(26,850,567)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(1,459,402)	-	(1,459,402)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	(782,894)	-	(782,894)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(20,079)	-	(20,079)
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	-	(56,703)	-	(45,673)	-	(102,376)
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	-	(1,327,049)	-	-	-	(1,327,049)
	-	(1,383,752)	-	(29,158,615)	-	(30,542,367)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (samb.)

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	828,781	-	828,781
Pelaburan sekuriti:					
Pada nilai saksama	-	-	-	1,584,150	1,584,150
Pada kos terlunas	-	7,608,587	-	-	7,608,587
Aset-aset lain	-	-	232,439	-	232,439
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:					
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	20,176,970	-	20,176,970
	-	7,608,587	21,238,190	1,584,150	30,430,927
Liabiliti kewangan					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	(26,846,842)	-	(26,846,842)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	(741,810)	-	(741,810)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	(828,082)	-	(828,082)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	(31,238)	-	(31,238)
	-	-	(28,447,972)	-	(28,447,972)

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	1,949,277	-	1,949,277
Pelaburan sekuriti:					
Pada nilai saksama	6,093	-	-	1,874,307	1,880,400
Pada kos terlunas	-	8,598,696	-	-	8,598,696
Aset-aset lain	-	-	228,825	-	228,825
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:					
Pada kos terlunas	-	-	18,316,880	-	18,316,880
	6,093	8,598,696	20,494,982	1,874,307	30,974,078
Liabiliti kewangan					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	(26,853,455)	-	(26,853,455)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	(1,459,402)	-	(1,459,402)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	(653,552)	-	(653,552)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	(20,079)	-	(20,079)
	-	-	(28,986,488)	-	(28,986,488)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko

Lembaga Pengarah mempunyai tanggungjawab menyeluruh bagi penubuhan dan pengawasan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank.

Lembaga Pengarah telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko, Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) dan lain-lain jawatankuasa pengurusan yang masing-masing bertanggungjawab untuk membangun dan menyelia pelaksanaan polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank. Semua jawatankuasa Pengarah terdiri daripada anggota eksekutif dan anggota bukan eksekutif dan melaporkan aktiviti mereka secara berterusan kepada Lembaga Pengarah.

Polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank disediakan bagi mengenalpasti dan menganalisa risiko-risiko yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, menetapkan had risiko dan kawalan risiko yang sesuai dan memantau risiko serta pematuhan kepada had yang telah ditetapkan.

Polisi dan sistem pengurusan risiko disemak semula secara berterusan untuk mencerminkan perubahan keadaan pasaran, produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan.

Kumpulan dan Bank menerusi latihan dan pengurusan, prosedur dan piawaian, mempunyai matlamat untuk membangunkan persekitaran kawalan yang konstruktif dan berdisiplin di mana semua warga kerja memahami peranan dan tanggungjawab masing-masing.

Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan Bank bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan terhadap polisi dan prosedur pengurusan dan menyemak semula keperluan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang berkaitan dengan risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank.

Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan Bank ini dibantu oleh Jabatan Audit Dalaman yang bertanggungjawab menyemak semula prosedur-prosedur dan kawalan-kawalan risiko secara berkala dan hasil semakan akan dilaporkan kepada Jawatankuasa Audit Kumpulan dan Bank.

(i) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian kewangan kepada Kumpulan dan Bank jika pelanggan atau pihak kepada instrumen kewangan gagal memenuhi obligasi kontrak. Risiko ini wujud terutamanya daripada pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada pelanggan dan bank-bank lain, dan pelaburan sekuriti hutang.

Bagi tujuan laporan pengurusan risiko, Kumpulan dan Bank telah menggabungkan semua elemen pendedahan risiko kredit seperti risiko tidak membayar, risiko tidak membayar obligasi individu, risiko negara dan risiko sektor.

Bagi tujuan risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aset-aset dagangan diurus secara bebas dan sebahagian maklumat yang berkaitan didedahkan seperti di bawah. Risiko pasaran yang berkaitan dengan perubahan dalam nilai aset-aset dagangan yang timbul daripada perubahan-perubahan dalam serakan kredit pasaran digunakan untuk sekuriti-sekuriti hutang dan derivatif-derivatif termasuk aset dagangan diurus sebagai komponen bagi risiko pasaran.

Pendedahan risiko kredit

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak terjejas

Pinjaman serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak terjejas, selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi mempunyai bayaran faedah atau prinsipal mengikut kontrak yang melebihi tempoh bayaran. Bagaimanapun, Kumpulan dan Bank mempercayai bahawa penjejasan adalah tidak perlu berasaskan kepada tahap sekuriti/jaminan dan cagaran yang ada dan tahap kutipan amaun terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

b. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma-terma yang dirunding semula

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula ialah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang telah distruktur semula disebabkan oleh kemerosotan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank memberi konsesi untuk mempertimbangkannya. Apabila pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan ini telah distruktur semula, ianya kekal dalam kategori ini dan mengambil kira pencapaian yang memuaskan secara berasingan selepas penstrukturan semula.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(i) Risiko kredit (samb.)

c. Peruntukan untuk penjejasan

Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan peruntukan untuk kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset yang dibawa pada kos terlunas atau dikategorikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan adalah mewakili anggaran kerugian yang ditanggung atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan portfolio pelaburan sekuriti hutang. Komponen utama bagi peruntukan ini adalah komponen kerugian khusus yang berkaitan pendedahan risiko ketara secara individu dan peruntukan kerugian kolektif telah dibentuk terhadap pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan untuk kumpulan aset yang terdiri daripada segmen-segmen yang sama. Aset-aset yang dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi tidak tertakluk kepada ujian penjejasan memandangkan ukuran untuk nilai saksama adalah mencerminkan kualiti kredit setiap aset.

d. Polisi hapuskira

Kumpulan dan Bank menghapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baki pelaburan sekuriti hutang serta sebarang peruntukan berkaitan kerugian penjejasan apabila Jabatan Kredit dan Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan sekuriti tersebut tidak dapat dikutip.

Penentuan ini dilakukan selepas mengambil kira maklumat seperti perubahan signifikan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam/penerbit ke atas obligasi atau hasil-hasil yang mengakibatkan ketidakmampuan untuk membayar tanggungan atau terimaan.

Bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang mempunyai amaun yang tidak signifikan, keputusan menghapuskira biasanya berasaskan status lampau tempoh produk berkenaan.

e. Pengurusan risiko kredit

Lembaga Pengarah Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Bank memainkan peranan pengawasan sebagai pihak yang bertanggungjawab dan menyokong dasar berkaitan risiko kredit. Fungsi ini disokong oleh Jawatankuasa Pinjaman di peringkat pengurusan dalam proses meluluskan pinjaman.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(i) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Di bawah ini ialah analisis aset kasar dan bersih (peruntukan penjejasan) mengikut kelas risiko.

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	5	20,176,970	18,316,880
Aset pada kos terlunas			
<u>Terjejas secara kolektif</u>			
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari		441,153	437,037
Jumlah kasar	6	441,153	437,037
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(363,007)	(343,250)
Amaun dibawa		78,146	93,787
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		1,975,379	1,559,781
Senarai perhatian		3,430	2,696
Jumlah kasar		1,978,809	1,562,477
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(83,429)	(41,793)
Amaun dibawa		1,895,380	1,520,684
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak terjejas terdiri daripada:</u>			
1-30 hari		1,483,943	1,155,876
31-60 hari		491,436	403,905
61-90 hari		3,430	2,696
Jumlah kasar		1,978,809	1,562,477
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(83,429)	(41,793)
Amaun dibawa		1,895,380	1,520,684
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		18,254,108	16,776,180
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(50,664)	(73,771)
Amaun dibawa		18,203,444	16,702,409
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		20,176,970	18,316,880

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(i) Risiko kredit (samb.)

a. Dipegang untuk dagangan

		KUMPULAN		BANK	
	NOTA	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(a)	165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Aset pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		165,843	223,112	-	6,093

b. Dipegang hingga matang

		KUMPULAN		BANK	
	NOTA	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(b)	7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Aset pada kos terlunas					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696

c. Tersedia untuk jualan

		KUMPULAN		BANK	
	NOTA	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(c)	1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307
Aset pada nilai saksama					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		1,632,417	1,922,574	1,632,417	1,922,574
Jumlah kasar		1,632,417	1,922,574	1,632,417	1,922,574
Peruntukan penjejasan		(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama		1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(i) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti terjejas

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas secara kolektif serta sekuriti yang terjejas secara individu adalah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang (selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi) di mana Kumpulan dan Bank telah menentukan bahawa terdapat bukti objektif berkaitan penjejasan dan dijangka tidak dapat mengutip semua prinsipal dan faedah/untung yang perlu dibayar mengikut terma-terma kontrak pinjaman/perjanjian pelaburan sekuriti.

Pelaburan sekuriti hutang dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi tidak dinilai untuk penjejasan tetapi tertakluk kepada sistem penggredan dalaman yang sama.

	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
	Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015		
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	441,153	78,146
Jumlah	441,153	78,146
Pada 31 Disember 2014		
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	437,037	93,787
Jumlah	437,037	93,787

Kumpulan dan Bank memantau tumpuan risiko kredit berdasarkan sektor. Analisa konsentrasi risiko kredit dan pelaburan sekuriti pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

		KUMPULAN / BANK	
		Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015	NOTA		
Jumlah dibawa	4 & 5	20,176,970	8,953,342
Tumpuan mengikut sektor			
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga		-	94,665
Pembinaan		-	225,000
Perkhidmatan kewangan		96,635	136,043
Pengangkutan		-	466,226
Lain-lain		-	375,687
<i>Kerajaan</i>		-	7,655,721
<i>Runcit</i>			
Perumahan		7,648,363	-
Pengangkutan		464,183	-
Mikro kewangan		457,192	-
Penggunaan kredit		11,384,464	-
Lain-lain		126,133	-
Amaun dibawa		20,176,970	8,953,342

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(i) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Pada 31 Disember 2014	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK	
		Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000
Jumlah dibawa	4 & 5	18,316,880	10,217,988
Tumpuan mengikut sektor			
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga		-	136,807
Pembinaan		-	232,363
Perkhidmatan kewangan		96,863	45,723
<i>Kerajaan</i>		-	9,803,095
<i>Runcit</i>			
Perumahan		6,291,141	-
Pengangkutan		331,513	-
Mikro kewangan		404,579	-
Penggunaan kredit		11,080,660	-
Lain-lain		112,124	-
Amaun dibawa		18,316,880	10,217,988

(ii) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko di mana Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghadapi kesulitan dalam memenuhi obligasi berkaitan liabiliti kewangan yang diselesaikan secara tunai atau aset kewangan lain.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kecairan

Ukuran utama yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk pengurusan risiko kecairan ialah nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan. Untuk tujuan ini aset bersih cair diambil kira sebagai tunai dan kesetaraan tunai ditolak dengan deposit daripada bank-bank dan komitmen yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan berikutnya. Pengiraan yang sama tetapi tidak serupa digunakan untuk mengukur pematuhan dengan had kecairan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank di bawah penguatkuasaan Bank Negara Malaysia iaitu Rangka kerja Kecairan Baru (BNM/DFI/GP5) yang dikeluarkan pada Disember 2006. Nisbah aset bersih cair Kumpulan dan Bank kepada deposit daripada pelanggan pada tarikh pelaporan dan sepanjang tempoh pelaporan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank mengikut Rangka Kerja Kecairan Baru adalah seperti berikut:

	2015	2014
Nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan	%	%
Pada 31 Disember	72	63
Purata bagi tahun	66	61
Maksimum bagi tahun	72	63
Minimum bagi tahun	61	60

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (samb.)

Analisis kematangan mengikut kontrak bagi liabiliti kewangan operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2015	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu			Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000
				1 hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000		
Liabiliti bukan derivatif								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu								
Bukan individu								
Pinjaman daripada institusi	13,629,763	(13,629,763)	(11,196,924)	(412,263)	(487,013)	(462,852)	(170,039)	2,981
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	13,955,908	(13,955,908)	(2,654,211)	(4,288,612)	(3,212,142)	(1,618,115)	(468,689)	-
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	31,238	(31,238)	-	-	-	-	(31,238)	-
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,020,109	(1,020,109)	-	-	-	-	(828,082)	(192,027)
	1,460,366	(1,460,366)	(1,418,260)	-	-	(450)	(311)	(41,345)
	1,884,843	(1,884,843)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,884,843)
	31,982,227	(31,982,227)	(15,269,395)	(4,700,875)	(3,699,155)	(2,081,417)	(1,498,048)	(2,115,234)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)
(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)
(ii) Risiko kecairan (samb.)

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2014	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Setingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kemungkinan tertentu RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:									
Individu	12,718,490	(12,718,490)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(846,354)	(241,659)	2,888
Bukan individu	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,566,272)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)	-
Pinjaman daripada institusi	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,079)	-
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	782,894	(782,894)	-	-	-	-	-	(653,552)	(129,342)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,522,609	(1,522,609)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	(31,216)
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,434,172	(1,434,172)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,434,172)
	32,069,723	(32,069,723)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)	(4,903,974)	(1,591,842)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (samb.)

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu	13,632,744	(13,632,744)	(11,196,924)	(412,263)	(487,013)	(903,653)	(170,039)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	13,955,908	(13,955,908)	(2,654,211)	(4,288,612)	(3,212,142)	(1,714,139)	(468,689)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	31,238	(31,238)	-	-	-	-	(31,238)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	828,082	(828,082)	-	-	-	-	(828,082)
	1,419,021	(1,419,021)	(1,418,260)	-	-	(450)	(311)
	29,866,993	(29,866,993)	(15,269,395)	(4,700,875)	(3,699,155)	(2,081,417)	(1,498,048)

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu	12,721,378	(12,721,378)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(241,659)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	(20,079)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	653,552	(653,552)	-	-	-	-	(653,552)
	1,491,393	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)
	30,477,881	(30,477,881)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)
							(4,903,974)

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Risiko pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko terhadap perubahan harga pasaran, seperti perubahan kadar faedah, harga ekuiti, kadar pertukaran wang asing dan serakan kredit (tidak berkaitan dengan perubahan di dalam peminjam/penerbit kredit) yang akan mempengaruhi pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank atau nilai pegangan instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank. Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran adalah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran melalui parameter yang bersesuaian dengan mengoptimumkan kadar pulangan.

Pengurusan risiko pasaran

Kumpulan dan Bank mengasingkan pendedahan kepada risiko pasaran antara portfolio dagangan dan bukan dagangan. Portfolio dagangan dipegang terutamanya oleh unit pelaburan dan termasuk posisi yang timbul daripada pembuatan pasaran dan pengambilan kedudukan pemilik bersama dengan aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang diurus berdasarkan nilai saksama.

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko berperanan sebagai pihak pengawasan yang bertanggungjawab menyokong had aktiviti risiko pasaran dalam Bank. Fungsi ini disokong oleh ALCO di peringkat pengurusan untuk memantau pelaksanaan aktiviti operasi.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko utama bagi portfolio bukan dagangan adalah pendedahan kepada risiko kerugian daripada turun naik aliran tunai masa depan atau nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan kerana perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran. Pada asasnya, risiko kadar faedah diuruskan melalui pemantauan jurang kadar faedah dan dengan mempunyai had-had sebelum kelulusan untuk "repricing band".

Berpandukan polisi yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah, ALCO ialah badan pemantau di peringkat Pengurusan bagi memastikan had-had berkenaan dipatuhi. ALCO juga dibantu oleh Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dalam aktiviti pemantauan secara harian.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kemungkinan tertentu RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2015										
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan										
Pengaliran masuk										
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,674,070	20,674,070	39,642	13,560	14,036	26,603	53,920	20,526,309	-	6.72
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	619,312	619,312	614,851	-	-	-	-	-	4,461	
Aset-aset lain	385,505	385,505	-	-	-	-	-	248,567	136,938	
Pengaliran keluar										
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(27,585,671)	(27,585,671)	(6,777,664)	3,307,809	(10,865,717)	(6,315,550)	(162,889,596)	155,952,066	2,981	2.69
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(6,235,338)	(6,235,338)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,956,618)	(2,278,720)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(12,142,122)	(12,142,122)	(6,123,171)	3,321,369	(10,851,681)	(6,288,947)	(162,835,676)	172,770,324	(2,134,340)	
Pertendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal										
Pengaliran masuk										
Penempatan jangka pendek	266,440	266,440	213,930	-	-	-	-	-	52,510	4.21
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	8,953,342	8,953,342	-	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	-	3.95
Jumlah jurang kematangan	9,219,782	9,219,782	213,930	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	52,510	
Pengaliran keluar	(2,922,340)	(2,922,340)	(5,909,241)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	181,219,997	(2,081,830)	
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,460,366)	(1,460,366)	(319,550)	-	-	-	-	(1,099,471)	(41,345)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(4,382,706)	(4,382,706)	(6,228,791)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	180,120,526	(2,123,175)	

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

KUMPULAN	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kemungkinan tertentu RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2014										
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan										
Pengaliran masuk										
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan perbiayaan	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	-	6.91
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	708,585	708,585	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	5,768	
Aset-aset lain	267,816	267,816	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	25,850	
Pengaliran keluar										
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(28,309,969)	(28,309,969)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2,888	2.60
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(5,440,461)	(5,440,461)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	(1,760,878)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(13,998,335)	(13,998,335)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	12,088,483	(1,726,372)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal										
Pengaliran masuk										
Penempatan jangka pendek	1,298,477	1,298,477	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	52,017	4.13
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-	3.91
	11,516,465	11,516,465	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	52,017	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(2,481,870)	(2,481,870)	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	21,294,423	(1,674,355)	
Pengaliran keluar										
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,522,609)	(1,522,609)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	(31,216)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(4,004,479)	(4,004,479)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	19,840,906	(1,705,571)	

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

BANK	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2015									
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,674,070	20,674,070	39,642	13,560	14,036	26,603	53,920	20,526,309	6.72
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi									
kewangan lain	614,851	614,851	614,851	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aset-aset lain	248,567	248,567	-	-	-	-	-	248,567	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan									
penempatan oleh bank dan institusi									
kewangan lain	(27,588,652)	(27,588,652)	(6,777,664)	3,307,809	(10,865,717)	(6,315,550)	(162,889,596)	155,952,066	2.69
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(3,956,618)	(3,956,618)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,956,618)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(10,007,782)	(10,007,782)	(6,123,171)	3,321,369	(10,851,681)	(6,288,947)	(162,835,676)	172,770,324	-
Pertendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	213,930	213,930	213,930	-	-	-	-	-	4.21
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	8,953,342	8,953,342	-	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	3.95
	9,167,272	9,167,272	213,930	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(840,510)	(840,510)	(5,909,241)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	181,219,997	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk									
melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,419,021)	(1,419,021)	(319,550)	-	-	-	-	(1,099,471)	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,259,531)	(2,259,531)	(6,228,791)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	180,120,526	-

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

BANK	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2014									
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	6.91
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi									
kewangan lain	702,817	702,817	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aset-aset lain	241,966	241,966	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan									
penempatan oleh bank dan institusi									
kewangan lain	(28,312,857)	(28,312,857)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2.60
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(3,679,583)	(3,679,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(12,271,963)	(12,271,963)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	12,088,483	-
Pertendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	1,246,460	1,246,460	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	3.91
	11,464,448	11,464,448	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(807,515)	(807,515)	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	21,294,423	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk									
melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,491,393)	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,298,908)	(2,298,908)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	19,840,906	-

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama

Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama, jika ada, harga pasaran aktif yang disebut dan boleh diperhatikan atau peniaga sebutharga digunakan bagi mengukur nilai saksama. Ini termasuk sekuriti ekuiti yang tersenarai dan disebut broker di Bloomberg dan Reuters.

Jika harga pasaran yang disebut dan diperhatikan tidak tersedia, nilai saksama akan ditentukan dengan teknik penilaian yang sesuai, termasuk penggunaan model matematik, seperti model aliran tunai diskaun dan model penetapan harga opsyen, perbandingan dengan instrumen yang serupa di mana wujud harga pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan teknik penilaian lain.

Objektif teknik penilaian adalah untuk mencapai penentuan nilai saksama yang mencerminkan harga instrumen pada akhir tempoh pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh peserta pasaran yang bertindak atas dasar tulus.

Teknik penilaian yang digunakan merangkumi andaian berhubung kadar diskaun, keluk hasil kadar faedah/keuntungan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini boleh menjejaskan nilai saksama diperolehi.

Kumpulan dan Bank pada amnya menggunakan teknik penilaian yang diiktiraf secara meluas dengan input pasaran yang boleh diperhatikan jika tersedia bagi menentukan nilai saksama yang memerlukan pertimbangan dan anggaran minima daripada pihak pengurusan disebabkan kerumitan yang rendah daripada instrumen kewangan yang dipegang.

MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama* mensyaratkan setiap kelas aset dan liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan selepas pengiktirafan awal dikategorikan mengikut hierarki yang menggambarkan signifikan input yang digunakan dalam membuat ukuran sama ada input yang digunakan itu boleh diperhatikan atau tidak boleh diperhatikan. Berikut adalah tahap hierarki yang digunakan bagi menentukan dan menzahirkan nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan:

- Tahap 1 Harga pasaran yang disebut harga, harga yang disebut harga (tidak dilaraskan) dalam pasaran aktif bagi instrumen yang serupa;
- Tahap 2 Nilai saksama berdasarkan input boleh diperhatikan: input selain daripada harga sebut harga termasuk dalam Tahap 1 yang diperhatikan bagi instrumen berkenaan, sama ada secara langsung (iaitu harga) atau tidak langsung (iaitu diperolehi daripada harga), digunakan; dan
- Tahap 3 Nilai saksama diperolehi dengan menggunakan input tidak boleh diperhatikan: input yang digunakan tidak berdasarkan data pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan input tidak boleh diperhatikan mungkin mempunyai impak yang signifikan ke atas penilaian instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut kaedah penilaian. Perbezaan mengikut tahap hierarki nilai saksama didefinisikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4 (a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	6,323	-	6,323
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	159,520	-	159,520
		-	165,843	-	165,843
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4 (c)				
Saham		88,635	-	-	88,635
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		-	150,760	-	150,760
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	465,385	-	465,385
Sukuk		-	142,964	-	142,964
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	94,371	-	94,371
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	642,035	-	642,035
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150
		88,635	1,661,358	-	1,749,993

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4 (c)				
Saham		88,635	-	-	88,635
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		-	150,760	-	150,760
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	465,385	-	465,385
Sukuk		-	142,964	-	142,964
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	94,371	-	94,371
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	642,035	-	642,035
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
<i>Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi</i>	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		—	6,308	—	6,308
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		—	210,711	—	210,711
Saham		6,093	—	—	6,093
		6,093	217,019	—	223,112
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan</i>	4(c)				
Saham		111,627	—	—	111,627
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		—	143,388	—	143,388
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		—	489,552	—	489,552
Sukuk		—	143,315	—	143,315
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		—	146,291	—	146,291
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		—	840,134	—	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	—	1,874,307
		117,720	1,979,699	—	2,097,419

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
<i>Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi</i>	4(a)				
Saham		6,093	—	—	6,093
		6,093	—	—	6,093
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan</i>	4(c)				
Saham		111,627	—	—	111,627
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		—	143,388	—	143,388
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		—	489,552	—	489,552
Sukuk		—	143,315	—	143,315
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		—	146,291	—	146,291
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		—	840,134	—	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	—	1,874,307
		117,720	1,762,680	—	1,880,400

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan

Berikut adalah perbandingan amaun dibawa dan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kewangan. Ia tidak termasuk aset dan liabiliti kewangan jangka pendek/atas permintaan di mana jumlah bawaannya adalah hampir sama nilai saksama mereka.

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	7,608,587	7,507,040	7,608,587	7,507,040
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	20,176,970	20,229,830	20,176,970	20,229,830
Aset-aset lain	369,377	369,377	232,439	232,439
Pelaburan hartanah	19,185	43,800	19,185	43,800
	28,174,119	28,150,047	28,037,181	28,013,109
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	26,843,861	26,843,861	26,846,842	26,846,842
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	741,810	741,810	741,810	741,810
Pinjaman daripada institusi	31,238	31,238	31,238	31,238
	27,616,909	27,616,909	27,619,890	27,619,890

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	8,598,696	8,530,299	8,598,696	8,530,299
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	18,316,880	18,380,095	18,316,880	18,380,095
Aset-aset lain	254,675	254,675	228,825	228,825
Pelaburan hartanah	20,203	42,000	20,203	42,000
	27,190,454	27,207,069	27,164,604	27,181,219
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	26,850,567	26,850,567	26,853,455	26,853,455
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,459,402	1,459,402	1,459,402	1,459,402
Pinjaman daripada institusi	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
	28,330,048	28,330,048	28,332,936	28,332,936

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (samb.)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2015	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	1,902,708	-	1,902,708
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,413,073	-	2,413,073
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	1,822,570	-	1,822,570
Bon Khazanah	-	648,410	-	648,410
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	59,802	-	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	7,507,040	-	7,507,040
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	7,583,966	7,583,966
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	11,221,083	11,221,083
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	124,848	124,848
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	387,842	387,842
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,189	1,189
Mikro kewangan	-	-	440,919	440,919
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	376,263	376,263
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	93,694	93,694
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	20,229,830	20,229,830
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	80,384	80,384
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	286,372	286,372
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,621	2,621
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	-	-
	-	-	369,377	369,377
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	-	-	43,800	43,800
	-	7,507,040	20,643,007	28,150,047
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	26,843,861	26,843,861
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	741,810	741,810
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	31,238	31,238
	-	-	27,616,909	27,616,909

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (samb.)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2014	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,536,864	-	2,536,864
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,654,665	-	2,654,665
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	1,970,082	-	1,970,082
Bon Khazanah	-	648,409	-	648,409
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	59,802	-	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	8,530,299	-	8,530,299
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	6,250,400	6,250,400
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,959,822	10,959,822
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	113,375	113,375
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	245,439	245,439
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,262	1,262
Mikro kewangan	-	-	391,220	391,220
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	326,106	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	91,230	91,230
Kredit pusingan	-	-	1,241	1,241
	-	-	18,380,095	18,380,095
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	97,076	97,076
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	148,947	148,947
Dividen belum terima	-	-	8,631	8,631
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	21	21
	-	-	254,675	254,675
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	-	-	42,000	42,000
	-	8,530,299	18,676,770	27,207,069
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	26,850,567	26,850,567
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	1,459,402	1,459,402
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	20,079	20,079
	-	-	28,330,048	28,330,048

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (samb.)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2015	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	1,902,708	-	1,902,708
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,413,073	-	2,413,073
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	1,822,570	-	1,822,570
Bon Khazanah	-	648,410	-	648,410
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	59,802	-	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	7,507,040	-	7,507,040
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	7,583,966	7,583,966
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	11,221,083	11,221,083
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	124,848	124,848
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	387,842	387,842
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,189	1,189
Mikro kewangan	-	-	440,919	440,919
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	376,263	376,263
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	93,694	93,694
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	20,229,830	20,229,830
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	78,711	78,711
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	146,107	146,107
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,621	2,621
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat subsidiari	-	-	5,000	5,000
	-	-	232,439	232,439
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	-	-	43,800	43,800
	-	7,507,040	20,506,069	28,013,109
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	26,846,842	26,846,842
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	741,810	741,810
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	31,238	31,238
	-	-	27,619,890	27,619,890

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (samb.)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2014	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,536,864	-	2,536,864
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	2,654,665	-	2,654,665
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	1,970,082	-	1,970,082
Bon Khazanah	-	648,409	-	648,409
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	59,802	-	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	8,530,299	-	8,530,299
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	6,250,400	6,250,400
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,959,822	10,959,822
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	113,375	113,375
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	245,439	245,439
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,262	1,262
Mikro kewangan	-	-	391,220	391,220
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	326,106	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	91,230	91,230
Kredit pusingan	-	-	1,241	1,241
	-	-	18,380,095	18,380,095
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	94,765	94,765
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	125,314	125,314
Dividen belum terima	-	-	8,631	8,631
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat subsidiari	-	-	94	94
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	21	21
	-	-	228,825	228,825
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	-	-	42,000	42,000
	-	8,530,299	18,650,920	27,181,219
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	26,853,455	26,853,455
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	1,459,402	1,459,402
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	20,079	20,079
	-	-	28,332,936	28,332,936

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Kaedah dan andaian

Kaedah dan andaian berikut digunakan untuk menganggar nilai saksama setiap kelas instrumen kewangan berikut:

(i) Tunai, dana jangka pendek dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan

Amaun dibawa untuk wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan bersamaan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang instrumen yang pendek.

(ii) Pelaburan sekuriti

Nilai saksama pelaburan sekuriti dagangan awam dianggarkan dari harga pasaran yang disebut harga pada tarikh pelaporan. Sekiranya tidak terdapat harga pasaran yang disebut harga bagi pelaburan sekuriti, anggaran munasabah bagi nilai saksama dikira berdasarkan kadar indikatif yang diperolehi daripada pihak ketiga.

Untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, kejatuhan yang signifikan atau berterusan dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos merupakan bukti objektif penjejasan. Dalam hal ini, Kumpulan dan Bank mengambilkira kejatuhan dalam nilai saksama melebihi 20% adalah signifikan dan kejatuhan dalam harga pasaran yang disebut harga selama sembilan bulan atau lebih itu adalah berterusan.

(iii) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Nilai saksama pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap dengan tempoh kematangan kurang daripada enam bulan dan pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar boleh ubah adalah dianggarkan lebih kurang amaun dibawa. Bagi pinjaman/pembiayaan berkadar tetap dengan tempoh kematangan lebih daripada enam bulan, nilai saksama adalah dianggarkan berdasarkan aliran wang tunai didiskaun menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa pinjaman/pembiayaan yang mempunyai persamaan risiko kredit dan kematangan.

Nilai saksama terjejas pinjaman/pembiayaan adalah diwakili oleh amaun dibawa, selepas ditolak dari sebarang elauan penilaian kolektif, sebagai amaun dijangka boleh diperolehi.

(iv) Belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain

Amaun dibawa bagi belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain adalah hampir bersamaan dengan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang yang agak pendek.

(v) Pelaburan lain

Nilai saksama bagi pelaburan lain adalah berasaskan bahagian aset ketara bersih syarikat pelaburan tersebut pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

(vi) Deposit daripada pelanggan dan institusi kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap jumlah dibawa untuk keseluruhan deposit seperti deposit pelanggan bukan bank bersamaan dengan deposit dan baki bank serta ejen dan syarikat berkaitan, sebagai anggaran bersamaan dengan nilai saksama masing-masing memandangkan kebanyakannya perlu dibayar apabila dituntut dan bersifat jangka pendek.

(vii) Pinjaman daripada institusi

Nilai saksama bagi pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia dianggarkan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif bagi pembiayaan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan nilai kini atas pembayaran masa hadapan yang ditentukan bagi pembiayaan tersebut.

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL

Risiko takaful untuk Kumpulan termasuk kematian, morbiditi, perbelanjaan, luput, menyerahkan, pelaburan dan peristiwa malapetaka.

Kumpulan mempunyai dasar, garis panduan dan had dalam menguruskan risiko takaful. Pengurusan risiko termasuk pemilihan dan menilai risiko, kepelbagaian produk, pemantauan pengalaman sebenar, dan menggunakan takaful semula untuk mempelbagaikan risiko dan menghadkan potensi kerugian bersih.

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

Tidak semua risiko ditanggung oleh dana Risiko, dan maklumat lanjut boleh didapati dalam seksyen Andaian utama nota ini. Risiko yang khusus untuk pelbagai jenis sijil takaful diuraikan di bawah:

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan pelaburan

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan pelaburan terdiri daripada produk berkaitan pelaburan sumbangan berkala di mana boleh dilampirkan kepada pelbagai penunggang seperti perubatan, penyumbang, pendapatan hospital dan penunggang sengaja.

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan bukan pelaburan

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan bukan pelaburan terdiri daripada pelan perlindungan (untuk kematian, TPD dan penyakit kritikal), pelan simpanan dan kredit berkaitan jumlah pengurangan pelan perlindungan yang dilindungi.

Kontrak takaful am

Kontrak takaful am terdiri daripada kebakaran, kemalangan diri, pampasan pekerja dan liabiliti majikan, liabiliti dan kejuruteraan dan lain-lain. Pelan utama ialah kebakaran di mana disediakan perlindungan terutamanya untuk rumah kediaman.

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga

Tumpuan risiko takaful

Tumpuan risiko mungkin timbul apabila berlakunya sesuatu peristiwa atau siri peristiwa boleh memberi kesan ketara kepada kemampuan dana. Contoh peristiwa-peristiwa itu boleh termasuk bencana alam, influenza, wabak dan bencana di kawasan geografi tertentu.

Risiko takaful juga timbul dari hak peserta membayar sumbangan dikurangkan atau tiada sumbangan di masa depan, atau untuk menamatkan kontrak sepenuhnya. Risiko ini akan memberi kesan kepada keuntungan masa hadapan tetapi ia juga akan mengurangkan liabiliti takaful kerana sifat tiada jaminan ke atas produk takaful kami. Wang yang tidak mencukupi dalam akaun peserta untuk membayar caj tabarru akan menyebabkan sijilnya luput. Risiko ini dibenarkan dalam andaian yang digunakan untuk mengukur liabiliti.

Strategi pengunderaitan memastikan bahawa portfolio sijil takaful ini juga pelbagai dari segi jenis dan tahap risiko. Ini dicapai dengan menguatkuasakan pemilihan risiko yang betul dan klasifikasi risiko.

Proses pemilihan risiko menentukan kumpulan risiko takaful yang boleh diterima supaya kepelbagaian jenis risiko takaful dicapai. Ini adalah untuk memastikan bahawa dalam setiap jenis risiko, terdapat penduduk yang cukup besar risiko untuk mengurangkan kepelbagaian hasil yang diharapkan.

Dalam proses klasifikasi sijil, sijil dikelaskan ke dalam kategori piawaian berasingan dan tahap sub piawaian. Pemilihan perubatan dan garis panduan pengunderaitan kewangan termasuk dalam prosedur pengunderaitan membolehkan penyerahan risiko takaful kepada kelas yang sesuai. Setiap kelas telah diubah caj takaful untuk menggambarkan kesihatan dan sejarah perubatan peserta.

Pengaturan takaful semula bagi risiko yang diambil oleh dana juga telah menghadkan pendedahan risiko dana. Terdapat had pengekal maksimum bagi mana-mana perlindungan nyawa tunggal. Secara umumnya, dana mengekalkan risiko pihak lain rendah dengan mempunyai takaful semula dengan kedudukan kredit yang tinggi pengendali takaful semula.

Tumpuan risiko berdasarkan baki dana peserta

KUMPULAN	Jumlah Kasar RM'000	Takaful semula RM'000	Jumlah Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015			
Endowmen	1,227,578	-	1,227,578
Bertempoh	250,955	-	250,955
Gadai janji	157,375	(7)	157,368
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	1,635,908	(7)	1,635,901
Pada 31 Disember 2014			
Endowmen	961,882	-	961,882
Bertempoh	238,807	-	238,807
Gadai janji	121,857	(280)	121,577
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	1,322,546	(280)	1,322,266

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (samb.)

Andaian utama

Pertimbangan material dan analisis yang diperlukan dalam pilihan andaian untuk menentukan liabiliti. Tanggapan ini berdasarkan pengalaman lalu, data dalaman semasa dan indeks pasaran luar dan penanda aras yang mencerminkan harga pasaran semasa dan maklumat yang diterbitkan. Andaian yang digunakan dalam penilaian liabiliti berdasarkan anggaran yang wajar. Ini memastikan bahawa dana itu adalah dari segi kewangan bunyi untuk memenuhi obligasi peserta.

Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran ini. Andaian dinilai secara berterusan untuk memastikan penilaian yang realistik dan munasabah. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak dan dalam mana-mana tempoh masa depan.

Andaian utama anggaran liabiliti adalah sangat sensitif adalah seperti berikut:

Kematian dan morbiditi

Kumpulan berasal kematian anggaran atau morbiditi andaian terbaik bagi setiap jenis produk. Anggaran ini terbaik adalah berdasarkan kepada kajian yang diperolehi daripada portfolio yang sedia ada. Dalam amalan, kerana portfolio yang dikuasai oleh jualan perniagaan baru yang pengalaman yang dipengaruhi oleh pengunderaitan kesan pemilihan, yang terbaik anggaran andaian tidak ditubuhkan berasaskan kepada pengalaman portfolio tetapi juga dengan merujuk kepada kadar risiko takaful semula jadual.

Pengunderaitan amalan mempengaruhi pengalaman mortaliti dan morbiditi dana. Pemantauan dan pengalaman kajian perlu dilakukan jika terdapat perubahan dalam amalan pengunderaitan.

Umur panjang

Kerana tiada produk anuiti, umur panjang bukan andaian penting bagi portfolio.

Pulangan pelaburan

Model operasi kontrak takaful adalah berdasarkan kepada caj Tabarru 'ditolak daripada dana peserta untuk bulanan dana Risiko. Risiko pelaburan adalah sebahagian besarnya disalurkan kepada para peserta. Hasilnya, dana Risiko tidak terdedah kepada pergerakan dalam kadar pulangan dan pasaran nilai aset asas.

Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan ditanggung sepenuhnya oleh pengendali takaful dan bukan dana takaful. Andaian perbelanjaan tidak memberi kesan kepada dana risiko.

Ketegaran

Ketegaran mempunyai kesan marginal kepada dana Takaful sebagai caj ditolak setiap bulan dan tuntutan yang dibayar hanya jika perakuan itu berkuatkuasa.

Kadar diskaun

Kadar diskaun mempunyai kesan yang besar ke atas peruntukan bagi liabiliti. kadar diskaun yang lebih rendah akan meningkatkan peruntukan diperlukan sebagai pulangan pelaburan yang boleh didapati pada peruntukan yang lebih rendah. Sebaliknya, kadar diskaun yang lebih tinggi mengurangkan peruntukan.

Sensitiviti

Analisis di bawah dilaksanakan untuk pergerakan yang mungkin berlaku dalam andaian utama dengan semua andaian lain kekal, menunjukkan kesan ke atas liabiliti kasar, liabiliti bersih, lebihan dan pengendali takaful untung atau rugi. Hubungan andaian-andaian akan mempunyai kesan yang besar dalam menentukan liabiliti tuntutan muktamad, tetapi untuk menunjukkan kesan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam andaian, andaian terpaksa ditukar secara individu. Ia harus diperhatikan bahawa pergerakan dalam andaian ini adalah bukan linear. Maklumat sensitiviti juga akan berbeza-beza mengikut andaian ekonomi semasa.

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (samb.)

KUMPULAN

	Perubahan pada andaian %	Kesan ke atas jumlah kasar liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas jumlah bersih liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas lebih RM'000	Kesan ke atas keuntungan atau kerugian pengendali takaful RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015					
Kematian/Morbiditi	10	34,796	34,446	(34,446)	(16,906)
Pulangan pelaburan*	+/-1	25	23	(23)	(6)
Kadar luput dan tender yang ditetapkan	-10	498	499	(499)	(201)
Kadar diskaun	-1	6,141	6,142	(6,142)	(870)
Pada 31 Disember 2014					
Kematian/Morbiditi	10	38,452	35,752	(35,752)	(26,200)
Pulangan pelaburan*	+/-1	20	19	(19)	(14)
Kadar luput dan tender yang ditetapkan	-10	665	652	(652)	(406)
Kadar diskaun	-1	5,275	5,255	(5,255)	(4,641)

* Pulangan pelaburan +1%/-1% telah digunakan untuk sensitiviti pulangan pelaburan yang mana memberikan liabiliti yang lebih tinggi.

Andaian morbiditi mempunyai kesan terbesar sebagai perbelanjaan manfaat penunggang merupakan sebahagian besar daripada portfolio takaful.

Rangka Kerja Operasi pra-Takaful (TOF) perniagaan, kerugian dalam dana takaful keluarga dapat disokong oleh yuran wakalah pengurusan risiko dan jika tidak mencukupi, pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) disediakan oleh pengendali takaful dalam perintah itu. Lebihan dalam dana takaful keluarga akan digunakan untuk memenuhi caj pengurusan risiko sebelum mereka diedarkan kepada para peserta. Kerugian bagi perniagaan selepas TOF akan disokong oleh satu pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) daripada pengendali takaful.

Dalam sensitiviti di atas, kesan ke atas lebihan mengambil kira jumlah lebihan yang ada sebelum pengagihan lebihan yang timbul dan lebihan yang dibawa ke hadapan. Akibatnya, kesan kepada untung atau rugi pengendali takaful hanya akan berlaku jika tekanan menggunakan sepenuhnya jumlah lebihan yang ada seperti halnya dengan tekanan kematian di mana satu pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) daripada pengendali takaful akan dikeluarkan kepada membetulkan defisit dalam dana Tabarru '.

(b) Kontrak takaful am

Tumpuan risiko takaful

Tumpuan risiko mungkin timbul apabila berlakunya sesuatu peristiwa atau siri peristiwa boleh memberi kesan ketara kepada kemampuan bayar dana. Ini boleh menjadi amat membebankan jika risiko tertumpu pada kawasan geografi tertentu. Untuk portfolio dana takaful am, ini bukanlah satu kebimbangan utama sebagai jenis kontrak terutamanya perlindungan kebakaran untuk rumah kediaman. Berkadar dan tak berkadar perjanjian takaful semula juga bagi memastikan bahawa dana boleh menahan risiko ini.

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(b) Kontrak takaful am

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan penumpuan liabiliti kontrak takaful am mengikut jenis kontrak berdasarkan sumbangan bertulis.

KUMPULAN	Jumlah Kasar RM'000	Takaful semula RM'000	Jumlah Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015			
Kebakaran	7,846	(644)	7,202
Kemalangan peribadi	226	(34)	192
Jumlah sumbangan	8,072	(678)	7,394
Pada 31 Disember 2014			
Kebakaran	7,728	(447)	7,281
Kemalangan peribadi	250	(57)	193
Jumlah sumbangan	7,978	(504)	7,474

Andaian utama

Andaian utama yang mendasari anggaran liabiliti adalah bahawa pembangunan tuntutan masa depan akan mengikuti pola yang sama dengan pengalaman pembangunan tuntutan masa lalu.

Pertimbangan kualitatif tambahan digunakan untuk menilai sejauh mana trend masa lalu tidak boleh dikenakan pada masa akan datang, sebagai contoh, kejadian terpencil, perubahan dalam faktor-faktor luaran atau pasaran seperti sikap orang ramai terhadap tuntutan, keadaan ekonomi, tahap inflasi tuntutan, keputusan kehakiman dan perundangan, dan juga faktor-faktor dalaman seperti campuran portfolio, ciri-ciri sijil dan prosedur pengendalian tuntutan. Keadaan utama lain yang mempengaruhi kebolehpercayaan andaian termasuk kelewatan dalam penyelesaian.

Sensitiviti

Liabiliti tuntutan takaful am adalah sensitif kepada andaian utama yang ditunjukkan di bawah. Ia tidak mungkin untuk mengukur sensitiviti andaian tertentu, seperti, perubahan perundangan atau ketidakpastian dalam proses anggaran.

Analisis di bawah dilaksanakan untuk pergerakan yang mungkin berlaku dalam andaian utama dengan semua andaian lain kekal, menunjukkan kesan ke atas liabiliti kasar dan bersih dan lebih pengunderaitan. Hubungan andaian-andaian akan mempunyai kesan yang besar dalam menentukan liabiliti tuntutan muktamad, tetapi untuk menunjukkan kesan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam setiap andaian, andaian terpaksa ditukar secara individu. Ia harus diperhatikan bahawa pergerakan dalam andaian ini adalah bukan linear.

KUMPULAN

	Perubahan pada andaian %	Kesan ke atas jumlah kasar liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas jumlah bersih liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas lebih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2015				
Purata tuntutan	+10	114	71	(71)
Pada 31 Disember 2014				
Purata tuntutan	+10	568	105	(105)

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (samb.)

Jadual perkembangan tuntutan

Jadual berikut menunjukkan anggaran tuntutan ditanggung terkumpul, termasuk tuntutan yang diberitahu dan IBNR bagi setiap tahun kemalangan berturut-turut pada setiap tarikh laporan, bersama-sama dengan bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini.

Dalam menetapkan peruntukan untuk tuntutan, pertimbangan diberikan kepada kebarangkalian dan magnitud pengalaman masa depan yang lebih buruk daripada yang diandaikan dan melaksanakan tahap berhati-hati dalam menetapkan rizab apabila terdapat ketidakpastian yang besar. Secara umum, ketidakpastian yang berkaitan dengan pengalaman tuntutan muktamad dalam tahun kemalangan adalah paling tinggi apabila tahun kemalangan adalah di peringkat awal pembangunan dan margin yang diperlukan untuk memberi keyakinan yang diperlukan dalam kecukupan peruntukan yang agak di tertinggi. Apabila tuntutan berkembang dan kos tuntutan muktamad menjadi lebih pasti, tahap relatif margin yang dikekalkan harus berkurangan.

Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am untuk 2015:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2010 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	10,697	1,560	903	3,824	7,176	573	
Selepas satu tahun	10,704	897	765	3,060	4,468		
Selepas dua tahun	9,716	811	690	3,052			
Selepas tiga tahun	9,189	805	686				
Selepas empat tahun	8,812	791					
Selepas lima tahun	8,797						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	8,797	791	686	3,052	4,468	573	18,367
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,973)	(608)	(163)	(182)	(472)	(268)	
Selepas satu tahun	(3,306)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,402)		
Selepas dua tahun	(7,628)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(7,735)	(791)	(632)				
Selepas empat tahun	(7,735)	(791)					
Selepas lima tahun	(7,735)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(7,735)	(791)	(632)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(268)	(16,864)
Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	1,062	-	54	16	66	305	1,503

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (samb.)

Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am untuk 2015:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2010 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	5,836	1,521	717	2,015	1,824	561	
Selepas satu tahun	5,081	858	588	223	612		
Selepas dua tahun	3,964	796	568	224			
Selepas tiga tahun	3,566	793	567				
Selepas empat tahun	3,555	791					
Selepas lima tahun	3,548						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	3,548	791	567	224	612	561	6,303
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,222)	(608)	(137)	(142)	(1,004)	(268)	
Selepas satu tahun	(2,761)	(791)	(512)	(210)	(546)		
Selepas dua tahun	(2,943)	(791)	(512)	(210)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(3,021)	(791)	(513)				
Selepas empat tahun	(3,021)	(791)					
Selepas lima tahun	(3,021)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(3,021)	(791)	(513)	(210)	(546)	(268)	(5,349)
Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	527	-	54	14	66	293	954

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (samb.)

Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am untuk 2014:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2009 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2010 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	5,328	5,368	1,560	903	3,824	7,176	
Selepas satu tahun	5,732	4,972	897	765	3,060		
Selepas dua tahun	4,892	4,825	811	690			
Selepas tiga tahun	4,410	4,780	805				
Selepas empat tahun	4,039	4,773					
Selepas lima tahun	4,029						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	4,029	4,773	805	690	3,060	7,176	20,533
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,467)	(169)	(608)	(163)	(182)	(472)	
Selepas satu tahun	(2,705)	(4,732)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)		
Selepas dua tahun	(2,849)	(4,779)	(791)	(631)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(2,957)	(4,779)	(791)				
Selepas empat tahun	(2,957)	(4,779)					
Selepas lima tahun	(2,957)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(2,957)	(4,779)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)	(472)	(12,666)
Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	1,072	(6)	14	59	24	6,704	7,867

34. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (samb.)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (samb.)

Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am untuk 2014:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2009 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2010 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	4,372	1,464	1,521	717	2,015	1,824	
Selepas satu tahun	3,970	1,110	858	588	223		
Selepas dua tahun	2,955	1,009	796	568			
Selepas tiga tahun	2,557	1,009	793				
Selepas empat tahun	2,546	1,009					
Selepas lima tahun	2,541						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	2,541	1,009	793	568	223	1,824	6,958
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,053)	(169)	(608)	(137)	(142)	(1,004)	
Selepas satu tahun	(1,793)	(968)	(791)	(512)	(210)		
Selepas dua tahun	(1,927)	(1,016)	(791)	(512)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(2,005)	(1,016)	(791)				
Selepas empat tahun	(2,005)	(1,016)					
Selepas lima tahun	(2,005)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(2,005)	(1,016)	(791)	(512)	(210)	(1,004)	(5,538)
Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	536	(7)	2	56	13	820	1,420

35. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Pematuhan modal

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal secara keseluruhan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Syarikat induk dan operasi-operasi perbankan individu dipantau secara langsung oleh badan kawal selia masing-masing. Berkuatkuasa daripada 22 Februari 2008, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki mematuhi garis panduan yang ditetapkan di dalam rangka kerja kecukupan modal berhubung dengan pematuhan modal.

(a) Keperluan modal Kumpulan dan Bank dianalisis kepada dua tahap modal seperti berikut:

- (i) Modal Tahap I merangkumi rizab am, rizab modal, keuntungan tertahan, kepentingan bukan kawalan dan pelarasan pematuhan lain yang berkaitan dengan item yang termasuk di dalam ekuiti tetapi diambilkira secara berbeza untuk tujuan kecukupan modal,
- (ii) Modal Tahap II merangkumi geran kerajaan, rizab pematuhan dan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif (terhad kepada portfolio kredit seperti penilaian ke atas kerugian lepas di bawah metodologi MFRS 139).

(b) Pelbagai had diguna pakai terhadap elemen asas modal iaitu:

- (i) Jika Modal Tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan sifar, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan sifar.
- (ii) Jika Modal Tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan jumlah Modal Tahap II, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan Modal Tahap I atau, jika Modal Tahap I melebihi atau bersamaan dengan jumlah Modal Tahap II, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan jumlah Modal Tahap II.
- (iii) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II melebihi atau bersamaan jumlah pelaburan dalam subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam ekuiti bagi institusi perbankan asing/domestik, maka modal teras bersamaan Modal Tahap I.
- (iv) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II kurang atau bersamaan jumlah pelaburan dalam subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam modal bagi institusi perbankan asing/domestik, maka modal teras bersamaan asas modal.
- (v) Pelaburan terhadap nisbah modal merangkumi pelaburan dalam saham yang tidak boleh ditolak daripada asas modal dan unit amanah dan pegangan harta amanah dan pelaburan dalam aset tetap dan hartanah untuk jualan yang dipegang melebihi jangka masa tertentu terhadap asas modal.
- (vi) Modal minima mutlak adalah RM300 juta dan kadar nisbah risiko wajaran modal minimum dibenarkan ialah pada tahap 8% setiap masa. Penyelenggaraan terhadap rizab modal perlu dilaksanakan apabila kadar nisbah risiko wajaran modal berada di bawah tahap 16%.

35. PENGURUSAN MODAL (samb.)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keuntungan tertahan	1,233,212	1,221,573	1,152,294	1,138,003
Rizab modal	942,651	887,334	942,651	887,334
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	120,932	113,794	-	-
	2,396,795	2,322,701	2,194,945	2,125,337
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(76,351)	(75,862)	(75,469)	(62,469)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,320,444	2,246,839	2,119,476	2,062,868
Modal Tahap II				
Geran Kerajaan	379,542	391,214	379,542	391,214
Rizab pematuhan	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Kejelasan kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	134,093	115,564	134,093	115,564
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	644,918	638,061	644,918	638,061
Tolak: Pelaburan dalam subsidiari (Nota 8)	-	-	(53,000)	(53,000)
Modal Asas	2,965,362	2,884,900	2,711,394	2,647,929
Nisbah modal teras	12.45%	12.75%	11.58%	11.88%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	15.91%	16.37%	14.82%	15.25%

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 Prinsipal RM'000	2015 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	2014 Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	9,607,786	-	10,859,766	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	213,930	42,786	1,246,460	249,292
50%	8,199,699	4,099,850	6,907,700	3,453,850
100%	14,490,973	14,490,973	13,920,685	13,920,685
	32,512,388	18,633,609	32,934,611	17,623,827
	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2015 Prinsipal RM'000	2015 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	2014 Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	9,547,834	-	10,799,093	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	213,930	42,786	1,246,460	249,292
50%	8,199,699	4,099,850	6,907,700	3,453,850
100%	14,155,171	14,155,171	13,658,660	13,658,660
	32,116,634	18,297,807	32,611,913	17,361,802

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2015

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ASET			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	(a)	129,095	924,823
Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	(b)	200,917	709,291
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	(c)	90,852	119,998
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(d)	13,513,438	12,173,589
Aset-aset lain	(f)	1,646,836	33,276
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan		142	205
Aset cukai tertunda		1,782	4,017
		15,583,062	13,965,199
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(g)	13,725,002	12,078,930
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(h)	233,350	15,269
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain		293,822	612,359
Liabiliti cukai tertunda		-	-
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(i)	7,425	16,056
		14,259,599	12,722,614
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Dana perbankan Islam		80,000	80,000
Rizab		1,243,463	1,162,585
Dana modal perbankan Islam		1,323,463	1,242,585
Liabiliti dan dana modal perbankan Islam		15,583,062	13,965,199

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Hasil	(j)	933,165	959,677
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	(k)	852,350	830,020
Elaun bagi kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(l)	(48,240)	(58,355)
Pindahan ke rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(i)	-	(1,577)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(364,424)	(286,712)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(n)	80,815	129,657
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		520,501	613,033
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(o)	(438,020)	(468,604)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat		82,481	144,429
Zakat		(3,000)	(3,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa		79,481	141,429
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain selepas ditolak zakat:			
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		1,397	1,314
Jumlah pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		1,397	1,314
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		80,878	142,743

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(j)	850,271	795,915
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan Islam	(j)	28,051	108,461
Pendapatan lain	(j)	54,843	55,301
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(364,424)	(286,712)
Pindahan ke rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(i)	-	(1,577)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank		568,741	671,388
Yang mana:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang terjejas		17,949	6,456

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2015

KUMPULAN / BANK	----- Tidak boleh diagih -----				Boleh diagih	
	Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2014	80,000	(2,907)	99,522	42,849	880,378	1,099,842
Keuntungan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	141,429	141,429
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain	-	1,314	-	-	-	1,314
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	1,314	-	-	141,429	142,743
Pematuhan bagi rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-
Pada 31 Disember 2014/ 1 Januari 2015	80,000	(1,593)	99,522	42,849	1,021,807	1,242,585
Keuntungan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	79,481	79,481
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain	-	1,397	-	-	-	1,397
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	1,397	-	-	79,481	80,878
Pematuhan bagi rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-
Pada 31 Disember 2015	80,000	(196)	99,522	42,849	1,101,288	1,323,463

* Rizab pematuhan diselenggarakan menurut arahan JDPK/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014 dengan menjumlahkan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif dan rizab berkanun di mana sewajarnya ia tidak kurang daripada 1.2% daripada jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan selepas ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2015

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	82,481	144,429
Pelarasan untuk:		
Pelunasan bersih premium/(tambahan diskaun)	(715)	6,629
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	71	-
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(2)	-
Penjejasan kolektif bersih untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	32,524	37,139
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(4,065)	(2,955)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset lain dimasukkan semula	(1,109)	-
Hutang lapuk dihapusira	19,781	24,171
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(220)	(142)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	128,746	209,271
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,385,854)	(1,349,554)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(1,612,451)	7,385
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	1,646,072	950,869
Peningkatan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan	218,081	(336,237)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(317,825)	(933,278)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(8,631)	(16,582)
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam daripada aktiviti operasi	(1,331,862)	(1,468,126)
Zakat dibayar	(3,712)	(4,299)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam daripada aktiviti operasi	(1,335,574)	(1,472,425)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(6)	54
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	-	1,420,670
Perolehan daripada pelaburan sekuriti	539,852	142
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pelaburan	539,846	1,420,866
PENURUNAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	(795,728)	(51,559)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	924,823	976,382
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	129,095	924,823
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TERDIRI DARIPADA:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek [Nota 36(a)]	129,095	924,823

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(a) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	16,095	53,963
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan penempatan deposit yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	113,000	870,860
	129,095	924,823

(b) Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Pada kos terlunas:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Instrumen pasaran wang (jangka panjang):</u>		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	201,789	711,310
	201,789	711,310
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(872)	(2,019)
Sekuriti pelaburan dipegang hingga matang	200,917	709,291

Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	20,811	-
Lebih dari satu tahun	180,106	709,291
	200,917	709,291

(c) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Instrumen pasaran wang:</u>		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	93,854	122,568
	93,854	122,568
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(3,002)	(2,570)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	90,852	119,998

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Lebih daripada satu tahun	90,852	119,998

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

(i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pembiayaan perumahan	17,410,627	13,848,692
Pembiayaan persendirian	11,194,777	11,447,837
Sewa beli belum terima	226,262	15,852
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	2,095	99,233
Mikro kewangan	111,257	50,680
Pembiayaan kakitangan	33,127	34,062
Kad kredit/caj	285,107	247,199
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(15,540,235)	(13,392,911)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	13,723,017	12,350,644
Tolak: Elaun penjejasan untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Penjejasan kolektif	(209,579)	(177,055)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	13,513,438	12,173,589

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Individu	13,723,017	12,350,644

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sensitiviti kadar keuntungan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap:		
Pembiayaan perumahan	819,442	889,778
Sewa beli belum terima	181,444	12,755
Mikro kewangan	87,711	31,796
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	8,035,626	7,989,475
Kadar boleh ubah:		
Kadar pembiayaan asas-tokok	4,597,654	3,426,840
Kos-tokok	1,140	-
	13,723,017	12,350,644

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (samb.)

(iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	5,417,096	4,316,618
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	181,444	12,755
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,095	2,067
Kredit penggunaan	7,749,564	7,730,822
Kad kredit	285,107	247,199
Mikro kewangan	87,711	41,183
	13,723,017	12,350,644

(v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	930,844	864,594
Pulau Pinang	964,369	857,539
Perak	1,109,885	1,008,688
Selangor	2,088,699	1,739,922
Kuala Lumpur	2,501,066	2,070,332
Melaka	617,258	566,696
Negeri Sembilan	673,307	620,474
Johor	1,104,713	1,002,255
Pahang	771,511	705,924
Kelantan	1,039,110	1,002,609
Terengganu	832,376	799,927
Sarawak	475,557	489,037
Sabah	614,322	622,647
	13,723,017	12,350,644

(vi) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	58,692	40,341
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	3,551	469
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	375,816	378,190
Melebihi lima tahun	13,284,958	11,931,644
	13,723,017	12,350,644

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (samb.)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2015	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jenis/kontrak Syariah							
Pembiayaan bertempoh							
Pembiayaan perumahan	17,410,627	-	-	-	-	-	17,410,627
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	10,983,067	-	-	211,710	-	11,194,777
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	226,262	226,262
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	2,095	-	-	2,095
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	38,149	73,108	-	111,257
Pembiayaan kakitangan	-	33,127	-	-	-	-	33,127
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	285,107	-	-	-	285,107
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(11,993,531)	(3,604,061)	-	(4,789)	106,964	(44,818)	(15,540,235)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	5,417,096	7,412,133	285,107	35,455	391,782	181,444	13,723,017
Tolak: Elaun penjejasan							
Penjejasan kolektif	(89,800)	(94,286)	(9,444)	(6,271)	(7,104)	(2,674)	(209,579)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	5,327,296	7,317,847	275,663	29,184	384,678	178,770	13,513,438

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2014	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jenis/kontrak Syariah							
Pembiayaan bertempoh							
Pembiayaan perumahan	13,848,692	-	-	-	-	-	13,848,692
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	11,386,849	-	-	60,988	-	11,447,837
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	15,852	15,852
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	97,166	-	2,067	-	-	99,233
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	44,266	6,414	-	50,680
Pembiayaan kakitangan	-	34,062	-	-	-	-	34,062
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	247,199	-	-	-	247,199
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(9,532,074)	(3,811,099)	-	(7,695)	(38,946)	(3,097)	(13,392,911)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,316,618	7,706,978	247,199	38,638	28,456	12,755	12,350,644
Tolak: Elaun penjejasan							
Penjejasan kolektif	(71,598)	(84,036)	(6,712)	(5,679)	(9,030)	-	(177,055)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	4,245,020	7,622,942	240,487	32,959	19,426	12,755	12,173,589

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

(i) Pergerakan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	150,607	135,984
Diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas dalam tahun semasa	216,231	207,816
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas pada tahun semasa	(174,243)	(161,186)
Amaun dihapuskan	(27,447)	(32,007)
Pada akhir tahun	165,148	150,607
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.20%	1.22%

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	66,878	60,530
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	186	-
Kad kredit	4,989	5,386
Mikro kewangan	5,033	3,677
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,076	1,996
Kredit penggunaan	85,986	79,018
	165,148	150,607

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	12,954	12,560
Pulau Pinang	9,786	9,170
Perak	12,761	12,797
Selangor	29,782	25,207
Kuala Lumpur	37,926	33,425
Melaka	8,624	8,409
Negeri Sembilan	15,993	12,758
Johor	5,205	4,878
Pahang	6,792	6,938
Kelantan	11,951	12,412
Terengganu	6,195	6,353
Sarawak	2,741	1,957
Sabah	4,438	3,743
	165,148	150,607

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas (samb.)

(iv) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)	
Penjejasan kolektif		
Pada awal tahun	177,055	139,916
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 36 (l))	74,153	90,941
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula (Nota 36 (l))	(41,629)	(53,802)
Pada akhir tahun	209,579	177,055
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.53%	1.43%
Portfolio elaun penjejasan termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.25%	2.24%

(f) Aset-aset lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan belum terima	3,087	7,789
Pelbagai belum terima	1,643,749	25,487
	1,646,836	33,276

Termasuk dalam pelbagai penghutang Kumpulan dan Bank adalah akaun penjelasan antara cawangan berjumlah RM1.61 bilion.

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Murabahah:		
Deposit tetap	7,466,940	5,053,392
Deposit borong		
Deposit pasaran wang	800,000	-
Dana Mudharabah:		
Deposit simpanan	-	2,041,602
Deposit tetap	-	2,235,286
Lain-lain	2,928,779	2,745,444
Dana Wadiah:		
Deposit simpanan	2,526,061	-
Lain-lain	3,222	3,206
	13,725,002	12,078,930

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan (samb.)

(ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	1,290,700	1,684,722
Perusahaan perniagaan	5,853,690	3,061,697
Individu	6,552,150	6,018,486
Lain-lain	28,462	1,314,025
	13,725,002	12,078,930

(iii) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap di bawah Dana Murabahah dan Dana Mudharabah

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	5,703,250	6,007,116
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	1,248,623	988,633
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	515,067	121,190
Lebih tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	-	171,739
	7,466,940	7,288,678

(h) Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	233,350	15,269

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	209,944	15,269
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	23,406	-
	233,350	15,269

(i) Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	16,056	25,465
Amaun yang diperuntukkan dalam tahun semasa (Nota 36(k))	-	1,577
Amaun yang diagihkan kepada pendeposit	(8,631)	(10,986)
Pada akhir tahun (Nota 18)	7,425	16,056

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(j) Hasil

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, perbendaharaan, pelaburan dan Perbankan Islam yang dijalankan oleh Bank.

Pendapatan daripada operasi Perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	850,271	795,915
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan islam		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	-	425
Pendapatan daripada penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	13,312	20,537
Lain-lain	14,739	87,499
Pendapatan lain	54,843	55,301
	933,165	959,677

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, telah dikenal pasti bahawa terdapat pembiayaan untuk hartanah-dalam-pembinaan berdasarkan kontrak Bai 'Bithaman Ajil ("BBA") tidak mematuhi prinsip-Syariah, yang mana hanya membenarkan kontrak tersebut digunakan bagi pembiayaan BBA untuk rumah siap. Oleh itu, Bank telah menunda pengiktirafan pendapatan keuntungan pembiayaan daripada kontrak-kontrak pembiayaan BBA untuk hartanah-dalam-pembinaan yang berjumlah kira-kira RM19 juta bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 dan akan mengiktiraf kembali pendapatan tersebut setelah selesai pembetulan dijalankan.

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK	
		2015	2014
		RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan:			
Deposit pelaburan am	(i)	697,903	829,642
Deposit lain	(ii)	154,447	378
		852,350	830,020
Pindah ke rizab penyamaan keuntungan (Nota 36 (i))		-	(1,577)
		852,350	828,443

(i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan am

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	635,907	688,069
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain:		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	-	367
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	9,956	17,754
Lain-lain	11,023	75,644
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	656,886	781,834
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	5,546	7,275
Caj	35,471	40,533
Jumlah pendapatan	697,903	829,642

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit (samb.)

(ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	140,728	313
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain:		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	2,203	8
Lain-lain	2,439	35
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	145,370	356
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	1,227	3
Caj	7,850	19
Jumlah pendapatan	154,447	378

(l) Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kerugian penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Penjejasan kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 36 (e)(iv))	(74,153)	(90,941)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkira semula (Nota 36 (e)(iv))	41,629	53,802
Hutang lapuk:		
Dipulihkan semula	4,065	2,955
Dihapus kira	(19,781)	(24,171)
	(48,240)	(58,355)

(m) Pendapatan boleh diagih kepada penyimpan

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan		
Dana Murabahah	262,991	97,001
Dana Mudharabah	88,555	189,711
Dana Wadiah	12,878	-
	364,424	286,712

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	73,637	107,532
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam lain:		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	-	57
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	1,153	2,775
Lain-lain	1,276	11,822
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	76,066	122,186
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	642	1,137
Caj	4,107	6,334
Jumlah pendapatan	80,815	129,657

(o) Perbelanjaan operasi lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Perbelanjaan kakitangan</u>		
Gaji dan upah	1,323	1,779
Kos keselamatan sosial	15	19
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpan Pekerja ("KWSP")	244	330
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan*	268,495	293,796
	270,077	295,924
<u>Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am</u>		
Kos penyelenggaraan	113,879	120,510
Fi guaman dan profesional	19,922	11,016
Lain-lain	34,142	41,154
	438,020	468,604

* Termasuk dalam belanja pentadbiran am ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah untuk RM239,000 (2014:RM198,000) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 36(p) dan pengagihan perbelanjaan kakitangan tidak langsung berjumlah RM268.21 juta (2014: RM248.50 juta).

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	238	208

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah (samb.)

Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuhan

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	36	20	56
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	14	44
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	16	46
	-	-	156	82	238

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	36	12	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	11	41
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	30	11	41
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	30	9	39
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	9	39
	-	-	156	52	208

(q) Zakat

Sumbangan zakat perniagaan dibuat berdasarkan prinsip Syariah dan berasaskan MASB - Technical Release-i-1. Peruntukan untuk zakat dibuat pada kadar 2.5% menggunakan model pertumbuhan terlaras. Kumpulan dan Bank memenuhi kewajipan untuk membayar zakat perniagaannya kepada pihak berkuasa zakat. Sepanjang tahun ini, selepas kelulusan Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Zakat, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengedarkan zakat kepada pelbagai asnaf yang layak.

(r) Jawatankuasa Syariah

Jawatankuasa Syariah ditubuhkan di bawah 'Garis Panduan Tadbir Urus Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam' yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM/GPS1) untuk menasihati Lembaga Pengarah tentang perkara berkaitan dengan hukum Syarak dalam operasi perniagaannya dan untuk memberikan bantuan teknikal dalam memastikan produk dan perkhidmatan perbankan Islam yang ditawarkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank mematuhi prinsip Syariah.

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(s) Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Jadual dibawah menunjukkan nisbah model berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi institusi pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:		
Modal Tahap I		
Keuntungan tertahan	1,101,288	1,021,807
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	80,000
	1,181,288	1,101,807
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(1,782)	(4,017)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	1,179,506	1,097,790
Modal Tahap II		
Rizab pematuhan	99,522	99,522
Kejejasan kolektif untuk pembiayaan tidak terjejas	74,999	24,927
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	174,521	124,449
Asas modal	1,354,027	1,222,239
Nisbah modal teras	10.68%	10.42%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	12.26%	11.60%

Pecahan aset kasar berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN / BANK			
	2015		2014	
	Prinsipal	Berwajaran	Prinsipal	Berwajaran
	RM'000	Risiko RM'000	RM'000	Risiko RM'000
0%	386,115	-	966,401	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	113,000	22,600	870,860	174,172
50%	5,753,288	2,876,644	4,820,525	2,410,263
100%	8,144,404	8,144,404	7,947,968	7,947,968
	14,396,807	11,043,648	14,605,754	10,532,403

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(t) Analisis kontrak kematangan untuk liabiliti kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2015

	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
<u>Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	6,552,151	(6,552,151)	(5,498,267)	(197,351)	(215,705)	(198,094)	(392,310)	(50,424)
Bukan individu	7,406,201	(7,406,201)	(579,413)	(2,496,815)	(1,809,554)	(1,221,228)	(834,547)	(464,644)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	293,822	(293,822)	-	-	-	-	-	(293,822)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')	7,425	(7,425)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,425)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	851,358	(851,358)	(851,358)	-	-	-	-	-
	15,110,957	(15,110,957)	(6,929,038)	(2,694,166)	(2,025,259)	(1,419,322)	(1,226,857)	(816,315)

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
<u>Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	6,018,487	(6,018,487)	(4,790,264)	(367,028)	(166,077)	(192,255)	(334,584)	(168,279)
Bukan individu	6,075,712	(6,075,712)	(129,922)	(1,709,025)	(1,182,163)	(328,364)	(191,071)	(2,535,167)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	612,359	(612,359)	-	-	-	-	-	(612,359)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')	16,056	(16,056)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,056)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,092,968	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)
	13,815,582	(13,815,582)	(4,920,717)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(4,424,298)

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut:

Pada 31 Disember 2015	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
Pengaliran masuk									
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	13,723,017	13,723,017	13,411	9,041	9,465	16,590	31,536	13,642,974	6.72
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	16,095	16,095	16,095	-	-	-	-	-	
Aset-aset lain	1,646,836	1,646,836	-	-	-	-	-	1,646,836	
Pengaliran keluar									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(13,958,352)	(13,958,352)	(6,403,769)	1,811,466	(8,250,531)	(5,852,888)	(163,505,314)	168,242,684	2.69
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,624,710)	(1,624,710)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,624,710)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(197,114)	(197,114)	(6,374,263)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,473,778)	181,907,784	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
Pengaliran masuk									
Penempatan jangka pendek	113,000	113,000	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	4.21
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	291,769	291,769	-	-	-	-	20,811	270,958	3.95
	404,769	404,769	113,000	-	-	-	20,811	270,958	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	207,655	207,655	(6,261,263)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,452,967)	182,178,742	
Pengaliran keluar									
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(851,358)	(851,358)	(170,272)	-	-	-	-	(681,086)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(643,703)	(643,703)	(6,431,535)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,452,967)	181,497,656	

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut: (samb.)

Pada 31 Disember 2014	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	12,350,644	12,350,644	35,945	26	77	633	3,660	12,310,303	6.91
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	53,963	53,963	53,963	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aset-aset lain	33,276	33,276	-	-	-	-	-	33,276	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(12,094,199)	(12,094,199)	(4,920,186)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(2,703,446)	2.60
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,871,000)	(1,871,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,871,000)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(1,527,316)	(1,527,316)	(4,830,278)	(2,076,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,769,133	-
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	870,860	870,860	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	829,289	829,289	-	-	-	-	-	829,289	3.91
Jumlah jurang kematangan	1,700,149	1,700,149	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	829,289	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,092,968)	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(920,135)	(920,135)	(4,059,949)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,505,985	-

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(v) Komitmen dan luar jangka

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	2015 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
<i>Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit:</i>						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	416	-	-	531	-	-
Matang melebihi satu tahun	850,942	425,471	212,736	1,092,437	546,219	273,109
	851,358	425,471	212,736	1,092,968	546,219	273,109

* Amaun kesamaan kredit dikira menggunakan faktor ubahan kredit mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

(w) Dana Derma/Kebajikan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	568	245
Sumber dana:		
Gharamah	9	101
Dividen Sijil Simpanan Premium (Di bawah RM1)	410	263
Komisyen Insuran	1	-
Untung daripada BBA dan PFI (SCOP & SKAP)	29	19
	449	383
Kegunaan dana:		
Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia	-	(60)
Cawangan Wanita Ulu Kelang	(139)	-
Agihan kepada Baitulmal Negeri	(192)	-
Bantuan kepada Kakitangan BSN yang ditimpa musibah	(32)	-
Sumbangan kepada pihak Surau/Madrasah/Pusat Tahfiz	(39)	-
Tabung Pembangunan/Yayasan/Pertubuhan Kebajikan	(10)	-
Program Karnival Ibnu 1437H	(412)	(60)
Pada akhir tahun	605	568

36. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(x) ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Dalam tahun kewangan, Bank telah membuat pernyataan semula dalam penyata kewangan untuk kejelasan dan konsistensi yang lebih baik seperti berikut.

	KUMPULAN / BANK Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014		
Penjejasan kolektif:		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf	90,941	338,414
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula	(53,802)	(301,275)
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014		
Penjejasan kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan:		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf	(90,941)	(338,414)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula	53,802	301,275

37. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL AM DAN DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2015

KUMPULAN	----- 31 Disember 2015 -----			----- 31 Disember 2014 -----		
	Dana Takaful Am RM'000	Dana Takaful Keluarga RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Dana Takaful Am RM'000	Dana Takaful Keluarga RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
ASET						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	16,559	125,966	142,525	21,167	49,378	70,545
Pelaburan	-	1,715,643	1,715,643	-	1,337,586	1,337,586
Aset-aset lain	3,939	13,318	17,257	88	10,873	10,961
Aset ditakaful semula	557	8,736	9,293	6,457	8,419	14,876
Aset cukai tertunda	125	-	125	204	-	204
	21,180	1,863,663	1,884,843	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172
LIABILITI						
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	12,740	215,478	228,218	22,008	69,056	91,064
Takaful dan Qard belum bayar	1,425	5,684	7,109	1,405	9,907	11,312
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	-	6,593	6,593	-	4,747	4,747
	14,165	227,755	241,920	23,413	83,710	107,123
Liabiliti/(Aset) dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	7,015	1,635,908	1,642,923	4,503	1,322,546	1,327,049
	21,180	1,863,663	1,884,843	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172

Pendapatan operasi dihasilkan dari takaful am dan keluarga Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan berjumlah kira-kira RM1,245.58 juta (2014: RM1,045.7 juta)

38. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA

Para Pengarah berpendapat bahawa tiada peruntukan diperlukan berhubung dengan perkara ini, kerana ia tidak berkemungkinan berlakunya kerugian bagi manfaat ekonomi pada masa hadapan atau jumlah yang tidak boleh diukur dengan sewajarnya.

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Tidak mematuhi prinsip-Syariah		
Di dalam tahun kewangan semasa, aturan kontrak pembiayaan tertentu Bai 'Bithaman Ajil ("BBA") telah dikenal pasti berpotensi tidak mematuhi prinsip Syariah. Bank Negara Malaysia telah mengarahkan Bank, melalui surat bertarikh 29 April 2016, untuk mengkaji semula semua kontrak pembiayaan BBA bagi memastikan tindakan pembetulan diambil dengan cara yang betul di dalam masa yang ditetapkan.		
Sekiranya pelaksanaan kontrak pembiayaan rumah BBA di BSN tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah, pendapatan kasar bagi Kumpulan dan Bank berjumlah RM40,326,000 dan RM12,136,000 bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2015 dan 31 Disember 2014, masing-masing perlu dilaraskan semula.		
Para Pengarah tidak menjangkakan bahawa jumlah daripada ketidakpatuhan Syariah mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.	40,326	12,136

39. DIVIDEN DIBAYAR

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Dividen tunai	41,026	50,000

Dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2015 adalah RM41.03 juta.

40. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan dan Bank telah membuat pernyataan semula dalam penyata kewangan untuk kejelasan dan konsistensi yang lebih baik seperti berikut.

	KUMPULAN	
	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014		
Hasil	2,327,375	2,339,459
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	537,255	549,339
Belanja kakitangan	(591,791)	(592,312)
Overhed lain	(690,982)	(702,545)

40. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN (samb.)

	KUMPULAN / BANK Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014		
Penjejasan kolektif:		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf	211,608	779,718
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula	(159,257)	(727,367)
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014		
Penjejasan kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan:		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf	(211,608)	(779,718)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula	159,257	727,367

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

Report on the Financial Statements

The financial statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and the Group have been audited by my representative, which comprise the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015 and the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, and International Financial Reporting Standards with modifications based on guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Shariah requirements where applicable and the requirements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Act 1984 (repealed on 30 June 2013) and the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (effective on 30 June 2013) in Malaysia. The Board of Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit. The audit has been carried out in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and in conformity with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial

statements whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence that I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bank Simpanan Nasional and the Group as at 31 December 2015 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards with modifications based on guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Shariah requirements where applicable and the requirements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Act 1984 (repealed on 30 June 2013) and the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (effective on 30 June 2013) in Malaysia.

I have considered the financial statements and the auditors' reports of the subsidiary companies of which I have not acted as auditor as indicated in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. I am satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiary companies that have been consolidated with Bank Simpanan Nasional's financial statements are in appropriate form and content for the purpose in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. I have received satisfactory information and explanations required for those purposes. The auditors' reports on the financial statements of the subsidiary companies were not subjected to any observations that could affect the consolidated financial statements.



(TAN SRI HAJI AMBRIN BIN BUANG)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
20 JUNE 2016



STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** and **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING** being the Chairman and a member of the Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the accompanying Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows together with the notes to the Financial Statements therein, are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 2015 and of the results of their operation and the changes of financial position for the year ended on that date.

On behalf of the Board,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
CHAIRMAN

Date: 24 MAY 2016

Location: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Date: 24 MAY 2016

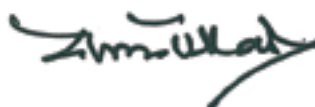
Location: Kuala Lumpur

**DECLARATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**

We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (I/C No: 550216-02-5191)** and **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING (I/C No: 570710-10-5777)** being the Chairman of Board of Directors and Chief Executive who are responsible for the financial management and the accounting records of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do sincerely declare that Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows together with the notes to the Financial Statements are to the best of our knowledge and belief are correct and we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provision of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by)
the above named:)

TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH)
(I/C No.: 550216-02-5191))



and

DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING)
(I/C No.: 570710-10-5777))
at Kuala Lumpur in Federal Territory)
date 24 MAY 2016)



Before me,



No. 86, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional ("Bank") have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry out functions of a savings bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are shown in Note 8 to the financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank and of its subsidiaries during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before tax expense and zakat	200,561	164,992
Tax expense and zakat	(85,441)	(54,358)
Net profit for the year	<u>115,120</u>	<u>110,634</u>

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of operations of the Group and of the Bank during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of material and unusual nature.

RESERVES, PROVISIONS AND ALLOWANCES

There were no material transfers to or from reserves, provisions or allowances during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

DIVIDEND

Cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2015 is RM41.03 million. The Directors do not recommend any other dividends for the year under review.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served on the Board of the Bank since the date of the last report are:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang
Alex Foong Soo Hah
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa
Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari
Ramesh Pillai
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir (appointed on 29 July 2015)
Dato' Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa (served until 1 April 2015)

All the Board members are non-executive Directors except for Datuk Adinan Bin Maning. All the Board members are appointed by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of previous financial year, none of the Directors of the Bank has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank as disclosed in the Note 26 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related companies with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

During and at the end of the financial year no arrangements subsisted to which the Bank was a party whereby the Directors of the Bank might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the statements of financial position and statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:

- i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their book value in the ordinary course of business had been written down to their estimated realisable values.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- ii) that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iii) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iv) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of the Group and of the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due.

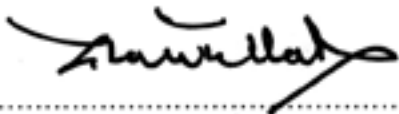
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (Continued)

In the opinion of the Directors, except for those disclosed in the financial statements, the financial performance of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



.....
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Chairman



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Director

Date: 24 MAY 2016

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

In carrying out the roles and the responsibilities of the Bank's Shariah Committee as prescribed in the Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions issued by Bank Negara Malaysia and in compliance with our letter of appointment, we hereby submit our report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

We have reviewed the principles and contracts relating to the transactions and applications of Shariah compliant products introduced by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the period ended 31 December 2015. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether the Bank Simpanan Nasional has complied with Shariah principles and rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council of Bank Negara Malaysia as well as Shariah decisions made by us.

Bank Simpanan Nasional's management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its business in relation to all its Shariah compliant products in accordance with Shariah principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional, and to report to you.

We formed our opinion based on the information presented to the Committee which included examining, on a test basis of each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by Bank Simpanan Nasional has not violated the Shariah rules and principles.

During the financial year, there was Shariah non-compliant incidences detected from the ongoing reviews of the Banks's operational processes. Necessary actions were taken accordingly to rectify the Shariah non-compliant event as approved by the Shariah Committee and Board of Directors.

In reliance to the above, except for the Shariah non-compliant events mentioned above, we are of the opinion that:

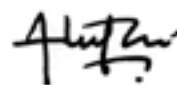
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2015 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
3. all earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah rules and principles have been considered for disposal to charitable causes; and
4. the calculation of zakat is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby confirm that, in our level best, the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

On behalf of Shariah Committee:



DR. MOHD FUAD MD. SAWARI
Chairman of the Shariah Committee



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Member of the Shariah Committee

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
6 May 2016

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2015

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	3	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277
Investment securities	4	9,358,580	10,696,115	9,192,737	10,479,096
Loans, advances and financing	5	20,176,970	18,316,880	20,176,970	18,316,880
Other assets	7	385,505	267,816	248,567	241,966
Investment in subsidiaries	8	-	-	53,000	53,000
Investment in associates	9	230,096	230,409	187,808	187,808
Property, plant and equipment	10	577,723	502,849	549,702	483,787
Investment properties	11	19,185	20,203	19,185	20,203
Prepaid lease payments	12	79,407	80,491	78,508	79,570
Tax recoverable	19	127,069	96,687	115,015	96,500
Deferred tax assets	20	95,879	97,746	94,997	84,353
General takaful and family takaful fund assets	37	1,884,843	1,434,172	-	-
Total assets		33,821,009	33,750,430	31,545,270	31,992,440
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits from customers	13	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	14	741,810	1,459,402	741,810	1,459,402
Deferred income	15	379,542	391,214	379,542	391,214
Retirement benefit obligations	16	406,822	376,511	406,822	376,511
Borrowing from institution	17	31,238	20,079	31,238	20,079
Other liabilities	18	1,020,109	782,894	828,082	653,552
Provision for zakat	19	3,696	4,408	3,696	4,408
General takaful and family takaful fund liabilities	37	241,920	107,123	-	-
General takaful and family takaful policy holders' fund	37	1,642,923	1,327,049	-	-
Total liabilities		31,311,921	31,319,247	29,238,032	29,758,621
EQUITY					
Total reserves		2,388,156	2,317,389	2,307,238	2,233,819
Accumulated non-controlling interests	8	120,932	113,794	-	-
Total equity		2,509,088	2,431,183	2,307,238	2,233,819
Total liabilities and equity		33,821,009	33,750,430	31,545,270	31,992,440
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
	32	1,460,366	1,522,609	1,419,021	1,491,393

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2015

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Revenue	21	2,459,902	2,327,375	1,887,272	1,881,927
Interest income	22	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Interest expense	23	(387,885)	(418,851)	(388,325)	(419,714)
Net interest income		434,393	345,479	422,974	335,020
Fees and commissions income	24	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835
Net income from Islamic banking operations	36	568,741	671,388	568,741	671,388
Other operating income	25	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681
Total net income		1,707,593	1,620,235	1,134,523	1,173,924
Personnel expenses	26	(595,184)	(591,791)	(505,705)	(523,275)
Other overheads	27	(838,318)	(690,982)	(390,609)	(351,003)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		274,091	337,462	238,209	299,646
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	28	(73,217)	(99,878)	(73,217)	(99,878)
Impairment writeback for other assets	29	-	2,310	-	2,310
Operating profit after impairment allowance		200,874	239,894	164,992	202,078
Share of (loss)/profit after tax of associates		(313)	1,550	-	-
Profit before tax and zakat		200,561	241,444	164,992	202,078
Zakat		(4,700)	(3,268)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Tax expense	30	(80,741)	(79,736)	(51,358)	(62,325)
Net profit for the year		115,120	158,440	110,634	136,753
Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax:					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Securities available-for-sale fair value		3,811	(23,843)	3,811	(23,834)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,811	(23,843)	3,811	(23,834)
Total comprehensive income for the year		118,931	134,597	114,445	112,919
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		107,982	145,157	110,634	136,753
Non-controlling interests		7,138	13,283	-	-
Net profit for the year		115,120	158,440	110,634	136,753
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		111,793	121,314	114,445	112,919
Non-controlling interests		7,138	13,283	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		118,931	134,597	114,445	112,919

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2015

GROUP	Attributable to the owners of the Bank									
	Non-distributable				Distributable					
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity	
NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
At 1 January 2014	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	131,283	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	145,157	145,157	13,283	158,440	
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	-	(23,843)	-	(23,843)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	145,157	121,314	13,283	134,597	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:										
Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-	-	-	
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-	-	-	
Transfer to capital reserve	-	68,377	-	-	-	(68,377)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183	
At 1 January 2015	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	107,982	107,982	7,138	115,120	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,811	-	-	-	3,811	-	3,811	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,811	-	-	107,982	111,793	7,138	118,931	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(41,026)	(41,026)	-	(41,026)	
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:										
Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-	-	-	
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-	-	-	
Transfer to capital reserve	-	55,317	-	-	-	(55,317)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2015	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,233,212	2,388,156	120,932	2,509,088	

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish said reserve is disclosed in Note 35(b)(vi).

** For the financial year 2013, regulatory reserve is maintained to strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's instruction JKP/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014. The Bank maintained, in aggregate the collective impairment provision and regulatory reserve at minimum 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provision.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2015

BANK	NOTE	Attributable to the owners of the Bank					Distributable	
		Non-distributable		Profit				
		General Reserve	Fair Capital Reserve*	Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2014								
Net profit for the year		100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	136,753	136,753
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(23,834)	-	-	-	(23,834)
Dividend paid	39	-	-	(23,834)	-	-	136,753	112,919
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:		-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Provision during the year		-	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-
Utilisation of reserve		-	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-
Transfer to capital reserve		-	68,377	-	-	-	(68,377)	-
At 31 December 2014								
		100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,138,003	2,233,819
At 1 January 2015								
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	110,634	110,634
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	3,811	-	-	-	3,811
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	3,811	-	-	110,634	114,445
Dividend paid	39	-	-	-	-	-	(41,026)	(41,026)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:		-	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-
Provision during the year		-	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-
Utilisation of reserve		-	55,317	-	-	-	(55,317)	-
Transfer to capital reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015								
		100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,152,294	2,307,238

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish said reserve is disclosed in Note 35(b)(vi).

** For the financial year 2013, regulatory reserve is maintained to strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's instruction JKP/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014. The Bank maintained, in aggregate the collective impairment provision and regulatory reserve at minimum 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provision.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and zakat	200,561	241,444	164,992	202,078
Adjustments for:				
Net accretion of discount	(31,247)	(26,845)	(31,247)	(26,845)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	82,988	79,501	77,340	75,667
Depreciation of investment properties	717	725	717	725
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,084	1,087	1,062	1,065
Property, plant and equipment written off	6,799	2,958	6,799	2,958
Investment properties written off	301	-	301	-
Adjustment of property, plant and equipment	371	808	371	588
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	25	(683)	27	(489)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	929	-	929	-
Collective impairment losses for loans, advances and financing	38,286	52,351	38,286	52,351
Bad debts recovered	(12,962)	(11,918)	(12,962)	(11,918)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	(1,109)	-	(1,109)	-
Reversal of impairment of investment in associates	-	(2,310)	-	(2,310)
Bad debts written off	47,893	59,445	47,893	59,445
Share of loss/(profit) after tax of associates	313	(1,550)	-	-
Net loss/(gain) on investment securities	5,011	(6,736)	6,645	(4,098)
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,529	8,986	9,529	8,986
Retirement/gratuity benefits	25,748	23,918	25,748	23,918
Other long-term employee benefits	1,781	883	1,781	883
Dividend income	(9,318)	(15,921)	(9,300)	(15,780)
Profit equalisation reserve	-	1,577	-	1,577
Amortisation of Government grant	(11,672)	(15,964)	(11,672)	(15,964)
Operating profit before working capital changes	356,028	391,756	316,130	352,837
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(1,933,307)	(1,544,478)	(1,933,307)	(1,544,478)
Changes in other assets	(116,580)	(12,731)	(5,492)	(30,562)
Changes in deposits from customers	(6,706)	2,045,153	(6,613)	2,044,168
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	(717,592)	(284,204)	(717,592)	(284,204)
Changes in other liabilities	237,215	(147,862)	174,530	(169,367)
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(2,180,942)	447,634	(2,172,344)	368,394

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Tax paid	(111,612)	(128,621)	(82,873)	(110,683)
Tax refunded	-	14,524	-	14,466
Zakat paid	(5,412)	(4,567)	(3,712)	(4,299)
Post-retirement medical benefits paid	(1,086)	(984)	(1,086)	(984)
Retirement/Gratuity benefits paid	(5,113)	(2,463)	(5,113)	(2,463)
Other long-term employee benefits paid	(548)	-	(548)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(2,304,713)	325,523	(2,265,676)	264,431
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	72	804	69	579
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(166,058)	(123,303)	(151,450)	(117,123)
Net purchase of investment securities	(572,231)	(4,313,314)	(75,682)	(3,594,205)
Dividend received	9,318	15,921	9,300	15,780
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,942,169	3,712,863	1,392,810	3,075,179
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	1,213,270	(707,029)	1,175,047	(619,790)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowing from institution	20,056	5,565	20,056	5,565
Repayment of borrowing from institution	(8,897)	(9,673)	(8,897)	(9,673)
Grant received from Government	-	40,700	-	40,700
Dividends paid to Government	(41,026)	(50,000)	(41,026)	(50,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(29,867)	(13,408)	(29,867)	(13,408)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,121,310)	(394,914)	(1,120,496)	(368,767)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT:				
Cash and short-term funds (Note 3)	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Simpanan Nasional is incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office and principal place of business of the Bank is located at:

Wisma BSN,
117, Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2015 comprises the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group and individually referred to as Group entities) and the Group's interest in associates. The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 do not include other entities.

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry out the functions of a savings bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are shown in Note 8.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank and of its subsidiaries during the financial year.

These financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were authorised by the Board of Directors for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 24 May 2016.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), Guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013 and Syariah requirements, where applicable.

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Group and the Bank:

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016:

- MFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*
- Amendments to MFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, MFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*
- Amendments to MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to MFRS 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and MFRS 138, *Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*
- Amendments to MFRS 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and MFRS 141, *Agriculture – Agriculture: Bearer Plants*
- Amendments to MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 127, *Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*
- Amendments to MFRS 134, *Interim Financial Reporting (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017:

- Amendments to MFRS 107, *Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to MFRS 112, *Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd.)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018:

- MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (2014)*
- MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Leases*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective from a date yet to be confirmed:

- Amendments to MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The Group and the Bank plan to apply the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2016 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except for MFRS 14 and amendments to MFRS 134 which are not applicable to the Group and the Bank.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2017 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2019 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in November 2009)* introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in October 2010)* includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition. Another revised version of MFRS 9 was issued by MASB – MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)* mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVTOCI") measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of MFRS 9:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under MFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instruments (that are not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- With regards to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, MFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under MFRS 139, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, MFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd.)

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in MFRS 139. Under MFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Directors anticipate that the application of MFRS 9 in the future may have significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's and of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of MFRS 9 until a detailed review has been completed.

Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128 address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. The amendments make changes aimed at clarifying the following aspects:

- The exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
- A subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the subsidiary itself is an investment entity.
- When applying the equity method to an associate or a joint venture, a non-investment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.
- An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by MFRS 12.

As the Group and the Bank are not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in MFRS 10) and not an investor in an investment entity, the application of these amendments is not expected to have any impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 address a conflict between the requirements of MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. According to the amendment, a full gain or loss should be recognised on the loss of control of a business, whether the business is housed in a subsidiary or not. At the same time, the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in MFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to an associate or joint venture should only be recognised to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The amendments to MFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in MFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in MFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. MFRS 136 *Impairment of Assets* regarding impairment testing of a cash generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by MFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments to MFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 11 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd.)

MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 replaces the guidance in MFRS 111, *Construction Contracts*, MFRS 118, *Revenue*, IC Interpretation 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IC Interpretation 15, *Agreements for Construction of Real Estate*, IC Interpretation 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and IC Interpretation 131, *Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*.

The Group is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 15.

MFRS 16 Leases

MFRS 16 replaces the guidance in MFRS 117, *Leases*, IC Interpretation 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, IC Interpretation 115, *Operating Leases – Incentives* and IC Interpretation 127, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The Group is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 16.

Amendments to MFRS 101 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to MFRS 101 aim at clarifying MFRS 101 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgment in presenting their financial reports. The amendments make the following changes:

- They clarify that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to the all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply.
- They introduce a clarification that the list of line items to be presented in the statements of financial position and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarify that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.
- They add additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes and removed guidance and examples with regard to the identification of significant accounting policies that were perceived as being potentially unhelpful.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 101 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as these amendments deal with the presentation of financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to MFRS 116 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to MFRS 138 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- a. when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b. when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Currently, the Group and the Bank use the straight-line method for depreciation for its property, plant and equipment. The Directors believe the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, the Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 127 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments to MFRS 127 reinstate the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 127 will have an impact on these financial statements as it is not envisaged that there will be a change in its existing accounting policy for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the Bank's separate financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd.)

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to MFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* adds specific guidance in MFRS 5 for cases in which an entity reclassifies an asset from held-for-sale to held for distribution or vice versa and cases in which held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

The amendments to MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* clarify the applicability of the amendments to MFRS 7 on offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements.

The amendments to MFRS 107, *Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative* clarify certain disclosure requirement.

The amendments to MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits* clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used in estimating the discount rate for post-employment benefits should be denominated in the same currency as the benefits to be paid (thus, the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at currency level).

The amendments to MFRS 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* clarify the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and require a cross-reference.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in Note 2. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of MFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of MFRS 117 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in MFRS 102 or value-in-use in MFRS 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Group's and the Bank's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events. Accounting policies and management's judgements for certain items are especially critical for the Group's and the Bank's result and financial situation due to their materiality.

(i) Impairment losses on loans, advances and financing

The Group and the Bank review their loans, advances and financing portfolio to determine whether impairment losses should be recognised in profit or loss.

Loans, advances and financing is considered as impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of loss event that has affected future estimated cash flows of the loans, advances and financing subsequent to its initial recognition.

Collective impairment

Collective impairment is applicable to a group of loans, advances and financing with similar credit risk characteristics, and which is not classified under individual impairment.

Collective allowance takes into account probability of financing turning into default (or probability of default) and estimated loss on default (or loss given default) of any particular financing.

Probability of default is the resultant of cumulative trend of default for a specific period, whereas loss given default is measured by considering value of collateral to the financing and estimated recovery period from the collateral.

Probability of default is reflective of business sectors for the financing and is refined to the extent of gravity in terms of default shown by the financing. Derivation of the rate for probability of default takes into account risk aspect of the business sector.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets available-for-sale

At the end of each reporting period, management will assess if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the investment.

Impairment for debt securities

A debt security is impaired if there is an indication that a loss event has occurred since the initial recognition. This normally has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows in relation to the repayment of the securities.

Impairment for equity securities

For equity investment, impairment is not identified based on analysis of projected cash flows similar to debt instrument above. It arises due to establishment of the following events:

- a. significant decline in fair value of the securities below original cost (20%); or
- b. prolonged decline in fair value of the securities below original cost (9 months)

The above is considered objective evidence for provision of impairment on the equity securities.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets held-to-maturity

The Group and the Bank assess at the end of each reporting period whether objective evidence of impairment of financial investments held-to-maturity exists as a result of one or more loss events and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial investment or group of financial investments that can be reliably estimated.

When there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised as the difference between the acquisition cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, less any impairment loss previously recognised.

If held-to-maturity investments have a variable profit rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective profit rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group and the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd.)

(iv) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowance and other deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowance and other deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(v) Retirement benefits obligations

The present value of defined benefit plan obligations depends on a number of factors which are determined using a number of assumptions.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost for retirement benefits include the discount rate. Any changes in assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the defined benefit plan obligations.

The Group and the Bank determine the appropriate discount rate at the end of each reporting period. It is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit plan obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group and the Bank consider the interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the currency which the benefit will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of related defined benefit plan obligations.

Key assumptions used in estimating the future obligations of the Group and the Bank arising from the post-retirement medical benefits, retirement/gratuity benefits and other long-term employee benefits are disclosed in Note 16.

(vi) Takaful

Takaful receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, takaful receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective yield method.

If there is objective evidence that the takaful receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the takaful receivables accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in profit or loss. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a takaful receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets. The processes are described in Note 2(i)(v). Takaful receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

(vii) General takaful fund - Provision for outstanding claims

Incurred but not reported ("IBNR") provision is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore, the ultimate cost of these claims cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period. The liability is calculated at the end of reporting period using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience. These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd.)

(viii) Family takaful fund - Provision for outstanding claims

For group family business, provision is made for the cost of claims, together with related expenses and IBNR for accident and health cover at the end of the reporting period. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder, Bornheutter-Ferguson and Ultimate Loss Ratio methods by a qualified actuary of the Group. As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience.

These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

(ix) Family takaful fund - Actuarial reserves

The actuarial liability for investment-linked products and non-investment-linked products is calculated using the discounted cash flow method to ensure that any future negative cash flow resulting from insufficiency of Tabarru' charges to meet expected benefit outgo are eliminated.

Family takaful liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and contributions are charged.

These liabilities are measured by using a prospective actuarial valuation method. The liability is determined as the sum of the present value of future benefits less the present value of future gross considerations arising from the certificate discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions and with due regard to significant recent experience. An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of liabilities.

In the case of a family certificate where a part of, or the whole of the contributions are accumulated in a fund, the accumulated amount, as declared to the participants, are set as the liabilities. Zerorisation is applied at certificate level and no certificate is treated as an asset under the valuation method adopted.

Adjustments to the liabilities at end of each reporting period are recorded in profit or loss. Profits originated from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in profit or loss during the first year of run-off.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. At the end of each reporting period, an assessment is made of whether the recognised family takaful liabilities are adequate by using an existing liability adequacy test.

Any inadequacy is recorded in profit or loss by establishing technical reserves for the loss. In subsequent periods, the liability for a block of business that has failed the adequacy test is based on the assumptions that are established at the time of the loss recognition. Losses resulting from liability adequacy testing can be reversed in future years if the impairment no longer exists.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected liabilities may be different from its actual liabilities due to the significant level of uncertainty involved in the discount rate used as well as mortality and morbidity assumptions.

(x) Provision for wakalah fee /Financing for Individual Special Account ("ISA") and Protection Unit Account ("PUA")

Provision for wakalah fee

A provision is made to record certain future expected losses, if any, to the Takaful Operator arising from servicing of individual policy contracts with participants.

a. Single contribution products

Provision is estimated based on actuarial present value of future maintenance expense.

b. Other products

Provision is estimated based on discounted future net cash flows to the Takaful Operator using an actuarial method consistent with that used for non-unit reserving in a conventional life insurer called sterling reserves methodology.

The assumptions used are consistent with that used in the valuation of Tabarru' fund and the Takaful Operator expense assumptions are based on the Group's experience study.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd.)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd.)

(x) Provision for wakalah fee /Financing for Individual Special Account (“ISA”) and Protection Unit Account (“PUA”) (cont'd.)

Financing for ISA and PUA

The Group provided financing to participants to settle outstanding Tabarru' charges to the Family takaful fund for amounts which are in shortfall in each participant's ISA and PUA fund. Allowance for impairment loss is made to these financing by using an estimated lapse ratio of the certificates involved. Subsequent to the financing, allowance for impairment loss will be reversed up to the original amount provided for certificates of participants which were topped-up above their shortfall whilst impairment loss is written off for those certificates/benefits which are lapsed.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Group and the Bank, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities controlled by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Bank:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Bank's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Bank's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Bank, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Bank gains control until the date when the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Bank.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest, and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable MFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except for:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with MFRS 112 *Income Taxes* and MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to the share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with MFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held-for-sale in accordance with MFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another MFRS.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period" (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

Business combination (cont'd.)

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or MFRS 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries which are eliminated on consolidation, are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any, in the Bank's separate financial statements unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investment includes transaction costs.

(ii) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with MFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of MFRS 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with MFRS 136 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with MFRS 136 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd.)

(ii) Investments in associates (cont'd.)

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with MFRS 139. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate that are not related to the Group.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Interest and financing income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest/profit bearing financial assets classified as held-for-trading and available-for-sale, interest and financing income and expense are recognised under interest income, interest expense and net income for Islamic Banking operations respectively in profit or loss using the effective interest/profit method.

The effective interest/profit method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and liability and of allocating the interest/financing income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest/profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. Significant fees and transaction costs integral to the effective interest rate as well as premium or discount are also considered.

Income from a sale-based contract is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding whereas income from Ijarah (lease-based contract) is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the lease term.

For impaired financial assets where the value of the financial asset has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest/financing income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest/profit used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(d) Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest/financing income rate on financial assets or liabilities are included in the measurement of the effective interest/financing income rate.

Other incidental fee and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed off as the services are rendered.

Wakalah fees, commission expenses and management expenses

In accordance with the principles of Wakalah, as approved by the Shariah Committee and agreed between the participant and the Takaful Operator, an agreed percentage of the gross contribution will be charged by the Takaful Operator on an upfront basis to the general takaful and family takaful funds as wakalah fees.

The wakalah fees charged by the Takaful Operator from the participant are used to pay all management expenses and commission expenses incurred by the Takaful Operator, which were incurred on behalf of the general takaful and family takaful funds. All management expenses are recognised in the Takaful Operator as incurred.

Commission expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing contributions on takaful certificates are recognised in the Takaful Operator as incurred and properly allocated to the periods in which it is probable they give rise to income.

(e) Dividend

Dividend income from subsidiaries, associates and other investments is recognised when the right to the shareholders to receive payment is established.

(f) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as other income.

(g) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Bank will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Bank recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Bank should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statements of financial position and amortised to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Bank with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

(h) Taxation

Income tax expenses comprise tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they are related to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit or loss for the year and it is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(h) Taxation (cont'd.)

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax is generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on the tax laws and that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Group and the Bank expect at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group and the Bank intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when the Group and the Bank become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instruments are added or deducted (other than financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss).

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, it is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not categorised as fair value through profit and loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

(ii) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantial all risks or rewards of ownership of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the statements of financial position only when the Group and the Bank have a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(iv) Effective interest/profit method

The effective interest/profit method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument, financial liability and of allocating interest income or expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest/profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(v) Identification and measurement of impairment value

At end of each reporting period, the Group and the Bank assess whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is (are) impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer; default or delinquency by a borrower; restructuring of a loan or advances by the Group and the Bank on terms that the Group and the Bank would not otherwise consider; indications that a borrower or issuer will enter into bankruptcy; the disappearance of an active market for a security; or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group; or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

a. Loans, advances and financing

The Group and the Bank consider evidence of impairment for loans, advances and financing at collective level. All individually significant loans, advances and financing are assessed for specific impairment. If all individually significant loans, advances and financing are found not to be specifically impaired, they are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

For determination of impairment on loans, advances and financing, the Group and the Bank assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a loan, advance and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing is impaired. A loan, advances and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (i.e. an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan, advances and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing that can be reliably estimated.

The Group and the Bank first assess individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans, advances and financing which are individually significant, or collectively for loans, advances and financing which are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan, advances and financing, the loan, advances and financing is then included in a group of loans, advances and financing with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Loans, advances and financing that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in collective assessment for impairment.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest/profit rate. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans, advances and financing. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest/financing income.

Loans, advances and financing that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans, advances and financing with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group and the Bank use statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and amount of losses incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(v) Identification and measurement of impairment value (cont'd.)

a. Loans, advances and financing (cont'd.)

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The loans, advances and financing are classified as impaired when principal or interest or both are past due for 90 days or more or where loans in arrears for less than that exhibit indications of credit weakness. The Group and the Bank write off certain loans, advances and financing when they are determined to be uncollectible.

To further strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, the Group and the Bank have maintained, in aggregate, the collective impairment provision and regulatory reserve at minimum rate of 1.2% of total outstanding loans/financing (excluding loans/financing with an explicit guarantee from the Federal Government of Malaysia), net of individual impairment provision as required by BNM via reference letter JDPK/8808/13/05/01 issued on 4 February 2014.

In year 2014, BNM instructed the Group and the Bank that the statutory requirements of maintaining 1.2% minimum collective impairment on unimpaired loans should be applied based on loans segmentation. In a case where if there is a shortfall between the collective impairment as computed based on the Group's and the Bank's methodology and the minimum statutory requirement of 1.2% for a particular loans segment, then the Group and the Bank need to recognise the differential through profit or loss. However, if for a particular loans segment, the collective impairment is higher than 1.2% as computed based on the Group's and the Bank's methodology then the impairment for that loans segment should remain as computed based on the Group's and the Bank's methodology.

b. Investment securities held-to-maturity

For securities carried at amortised cost in which there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment loss is measured as the difference between the security's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the security's original effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Interest on impaired investment securities held-to-maturity continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

Subsequent reversal in the impairment loss is recognised when the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, to the extent that the security's carrying amount does not exceed its amortised cost if no impairment had been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

For securities carried at cost, impairment loss is measured as the difference between the security's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for similar securities. The amount of impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and such impairment losses are not reversed subsequent to its recognition. The Group and the Bank write off certain investment securities held-to-maturity when they are determined to be uncollectible.

c. Investment securities available-for-sale

For investment securities available-for-sale in which there is objective evidence of impairment, the cumulative impairment loss that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income shall be transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even though the securities have not been derecognised. The cumulative impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value (less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss).

If in a subsequent period the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group and the Bank write off certain investment securities available-for-sale when they are determined to be uncollectible.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd.)

(vi) Designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Group and the Bank have designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- a. The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.
- b. The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.
- c. The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flow that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Note 33 sets out the amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset or liability class.

(j) Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying amount for the non financial assets of the Group and the Bank are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss of the Group and the Bank.

The policies on impairment of non financial assets are summarised as follows:

Other assets

Other assets such as property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for objective indications of impairment at end of each reporting period or whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. Where such indications exist, impairment loss is determined as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount (greater of value-in-use or fair value less costs of disposal) and is recognised in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss for these assets is recognised in profit or loss. The carrying amount is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that the amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions and money at call and deposit placements, are short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of one month or less from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to cash with insignificant risks of changes in value.

(l) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Group and the Bank acquire or incur principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or hold as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statements of financial position, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except that non-derivative trading assets, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss (i.e., trading) category if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term and the following conditions are met:

- a. If the financial asset would have met the definition of loans, advances and financing and receivables (if the financial asset had not been required to be classified as held-for-trading at initial recognition), then it may be reclassified if the Group and the Bank have the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.
- b. If the financial asset would not have met the definition of loans and receivables, then it may be reclassified out of the trading category only in 'rare circumstances'.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(m) Loans, advances and financing

Loans, advances and financing are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which the Group and the Bank do not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. The Group and the Bank financing consist of sale-based contracts (namely Bai' Bithaman Ajil, Bai' Innah, Tawarruq), lease-based contracts (namely Ijarah) and Ujrah contracts.

When the Group and the Bank are the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, the agreement is classified as a finance lease and a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease is recognised and presented within loans, advances and financing.

When the Group and the Bank purchase a financial asset and simultaneously enter into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advances, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Group's and the Bank's financial statements.

Loans, advances and financing are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest/profit method, except when the Group and the Bank choose to carry the loans, advances and financing at fair value through profit or loss as described in Note 2(i)(vi).

(n) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale.

Investments securities of the Group and the Bank are classified according to the following categories depending on the purpose for which the securities were acquired.

(i) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group and the Bank have positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated as fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available-for-sale, and would prevent the Group and the Bank from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years. However, sales and reclassifications in any of the following circumstances would not trigger a reclassification:

- a. Sales or reclassifications that are so close to maturity that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value.
- b. Sales or reclassification after the Group and the Bank have collected substantially all of the asset's original principal.
- c. Sales or reclassifications attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the Group's and the Bank's control that could not have been reasonably anticipated.

Securities held-to-maturity are measured at accreted/amortised cost based on the effective yield method, net of impairment, if any. Amortisation of premium, accretion of discount and impairment as well as gain or loss arising from derecognition of securities held-to-maturity are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss

The Group and the Bank designate some investment securities at fair value, with fair value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Securities are classified as held-for-trading if these financial assets are acquired principally for the purpose of benefiting from actual or expected short-term price movements or to lock in arbitrage profits. Securities held-for-trading are stated at fair value and any gain or loss arising from a change in their fair values and the derecognition of securities held-for-trading are recognised in profit or loss. Fair values of quoted securities are obtained from their bid-market price.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(n) Investment securities (cont'd.)

(iii) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale securities are non-derivative investments that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot reliably be measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Group and the Bank become entitled to the dividend. Gains or losses on disposal of available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

A non-derivative financial asset may be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to loans and receivables category if it otherwise would have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Group and the Bank have the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group and the Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, the risks specific to the liability.

(i) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group and the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group and the Bank recognise any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(ii) Provision for wakalah fee

A provision for wakalah fee is made to record certain future expected losses to the shareholders' fund arising from servicing of individual policy contracts with participants.

a. Single contribution products

Provision is estimated based on actuarial present value of future maintenance expenses.

b. Other products

The provision is estimated based on discounted future net cash flows to the shareholders' fund using an actuarial method consistent with that used for non unit reversing in a conventional life insurer called sterling reserves methodology.

Assumptions used are consistent with that used in the valuation of Tabarru' fund and the Takaful Operator's expense assumptions are based on the Takaful Operator's expenses study.

(iii) Profit equalisation reserve ("PER") for the Islamic Banking Scheme ("IBS")

PER of the investment holder is to be classified as liability and recognised at cost and subsequent apportionments will be recognised in profit or loss.

PER of the Group and the Bank is to be classified as a separate reserve in equity and subsequent apportionment from and distributions to retained earnings will be treated as transfers between reserves.

The release of PER must not be presented as an increase in income in the financial statements but shall be an outflow of funds arising from the settlement of obligation to the investment account holder.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(p) Contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where the Group or the Bank enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of others within its group, the Group or the Bank considers these to be insurance arrangements, and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Bank treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Group or the Bank will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

(ii) Contingent assets

Where it is not probable that there is an inflow of economic benefits, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the asset is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent asset, unless the probability of inflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible entitlements, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent assets, unless the probability of inflow of economic benefits is remote.

(q) Other receivables

Other receivables are initially recognised at their cost when the contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity is established.

Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables are measured at cost less allowance for impairment.

Receivables are not held for the purpose of trading.

Known bad debts for Takaful business are written off and specific allowances are made for any outstanding premiums or reinsurance balances, which remain outstanding for more than 90 days or 3 months from the date on which they become receivable, and for all debts which are considered impaired.

(r) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Included in property, plant and equipment is the recognised finance lease if any as at the date of the statements of financial position of the Group and the Bank.

(ii) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is measured at cost and reclassified as investment property.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group and the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. Costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(r) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd.)

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• buildings	50 years
• major components	25 - 30 years
• plant and equipment	5 - 7 years
• fixtures and fittings	5 - 7 years
• motor vehicles	5 - 7 years
• renovations	7 years

The depreciable amount is determined after deducting the residual value. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss.

(s) Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use. Properties that are occupied by the companies in the Group are accounted for as owner-occupied rather than as investment properties.

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, consistent with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment as stated in Note 2(r). Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 25 to 50 years.

(t) Leasehold land/Prepaid lease payments

Leasehold land that normally has an indefinite economic life and title is not expected to pass to the lessee by the end of the lease term is treated as an operating lease. The upfront payment made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted for as prepaid lease payments, are amortised over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided except for leasehold land classified as investment property.

(u) Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, deposits from customers are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest/profit method.

(v) Interest, financing and related expense recognition

Interest expense and attributable profit (on activities relating to Islamic banking operations) on deposits and borrowings of the Group and the Bank are recognised using the effective profit method.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(w) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group and the Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

(ii) Employees' Provident Fund

The Group's and the Bank's contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group and the Bank have no further payment obligations.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Group and the Bank have no further payment obligations once these contributions have been paid.

For defined benefit retirement plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of the reporting period. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2014.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statements of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. Net interest expense or income; and
- c. Remeasurement.

The Group and the Bank present the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss as staff costs.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the statements of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's and the Bank's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group and the Bank are committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group and the Bank have made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated. Benefits that are payable more than 12 months after the financial period are discounted to their present value.

(v) Other long-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group and the Bank in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(x) General takaful fund

The general takaful fund is maintained in accordance with the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 and consists of unearned contribution reserves and accumulated surplus/deficit. Any actuarial deficit in the general takaful fund will be made good by the takaful operator via benevolent loan or Qard. Surplus is distributable in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Shariah Committee of the Group.

The general takaful underwriting results are determined for each class of business after taking into account retakaful, unearned contributions and claims incurred.

(i) Contribution income

Contributions are recognised in a financial year in respect of risks assumed during that particular financial year based on the inception date. Outward retakaful contributions are recognised in the same accounting year as the original certificate to which the retakaful relates.

(ii) Unearned contribution reserves

The unearned contribution reserves ("UCR") represent the portion of the net contributions of takaful certificates written that relate to the unexpired periods of the certificates at the end of the reporting period.

In determining the UCR at the end of the reporting period, the method that most accurately reflects the actual unearned contributions is used based on 1/365th method for all general takaful business within Malaysia. This is reduced by deductions as a corresponding percentage of accounted gross direct refundable business commissions but not exceeding limits specified by Bank Negara Malaysia.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews its unexpired risks and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims over unearned contributions. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows (taking into consideration current loss ratios) after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant general takaful technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned contributions less related deferred acquisition costs is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability adequacy.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised in respect of direct takaful business. The amount of outstanding claims is the best estimate of the expenditure required together with related expenses less recoveries, if any, to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Provision is also made for the cost of claims, together with related expenses, incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the end of the reporting period, using a mathematical method of estimation by a qualified actuary of the Group.

(y) Family takaful fund

The Family takaful fund is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013, and includes actuarial liabilities, seed money (where applicable) and participants account.

The participants account consists of the accumulated surplus attributable to the participants determined by the annual actuarial valuation of the Family takaful fund's unallocated surplus by a qualified actuary of the Group, net asset value attributable to unit holders and other reserves, as applicable. Any actuarial deficit in the Family takaful fund will be made good by the Takaful Operator via a benevolent loan or Qard. Surplus distributable to participants is determined after deducting claims/benefits paid and payable, retakaful, provisions, reserves, commissions, management expenses, as well as repayment of Qard, if any, and distributed in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Shariah Committee of the Group.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd.)

(y) Family takaful fund (cont'd.)

(i) Contribution income

Contribution is recognised as soon as the amount of the contribution can be reliably measured.

Investment-linked business

First contribution income is recognised on the assumption of risk and subsequent contributions are recognised on a cash basis. Subsequent risk is assumed based on sufficiency of units of the participant.

Non-linked business

First contribution income is recognised from inception date and subsequent contribution is recognised when it is due. At the end of the reporting period, all due contributions are accounted for to the extent that they can be reliably measured.

(ii) Investment-linked business

Investments of investment-linked business are measured at their fair values. Any increase or decrease in the value of these investments is taken into profit or loss.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or the Group is notified.

Claims and provisions for claims arising from family takaful certificates, including settlement costs less retakaful recoveries, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under family takaful certificate are recognised as follows:

- a. Maturity or other takaful certificate benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates.
- b. Death, surrender and other benefits without due dates are treated as claims payable on the date of receipt of intimation of death of the participant or occurrence of contingency covered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	619,312	708,585	614,851	702,817
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	266,440	1,298,477	213,930	1,246,460
	885,752	2,007,062	828,781	1,949,277

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Investment securities held-to-maturity	4(b)	7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Investment securities available-for-sale	4(c)	1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307
		9,358,580	10,696,115	9,192,737	10,479,096

(a) Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

At fair value:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments:</u>				
Malaysian Government Securities	6,323	6,308	-	-
<u>Quoted securities in Malaysia:</u>				
Shares	-	6,093	-	6,093
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>				
Islamic Debt Securities	159,520	210,711	-	-
	165,843	223,112	-	6,093

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (cont'd.)

(b) Investment securities held-to-maturity (cont'd.)

At amortised cost:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments:</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	1,902,708	2,536,864
Government Residential Sukuk	239,717	239,717
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	2,413,073	2,654,665
Government Guaranteed Bonds	1,822,570	1,970,082
Khazanah Bonds	648,410	648,409
	7,026,478	8,049,737
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Private Debt Securities	59,802	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	420,760	420,760
	480,562	480,562
Add: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	101,547	68,397
	7,608,587	8,598,696

Maturity structure for securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Maturity within one year	503,668	1,012,048
More than one year	7,104,919	7,586,648
	7,608,587	8,598,696

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (cont'd.)

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments:</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	468,995	492,558
Government Residential Sukuk	143,023	143,358
Government Guaranteed Bonds	94,395	146,304
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	647,793	844,620
	1,354,206	1,626,840
Less: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	(9,451)	(7,548)
	1,344,755	1,619,292
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Shares	380	380
Less: Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	(380)	(380)
	-	-
<u>Quoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Shares	88,635	111,627
Unit Trust investment	198,647	191,275
	287,282	302,902
Less: Accumulated impairment losses Unit Trust investment	(47,887)	(47,887)
	239,395	255,015
	1,584,150	1,874,307

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	20,176,970	18,316,880

The following are the detailed breakdown of loans, advances and financing:

GROUP / BANK

	GROSS VALUE 2015 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2015 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2015 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	7,702,646	(185,784)	7,516,862
Personal loans/financing	11,394,013	(175,498)	11,218,515
Staff loans/financing	125,861	(800)	125,061
Hire purchase receivables	403,956	(11,718)	392,238
Micro credit	1,212	(23)	1,189
Micro finance	543,425	(95,584)	447,841
Credit/charge cards	390,036	(13,773)	376,263
Other term loans/financing	99,796	(821)	98,975
Revolving credit	13,125	(13,099)	26
	20,674,070	(497,100)	20,176,970

GROUP / BANK

	GROSS VALUE 2014 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2014 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2014 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	6,350,528	(176,218)	6,174,310
Personal loans/financing	11,114,554	(156,670)	10,957,884
Staff loans/financing	113,257	(469)	112,788
Hire purchase receivables	256,656	(6,856)	249,800
Micro credit	1,292	(30)	1,262
Micro finance	489,768	(94,085)	395,683
Credit/charge cards	335,512	(9,406)	326,106
Other term loans/financing	98,769	(963)	97,806
Revolving credit	15,358	(14,117)	1,241
	18,775,694	(458,814)	18,316,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd.)

(a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Term loans/financing:		
Housing loans/financing	19,697,671	15,882,602
Personal loans/financing	16,460,784	16,653,859
Hire purchase receivables	473,975	290,727
Other term loans/financing*	100,031	99,038
Micro credit	1,212	1,292
Micro finance	637,111	571,341
Staff loans/financing	128,846	116,640
Credit/charge cards	390,036	335,512
Revolving credit	13,125	15,409
Less: Unearned interest/income	(17,228,721)	(15,190,726)
Gross loans, advances and financing	20,674,070	18,775,694
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans, advance and financing Collective impairment	(497,100)	(458,814)
Total net loans, advances and financing	20,176,970	18,316,880

* Includes subordinated term loan due from BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, an associate company, with principal amount of RM150 million. In year 2014, the repayment of the balance outstanding of RM38.62 million has been restructured with payments due on a quarterly basis with interest at monthly rest of BLR - 2.5%. The BLR of the Bank during the financial year is 6.85% (2014: 6.85%) per annum and the last payment is due on September 2025. The carrying amount of the term loan as at 31 December 2015 is RM20.88 million (2014: RM22.10 million).

(b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions:		
Co-operative	13,125	15,358
Domestic business enterprises:		
Subordinate	20,884	22,010
Corporate	75,755	73,627
Individuals	20,564,306	18,664,699
	20,674,070	18,775,694

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd.)

(c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Fixed rate:		
Housing loans/financing	827,499	894,052
Hire purchase receivables	403,984	256,681
Micro credit	1,212	1,292
Micro finance	543,425	489,768
Other fixed rate loan/financing	11,940,313	11,585,564
Variable rate:		
Base lending rate-plus	6,875,147	5,456,476
Cost-plus	82,490	91,861
	20,674,070	18,775,694

(d) Loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	7,781,461	6,430,868
Finance, insurance and business services	96,722	96,866
Purchase of securities	961	964
Purchase of transport vehicles	473,694	337,697
Consumer durables	2,095	2,067
Consumption credit	11,384,464	11,080,660
Credit cards	390,036	335,512
Micro credit	1,212	1,292
Micro finance	543,425	489,768
	20,674,070	18,775,694

(e) Loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,146,122	1,069,372
Penang	1,219,490	1,084,999
Perak	1,671,725	1,501,248
Selangor	2,923,706	2,546,911
Kuala Lumpur	4,125,850	3,681,298
Malacca	1,341,896	1,187,821
Negeri Sembilan	1,065,671	971,491
Johor	1,948,657	1,786,331
Pahang	965,636	885,268
Kelantan	1,105,768	1,077,573
Terengganu	908,033	870,774
Sarawak	992,271	922,183
Sabah	1,259,245	1,190,425
	20,674,070	18,775,694

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd.)

(f) Loans, advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Maturity within one year	504,888	472,768
More than one year to three years	245,770	264,168
More than three years to five years	726,074	900,533
More than five years	19,197,338	17,138,225
	20,674,070	18,775,694

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year	437,037	445,139
Classified as impaired during the year	451,087	483,444
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(380,582)	(409,013)
Amount written off	(66,389)	(82,533)
At end of year	441,153	437,037
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	2.13%	2.33%

(b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Finance, insurance and business services	83	14,129
Purchase of residential property	179,120	195,729
Purchase of securities	960	964
Purchase of transport vehicles	6,701	3,873
Consumption credit	162,700	134,474
Consumer durables	2,076	1,996
Micro finance	81,703	77,949
Micro credit	73	74
Credit cards	7,737	7,849
	441,153	437,037

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd.)

(c) Impaired loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	37,392	38,907
Penang	26,252	26,593
Perak	32,284	36,686
Selangor	68,548	64,707
Kuala Lumpur	112,740	106,671
Malacca	25,006	24,909
Negeri Sembilan	45,489	44,404
Johor	24,334	25,210
Pahang	16,173	17,641
Kelantan	16,162	18,164
Terengganu	12,159	12,835
Sarawak	9,179	6,666
Sabah	15,435	13,644
	441,153	437,037

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)
Collective impairment		
At beginning of year	458,814	406,463
Impairment losses recognised (Note 28)	143,754	211,608
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 28)	(105,468)	(159,257)
At end of year	497,100	458,814
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advances and financing	2.40%	2.44%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advances and financing	3.04%	3.14%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd.)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts (cont'd.)

Movement in allowance of impairment by loans, advances and financing type

GROUP / BANK

	At 1 January 2015 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2015 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	176,218	66,436	(56,870)	185,784
Personal loans/financing	156,670	45,227	(26,399)	175,498
Staff loans/financing	469	1,154	(823)	800
Hire purchase receivables	6,856	7,699	(2,837)	11,718
Micro credit	30	13	(20)	23
Micro finance	94,085	11,997	(10,498)	95,584
Credit/charge cards	9,406	11,041	(6,674)	13,773
Other term loans/financing	963	55	(197)	821
Revolving credit	14,117	132	(1,150)	13,099
	458,814	143,754	(105,468)	497,100

GROUP / BANK

	At 1 January 2014 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000 (Restated)	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000 (Restated)	At 31 December 2014 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	146,557	116,190	(86,529)	176,218
Personal loans/financing	147,850	45,802	(36,982)	156,670
Staff loans/financing	194	508	(233)	469
Hire purchase receivables	3,340	6,544	(3,028)	6,856
Micro credit	16	28	(14)	30
Micro finance	77,662	33,106	(16,683)	94,085
Credit/charge cards	13,511	8,939	(13,044)	9,406
Other term loans/financing	493	491	(21)	963
Revolving credit	16,840	-	(2,723)	14,117
	406,463	211,608	(159,257)	458,814

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Interest/Profit receivables	80,384	97,076	78,711	94,765
Deposits and prepayments	16,128	13,141	16,128	13,141
Sundry receivables	287,119	150,803	146,854	127,170
Dividend receivables	2,621	8,631	2,621	8,631
Due from subsidiaries*	-	-	5,000	94
Due from associates*	-	21	-	21
	386,252	269,672	249,314	243,822
Less:				
Allowance for doubtful debts	(747)	(1,856)	(747)	(1,856)
	385,505	267,816	248,567	241,966

* Amounts due from subsidiaries and associates, which represent expenses paid on behalf, are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Unquoted shares at cost	53,000	53,000

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage of equity held directly	
			2015 %	2014 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad *	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad *	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51

(Note 1)

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

Note 1: On 29 June 2006, a Shareholder Agreement was signed between Bank Simpanan Nasional ("BSN") and Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited ("PCHL"). Under the agreement, BSN shall be required to pay to PCHL the sum of RM21 million by end of the first ten financial years being reimbursement of part of premium paid by PCHL subjected to the terms of the agreement. The said amount is treated as deferred consideration as disclosed in Note 18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd.)

The table below shows details of the non wholly owned subsidiary of the Group that has material non-controlling interests.

GROUP

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit allocated to not-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		%	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	7,138	13,283	120,932	113,794

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost:				
At beginning of year	387,675	231,809	387,675	231,809
Additions	-	155,866	-	155,866
At end of year	387,675	387,675	387,675	387,675
Add: Group's share of post- acquisition results	42,288	42,601	-	-
	429,963	430,276	387,675	387,675
Less: Accumulated impairment losses:				
At beginning of year	(199,867)	(202,177)	(199,867)	(202,177)
Reversal (Note 29)	-	2,310	-	2,310
At end of year	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)
	230,096	230,409	187,808	187,808
			GROUP 2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Represented by:				
Share of net tangible assets			230,096	230,409

Set out below are details of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2015:

Name of companies	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group's Effective Interest		Principal Activity
		2015 %	2014 %	
<u>Direct Associates</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Investment holding
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	30.00	30.00	Investment holding
<u>Indirect Associates held through BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad</u>				
BSNC Leasing (M) Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Leasing and hire purchase
Kasturi Kembara Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Ceased operation
Amenity Services Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Ceased operation
<u>Indirect Associate held through Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad	Malaysia	30.00	30.00	Underwriting of life insurance business including investment-linked business

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (cont'd.)

The following table summarises the information of the Group's associates, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and reconciles the information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associates.

GROUP

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2015 Others immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,317,139	161,782	2,478,921
Total liabilities	1,821,248	62,278	1,883,526
Net assets	495,891	99,504	595,395
Total comprehensive income	(13,625)	7,360	(6,265)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	126,581	14,846	141,427
Reconciliation of net assets to carry amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	151,363	78,733	230,096
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	151,363	78,733	230,096
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total comprehensive income	(3,356)	3,043	(313)

GROUP

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2014 Others immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,301,811	160,189	2,462,000
Total liabilities	1,790,548	65,830	1,856,378
Net assets	511,263	94,359	605,622
Total comprehensive income	(6,737)	6,525	(212)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	110,126	12,350	122,476
Reconciliation of net assets to carry amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	154,719	75,690	230,409
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	154,719	75,690	230,409
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total comprehensive income	(1,147)	2,697	1,550

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP

COST	I- Major components --I- Plant and equipment -I				I--- Work in progress ---I----- Renovations -----I				Computer software grant and license	Total				
	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000
As at 1 January 2014	13,413	204,703	3,297	4,233	412,667	1,263	101,963	30,415	11,739	46,620	226,084	836	-	1,057,233
Addition	-	-	365	-	30,385	68	10,741	4,322	40,887	9,213	27,322	-	-	123,303
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	-	(39,062)
Adjustments	-	2	-	-	3,212	5	2,497	-	(3,913)	68	(2,763)	8	-	(884)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	(473)	-	238	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2014/ As at 1 January 2015	13,413	204,705	3,662	4,233	433,605	1,336	92,877	28,679	48,240	55,901	247,144	844	-	1,134,639
Addition	-	-	-	-	36,330	2,158	18,567	2,156	51,565	15,681	38,602	6	993	166,058
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(455)	-	-	-	-	-	(460)
Write-off	-	(567)	-	-	(4,241)	-	(13,582)	(1,082)	-	-	(4,468)	-	-	(23,940)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	1,585	(1,555)	3,007	-	(12,264)	1,906	7,417	(506)	-	(410)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	(10,663)	-	-	-	(1,508)	-	1,508	-	10,663	-
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,038)	-	-	-	13,038	-
As at 31 December 2015	13,413	204,138	3,662	4,233	456,611	1,939	100,869	29,298	72,995	73,488	290,203	344	24,694	1,275,887

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

GROUP

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE	I- Major components --I				I- Plant and equipment -I				I--- Work in progress ---I				I----- Renovations -----I				Total RM'000
		Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000			
As at 1 January 2014																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	75,228	1,784	2,773	334,079	894	65,861	13,258	-	-	-	-	100,190	232	-	594,299	
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charge for the year	27	-	4,100	143	240	29,664	267	8,941	6,326	-	-	-	-	29,694	126	-	79,501	
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	-	-	(3,406)	-	-	(36,104)	
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	-	-	(548)	-	-	(76)	
As at 31 December 2014/As at 1 January 2015																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	-	-	-	125,930	358	-	631,790	
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charge for the year	27	-	4,088	149	240	31,130	210	9,145	2,735	-	-	-	-	32,367	51	2,873	82,988	
Impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(359)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	
Write-off		-	(230)	-	-	(4,004)	-	(8,447)	(884)	-	-	-	-	(3,576)	-	-	(17,141)	
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	1	8	465	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(228)	-	(39)	
Reclassification		-	-	-	-	(7,715)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,715	-	
As at 31 December 2015																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	83,186	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	10,588	697,235	
Accumulated impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	
		-	84,115	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	10,588	698,164	

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

GROUP

		I- Major components --I				I- Plant and equipment -I				I--- Work in progress ---I				I----- Renovations -----I				Computer software and license				Total	
		Land	Buildings	Lift	Aircond	Source Bank	Source grant	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	RM'000	RM'000
CARRYING AMOUNTS	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As at 1 January 2014	13,413	129,475	1,513	1,460	78,588	369	36,102	17,157	11,739	46,620	125,894	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,934	
As at 31 December 2014	13,413	125,377	1,735	1,220	81,420	173	38,681	14,989	48,240	55,901	121,214	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502,849	
As at 31 December 2015	13,413	120,023	1,586	980	85,018	558	45,510	14,116	72,995	73,488	135,767	163	14,106	577,723									

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

BANK

COST	I- Major components --I			I- Plant and equipment -I			I--- Work in progress ---I			I----- Renovations -----I			Total
	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2014	13,413	201,738	3,297	4,233	396,978	1,263	99,382	28,677	10,826	48,620	215,827	836	1,023,090
Addition	-	-	365	-	30,301	68	10,492	3,917	36,133	9,213	26,634	-	117,123
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)	-	-	-	-	(5,282)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)
Adjustments	-	2	-	-	3,213	5	2,497	-	(3,694)	68	(2,763)	8	(664)
As at 31 December 2014/													
As at 1 January 2015	13,413	201,740	3,662	4,233	417,598	1,336	90,047	27,205	43,265	55,901	235,961	844	1,095,205
Addition	-	-	-	-	35,824	2,158	18,409	1,530	39,240	15,681	38,602	6	151,450
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(455)	-	-	-	-	(455)
Write-off	-	(567)	-	-	(4,241)	-	(13,582)	(1,082)	-	-	(4,468)	-	(23,940)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	1,585	(1,555)	3,007	-	(12,264)	1,906	7,417	(506)	(410)
As at 31 December 2015	13,413	201,173	3,662	4,233	450,766	1,939	97,881	27,198	70,241	73,488	277,512	344	1,221,850

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

BANK

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE	I- Major components --I				I- Plant and equipment -I				I--- Work in progress ---I				I----- Renovations -----I				Total RM'000
		Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000			
As at 1 January 2014																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	74,889	1,784	2,773	322,458	894	65,017	12,203	-	-	-	-	96,873	232	577,123		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Charge for the year	27	-	4,041	143	240	28,470	267	8,668	5,960	-	-	-	-	27,752	126	75,667		
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,192)		
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	-	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)		
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	-	-	(548)	-	(76)		
As at 31 December 2014/ As at 1 January 2015																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	-	-	120,671	358	611,418		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Charge for the year	27	-	4,029	149	240	30,933	210	8,845	2,397	-	-	-	-	30,486	51	77,340		
Impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929		
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359)		
Write-off		-	(230)	-	-	(4,004)	-	(8,447)	(884)	-	-	-	-	(3,576)	-	(17,141)		
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	1	8	465	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(228)	(39)		
As at 31 December 2015																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	82,729	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	-	-	147,296	181	671,219		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929		
		-	83,658	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	-	-	147,296	181	672,148		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd.)

BANK

CARRYING AMOUNTS	I- Major components --I				I- Plant and equipment -I				I--- Work in progress ---I				I----- Renovations -----I				Total
	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2014	13,413	126,849	1,513	1,460	74,520	369	34,365	16,474	10,826	46,620	118,954	604					445,967
As at 31 December 2014	13,413	122,810	1,735	1,220	78,228	173	36,968	14,298	43,265	55,901	115,290	486					483,787
As at 31 December 2015	13,413	117,515	1,586	980	84,466	558	43,939	13,137	70,241	73,488	130,216	163					549,702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP / BANK

			I ----- Major Components ----- I			
	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Total RM'000
COST						
As at 1 January 2014/						
As at 31 December 2014/						
As at 1 January 2015						
Write-off		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
		-	(439)	-	-	(439)
As at 31 December 2015						
873 25,147 820 3,639 30,479						
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
As at 1 January 2014						
Charge for the year	27	264	7,518	353	1,855	9,990
		8	512	31	174	725
As at 31 December 2014/						
As at 1 January 2015						
Charge for the year	27	272	8,030	384	2,029	10,715
		9	503	31	174	717
Write-off		-	(138)	-	-	(138)
As at 31 December 2015						
281 8,395 415 2,203 11,294						
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
As at 1 January 2014						
		609	18,068	467	1,784	20,928
As at 31 December 2014						
		601	17,556	436	1,610	20,203
As at 31 December 2015						
		592	16,752	405	1,436	19,185
FAIR VALUE						
						RM'000
As at 31 December 2014						42,000
As at 31 December 2015*						43,800

* The land and buildings of the Group and Bank were revalued on the open market value basis as of 12 March 2015 based on Professional Valuations. The Bank has the policy to revalue every 3 years.

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:		
Rental income	903	1,190
Direct operating expenses	(548)	(498)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

GROUP

COST	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
As at 1 January 2014/31 December 2014/1 January 2015/31 December 2015		101,313	101,313
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at 1 January 2014		19,735	19,735
Charge for the year	27	1,087	1,087
As at 31 December 2014/1 January 2015		20,822	20,822
Charge for the year	27	1,084	1,084
As at 31 December 2015		21,906	21,906
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2014		81,578	81,578
As at 31 December 2014		80,491	80,491
As at 31 December 2015		79,407	79,407

BANK

COST	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
As at 1 January 2014/31 December 2014/1 January 2015/31 December 2015		100,235	100,235
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at 1 January 2014		19,600	19,600
Charge for the year	27	1,065	1,065
As at 31 December 2014/1 January 2015		20,665	20,665
Charge for the year	27	1,062	1,062
As at 31 December 2015		21,727	21,727
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2014		80,635	80,635
As at 31 December 2014		79,570	79,570
As at 31 December 2015		78,508	78,508

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (cont'd.)

The unexpired lease terms of the leasehold land are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	40	43	40	43
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	79,367	80,448	78,468	79,527
	79,407	80,491	78,508	79,570

13. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Savings deposit	8,158,270	7,291,067	8,158,270	7,291,067
Fixed deposit	14,553,590	15,687,523	14,556,571	15,690,411
Wholesales deposit				
Money market deposit	1,200,000	1,123,327	1,200,000	1,123,327
Others	2,932,001	2,748,650	2,932,001	2,748,650
	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455

(b) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	3,800,482	5,859,672	3,800,482	5,859,672
Business enterprises	9,378,858	5,428,946	9,381,839	5,431,834
Individual investment deposits	13,632,744	12,721,378	13,632,744	12,721,378
Others	31,777	2,840,571	31,777	2,840,571
	26,843,861	26,850,567	26,846,842	26,853,455

(c) The maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Due within six months	11,329,096	12,243,979	11,332,077	12,246,867
More than six months to one year	2,553,697	2,858,504	2,553,697	2,858,504
More than one year to three years	585,713	398,032	585,713	398,032
More than three years to five years	85,084	187,008	85,084	187,008
	14,553,590	15,687,523	14,556,571	15,690,411

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Other financial institutions	741,810	1,459,402

The maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	717,804	1,243,868
More than six months to one year	24,006	215,534
	741,810	1,459,402

15. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Government grant		
COST		
At beginning of year	445,600	404,900
Add: Grant received from Government	-	40,700
At end of year	445,600	445,600
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
At beginning of year	54,386	38,422
Grant asset amortisation expenses for the year	287	409
Other utilisations of grant	11,385	15,555
Total amortisation/utilisation (Note 25)	11,672	15,964
At end of year	66,058	54,386
CARRYING AMOUNT	379,542	391,214

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. DEFERRED INCOME (cont'd.)

GROUP / BANK

As at 31 December 2015

Type of Fund Scheme	Objective & Purposes	Source	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outstanding Loan/ Financing RM'000	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Fund Available RM'000	Amount Received RM'000
Development grant under Ninth Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure.	MOF*	6 October 2008 & 24 December 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	Nil	44,682	95,600
Creative Industry Fund	To provide loans for the production, asset acquisition and other activities which are related to the commercialisation of the creative industry. The Government imposed a 1% finance charge per annum on the interest revenue generated from loans disbursed under the Fund.	MOF*	13 January 2010	Nil	Agent for the Government	75,755	66	184,860	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part of financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium.	MOF*	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 February 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	93,382	4,758	100,000	100,000
Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of estate workers housing loan.	MOF*	24 August 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	2,723	78	50,000	50,000
								379,542	445,600

* Ministry of Finance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. DEFERRED INCOME (cont'd.)

GROUP / BANK

As at 31 December 2014

Type of Fund Scheme	Objective & Purposes	Source	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outstanding		Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Fund Available RM'000	Amount Received RM'000
						Loan/Financing RM'000				
Development grant under Ninth Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure.	MOF*	6 October 2008 & 24 December 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil		Nil	59,429	95,600
Creative Industry Fund	To provide loans for the production, asset acquisition and other activities which are related to the commercialisation of the creative industry. The Government imposed a 1% finance charge per annum on the interest revenue generated from loans disbursed under the Fund.	MOF*	13 January 2010	Nil	Agent for the Government	80,662		76	181,785	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part of financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium.	MOF*	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 February 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	100,320		4,345	100,000	100,000
Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of estate workers housing loan.	MOF*	24 August 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	2,117		59	50,000	50,000
									391,214	445,600

* Ministry of Finance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Post-retirement medical benefits	148,256	139,813
Retirement/gratuity benefits	255,819	235,184
Other long-term employee benefits	2,747	1,514
	406,822	376,511

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Charge to profit or loss (Note 26):		
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,529	8,986
Retirement/gratuity benefits	25,748	23,918
Other long-term employee benefits	1,781	883
	37,058	33,787

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded post employment medical benefit scheme for eligible employees. Employees of the Bank who were hired before 1 July 2003 and all retirees from this group are eligible for this scheme. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2014 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	148,256	139,813

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year	139,813	131,811
Current service cost	1,173	1,107
Interest cost	8,356	7,879
Benefits paid	(1,086)	(984)
At end of year	148,256	139,813

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (cont'd.)

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits (cont'd.)

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Current service cost	1,173	1,107
Interest cost	8,356	7,879
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	9,529	8,986

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 %	2014 %
Discount rate	6	6
Medical inflation - Inpatient	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Outpatient	9.8	9.8

Assumptions regarding future mortality are in line with standard approach for Malaysia, based on Malaysia Ordinary insured 1999-2003 (M9903 Tables). All employees are assumed to retire at age 60.

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK			
	2015 Sensitivity		2014 Sensitivity	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(28,071)	37,155	(27,270)	36,334
Medical inflation rate	38,935	(30,262)	36,348	(28,274)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded gratuity benefit scheme for eligible employees. The scheme was established effective 1 April 2013.

Under the scheme, the eligible employees are entitled to compensation based on last drawn salary and years of service with the Bank upon their retirement. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2014 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	255,819	235,184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (cont'd.)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits (cont'd.)

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year	235,184	213,729
Current service cost	12,372	11,699
Interest cost	13,376	12,219
Benefits paid	(5,113)	(2,463)
At end of year	255,819	235,184

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Current service cost	12,372	11,699
Interest cost	13,376	12,219
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	25,748	23,918

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 %	2014 %
Discount rate	5.75	5.75
Salary increment rate	5	5

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK			
	2015 Sensitivity		2014 Sensitivity	
	-1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	50,133		48,500	
Salary increment rate		37,519		33,394

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (cont'd.)

(c) Other long-term employee benefits

Eligible employees of the Group and the Bank are entitled to cash compensation based on their unutilised annual leave accumulated upon their retirement.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Present value of other long-term employee benefits	2,747	1,514

Movement in the present value of other long-term employee benefits is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	1,514	631
Current service cost	1,693	847
Interest cost	88	36
Benefits paid	(548)	-
At end of year	2,747	1,514

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service cost	1,693	847
Interest cost	88	36
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	1,781	883

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	%	%
Discount rate	5.75	5.75
Salary increment rate	5	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. BORROWING FROM INSTITUTION

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia	31,238	20,079

The borrowing is granted by Bank Negara Malaysia for the purpose of financing the Micro Financing Loan called Teman Mesra. The borrowing bears a fixed interest at 1.5% per annum and is payable semi-annually in June and December each year with the maximum financing tenure of 5 years.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Interest payable	160,144	144,937	160,144	144,937
Sundry payables	530,192	339,258	377,201	233,775
Deferred consideration*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Accruals	68,779	50,413	29,743	26,554
Advanced loan repayment	172,141	160,406	172,141	160,406
Profit equalisation reserve (Note 36 (i))	7,425	16,056	7,425	16,056
Dividend on Premium Savings Certificates payable	60,428	50,824	60,428	50,824
	1,020,109	782,894	828,082	653,552

* Deferred consideration represents amount payable to a third party relating to the acquisition of a subsidiary company i.e. Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad in year 2006 as mentioned in Note 8.

19. TAX RECOVERABLE AND PROVISION FOR ZAKAT

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year:				
- tax recoverable	(96,687)	(65,158)	(96,500)	(63,426)
- zakat	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
Payment made during the year:				
- tax	(111,612)	(128,621)	(82,873)	(110,683)
- zakat	(5,412)	(4,567)	(3,712)	(4,299)
Tax refund	-	14,524	-	14,466
Under provision in previous year (Note 30)	11,015	11,087	7,268	9,941
Provision for the year:				
- tax (Note 30)	70,215	71,481	57,090	53,202
- zakat	4,700	3,268	3,000	3,000
At end of year:				
- tax recoverable	(127,069)	(96,687)	(115,015)	(96,500)
- zakat	3,696	4,408	3,696	4,408
Tax recoverable and Provision for zakat	(123,373)	(92,279)	(111,319)	(92,092)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority and the Group and the Bank intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

GROUP

	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(12,406)	(23,938)	(12,406)	(23,938)
Securities available-for-sale	19,528	21,884	-	-	19,528	21,884
Retirement benefit obligations	79,050	74,765	-	-	79,050	74,765
Other liabilities and provisions	9,707	25,035	-	-	9,707	25,035
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	108,285	121,684	(12,406)	(23,938)	95,879	97,746

BANK

	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(12,406)	(22,947)	(12,406)	(22,947)
Securities available-for-sale	19,528	21,884	-	-	19,528	21,884
Retirement benefit obligations	79,050	74,765	-	-	79,050	74,765
Other liabilities and provisions	8,825	10,651	-	-	8,825	10,651
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	107,403	107,300	(12,406)	(22,947)	94,997	84,353

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (cont'd.)

GROUP

	As at 1 January 2014 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 30) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	31 December 2014/ 1 January 2015 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 30) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2015 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(24,120)	182	-	(23,938)	11,532	-	(12,406)
Securities available-for-sale	13,939	-	7,945	21,884	-	(2,356)	19,528
Retirement benefit obligations	67,181	7,584	-	74,765	4,285	-	79,050
Other liabilities and provisions	29,969	(4,934)	-	25,035	(15,328)	-	9,707
	86,969	2,832	7,945	97,746	489	(2,356)	95,879

BANK

	As at 1 January 2014 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 30) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	31 December 2014/ 1 January 2015 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 30) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2015 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(22,867)	(80)	-	(22,947)	10,541	-	(12,406)
Securities available-for-sale	13,939	-	7,945	21,884	-	(2,356)	19,528
Retirement benefit obligations	67,181	7,584	-	74,765	4,285	-	79,050
Other liabilities and provisions	17,337	(6,686)	-	10,651	(1,826)	-	8,825
	75,590	818	7,945	84,353	13,000	(2,356)	94,997

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. REVENUE

Revenue comprises income derived from lending, treasury investment and other activities undertaken by the Group and the Bank.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Interest income (Note 22)	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Fees and commissions income (Note 24)	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835
Income from Islamic banking operations (Note 36)	933,165	959,677	933,165	959,677
Other operating income (Note 25)	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681
	2,459,902	2,327,375	1,887,272	1,881,927

22. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Loans and advances				
Interest income other than recoveries from non performing loans and advances	427,737	411,508	427,737	411,508
Money at call and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	28,777	28,784	27,614	26,710
Investment securities:				
Held-for-trading	9,816	7,522	-	-
Held-to-maturity	286,507	241,854	286,507	241,854
Available-for-sale	50,041	56,319	50,041	56,319
	802,878	745,987	791,899	736,391
Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	19,400	18,343	19,400	18,343
Total interest income	822,278	764,330	811,299	754,734
Of which:				
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	19,903	19,665	19,903	19,665

23. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Deposits from customers	99,375	93,522	99,815	94,385
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	288,216	324,991	288,216	324,991
Others	294	338	294	338
	387,885	418,851	388,325	419,714

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Service charges and fees	523,664	354,423	90,301	86,060
Other fee income	127,411	182,832	32,714	32,775
	651,075	537,255	123,015	118,835

25. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)
<i>(Loss)/gain on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Securities available-for-sale	(6,310)	5,917	(6,310)	5,917
Securities held-for-trading	(855)	896	(230)	247
<i>Gain/(loss) on investment securities</i>				
Securities held-for-trading	2,154	(77)	(105)	(2,066)
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	8,449	14,617	8,431	14,476
Unquoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	869	1,304	869	1,304
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange	1,004	1,857	1,004	1,857
Net (loss)/gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(25)	683	(27)	489
Rental income	2,168	1,907	2,168	1,907
Amortisation of Government grant (Note 15)	11,672	15,964	11,672	15,964
Others	34,258	23,045	2,321	8,586
	53,384	66,113	19,793	48,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)		
Salaries and wages	329,047	303,039	268,195	257,981
Allowances and bonuses	38,307	75,573	37,787	64,183
Social security costs	3,970	3,874	3,970	3,874
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF")	70,263	72,881	61,525	65,071
Gratuity	9,791	18,201	3,526	15,087
Post-retirement medical benefits (Note 16)	9,529	8,986	9,529	8,986
Retirement/gratuity benefits (Note 16)	25,748	23,918	25,748	23,918
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 16)	1,781	883	1,781	883
Other staff related expenses	106,748	84,436	93,644	83,292
	595,184	591,791	505,705	523,275

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is Directors' remuneration amounting to RM8.89 million (2014: RM6.81 million) and RM2.60 million (2014: RM2.33 million), respectively.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	916	798	910	792
Bonuses	455	480	455	480
Fees	96	99	36	36
	1,467	1,377	1,401	1,308
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	617	624	480	474
Other remuneration	748	576	717	546
	1,365	1,200	1,197	1,020
	2,832	2,577	2,598	2,328
Directors of subsidiary companies				
<u>Chief Executive Officers:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	3,855	3,024	-	-
Bonuses	1,623	725	-	-
Benefits-in-kind	336	219	-	-
	5,814	3,968	-	-
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	222	245	-	-
Other remuneration	25	23	-	-
	247	268	-	-
	6,061	4,236	-	-
	8,893	6,813	2,598	2,328

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (cont'd.)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

2015	Remuneration received from the Bank					Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies		
	Salary RM	Bonus RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Bank total RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Group total RM
Directors								
<u>Executive Director</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	842,800	455,000	36,000	67,500	1,401,300	60,000	6,000	1,467,300
	842,800	455,000	36,000	67,500	1,401,300	60,000	6,000	1,467,300
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	-	-	240,000	103,000	343,000	42,000	-	385,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	-	-	9,000	23,950	32,950	-	-	32,950
Dato' Ghazali Awang	-	-	36,000	79,300	115,300	75,000	31,000	221,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	36,000	123,300	159,300	-	-	159,300
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	-	-	36,000	94,300	130,300	-	-	130,300
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	-	-	36,000	75,800	111,800	20,000	-	131,800
Kamari Zaman Juhari	-	-	36,000	84,300	120,300	-	-	120,300
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	36,000	110,800	146,800	-	-	146,800
Datuk Ahmad Badri	-	-	15,000	21,750	36,750	-	-	36,750
	-	-	480,000	716,500	1,196,500	137,000	31,000	1,364,500
	842,800	455,000	516,000	784,000	2,597,800	197,000	37,000	2,831,800
2014								
2014	Remuneration received from the Bank					Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies		
	Salary RM	Bonus RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Bank total RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Group total RM
Directors								
<u>Executive Director</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	-	-	240,000	103,000	343,000	45,000	-	388,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	-	-	36,000	78,300	114,300	-	-	114,300
Dato' Ghazali Awang	-	-	36,000	70,300	106,300	75,000	30,000	211,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	36,000	80,800	116,800	-	-	116,800
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	-	-	36,000	64,800	100,800	-	-	100,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	-	-	36,000	76,300	112,300	30,000	-	142,300
Kamari Zaman Juhari	-	-	27,000	32,350	59,350	-	-	59,350
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	27,000	39,850	66,850	-	-	66,850
	-	-	474,000	545,700	1,019,700	150,000	30,000	1,199,700
	730,000	480,000	510,000	607,200	2,327,200	213,000	36,000	2,576,200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. OTHER OVERHEADS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000 (Restated)	RM'000	RM'000
Promotion and marketing				
Advertisement and publicity*	59,527	49,861	55,210	44,264
Establishment costs				
Rental of premises	27,190	26,254	23,996	23,222
Depreciation of:				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	82,988	79,501	77,340	75,667
Investment properties (Note 11)	717	725	717	725
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments (Note 12)	1,084	1,087	1,062	1,065
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	929	-	929	-
Electronic data processing expenses	46,072	41,639	45,808	39,571
Hire of equipment	16,879	17,231	16,855	17,183
General expenses				
Auditors' remuneration	959	751	438	315
Subsidised interest on staff loans**	52	85	52	85
Write off:				
Property, plant and equipment	6,799	2,958	6,799	2,958
Investment properties	301	-	301	-
Commission expenses	287,247	231,709	22,816	17,523
Outsourcing fees	65,222	46,105	159	191
Others	242,352	193,076	138,127	128,234
	838,318	690,982	390,609	351,003

* Included in the Bank's advertisement and publicity expenses is an amount of RM22.03 million related to rebranding activities.

** This relates to interest subsidised by the Bank for loans granted by the Government to the Bank's employees.

28. IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE FOR LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000 (Restated)
Impairment losses for loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 6)	(143,754)	(211,608)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 6)	105,468	159,257
Bad debts:		
Recovered	12,962	11,918
Written off	(47,893)	(59,445)
	(73,217)	(99,878)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. IMPAIRMENT WRITE BACK FOR OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Impairment write back on investment in associates (Note 9)	-	2,310	-	2,310
	-	2,310	-	2,310

30. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Current tax expense:				
Current year (Note 19)	70,215	71,481	57,090	53,202
Under provision in previous years (Note 19)	11,015	11,087	7,268	9,941
	81,230	82,568	64,358	63,143
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 20)				
Current year	2,000	(7,970)	2,293	(818)
Under provision in previous years	(15,293)	(7)	(15,293)	-
Reversal of deferred tax assets in prior year due to change in tax law in respect of a subsidiary company	12,804	5,145	-	-
	(489)	(2,832)	(13,000)	(818)
	80,741	79,736	51,358	62,325

	GROUP	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Reconciliation of effective tax expense:		
Profit before tax and zakat	200,561	241,444
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate	50,140	60,356
Effect of tax exempt income	(131,384)	(2,766)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	153,447	6,196
Expenses subject to tax at Bank but eliminated at Group	-	(275)
	72,203	63,511
Under provision of current tax expense in previous years	11,015	11,087
Under provision of deferred tax assets in previous years	(15,293)	(7)
Reversal of deferred tax assets in prior year due to change in tax law in respect of a subsidiary company	12,804	5,145
Change in tax rate	12	-
Tax expense for the year	80,741	79,736

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. TAX EXPENSE (cont'd.)

	BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Profit before tax and zakat	164,992	202,078
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2014: 25%)	41,248	50,520
Effect of tax exempt income	-	(2,419)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	18,135	4,283
	59,383	52,384
(Over)/Under provision in previous years	(8,025)	9,941
Tax expense for the year	51,358	62,325

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group or the Bank, if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, if one or other party controls both. The related parties of the Group and the Bank are:

(a) Subsidiaries

Details of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 8.

(b) Associates

Associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control, and where it generally holds interest between 20% to 50% in the entity as disclosed in Note 9.

(c) Companies in which the Group or the Bank has significant financial interests

These are entities in which significant voting power in such entities directly or indirectly resides with the Group or the Bank. Entity in which the Bank has significant financial interests is Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad ("KOBANAS").

The significant transactions of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP

	Associate company		Companies in which the Bank has significant financial interests	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	840	1,015	41	95

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd.)

BANK

	Subsidiaries		Associate company		Companies in which the Bank has significant financial interests	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Income received:						
Interest on loans, advances and financing	-	-	840	1,015	41	95
Commissions received	7,152	7,489	-	-	-	-
Other income	5,081	3,949	-	-	-	-
Rental of premises	1	1	-	1	-	-
	12,234	11,439	840	1,016	41	95
Expenditure incurred:						
Interest on deposits	440	863	-	-	-	-
	440	863	-	-	-	-

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP

	Associate company		Companies in which the Bank has significant financial interests	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing	20,884	22,010	891	1,229
Less: Impairment/Allowance for doubtful debts	(4)	(3)	-	-
	20,880	22,007	891	1,229
Amount due to related parties:				
Deposits and placements received	2,745	1,491	-	-
	2,745	1,491	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd.)

BANK

	Subsidiaries		Associate company		Companies in which the Bank has significant financial interests	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:						
Loans, advances and financing - Net	-	-	19,737	20,864	891	1,229
Others	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Interest receivables	-	-	1,143	1,143	-	-
	5,000	1,000	20,880	22,007	891	1,229
Amount due to related parties:						
Deposits and placements received	2,981	2,888	2,745	1,491	-	-
	2,981	2,888	2,745	1,491	-	-

(d) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group and of the Bank either directly or indirectly. Other than Directors, the key management personnel of the Group and of the Bank include certain members of senior management of the Bank and heads of major subsidiary companies of the Group.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Other key management personnel:				
Short-term employee benefits	11,396	9,896	2,836	2,535
Long-term employee benefits	3,535	2,017	-	-
	14,931	11,913	2,836	2,535

No loans were granted to the Directors of the Bank. Loans made to other key management personnel of the Group and of the Bank are on similar terms and conditions which are generally available to other employees of the Bank.

All related party transactions are conducted at arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms which are not more favourable than those generally available to the public.

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to key management personnel in 2015 and 2014.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GROUP

	Principal amount RM'000	2015 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2014 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	11,033	-	-	37,366	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,362,545	681,272	340,636	1,393,016	696,508	348,254
	1,373,578	681,272	340,636	1,430,382	696,508	348,254
Other Commitments:						
Authorised and not contracted for						
- Property, plant and equipment	13,858	-	-	8,792	-	-
Contracted but not provided for						
- Property, plant and equipment	72,169	-	-	82,730	-	-
	86,027	-	-	91,522	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	761	381	381	705	353	353
	1,460,366	681,653	341,017	1,522,609	696,861	348,607

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

BANK

	Principal amount RM'000	2015 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2014 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	11,033	-	-	37,366	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,362,545	681,272	340,636	1,393,016	696,508	348,254
	1,373,578	681,272	340,636	1,430,382	696,508	348,254
Other Commitments:						
Contracted but not provided for						
- Property, plant and equipment	44,682	-	-	60,306	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	761	381	381	705	353	353
	1,419,021	681,653	341,017	1,491,393	696,861	348,607

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- (i) Loans and receivables ("L&R")
- (ii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
 - a. Held for trading ("HFT")
 - b. Designated upon initial recognition ("DUIR")
- (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS")
- (iv) Held-to-maturity ("HTM")
- (v) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("FL")

GROUP

As at 31 December 2015	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	885,752	-	885,752
Investment securities:						
At fair value	165,843	-	-	-	1,584,150	1,749,993
At amortised cost	-	-	7,608,587	-	-	7,608,587
Other assets	-	-	-	369,377	-	369,377
Loans, advances and financing:						
At amortised cost	-	-	-	20,176,970	-	20,176,970
General and family takaful fund assets	1,632,334	9,293	-	243,091	-	1,884,718
	1,798,177	9,293	7,608,587	21,675,190	1,584,150	32,675,397
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(26,843,861)	-	(26,843,861)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(741,810)	-	(741,810)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(1,020,109)	-	(1,020,109)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(31,238)	-	(31,238)
General and family takaful fund liabilities	-	(79,313)	-	(156,014)	-	(235,327)
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	-	(1,642,923)	-	-	-	(1,642,923)
	-	(1,722,236)	-	(28,793,032)	-	(30,515,268)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (cont'd.)

GROUP

As at 31 December 2014	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	2,007,062	-	2,007,062
Investment securities:						
At fair value	223,112	-	-	-	1,874,307	2,097,419
At amortised cost	-	-	8,598,696	-	-	8,598,696
Other assets	-	-	-	254,675	-	254,675
Loans, advances and financing:						
At amortised cost	-	-	-	18,316,880	-	18,316,880
General and family takaful fund assets	1,267,848	14,876	-	151,244	-	1,433,968
	1,490,960	14,876	8,598,696	20,729,861	1,874,307	32,708,700
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(26,850,567)	-	(26,850,567)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(1,459,402)	-	(1,459,402)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(782,894)	-	(782,894)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(20,079)	-	(20,079)
General and family takaful fund liabilities	-	(56,703)	-	(45,673)	-	(102,376)
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	-	(1,327,049)	-	-	-	(1,327,049)
	-	(1,383,752)	-	(29,158,615)	-	(30,542,367)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (cont'd.)

BANK

As at 31 December 2015

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets					
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	828,781	-	828,781
Investment securities:					
At fair value	-	-	-	1,584,150	1,584,150
At amortised cost	-	7,608,587	-	-	7,608,587
Other assets	-	-	232,439	-	232,439
Loans, advances and financing:					
At amortised cost	-	-	20,176,970	-	20,176,970
	-	7,608,587	21,238,190	1,584,150	30,430,927
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	(26,846,842)	-	(26,846,842)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	(741,810)	-	(741,810)
Other liabilities	-	-	(828,082)	-	(828,082)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	(31,238)	-	(31,238)
	-	-	(28,447,972)	-	(28,447,972)

BANK

As at 31 December 2014

	FVTPL HFT RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets					
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	1,949,277	-	1,949,277
Investment securities:					
At fair value	6,093	-	-	1,874,307	1,880,400
At amortised cost	-	8,598,696	-	-	8,598,696
Other assets	-	-	228,825	-	228,825
Loans, advances and financing:					
At amortised cost	-	-	18,316,880	-	18,316,880
	6,093	8,598,696	20,494,982	1,874,307	30,974,078
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	(26,853,455)	-	(26,853,455)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	(1,459,402)	-	(1,459,402)
Other liabilities	-	-	(653,552)	-	(653,552)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	(20,079)	-	(20,079)
	-	-	(28,986,488)	-	(28,986,488)

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has an overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's and the Bank's risk management framework.

The Board of Directors has established the Board Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and other relevant management committees which are responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of the Group's and the Bank's risk management policies in their specified areas. All committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Group's and the Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group and the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

The Group and the Bank, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees would understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank's Audit and Examination Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

The Bank's Audit and Examination Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit Department. Internal Audit Department undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Bank's Audit and Examination Committee.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group and the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's and the Bank's loans, advances and financing to customers and other banks, and investment debt securities.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Group and the Bank consider and consolidate all elements of credit risk exposure such as individual obligor default, country and sector risk.

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading assets is managed independently; and information thereon is disclosed below. The market risk in respect of changes in value in trading assets arising from changes in market credit spreads applied to debt securities and derivatives included in trading assets is managed as a component of market risk.

Credit risk exposure

a. Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Group and the Bank believe that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group and the Bank.

b. Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms

Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Group and the Bank have made concessions that they would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured, it remains in this category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(i) Credit risk (cont'd.)

c. Allowances for impairment

The Group and the Bank establish an allowance for impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost or classified as available-for-sale that represents their estimate of incurred losses in the loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities portfolio. The main components of this allowance comprising a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loans, advances and financing loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans, advances and financing that are considered individually insignificant as well as individually significant exposures that were subject to individual assessment for impairment but not found to be individually impaired. Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is not subject to impairment testing as the measure of fair value reflects the credit quality of each asset.

d. Write-off policy

The Group and the Bank write off the loans, advances and financing or investment debt securities balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Group's and the Bank's Credit and Treasury & Investment Department determine that the loans, advances and financing or securities are uncollectible.

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's/ issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

For smaller balance standardised loans, advances and financing, write-off decisions generally are based on a product-specific past due status.

e. Management of credit risks

The Bank's Board Risk Management Committee plays the oversight role as the overall responsible body that endorses credit risk related policies, governing the credit risk activities in the Bank. The function is supported by the Bank's Loan Committee at the management level in the loan approval process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(i) Credit risk (cont'd.)

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) assets by risk class.

a. Loans, advances and financing

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Carrying amount	5	20,176,970	18,316,880
Asset at amortised cost			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired more than 90 days past due		441,153	437,037
Total gross	6	441,153	437,037
Collective impairment allowance		(363,007)	(343,250)
Carrying amount		78,146	93,787
<u>Past due but not impaired</u>			
Low risk		1,975,379	1,559,781
Watch list		3,430	2,696
Total gross		1,978,809	1,562,477
Collective impairment allowance		(83,429)	(41,793)
Carrying amount		1,895,380	1,520,684
<u>Past due but not impaired consist of:</u>			
1-30 days		1,483,943	1,155,876
31-60 days		491,436	403,905
61-90 days		3,430	2,696
Total gross		1,978,809	1,562,477
Collective impairment allowance		(83,429)	(41,793)
Carrying amount		1,895,380	1,520,684
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		18,254,108	16,776,180
Collective impairment allowance		(50,664)	(73,771)
Carrying amount		18,203,444	16,702,409
Carrying amount at amortised cost		20,176,970	18,316,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(i) Credit risk (cont'd.)

b. Held-for-trading

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(a)	165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Asset at fair value through profit or loss					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		165,843	223,112	-	6,093
Carrying amount at fair value profit or loss		165,843	223,112	-	6,093

c. Held-to-maturity

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(b)	7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Asset at amortised cost					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696
Carrying amount at amortised cost		7,608,587	8,598,696	7,608,587	8,598,696

d. Available-for-sale

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(c)	1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307
Asset at fair value					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		1,632,417	1,922,574	1,632,417	1,922,574
Total gross		1,632,417	1,922,574	1,632,417	1,922,574
Impairment allowance		(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
Carrying amount at fair value		1,584,150	1,874,307	1,584,150	1,874,307

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(i) Credit risk (cont'd.)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Collectively impaired loans, advances and financing and individually impaired securities are loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities (other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss) for which the Group determines that there is objective evidence of impairment and it does not expect to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/investment securities agreement(s).

Investment debt securities carried at fair value through profit or loss are not assessed for impairment but are subject to the same internal grading system.

	Loans, advances and financing Gross RM'000	Net RM'000
As at 31 December 2015		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	441,153	78,146
Total	441,153	78,146
As at 31 December 2014		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	437,037	93,787
Total	437,037	93,787

The Group and the Bank monitor concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans, advances and financing and investment securities at the end of reporting period is shown below:

		GROUP / BANK	
		Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	Investment Securities RM'000
As at 31 December 2015	NOTE(S)		
Carrying amount	4 & 5	20,176,970	8,953,342
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	94,665
Construction		-	225,000
Financial services		96,635	136,043
Transportation		-	466,226
Others		-	375,687
<i>Government</i>		-	7,655,721
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		7,648,363	-
Transportation		464,183	-
Micro finance		457,192	-
Consumption credit		11,384,464	-
Others		126,133	-
Carrying amount		20,176,970	8,953,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(i) Credit risk (cont'd.)

As at 31 December 2014	NOTE(S)	GROUP / BANK	
		Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	Investment Securities RM'000
Carrying amount	4 & 5	18,316,880	10,217,988
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	136,807
Construction		-	232,363
Financial services		96,863	45,723
<i>Government</i>		-	9,803,095
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		6,291,141	-
Transportation		331,513	-
Micro finance		404,579	-
Consumption credit		11,080,660	-
Others		112,124	-
Carrying amount		18,316,880	10,217,988

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group and the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents less any deposits from banks and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Group's and the Bank's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Group's and the Bank's lead regulator, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) under the New Liquidity Framework (BNM/DFI/GP5) which was issued on December 2006. Details of the reported Group and Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the financial period according to the liquidity framework were as follows:

	2015	2014
Ratio of net liquid asset to deposits from customer	%	%
As at 31 December	72	63
Average for the year	66	61
Maximum for the year	72	63
Minimum for the year	61	60

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(ii) Liquidity risk (cont'd.)

Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities of the banking operation of the Group and the Bank are as follows:

GROUP		As at 31 December 2015								
	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions:										
Individuals	13,629,763	(13,629,763)	(11,196,924)	(412,263)	(487,013)	(462,852)	(903,653)	(170,039)	2,981	
Non individuals	13,955,908	(13,955,908)	(2,654,211)	(4,288,612)	(3,212,142)	(1,618,115)	(1,714,139)	(468,689)	-	
Borrowing from institution	31,238	(31,238)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,238)	-	
Other liabilities	1,020,109	(1,020,109)	-	-	-	-	-	(828,082)	(192,027)	
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,460,366	(1,460,366)	(1,418,260)	-	-	(450)	(311)	-	(41,345)	
General and family takaful fund liabilities	1,884,843	(1,884,843)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,884,843)	
	31,982,227	(31,982,227)	(15,269,395)	(4,700,875)	(3,699,155)	(2,081,417)	(2,618,103)	(1,498,048)	(2,115,234)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(ii) Liquidity risk (cont'd.)

GROUP	Gross carrying amount	Gross nominal	Up to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 1 year	No specific maturity
As at 31 December 2014	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities									
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions:									
Individuals	12,718,490	(12,718,490)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(846,354)	(241,659)	2,888
Non individuals	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,566,272)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)	-
Borrowing from institution	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,079)	-
Other liabilities	782,894	(782,894)	-	-	-	-	-	(653,552)	(129,342)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,522,609	(1,522,609)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	(31,216)
General and family takatful fund liabilities	1,434,172	(1,434,172)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,434,172)
	32,069,723	(32,069,723)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)	(4,903,974)	(1,591,842)

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(ii) Liquidity risk (cont'd.)

BANK									
As at 31 December 2015									
	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	
Non-derivative liabilities									
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions:									
Individuals	13,632,744	(13,632,744)	(11,196,924)	(412,263)	(487,013)	(462,852)	(903,653)	(170,039)	
Non individuals	13,955,908	(13,955,908)	(2,654,211)	(4,288,612)	(3,212,142)	(1,618,115)	(1,714,139)	(468,689)	
Borrowing from institution	31,238	(31,238)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,238)	
Other liabilities	828,082	(828,082)	-	-	-	-	-	(828,082)	
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,419,021	(1,419,021)	(1,418,260)	-	-	(450)	(311)	-	
	29,866,993	(29,866,993)	(15,269,395)	(4,700,875)	(3,699,155)	(2,081,417)	(2,618,103)	(1,498,048)	
BANK									
As at 31 December 2014									
	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	
Non-derivative liabilities									
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions:									
Individuals	12,721,378	(12,721,378)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(846,354)	(241,659)	
Non individuals	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,566,272)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)	
Borrowing from institution	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,079)	
Other liabilities	653,552	(653,552)	-	-	-	-	-	(653,552)	
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,491,393	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	
	30,477,881	(30,477,881)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)	(4,903,974)	

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Group's and the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risks

The Group and the Bank separate their exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios are mainly held by the investment unit, and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Board Risk Management Committee plays the oversight role as the overall responsible body that endorses the limits governing the market risk activities in the Bank. The function is supported by ALCO at the management level to oversee the implementation of relevant operational activities.

Exposure to interest rate risk of non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands.

Guided by the above policies as approved by the Board of Directors, ALCO is the management-level monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by the Bank's Risk Management Department in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risks (cont'd.)

A summary of the banking operation of the Group and the Bank interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios are as follows:

GROUP	Gross carrying amount	Gross nominal	Up to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 1 year	No specific maturity	Effective interest rate
As at 31 December 2015	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	%
Bank core activities - non trading										
<u>Inflows</u>										
Loans, advances and financing	20,674,070	20,674,070	39,642	13,560	14,036	26,603	53,920	20,526,309	-	6.72
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	619,312	619,312	614,851	-	-	-	-	-	4,461	
Other assets	385,505	385,505	-	-	-	-	-	248,567	136,938	
<u>Outflows</u>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions	(27,585,671)	(27,585,671)	(6,777,664)	3,307,809	(10,865,717)	(6,315,550)	(162,889,596)	155,952,066	2,981	2.69
Reserves and other liabilities	(6,235,338)	(6,235,338)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,956,618)	(2,278,720)	
Net maturity gap	(12,142,122)	(12,142,122)	(6,123,171)	3,321,369	(10,851,681)	(6,288,947)	(162,835,676)	172,770,324	(2,134,340)	
Treasury and capital market activities										
<u>Inflows</u>										
Short-term placements	266,440	266,440	213,930	-	-	-	-	-	52,510	4.21
Investment debt securities	8,953,342	8,953,342	-	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	-	3.95
	9,219,782	9,219,782	213,930	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	52,510	
Total maturity gap	(2,922,340)	(2,922,340)	(5,909,241)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	181,219,997	(2,081,830)	
<u>Outflows</u>										
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,460,366)	(1,460,366)	(319,550)	-	-	-	-	(1,099,471)	(41,345)	
Total net maturity gap	(4,382,706)	(4,382,706)	(6,228,791)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	180,120,526	(2,123,175)	

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risks (cont'd.)

GROUP	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non trading										
<u>Inflows</u>										
Loans, advances and financing	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	-	6.91
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	708,585	708,585	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	5,768	
Other assets	267,816	267,816	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	25,850	
<u>Outflows</u>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions	(28,309,969)	(28,309,969)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2,888	2.60
Reserves and other liabilities	(5,440,461)	(5,440,461)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	(1,760,878)	
Net maturity gap	(13,998,335)	(13,998,335)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	12,088,483	(1,726,372)	
Treasury and capital market activities										
<u>Inflows</u>										
Short-term placements	1,298,477	1,298,477	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	52,017	4.13
Investment debt securities	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-	3.91
	11,516,465	11,516,465	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	52,017	
Total maturity gap	(2,481,870)	(2,481,870)	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	21,294,423	(1,674,355)	
<u>Outflows</u>										
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,522,609)	(1,522,609)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	(31,216)	
Total net maturity gap	(4,004,479)	(4,004,479)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	19,840,906	(1,705,571)	

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risks (cont'd.)

BANK	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
As at 31 December 2015									
Bank core activities - non trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	20,674,070	20,674,070	39,642	13,560	14,036	26,603	53,920	20,526,309	6.72
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	614,851	614,851	614,851	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	248,567	248,567	-	-	-	-	-	248,567	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions	(27,588,652)	(27,588,652)	(6,777,664)	3,307,809	(10,865,717)	(6,315,550)	(162,889,596)	155,952,066	2.69
Reserves and other liabilities	(3,956,618)	(3,956,618)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,956,618)	-
Net maturity gap	(10,007,782)	(10,007,782)	(6,123,171)	3,321,369	(10,851,681)	(6,288,947)	(162,835,676)	172,770,324	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	213,930	213,930	213,930	-	-	-	-	-	4.21
Investment debt securities	8,953,342	8,953,342	-	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	3.95
	9,167,272	9,167,272	213,930	-	35,016	50,045	418,608	8,449,673	-
Total maturity gap	(840,510)	(840,510)	(5,909,241)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	181,219,997	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,419,021)	(1,419,021)	(319,550)	-	-	-	-	(1,099,471)	-
Total net maturity gap	(2,259,531)	(2,259,531)	(6,228,791)	3,321,369	(10,816,665)	(6,238,902)	(162,417,068)	180,120,526	-

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risks (cont'd.)

BANK	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
As at 31 December 2014									
Bank core activities - non trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	6.91
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	702,817	702,817	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	241,966	241,966	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of other banks and other financial institutions	(28,312,857)	(28,312,857)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2.60
Reserves and other liabilities	(3,679,583)	(3,679,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	-
Net maturity gap	(12,271,963)	(12,271,963)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	12,088,483	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	1,246,460	1,246,460	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Investment debt securities	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	3.91
	11,464,448	11,464,448	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-
Total maturity gap	(807,515)	(807,515)	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	21,294,423	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,491,393)	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	-
Total net maturity gap	(2,298,908)	(2,298,908)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	19,840,906	-

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments measured at fair value, where available, quoted and observable market prices in an active market or dealer price quotations are used to measure fair value. These include listed equity securities and broker quotes on Bloomberg and Reuters.

Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are determined using appropriate valuation techniques, which include the use of mathematical models, such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation techniques.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the end of the reporting period, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation techniques used incorporate assumptions regarding discount rates, interest/profit rate yield curves, estimates of future cash flows and other factors, as applicable. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the fair values derived.

The Group and the Bank generally use widely recognised valuation techniques with market observable inputs, if available, for the determination of fair value, which require minimal management judgement and estimation, due to the low complexity of the financial instruments held.

MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statements of financial position after initial recognition to be categorised according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements, in particular, whether the inputs used are observable or unobservable. The following levels of hierarchy are used for determining and disclosing the fair value of those financial instruments and non-financial assets:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Quoted market prices: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments; |
| Level 2 | Fair values based on observable inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the instrument, whether directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), are used; and |
| Level 3 | Fair values derived using unobservable inputs: inputs used are not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on the valuation of the financial instruments and non-financial assets. |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

GROUP

As at 31 December 2015

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	4 (a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	6,323	-	6,323
Islamic Debt Securities		-	159,520	-	159,520
		-	165,843	-	165,843
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	4 (c)				
Shares		88,635	-	-	88,635
Unit Trust Investment		-	150,760	-	150,760
Malaysian Government Securities		-	465,385	-	465,385
Sukuk		-	142,964	-	142,964
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	94,371	-	94,371
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	642,035	-	642,035
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150
		88,635	1,661,358	-	1,749,993

BANK

As at 31 December 2015

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	4 (c)				
Shares		88,635	-	-	88,635
Unit Trust Investment		-	150,760	-	150,760
Malaysian Government Securities		-	465,385	-	465,385
Sukuk		-	142,964	-	142,964
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	94,371	-	94,371
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	642,035	-	642,035
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150
		88,635	1,495,515	-	1,584,150

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value (cont'd.)

GROUP

As at 31 December 2014

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		—	6,308	—	6,308
Islamic Debt Securities		—	210,711	—	210,711
Shares		6,093	—	—	6,093
		6,093	217,019	—	223,112
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	4(c)				
Shares		111,627	—	—	111,627
Unit Trust Investment		—	143,388	—	143,388
Malaysian Government Securities		—	489,552	—	489,552
Sukuk		—	143,315	—	143,315
Government Guaranteed Bonds		—	146,291	—	146,291
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		—	840,134	—	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	—	1,874,307
		117,720	1,979,699	—	2,097,419

BANK

As at 31 December 2014

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	4(a)				
Shares		6,093	—	—	6,093
		6,093	—	—	6,093
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	4(c)				
Shares		111,627	—	—	111,627
Unit Trust Investment		—	143,388	—	143,388
Malaysian Government Securities		—	489,552	—	489,552
Sukuk		—	143,315	—	143,315
Government Guaranteed Bonds		—	146,291	—	146,291
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		—	840,134	—	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	—	1,874,307
		117,720	1,762,680	—	1,880,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required

Set out below is the comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments of the Group and of the Bank which are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. It does not include those short term/on demand financial assets and financial liabilities where the carrying amounts reasonably approximate their fair values.

As at 31 December 2015

	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Investment securities held-to-maturity	7,608,587	7,507,040	7,608,587	7,507,040
Loans, advances and financing	20,176,970	20,229,830	20,176,970	20,229,830
Other assets	369,377	369,377	232,439	232,439
Investment properties	19,185	43,800	19,185	43,800
	28,174,119	28,150,047	28,037,181	28,013,109
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	26,843,861	26,843,861	26,846,842	26,846,842
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	741,810	741,810	741,810	741,810
Borrowing from institution	31,238	31,238	31,238	31,238
	27,616,909	27,616,909	27,619,890	27,619,890

As at 31 December 2014

	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Investment securities held-to-maturity	8,598,696	8,530,299	8,598,696	8,530,299
Loans, advances and financing	18,316,880	18,380,095	18,316,880	18,380,095
Other assets	254,675	254,675	228,825	228,825
Investment properties	20,203	42,000	20,203	42,000
	27,190,454	27,207,069	27,164,604	27,181,219
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	26,850,567	26,850,567	26,853,455	26,853,455
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,459,402	1,459,402	1,459,402	1,459,402
Borrowing from institution	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
	28,330,048	28,330,048	28,332,936	28,332,936

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (cont'd.)

The table below analyses financial instruments not carried at fair value, but fair value disclosures are required. The different levels have been defined as follows:

GROUP As at 31 December 2015	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	-	1,902,708	-	1,902,708
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	2,413,073	-	2,413,073
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	1,822,570	-	1,822,570
Khazanah Bonds	-	648,410	-	648,410
Private Debt Securities	-	59,802	-	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	7,507,040	-	7,507,040
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	7,583,966	7,583,966
Personal loans/financing	-	-	11,221,083	11,221,083
Staff loans/financing	-	-	124,848	124,848
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	387,842	387,842
Micro credit	-	-	1,189	1,189
Micro finance	-	-	440,919	440,919
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	376,263	376,263
Other term loans/financing	-	-	93,694	93,694
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	20,229,830	20,229,830
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	80,384	80,384
Sundry receivables	-	-	286,372	286,372
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,621	2,621
Due from associates	-	-	-	-
	-	-	369,377	369,377
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	-	-	43,800	43,800
	-	7,507,040	20,643,007	28,150,047
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	26,843,861	26,843,861
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	741,810	741,810
Borrowing from institution	-	-	31,238	31,238
	-	-	27,616,909	27,616,909

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (cont'd.)

GROUP As at 31 December 2014	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	-	2,536,864	-	2,536,864
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	2,654,665	-	2,654,665
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	1,970,082	-	1,970,082
Khazanah Bonds	-	648,409	-	648,409
Private Debt Securities	-	59,802	-	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	8,530,299	-	8,530,299
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	6,250,400	6,250,400
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,959,822	10,959,822
Staff loans/financing	-	-	113,375	113,375
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	245,439	245,439
Micro credit	-	-	1,262	1,262
Micro finance	-	-	391,220	391,220
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	326,106	326,106
Other term loans/financing	-	-	91,230	91,230
Revolving credit	-	-	1,241	1,241
	-	-	18,380,095	18,380,095
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	97,076	97,076
Sundry receivables	-	-	148,947	148,947
Dividend receivables	-	-	8,631	8,631
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	21	21
	-	-	254,675	254,675
<i>Investment properties</i>	-	-	42,000	42,000
	-	8,530,299	18,676,770	27,207,069
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	26,850,567	26,850,567
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1,459,402	1,459,402
Borrowing from institution	-	-	20,079	20,079
	-	-	28,330,048	28,330,048

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (cont'd.)

GROUP As at 31 December 2015	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	-	1,902,708	-	1,902,708
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	2,413,073	-	2,413,073
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	1,822,570	-	1,822,570
Khazanah Bonds	-	648,410	-	648,410
Private Debt Securities	-	59,802	-	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	7,507,040	-	7,507,040
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	7,583,966	7,583,966
Personal loans/financing	-	-	11,221,083	11,221,083
Staff loans/financing	-	-	124,848	124,848
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	387,842	387,842
Micro credit	-	-	1,189	1,189
Micro finance	-	-	440,919	440,919
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	376,263	376,263
Other term loans/financing	-	-	93,694	93,694
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	20,229,830	20,229,830
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	78,711	78,711
Sundry receivables	-	-	146,107	146,107
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,621	2,621
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	5,000	5,000
	-	-	232,439	232,439
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	-	-	43,800	43,800
	-	7,507,040	20,506,069	28,013,109
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	26,846,842	26,846,842
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	741,810	741,810
Borrowing from institution	-	-	31,238	31,238
	-	-	27,619,890	27,619,890

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd.)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (cont'd.)

BANK As at 31 December 2014	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	-	2,536,864	-	2,536,864
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	2,654,665	-	2,654,665
Sukuk	-	239,717	-	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	1,970,082	-	1,970,082
Khazanah Bonds	-	648,409	-	648,409
Private Debt Securities	-	59,802	-	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	-	420,760	-	420,760
	-	8,530,299	-	8,530,299
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	6,250,400	6,250,400
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,959,822	10,959,822
Staff loans/financing	-	-	113,375	113,375
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	245,439	245,439
Micro credit	-	-	1,262	1,262
Micro finance	-	-	391,220	391,220
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	326,106	326,106
Other term loans/financing	-	-	91,230	91,230
Revolving credit	-	-	1,241	1,241
	-	-	18,380,095	18,380,095
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	94,765	94,765
Sundry receivables	-	-	125,314	125,314
Dividend receivables	-	-	8,631	8,631
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	94	94
Due from associates	-	-	21	21
	-	-	228,825	228,825
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	-	-	42,000	42,000
	-	8,530,299	18,650,920	27,181,219
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	26,853,455	26,853,455
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1,459,402	1,459,402
Borrowing from institution	-	-	20,079	20,079
	-	-	28,332,936	28,332,936

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd.)

(d) Methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

(i) Cash and short term funds and placements with financial institutions

The carrying amount of cash and short term funds and placements with financial institutions approximates fair value due to the relatively short term maturity of these instruments.

(ii) Investment securities

The fair value of publicly traded investment securities are estimated based on quoted market prices at the end of reporting period. If there are no quoted market prices for investment securities, a reasonable estimate of fair value has been calculated based on the indicative rates obtained from third parties.

For an investment in equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. In this respect, the Group and the Bank regard a decline in fair value in excess of 20% to be significant and a decline in quoted market price that persists for nine months or longer to be prolonged.

(iii) Loans, advances and financing

The fair values of fixed rate loans/financing with remaining maturity of less than six months and variable rate loans/financing are estimated to approximate their carrying amounts. For fixed rate loans/financing with remaining maturity of more than six months, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates of loans/financing of similar credit risks and maturity.

The fair values of impaired loans/financing are represented by their carrying amounts, net of any collective impairment allowances, being the expected recoverable amount.

(iv) Other receivables and payables

The carrying amounts of other receivables and payables are reasonable estimates of fair value due to their relatively short term maturity.

(v) Other investments

Fair value of other investments is based on the share of net tangible assets of the investee companies as at the end of the reporting period.

(vi) Deposits from customers and from financial institutions

The Group and the Bank consider the carrying amounts of all its deposits, such as non-bank customers' deposits and deposits and balances of banks, agents and related companies, as reasonable approximation of their respective fair values given that these are mostly payable on demand and are short-term in nature.

(vii) Borrowing from institution

The fair value of borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia is estimated using the effective interest rate for the financing which was used in discounting the present value of the future determinable repayment of the financing.

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT

Takaful risk to the Group includes mortality, morbidity, expenses, lapses, surrenders, investments, and catastrophe events.

The Group has in place policies, guidelines and limits in managing the takaful risk. Management of risks include the selection and pricing of risks, product diversification, monitoring of actual experience, and using retakaful to diversify risk and limit net losses potential.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

Not all risks are borne by the Risk fund, and more details can be found in the Key Assumptions section of this note. Risks that are specific to the various types of takaful certificates are elaborated below:

Family takaful investment-linked contracts

The family takaful investment-linked contracts are mainly made up of regular contribution investment-linked products which can be attached to various riders such as medical, contributor, hospital income and accidental riders.

Family takaful non-investment-linked contracts

The family takaful non-investment-linked contracts consist of protection plans (for death, TPD and critical illness), savings plan and credit related reducing sum covered protection plan.

General takaful contracts

The general takaful contracts consist of fire, personal accident, workmen's compensation and employers' liability, liabilities and engineering and others. The major plan is Fire which provides coverage mainly for residential homes.

(a) Family takaful contracts

Concentration of takaful risk

Concentration of risk may arise when the occurrence of a particular event or a series of events can impact significantly to the fund solvency. Examples of such events may include natural disasters, influenzas, pandemics and catastrophes in certain geographical area.

Takaful risk also arises from participants' right to pay reduced or no future contribution, or to terminate the contract completely. This risk would affect expected future profits but it would also reduce takaful liabilities due to the non-guaranteed nature of our takaful products. Insufficient money in participant account to pay for tabarru charges will result in certificate lapsing. This risk has been allowed for in the assumptions used to measure the liabilities.

The underwriting strategy ensures that the portfolio of takaful certificates is well diversified in terms of type and level of risk. This is achieved by enforcing proper risk selection and risk classification.

The risk selection process determines the groups of takaful risk that are acceptable so that diversification of takaful risk types is achieved. This is to ensure that within each of these risk types, there is a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

In the certificates classification process, certificates are classified into separate categories of standard and degree of substandard. Medical selection and financial underwriting guidelines included in the underwriting procedures allow the correct assignment of takaful risk to the appropriate class. Each class has varied takaful charges to reflect the health and medical history of the applicants.

Concentration of risk based on participants' fund balance

GROUP	Gross RM'000	Retakaful RM'000	Net RM'000
As at 31 December 2015			
Endowment	1,227,578	-	1,227,578
Term	250,955	-	250,955
Mortgage	157,375	(7)	157,368
Total family takaful fund	1,635,908	(7)	1,635,901
As at 31 December 2014			
Endowment	961,882	-	961,882
Term	238,807	-	238,807
Mortgage	121,857	(280)	121,577
Total family takaful fund	1,322,546	(280)	1,322,266

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(a) Family takaful contracts (cont'd.)

Key assumptions

Material judgement and analyses are required in the choice of assumptions to determine the liabilities. The assumptions are based on past experience, current internal data and external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and published information. The assumptions used in the valuation of liabilities are based on prudent estimates. This ensures that the fund is financially sound to meet participants' obligation.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assumptions are evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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

Mortality and morbidity

The Group derives best estimate mortality or morbidity assumptions for each product type. These best estimates are based on studies which are derived from the existing portfolio. In practice, as the portfolio is dominated by new business sales which the experience is affected by underwriting selection effect, the best estimate assumption is not established entirely based on the portfolio experience but also with reference to retakaful risk rates tables.

Underwriting practice influences the mortality and morbidity experience of the fund. Monitoring and experience studies need to be performed if there are changes to underwriting practice.

Longevity

As there are no annuity products, longevity is not a significant assumption for the portfolio.

Investment return

The operational model of the takaful contracts is based on Tabarru' charges deducted from the participant funds to the Risk fund monthly. Investment risk is largely passed on to the participants. As a result, the Risk fund is not exposed to movements in rate of return and market values of the underlying assets.

Expenses

Expenses are borne entirely by the takaful operator and not the takaful funds. Expense assumption has no impact to the Risk funds.

Persistency

Persistency has marginal impact to the Takaful funds as charges are deducted monthly and claims paid only if the certificate is in-force.

Discount rate

Discount rate has a significant impact on provisions for liabilities. Lower discount rates will increase provisions required as the investment return that can be earned on the provisions are lower. Conversely, a higher discount rate reduces the provisions.

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross liabilities, net liabilities, surplus and takaful operator's profit or loss. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(a) Family takaful contracts (cont'd.)

GROUP	Change in assumption %	Impact on gross liabilities RM'000	Impact on net liabilities RM'000	Impact on surplus RM'000	Impact on takaful operator's profit or loss RM'000
As at 31 December 2015					
Mortality/Morbidity	10	34,796	34,446	(34,446)	(16,906)
Investment return*	+/-1	25	23	(23)	(6)
Lapse and settender rates	-10	498	499	(499)	(201)
Discount rate	-1	6,141	6,142	(6,142)	(870)
As at 31 December 2014					
Mortality/Morbidity	10	38,452	35,752	(35,752)	(26,200)
Investment return*	+/-1	20	19	(19)	(14)
Lapse and settender rates	-10	665	652	(652)	(406)
Discount rate	-1	5,275	5,255	(5,255)	(4,641)

* The +1%/-1% investment return was applied to the investment return sensitivity whichever gives a higher liability.

Morbidity assumption has the largest impact as the benefit outgo of the riders constitutes a major portion of the takaful portfolio.

For pre-Takaful Operating Framework (TOF) businesses, losses in the family takaful fund are supported by risk management wakalah fees and if insufficient, an interest-free loan (Qard) is provided by the takaful operator in that order. Surpluses in the family takaful funds will be used to meet risk management charges before they are distributed to the participants. Losses for post-TOF businesses will be supported by an interest-free loan (Qard) from takaful operator.

In the sensitivities above, the impact on surplus takes account of total surplus available before the distribution of surplus arising and surplus carried forward. As a result, an impact to the takaful operator's profit or loss would only occur if the stress fully utilises the total available surplus as is the case with the mortality stress where an interest-free loan (Qard) from the takaful operator will be issued to put right the deficit in the Tabarru' fund.

(b) General takaful contracts

Concentration of takaful risks

Concentration of risk may arise when the occurrence of a particular event or a series of events can impact significantly to the fund solvency. This can be particularly onerous if the risks are concentrated on a particular geographical region. For the general takaful fund portfolio, this is not a key concern as the contract type is mainly fire coverage for residential homes. Proportional and non-proportional retakaful treaties are also in place to ensure that the fund can withstand these risks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(b) General takaful contracts (cont'd.)

The table below shows the concentration of general takaful contract liabilities by type of contract based on written contribution.

GROUP	Gross RM'000	Retakaful RM'000	Net RM'000
As at 31 December 2015			
Fire	7,846	(644)	7,202
Personal Accident	226	(34)	192
Total contribution	8,072	(678)	7,394
As at 31 December 2014			
Fire	7,728	(447)	7,281
Personal Accident	250	(57)	193
Total contribution	7,978	(504)	7,474

Key assumptions

The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of liabilities is that the future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience.

Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, for example, isolated occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors, such as, portfolio mix, certificate features and claims handling procedures.

Sensitivities

The general takaful claim liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions shown below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions, such as, legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities and underwriting surplus. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear.

GROUP	Change in assumptions %	Impact on gross liabilities RM'000	Impact on net liabilities RM'000	Impact on surplus RM'000
As at 31 December 2015				
Average claims	+10	114	71	(71)
As at 31 December 2014				
Average claims	+10	568	105	(105)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(b) General takaful contracts (cont'd.)

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimate of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to-date.

In setting provisions for claims, consideration is given to the probability and magnitude of future experience being more adverse than assumed and exercises a degree of caution in setting reserves when there is considerable uncertainty. In general, the uncertainty associated with the ultimate claims experience in an accident year is greatest when the accident year is at an early stage of development and the margin necessary to provide the necessary confidence in adequacy of provision is relatively at its highest. As claims develop and the ultimate cost of claims becomes more certain, the relative level of margin maintained should decrease.

Gross general takaful contract liabilities for 2015:

GROUP Accident year	2010 and prior RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	Total RM'000
At end of accident year	10,697	1,560	903	3,824	7,176	573	
One year later	10,704	897	765	3,060	4,468		
Two years later	9,716	811	690	3,052			
Three years later	9,189	805	686				
Four years later	8,812	791					
Five years later	8,797						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	8,797	791	686	3,052	4,468	573	18,367
At end of accident year	(1,973)	(608)	(163)	(182)	(472)	(268)	
One year later	(3,306)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,402)		
Two years later	(7,628)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)			
Three years later	(7,735)	(791)	(632)				
Four years later	(7,735)	(791)					
Five years later	(7,735)						
Current estimate of cumulative payments to-date	(7,735)	(791)	(632)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(268)	(16,864)
Gross general takaful contract liabilities per statement of financial position	1,062	-	54	16	66	305	1,503

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(b) General takaful contracts (cont'd.)

Net general takaful contract liabilities for 2015:

GROUP	2010						
Accident year	and prior	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At end of accident year	5,836	1,521	717	2,015	1,824	561	
One year later	5,081	858	588	223	612		
Two years later	3,964	796	568	224			
Three years later	3,566	793	567				
Four years later	3,555	791					
Five years later	3,548						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	3,548	791	567	224	612	561	6,303
At end of accident year	(1,222)	(608)	(137)	(142)	(1,004)	(268)	
One year later	(2,761)	(791)	(512)	(210)	(546)		
Two years later	(2,943)	(791)	(512)	(210)			
Three years later	(3,021)	(791)	(513)				
Four years later	(3,021)	(791)					
Five years later	(3,021)						
Current estimate of cumulative payments to-date	(3,021)	(791)	(513)	(210)	(546)	(268)	(5,349)
Net general takaful contract liabilities per statement of financial position	527	-	54	14	66	293	954

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(b) General takaful contracts (cont'd.)

Gross general takaful contract liabilities for 2014:

GROUP	2009						
Accident year	and prior	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At end of accident year	5,328	5,368	1,560	903	3,824	7,176	
One year later	5,732	4,972	897	765	3,060		
Two years later	4,892	4,825	811	690			
Three years later	4,410	4,780	805				
Four years later	4,039	4,773					
Five years later	4,029						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	4,029	4,773	805	690	3,060	7,176	20,533
At end of accident year	(1,467)	(169)	(608)	(163)	(182)	(472)	
One year later	(2,705)	(4,732)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)		
Two years later	(2,849)	(4,779)	(791)	(631)			
Three years later	(2,957)	(4,779)	(791)				
Four years later	(2,957)	(4,779)					
Five years later	(2,957)						
Current estimate of cumulative payments to-date	(2,957)	(4,779)	(791)	(631)	(3,036)	(472)	(12,666)
Gross general takaful contract liabilities per statement of financial position	1,072	(6)	14	59	24	6,704	7,867

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd.)

(b) General takaful contracts (cont'd.)

Net general takaful contract liabilities for 2014:

GROUP Accident year	2009 and prior RM'000	2010 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	Total RM'000
At end of accident year	4,372	1,464	1,521	717	2,015	1,824	
One year later	3,970	1,110	858	588	223		
Two years later	2,955	1,009	796	568			
Three years later	2,557	1,009	793				
Four years later	2,546	1,009					
Five years later	2,541						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	2,541	1,009	793	568	223	1,824	6,958
At end of accident year	(1,053)	(169)	(608)	(137)	(142)	(1,004)	
One year later	(1,793)	(968)	(791)	(512)	(210)		
Two years later	(1,927)	(1,016)	(791)	(512)			
Three years later	(2,005)	(1,016)	(791)				
Four years later	(2,005)	(1,016)					
Five years later	(2,005)						
Current estimate of cumulative payments to-date	(2,005)	(1,016)	(791)	(512)	(210)	(1,004)	(5,538)
Net general takaful contract liabilities per statement of financial position	536	(7)	2	56	13	820	1,420

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Regulatory capital

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group and the Bank as a whole.

Effective from 22 February 2008, the Group and the Bank follow the provisions being set in the capital adequacy framework for the regulation of the capital.

(a) Capital requirement of the Group and of the Bank is analysed into two capital tiers as follows:

- (i) Tier I capital includes general reserve, capital reserve, retained earnings, non-controlling interests and other statutory adjustment relating to the items included in the equity but accounted differently for the purpose of capital adequacy,
- (ii) Tier II capital includes government grants, regulatory reserve and collective impairment allowances (limited to the credit portfolios as per assessment on historical losses under the MFRS 139 methodology).

(b) Various limits are applied to the elements of the capital base:

- (i) If Tier I capital is less than or equal to zero, then the maximum allowable for Tier II capital is zero.
- (ii) If Tier I capital is less than or equal to the amount of Tier II capital, then the maximum allowable capital for the Tier II capital is equivalent to the Tier I capital, otherwise if Tier I capital exceeds or equals to the amount of Tier II capital, then the maximum allowable for the Tier II capital is equivalent to the Tier II capital.
- (iii) If maximum allowable capital for Tier II capital exceeds or equals to the investment amount in subsidiaries and investment in capital of domestic/foreign banking institution, then the core capital is equal to the Tier I capital.
- (iv) If maximum allowable capital for Tier II capital is less or equal to the investment amount in subsidiaries and investment in capital of domestic/foreign banking institution, then the core capital is equal to the capital base.
- (v) Investment to capital ratio is inclusive of the investment in shares which is not deductible from capital base, and unit trust and property trust held and investment in fixed assets and foreclosed property held longer than specified period to the capital base.
- (vi) Minimum allowable absolute capital is RM300 million and the minimum allowable risk weighted capital ratio is 8% and the maintenance of the capital reserve needs to be established when the risk weighted capital ratio is lower than 16%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	129,095	924,823
Securities held-to-maturity	(b)	200,917	709,291
Securities available-for-sale	(c)	90,852	119,998
Advances and financing	(d)	13,513,438	12,173,589
Other assets	(f)	1,646,836	33,276
Property, plant and equipment		142	205
Deferred tax assets		1,782	4,017
		15,583,062	13,965,199
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Deposits from customers	(g)	13,725,002	12,078,930
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(h)	233,350	15,269
Other liabilities		293,822	612,359
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	(i)	7,425	16,056
		14,259,599	12,722,614
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Islamic banking fund		80,000	80,000
Reserves		1,243,463	1,162,585
Islamic banking capital funds		1,323,463	1,242,585
Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds		15,583,062	13,965,199

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Revenue	(j)	933,165	959,677
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(k)	852,350	830,020
Allowance for losses on advances and financing - net	(l)	(48,240)	(58,355)
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	-	(1,577)
Income attributable to the depositors	(m)	(364,424)	(286,712)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(n)	80,815	129,657
Total net income		520,501	613,033
Other operating expenses	(o)	(438,020)	(468,604)
Profit before zakat		82,481	144,429
Zakat		(3,000)	(3,000)
Net profit for the year		79,481	141,429
Other comprehensive income net of zakat:			
Securities available-for-sale fair value		1,397	1,314
Total other comprehensive income for the year		1,397	1,314
Total comprehensive income for the year		80,878	142,743

Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank are derived as follows:

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	(j)	850,271	795,915
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds	(j)	28,051	108,461
Other income	(j)	54,843	55,301
Income attributable to depositors	(m)	(364,424)	(286,712)
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	-	(1,577)
Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank		568,741	671,388
Of which:			
Interest income earned on impaired advances and financing		17,949	6,456

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

GROUP / BANK	Non-distributable				Distributable	
	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2014	80,000	(2,907)	99,522	42,849	880,378	1,099,842
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	141,429	141,429
Other comprehensive income	-	1,314	-	-	-	1,314
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,314	-	-	141,429	142,743
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:						
Provision during the year	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-
At 31 December 2014/ 1 January 2015	80,000	(1,593)	99,522	42,849	1,021,807	1,242,585
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	79,481	79,481
Other comprehensive income	-	1,397	-	-	-	1,397
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,397	-	-	79,481	80,878
Compliance of Profit equalisation reserve:						
Provision during the year	-	-	-	22,902	(22,902)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(22,902)	22,902	-
At 31 December 2015	80,000	(196)	99,522	42,849	1,101,288	1,323,463

* Regulatory reserve is maintained in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia instruction JDPK/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014 by aggregating collective impairment provision and regulatory reserve of no less than 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provision.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	82,481	144,429
Adjustments for:		
Net (accretion of discounts)/amortisation of premiums	(715)	6,629
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	71	-
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	(2)	-
Collective impairment for advances and financing - net	32,524	37,139
Bad debts recovered	(4,065)	(2,955)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	(1,109)	-
Bad debts write-off	19,781	24,171
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(220)	(142)
Operating profit before working capital changes	128,746	209,271
Changes in advances and financing	(1,385,854)	(1,349,554)
Changes in other assets	(1,612,451)	7,385
Changes in deposits from customers	1,646,072	950,869
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	218,081	(336,237)
Changes in other liabilities	(317,825)	(933,278)
Profit equalisation reserves	(8,631)	(16,582)
Cash flows used in operations	(1,331,862)	(1,468,126)
Zakat paid	(3,712)	(4,299)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,335,574)	(1,472,425)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6)	54
Net purchase of investment securities	-	1,420,670
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	539,852	142
Net cash generated from investing activities	539,846	1,420,866
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(795,728)	(51,559)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	924,823	976,382
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	129,095	924,823
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT BY:		
Cash and short-term funds [Notes 36(a)]	129,095	924,823

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(a) Cash and short-term funds

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	16,095	53,963
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	113,000	870,860
	129,095	924,823

(b) Investment securities held-to-maturity

At amortised cost:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Money market instruments (long-term):		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	201,789	711,310
	201,789	711,310
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(872)	(2,019)
Investment securities held-to-maturity	200,917	709,291

Maturity structure for securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Maturity within one year	20,811	-
More than one year	180,106	709,291
	200,917	709,291

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	93,854	122,568
	93,854	122,568
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(3,002)	(2,570)
Investment securities available-for-sale	90,852	119,998

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
More than one year	90,852	119,998

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(d) Advances and financing

(i) Advances and financing by type

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Term advances and financing		
Housing financing	17,410,627	13,848,692
Personal financing	11,194,777	11,447,837
Hire-purchase receivables	226,262	15,852
Other term financing	2,095	99,233
Micro finance	111,257	50,680
Staff financing	33,127	34,062
Credit/Charge cards	285,107	247,199
Less: Unearned income	(15,540,235)	(13,392,911)
Gross advances and financing	13,723,017	12,350,644
Less: Allowance of impairment for advances and financing Collective impairment	(209,579)	(177,055)
Total net advances and financing	13,513,438	12,173,589

(ii) Advances and financing by type of customer

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Individuals	13,723,017	12,350,644

(iii) Advances and financing by profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Fixed rate:		
Housing financing	819,442	889,778
Hire purchase receivables	181,444	12,755
Micro finance	87,711	31,796
Other term financing	8,035,626	7,989,475
Variable rate:		
Base lending rate-plus	4,597,654	3,426,840
Cost-plus	1,140	-
	13,723,017	12,350,644

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(d) Advances and financing (cont'd.)

(iv) Advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Purchase of residential property	5,417,096	4,316,618
Purchase of transport vehicles	181,444	12,755
Consumer durables	2,095	2,067
Consumption credit	7,749,564	7,730,822
Credit cards	285,107	247,199
Micro finance	87,711	41,183
	13,723,017	12,350,644

(v) Advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	930,844	864,594
Penang	964,369	857,539
Perak	1,109,885	1,008,688
Selangor	2,088,699	1,739,922
Kuala Lumpur	2,501,066	2,070,332
Malacca	617,258	566,696
Negeri Sembilan	673,307	620,474
Johor	1,104,713	1,002,255
Pahang	771,511	705,924
Kelantan	1,039,110	1,002,609
Terengganu	832,376	799,927
Sarawak	475,557	489,037
Sabah	614,322	622,647
	13,723,017	12,350,644

(vi) Advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	58,692	40,341
More than one year to three years	3,551	469
More than three years to five years	375,816	378,190
More than five years	13,284,958	11,931,644
	13,723,017	12,350,644

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(d) Advances and financing (cont'd.)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract

GROUP / BANK As at 31 December 2015	Bai' Bithaman Ajil	Bai' Inah	Ujarah	Murabahah	Tawarruq	Ijarah	Total
Types/Shariah contracts	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Term financing							
House financing	17,410,627	-	-	-	-	-	17,410,627
Personal financing	-	10,983,067	-	-	211,710	-	11,194,777
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	-	-	-	226,262	226,262
Other term financing	-	-	-	2,095	-	-	2,095
Micro financing	-	-	-	38,149	73,108	-	111,257
Staff financing	-	33,127	-	-	-	-	33,127
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	285,107	-	-	-	285,107
Less: Unearned income	(11,993,531)	(3,604,061)	-	(4,789)	106,964	(44,818)	(15,540,235)
Gross advances and financing	5,417,096	7,412,133	285,107	35,455	391,782	181,444	13,723,017
Less: Allowance of impairment							
Collective impairment	(89,800)	(94,286)	(9,444)	(6,271)	(7,104)	(2,674)	(209,579)
Total net advances and financing	5,327,296	7,317,847	275,663	29,184	384,678	178,770	13,513,438

GROUP / BANK As at 31 December 2014	Bai' Bithaman Ajil	Bai' Inah	Ujarah	Murabahah	Tawarruq	Ijarah	Total
Types/Shariah contracts	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Term financing							
House financing	13,848,692	-	-	-	-	-	13,848,692
Personal financing	-	11,386,849	-	-	60,988	-	11,447,837
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	-	-	-	15,852	15,852
Other term financing	-	97,166	-	2,067	-	-	99,233
Micro financing	-	-	-	44,266	6,414	-	50,680
Staff financing	-	34,062	-	-	-	-	34,062
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	247,199	-	-	-	247,199
Less: Unearned income	(9,532,074)	(3,811,099)	-	(7,695)	(38,946)	(3,097)	(13,392,911)
Gross advances and financing	4,316,618	7,706,978	247,199	38,638	28,456	12,755	12,350,644
Less: Allowance of impairment							
Collective impairment	(71,598)	(84,036)	(6,712)	(5,679)	(9,030)	-	(177,055)
Total net advances and financing	4,245,020	7,622,942	240,487	32,959	19,426	12,755	12,173,589

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(e) Impaired advances and financing

(i) Movement in impaired advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year	150,607	135,984
Classified as impaired during the year	216,231	207,816
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(174,243)	(161,186)
Amount written off	(27,447)	(32,007)
At end of year	165,148	150,607
Ratio of impaired advances and financing to gross advances and financing	1.20%	1.22%

(ii) Impaired advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	66,878	60,530
Purchase of transport vehicles	186	-
Credit cards	4,989	5,386
Micro finance	5,033	3,677
Consumer durables	2,076	1,996
Consumption credit	85,986	79,018
	165,148	150,607

(iii) Impaired advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	12,954	12,560
Penang	9,786	9,170
Perak	12,761	12,797
Selangor	29,782	25,207
Kuala Lumpur	37,926	33,425
Malacca	8,624	8,409
Negeri Sembilan	15,993	12,758
Johor	5,205	4,878
Pahang	6,792	6,938
Kelantan	11,951	12,412
Terengganu	6,195	6,353
Sarawak	2,741	1,957
Sabah	4,438	3,743
	165,148	150,607

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(e) Impaired advances and financing (cont'd.)

(iv) Movement in allowance of impairment on advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Collective impairment		
At beginning of year	177,055	139,916
Impairment losses recognised (Note 36 (I))	74,153	90,941
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 36 (I))	(41,629)	(53,802)
At end of year	209,579	177,055
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross advances and financing	1.53%	1.43%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross advances and financing	2.25%	2.24%

(f) Other assets

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Income receivables	3,087	7,789
Sundry receivables	1,643,749	25,487
	1,646,836	33,276

Included in sundry receivables of the Group and the Bank are interbranch clearing accounts amounted to RM 1.61 billion.

(g) Deposits from customers

(i) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Murabahah fund:		
Fixed deposits	7,466,940	5,053,392
Wholesale deposits		
Money market deposit	800,000	-
Mudharabah fund:		
Saving deposits	-	2,041,602
Fixed deposits	-	2,235,286
Others	2,928,779	2,745,444
Wadiah fund:		
Saving deposits	2,526,061	-
Others	3,222	3,206
	13,725,002	12,078,930

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(g) Deposits from customers (cont'd.)

(ii) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	1,290,700	1,684,722
Business enterprises	5,853,690	3,061,697
Individuals	6,552,150	6,018,486
Others	28,462	1,314,025
	13,725,002	12,078,930

(iii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits under Murabahah Fund and Mudharabah Fund:

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	5,703,250	6,007,116
More than six months to one year	1,248,623	988,633
More than one year to three years	515,067	121,190
More than three years to five years	-	171,739
	7,466,940	7,288,678

(h) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Other financial institutions	233,350	15,269

Maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	209,944	15,269
More than six months to one year	23,406	-
	233,350	15,269

(i) Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015	2014
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	16,056	25,465
Amount provided during the year (Note 36 (k))	-	1,577
Amount distributed to depositors	(8,631)	(10,986)
At end of year (Note 18)	7,425	16,056

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(j) Revenue

Revenue comprises income derived from financing, treasury, investment and other Islamic banking activities undertaken by the Bank.

Revenue for Islamic banking operations

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	850,271	795,915
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	-	425
Income from placements with financial institutions	13,312	20,537
Others	14,739	87,499
Other income	54,843	55,301
	933,165	959,677

During the current financial year, it was identified that Bai' Bithaman Ajil ("BBA") financing for properties-under-construction of the Bank were not in compliance with Shariah-principles which only allows BBA financing for completed properties. As such, the Bank has deferred the recognition of the financing profit income arising from these BBA financing contracts for properties-under-construction and will be recognised upon rectification which amounted to approximately RM19 million for the year ended 31 December 2015.

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:			
General investment deposits	(i)	697,903	829,642
Other deposits	(ii)	154,447	378
		852,350	830,020
Transfer to profit equalisation reserves (Note 36 (i))		-	(1,577)
		852,350	828,443

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	635,907	688,069
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds:		
Income from Islamic debt securities	-	367
Income from placements with financial institutions	9,956	17,754
Others	11,023	75,644
Total income from investment and advances and financing	656,886	781,834
Other income:		
Commissions	5,546	7,275
Charges	35,471	40,533
Total income	697,903	829,642

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (cont'd.)

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	140,728	313
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds:		
Income from placements with financial institutions	2,203	8
Others	2,439	35
Total income from investment and advances and financing	145,370	356
Other income:		
Commissions	1,227	3
Charges	7,850	19
Total income	154,447	378

(l) Allowance for losses on advances and financing-net

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000 (Restated)
Impairment losses for loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 36 (e)(iv))	(74,153)	(90,941)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 36 (e)(iv))	41,629	53,802
Bad debts:		
Recovered	4,065	2,955
Written off	(19,781)	(24,171)
	(48,240)	(58,355)

(m) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
Murabahah fund	262,991	97,001
Mudharabah fund	88,555	189,711
Wadiah fund	12,878	-
	364,424	286,712

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(n) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	73,637	107,532
Income derived from other investment of Islamic banking capital funds:		
Income from Islamic debt securities	-	57
Income from placements with financial institutions	1,153	2,775
Others	1,276	11,822
Total income from investment and advances and financing	76,066	122,186
Other income:		
Commissions	642	1,137
Charges	4,107	6,334
Total income	80,815	129,657

(o) Other operating expenses

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
<u>Personnel expenses</u>		
Salaries and wages	1,323	1,779
Social security costs	15	19
Contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)	244	330
Other staff related expenses*	268,495	293,796
	270,077	295,924
<u>General administrative expenses</u>		
Maintenance cost	113,879	120,510
Legal and professional fees	19,922	11,016
Others	34,142	41,154
	438,020	468,604

* Included in other staff related expenses are Shariah Committee's remuneration amounted to RM239,000 (2014: RM208,000) as further disclosed in Note 36(p) and allocated indirect personnel expenses amounted to RM268.21 million (2014: RM248.50 million).

(p) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	238	208

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(p) Shariah Committee's remuneration (cont'd.)

Shariah Committee's remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	36	20	56
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	14	44
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	16	46
	-	-	156	82	238

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	36	12	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	11	41
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	30	11	41
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	30	9	39
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	9	39
	-	-	156	52	208

(q) Zakat

Contribution of zakat is made according to Shariah principles and in accordance with MASB - Technical Release-i-1. Provision of zakat is made at the rate of 2.5% utilising an adjusted growth model. The Group and the Bank fulfilled their obligation to pay zakat on their business to zakat authorities. Throughout the year, upon approval from Shariah Committee and Zakat Committee, the Group and the Bank had distributed the zakat to various eligible asnaf.

(r) Shariah Committee

The Shariah Committee was established under Bank Negara Malaysia's 'Guidelines on the Governance of Shariah Committee for the Islamic Financial Institutions' (BNM/GPS1) to advise the Board of Directors on Shariah matters in its business operations and to provide technical assistance in ensuring the Islamic Banking products and services offered by the Group and the Bank are in compliance with Shariah principles.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(s) Capital adequacy ratio

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of the Group and the Bank as at the end of the reporting period.

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
The capital adequacy ratios of the reporting institution are as follows:		
Tier I Capital		
Retained earnings	1,101,288	1,021,807
Islamic banking fund	80,000	80,000
	1,181,288	1,101,807
Less: Deferred tax assets	(1,782)	(4,017)
Total Tier I capital	1,179,506	1,097,790
Tier II Capital		
Regulatory reserve	99,522	99,522
Collective impairment on non impaired advances and financing	74,999	24,927
Total Tier II capital	174,521	124,449
Capital base	1,354,027	1,222,239
Core capital ratio	10.68%	10.42%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	12.26%	11.60%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights:

	GROUP / BANK			
	2015		2014	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	386,115	-	966,401	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	113,000	22,600	870,860	174,172
50%	5,753,288	2,876,644	4,820,525	2,410,263
100%	8,144,404	8,144,404	7,947,968	7,947,968
	14,396,807	11,043,648	14,605,754	10,532,403

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(t) Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

As at 31 December 2015

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 month RM'000	3 to 6 month RM'000	6 to 12 month RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	6,552,151	(6,552,151)	(5,498,267)	(197,351)	(215,705)	(198,094)	(392,310)	(50,424)
Non individuals	7,406,201	(7,406,201)	(579,413)	(2,496,815)	(1,809,554)	(1,221,228)	(834,547)	(464,644)
Other liabilities	293,822	(293,822)	-	-	-	-	-	(293,822)
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	7,425	(7,425)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,425)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	851,358	(851,358)	(851,358)	-	-	-	-	-
	15,110,957	(15,110,957)	(6,929,038)	(2,694,166)	(2,025,259)	(1,419,322)	(1,226,857)	(816,315)

As at 31 December 2014

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 month RM'000	3 to 6 month RM'000	6 to 12 month RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	6,018,487	(6,018,487)	(4,790,264)	(367,028)	(166,077)	(192,255)	(334,584)	(168,279)
Non individuals	6,075,712	(6,075,712)	(129,922)	(1,709,025)	(1,182,163)	(328,364)	(191,071)	(2,535,167)
Other liabilities	612,359	(612,359)	-	-	-	-	-	(612,359)
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	16,056	(16,056)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,056)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,092,968	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)
	13,815,582	(13,815,582)	(4,920,717)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(4,424,298)

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

As at 31 December 2015	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 month RM'000	3 to 6 month RM'000	6 to 12 month RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Advances and financing	13,723,017	13,723,017	13,411	9,041	9,465	16,590	31,536	13,642,974	6.72
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	16,095	16,095	16,095	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,646,836	1,646,836	-	-	-	-	-	1,646,836	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(13,958,352)	(13,958,352)	(6,403,769)	1,811,466	(8,250,531)	(5,852,888)	(163,505,314)	168,242,684	2.69
Reserves and other liabilities	(1,624,710)	(1,624,710)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,624,710)	-
Net maturity gap	(197,114)	(197,114)	(6,374,263)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,473,778)	181,907,784	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	113,000	113,000	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	4.21
Investment debt securities	291,769	291,769	-	-	-	-	20,811	270,958	3.95
	404,769	404,769	113,000	-	-	-	20,811	270,958	-
Total maturity gap	207,655	207,655	(6,261,263)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,452,967)	182,178,742	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(851,358)	(851,358)	(170,272)	-	-	-	-	(681,086)	-
Total net maturity gap	(643,703)	(643,703)	(6,431,535)	1,820,507	(8,241,066)	(5,836,298)	(163,452,967)	181,497,656	-

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows: (cont'd.)

As at 31 December 2014	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 month RM'000	3 to 6 month RM'000	6 to 12 month RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Advances and financing	12,350,644	12,350,644	35,945	26	77	633	3,660	12,310,303	6.91
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	53,963	53,963	53,963	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	33,276	33,276	-	-	-	-	-	33,276	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(12,094,199)	(12,094,199)	(4,920,186)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(2,703,446)	2.60
Reserves and other liabilities	(1,871,000)	(1,871,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,871,000)	
Net maturity gap	(1,527,316)	(1,527,316)	(4,830,278)	(2,076,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,769,133	
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	870,860	870,860	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Investment debt securities	829,289	829,289	-	-	-	-	-	829,289	3.91
	1,700,149	1,700,149	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	829,289	
Total maturity gap	172,833	172,833	(4,059,418)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	8,598,422	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,092,968)	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)	
Total net maturity gap	(920,135)	(920,135)	(4,059,949)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,505,985	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(v) Commitments and contingencies

GROUP / BANK

	Principal amount RM'000	2015 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2014 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
<i>Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:</i>						
Maturity not exceeding one year	416	-	-	531	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	850,942	425,471	212,736	1,092,437	546,219	273,109
	851,358	425,471	212,736	1,092,968	546,219	273,109

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

(w) Donations/Charities fund

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
At beginning of year	568	245
Sources of funding:		
Gharamah	9	101
Dividend on Premium Savings Certificates (Below RM1)	410	263
Insurance commission	1	-
Profit of BBA and PFi (SCOP & SKAP)	29	19
	449	383
Use of funds:		
Malaysian Islamic Welfare Organisation	-	(60)
Ulu Kelang Branch Women	(139)	-
Attributable to State 'Baitulmal'	(192)	-
Assistance to BSN staff of misfortune	(32)	-
Contribution to the Surau/Madrasah/Tahfiz Centre	(39)	-
Development fund/Foundation/Charitable organisation	(10)	-
Carnival Ibnu 1437H Programme	(412)	(60)
	605	568
At end of year	605	568

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd.)

(x) Comparative Figures

During the financial year, the Bank has made the following restatements in the financial statements for better clarity and consistency.

	GROUP / BANK	
	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014		
Collective impairment:		
Impairment losses recognised	90,941	338,414
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(53,802)	(301,275)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2014		
Collective impairment losses during the year:		
Impairment losses recognised	(90,941)	(338,414)
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	53,802	301,275

37. GENERAL TAKAFUL AND FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

GROUP	----- 31 December 2015 -----			----- 31 December 2014 -----		
	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000	Total RM'000	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term funds	16,559	125,966	142,525	21,167	49,378	70,545
Investments	-	1,715,643	1,715,643	-	1,337,586	1,337,586
Other assets	3,939	13,318	17,257	88	10,873	10,961
Retakaful assets	557	8,736	9,293	6,457	8,419	14,876
Deferred tax assets	125	-	125	204	-	204
	21,180	1,863,663	1,884,843	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	12,740	215,478	228,218	22,008	69,056	91,064
Takaful and Qard payables	1,425	5,684	7,109	1,405	9,907	11,312
Deferred tax liabilities	-	6,593	6,593	-	4,747	4,747
	14,165	227,755	241,920	23,413	83,710	107,123
Liabilities/(Assets) of general takaful and family takaful policy holders' funds	7,015	1,635,908	1,642,923	4,503	1,322,546	1,327,049
	21,180	1,863,663	1,884,843	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172

The operating revenue generated from the general and family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM1,245.58 million (2014: RM1,045.7 million)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Shariah non-compliance		
During the current financial year, the sequencing of certain Bai' Bithaman Ajil ("BBA") financing contracts were identified to be potentially not in compliance with Shariah-principles. Bank Negara Malaysia has instructed the Bank, through a letter dated 29 April 2016, to review all BBA financing contracts to ensure rectification actions are taken in a timely manner.		
In the event the implementation of the BBA housing financing contract in BSN are not in compliance with Shariah principles, the gross income of the Group and the Bank amounting to RM40,326,000 and RM12,136,000 for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, respectively, would need to be reversed.		
The Directors do not expect the outcome of the Shariah non-compliance to have a material effect on the Group's and Bank's financial position.	40,326	12,136

39. DIVIDEND PAID

	GROUP / BANK	
	2015 RM'000	2014 RM'000
Cash dividend	41,026	50,000

Cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2015 is RM41.03 million.

40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the financial year, the Group and the Bank has made the following restatements in the financial statements for better clarity and consistency.

	GROUP / BANK	
	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2014		
Revenue	2,327,375	2,339,459
Fees and commissions income	537,255	549,339
Personnel expenses	(591,791)	(592,312)
Other overheads	(690,982)	(702,545)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES (cont'd.)

	GROUP / BANK	
	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014		
Collective impairment:		
Impairment losses recognised	211,608	779,718
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(159,257)	(727,367)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2014		
Collective impairment losses during the year:		
Impairment losses recognised	(211,608)	(779,718)
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	159,257	727,367



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