

LAPORAN TAHUNAN
2017
ANNUAL REPORT



MELANGKAH LEBIH JAUH

DEMI KEPENTINGAN ANDA

GOING FURTHER TO SERVE YOU BETTER

KANDUNGAN

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RASIONAL KULIT COVER RATIONALE



Penggunaan kerajang perak dalam reka bentuk kami membawakan kelainan dan mencerminkan tumpuan terhadap kecemerlangan. Ia memberikan sentuhan moden dan unik yang membezakan BSN daripada bank-bank lain dalam industri perbankan. Ia turut menggambarkan kesungguhan BSN untuk melancarkan strategi baru yang dinamik melalui inovasi, bagi mencapai kebolehcapaian, kemudahan dan kecemerlangan perkhidmatan dalam persekitaran yang mencabar.

The use of the silver foil effect at the heart of this design creates distinction and reflect a focus on excellence. It creates a modern and unique look to set BSN apart from the rest in the banking industry. It sends the message that amidst the generally challenging environment, BSN is launching dynamic new strategies to advance accessibility, convenience and service excellence through innovation.

2017

LAPORAN TAHUNAN ANNUAL REPORT

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

www.mybsn.com.my

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SEIMBAS LALU



RM1.92

bilion billion

**HASIL
REVENUE**



RM1.41

bilion billion

**PENDAPATAN BERSIH
NET INCOME**



RM24.88

bilion billion

**DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN
DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS**



RM218.08

juta million

**KEUNTUNGAN SEBELUM
CUKAI DAN ZAKAT
PROFIT BEFORE TAX
AND ZAKAT**



RM171.5

juta million

**KEUNTUNGAN SELEPAS
CUKAI DAN ZAKAT
PROFIT AFTER TAX
AND ZAKAT**

AT A GLANCE



743

MESIN TELLER AUTOMATIK
AUTOMATIC TELLER
MACHINES



406

MESIN DEPOSIT TUNAI
CASH DEPOSIT MACHINES



402

**CAWANGAN DI
SELURUH NEGARA**
BRANCHES NATIONWIDE



123

MESIN JURUWANG MAYA
VIRTUAL TELLER MACHINES



5,682

**EJEN BANK BSN
(EB BSN)**
BSN BANKING AGENTS
(EB BSN)



**LEBIH OVER
6,000**

KAKITANGAN
EMPLOYEES



Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan No Malaysian Left Behind

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

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 menggembleng 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. 



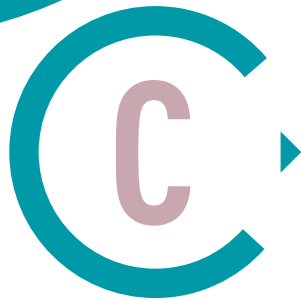


Di BSN, cara kerja dan kelakuan/tindakan kami adalah berlandaskan Nilai-Nilai Murni:

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

NILAI-NILAI MURNI

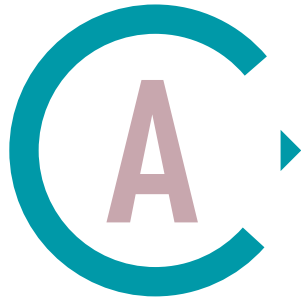
CORE VALUES



KOMITED COMMITTED

Kami komited ke arah kecemerlangan dalam segala yang kami lakukan.

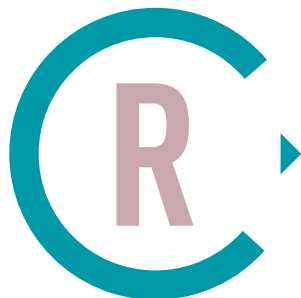
We are committed to excellence in all that we do.



CERDAS & TANGKAS AGILE

Kami peka dengan trend pasaran dan memanfaatkan peluang.

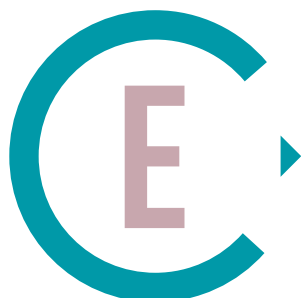
We anticipate market trends and leverage on opportunities.



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.



BERETIKA ETHICAL

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

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

PIAGAM PELANGGAN

CLIENTS' CHARTER

**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 with 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.

STRUKTUR KORPORAT

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



BSN

100%

PERMODALAN
BSN BERHAD

51%

PRUDENTIAL BSN
TAKAFUL BHD.

41.34%

BSNC CORPORATION
(M) BERHAD

30%

GIBRALTAR BSN
HOLDINGS
SDN. BHD.

100%

BSNC LEASING (M)
SDN. BHD.

100%

GIBRALTAR BSN
LIFE BERHAD

Pegangan BSN di dalam Anak Syarikat/
Syarikat Bersekutu pada 31 Disember 2017

BSN's holdings in Subsidiary/Associate Companies
as at 31 December 2017



Bank Simpanan Nasional merupakan suatu cara baharu dalam usaha kita 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.

- YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein



PROFIL KORPORAT

CORPORATE PROFILE



Bank Simpanan Nasional represents a new approach 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 the present time.

I hope that with the launch of Bank Simpanan Nasional today, it will develop as a major savings 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



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) merupakan salah sebuah institusi kewangan terulung negara dengan lebih 6,000 kakitangan merentasi 402 cawangan di seluruh negara, yang menawarkan perkhidmatan kepada lebih 9.2 juta rakyat Malaysia dengan deposit dan simpanan berjumlah RM24.88 bilion. Terkini, BSN mempunyai 743 mesin teller automatik, 407 mesin deposit tunai dan 5,682 ejen bank BSN (EB BSN) di seluruh negara (setakat 31 Disember 2017).

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.

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, diperkasakan 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”.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is one of the nation's leading financial institutions with over 6,000 employees across 402 branches nationwide, serving over 9.2 million Malaysians with deposits and savings amounting to RM24.88 billion. Currently, BSN has 743 automated teller machines, 407 cash deposit machines and 5,682 BSN banking agents (EB BSN) across the country (as at 31 December 2017).

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.

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 5 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 re-branding 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 re-branding 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 whereby 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”.

A photograph of a Mesra Pelanggan service center. In the foreground, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a dark blue short-sleeved shirt, is seen from the side, looking towards a service counter. Behind her, another person wearing a red hijab is partially visible. At the counter, a staff member wearing a blue uniform and a white hijab with a purple floral pattern is smiling and interacting with the customer. The counter is light-colored with a green base. The background features green walls and blue overhead signs with the numbers '5' and '6'.

Menyediakan Perkhidmatan Mesra Pelanggan Sejak 1974

Serving Malaysians with a Smile Since 1974



Tahun pertama BSN beroperasi selepas mengambil alih Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos pada 1974, di mana telah menyelaraskan proses bagi mempertingkatkan kemudahan & perkhidmatan bagi pelanggan kami. Cawangan BSN telah ditubuhkan di bandar-bandar utama di seluruh negara, khususnya di kawasan yang tidak menempatkan sebarang cawangan Bank bagi terus memperkasakan aktiviti. Hari ini, kami terus berkhidmat untuk pelanggan kami menerusi 402 cawangan, 5682 ejen bank (EB BSN) di seluruh negara, dan deposit dan simpanan bersih berjumlah 24.88 bilion.

During the 1st year of BSN's operations after taking over the functions of the former Post Office Savings Bank in 1974, BSN had streamlined its processes in order to provide improved facilities & services to its customers. BSN has set up our own branch offices in major towns throughout the country especially where branch offices are not warranted to continue to mobilise savings. Today, we continue to serve our customers through 402 branches, 5,682 banking agents (EB BSN) nationwide and net deposits and savings of 24.88 billion.

ANUGERAH DAN PENGIKTIRAFAN

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS



1. Anugerah Karnival Kewangan 2017

Anugerah Rangkuman Kewangan Terbaik

'Karnival Kewangan' Award 2017

Best Financial Inclusion Award

2. Anugerah Karnival Kewangan 2017

Penyokong Sekolah Terbaik dalam Pendidikan Kewangan - Sekolah Menengah

'Karnival Kewangan' Award 2017

Best School Supporter in Financial Education - Secondary School

3. Anugerah Kancil 2017

BSN Siri Pengacau Raya

Anugerah Perak dalam Penggunaan Filem Terbaik

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Pengacau Raya Series

Silver in Best Use of Film

4. Anugerah Kancil 2017

'BSN Kucing Happy Pindah'

Anugerah Perak Penggunaan Media Sosial Terbaik

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Kucing Happy Pindah

Silver in Best Use of Social Media

5. Anugerah Kancil 2017

BSN Siri Pengacau Raya

Anugerah Gangsa Kandungan Jenama dan Hiburan Terbaik

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Pengacau Raya Series

Bronze in Best Branded Content & Entertainment

6. Anugerah Kancil 2017

BSN Janji Papa

Anugerah Gangsa Penggunaan Pemasaran Secara Langsung Terbaik

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Janji Papa

Bronze in Best Use of Direct Marketing





7. Anugerah Kancil 2017

'BSN Picatlines'
Anugerah Gangsa Penulisan Kreatif dan Penulisan Skrip

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Picatlines
Bronze in Copywriting and Scriptwriting

8. Anugerah Kancil 2017

BSN Siri Pengacau Raya
Anugerah Perak Penggunaan Media Sosial Terbaik

Kancil Awards 2017

BSN Pengacau Raya Series
Bronze in Best Use of Social Media

9. Anugerah Karnival Kewangan 2017

Anugerah Rangkuman Kewangan

'Karnival Kewangan' Award 2017

Regional Award Financial Inclusion

10. Anugerah Kepimpinan bagi Daerah ASEAN Mengenai Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Membasmi Kemiskinan ke-3, 2017

Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB BSN)
Kategori Sektor Swasta

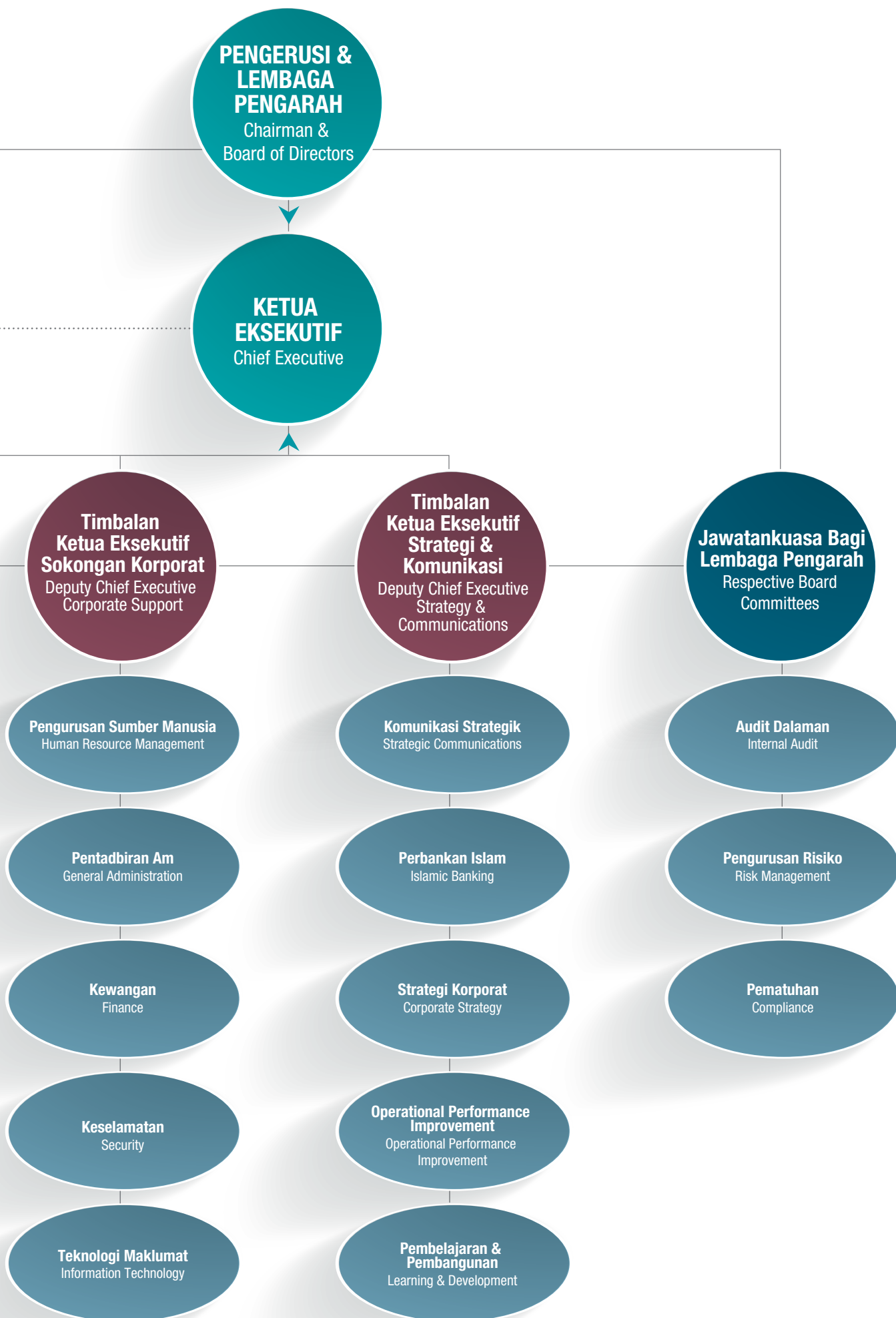
3rd ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Award 2017

Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB BSN)
Private Sector Category

CARTA ORGANISASI

ORGANISATION CHART







Memberikan Lebih Banyak Kemudahan kepada Rakyat Malaysia

Providing Malaysians Greater Convenience



Pada 1983, BSN telah memperkenalkan perkhidmatan Mesin Juruwang Automatik (ATM) pertama di Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya dan Ipoh. Terminal Layan Diri* (SST) BSN menyediakan akses kemudahan 24 jam kepada rakyat Malaysia yang memerlukan perkhidmatan perbankan pantas, tanpa perlu beratur di cawangan bank. Transaksi perbankan kini boleh dilakukan pada bila-bila masa dan setakat ini, BSN memiliki lebih 1,000 SST yang merangkumi 743 ATM, 406 CDM dan 123 VTM.

In 1983, BSN introduced the first Automated Teller Machine (ATM) service at Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya and also Ipoh. BSN Self Service Terminals* (SSTs) provide 24 hours convenience and access to Malaysians who need quick and fast banking services, without queuing at branches. This banking transaction can be carried out at any time, on any day. To date, BSN has over 1,000 SSTs which comprise of 743 ATMs, 406 CDMs and 123 VTMs.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah

Pengerusi,
Bank Simpanan Nasional

Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional

HASIL
REVENUE



RM1.92

bilion billion

Ekonomi Malaysia menunjukkan perkembangan yang memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 5.9 peratus pada tahun 2017 berbanding 4.2 peratus pada tahun 2016.

The Malaysian economy has shown impressive growth of 5.9 percent in 2017, which was higher than 4.2 percent charted in 2016.

KENYATAAN Pengerusi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya dengan sukacitanya membentangkan Laporan Tahunan Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2017. Tahun ini adalah tahun ke-44 kami beroperasi sejak BSN ditubuhkan pada tahun 1974. Sepanjang lebih empat dekad, BSN telah meneruskan usahanya untuk memenuhi mandat yang diamanahkan oleh Kerajaan dengan menyediakan akses perbankan yang komprehensif serta menggalakkan amalan menabung terutama sekali di kalangan generasi muda dalam meningkatkan kualiti hidup rakyat Malaysia.

Oleh yang demikian, kami dengan berbesar hati melaporkan bahawa BSN sekali lagi telah menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang memberangsangkan serta prestasi kewangan yang kukuh bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017, didorong oleh situasi ekonomi negara yang sedang beransur pulih.

PERSPEKTIF EKONOMI

Pembangunan pasaran dan permintaan luar yang bertambah baik telah mendorong ekonomi global untuk terus berkembang sebanyak 3.8 peratus berbanding 3.2 peratus pada tahun 2016. Walaupun, faktor-faktor makro ekonomi terus kukuh, isu geopolitik kekal membimbangkan.

Ekonomi Malaysia menunjukkan perkembangan yang memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 5.9 peratus pada tahun 2017 berbanding 4.2 peratus pada tahun 2016. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh perbelanjaan dalam sektor swasta dan penambahan aktiviti dalam sektor-sektor pembuatan dan perkhidmatan. Keadaan pasaran bertambah baik dengan pertumbuhan pendapatan yang konsisten dan eksport kekal kukuh berikutan permintaan global yang meningkat. Pengukuhan Ringgit turut mencerminkan ekonomi negara yang bertambah baik.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report for Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) for the financial year ending 31 December 2017. This is our 44th year in operation since BSN was first established in 1974. Over the past four decades, the Bank has steadfastly fulfilled the mandate entrusted by the Government to provide access to comprehensive banking services and encourage the savings habit, especially among the younger generation, in order to increase the quality of life of Malaysian citizens.

It is therefore with pride that I report BSN has once again demonstrated resilient growth and strong financial performance for the year ending 31 December 2017, against an economic environment that is slowly rebounding.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Improved growth in developing markets and external demand have driven the global economy to grow by 3.8 percent compared to 3.2 percent in 2016. While macroeconomic factors continued to strengthen somehow, geopolitical issues remained a concern.

The Malaysian economy has shown impressive 5.9 percent growth in 2017, which was higher than 4.2 percent charted in 2016. This growth was driven mainly by private sector spending and increased activity in the manufacturing and services sectors. Market conditions were healthier with consistent income growth and our exports remained strong due to rising global demand. The stronger Ringgit appreciation also reflected the improving national economy.

KENYATAAN PENERUS

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Selaras dengan perkembangan ekonomi yang semakin positif, BSN kekal komited dalam usahanya untuk mengukuhkan tawaran serta memperluaskan kedudukan. Melalui rangkaian perbankan dan perkhidmatan kewangan yang meluas di seluruh negara, BSN terus memastikan semua rakyat Malaysia mendapat akses perbankan yang komprehensif.

PERTUMBUHAN MAPAN

Aspirasi utama Bank adalah untuk menawarkan kemudahan kewangan kepada semua rakyat Malaysia. Selain daripada mengimbangi kedudukan kami sebagai entiti yang menguntungkan, matlamat kami sejak dari dahulu lagi adalah sentiasa menyokong agenda sosial dalam menerapkan pengetahuan celik kewangan di seluruh negara. Bagi memastikan pertumbuhan jangka panjang, kami mengambil pendekatan berhemah dan mengamalkan tahap pematuhan dan tadbir urus korporat yang tinggi dalam setiap perkara yang kami lakukan. Falsafah ini membentuk asas utama dalam pertumbuhan berterusan BSN sehingga ke hari ini.

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

Prestasi kewangan bagi tahun 2017 adalah sangat menggalakkan seiring dengan pemulihan dalam landscape ekonomi Malaysia.

Bagi tahun 2017, pihak Bank telah mencatatkan keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat berjumlah RM171.5 juta, dengan hasil sebanyak RM1,920.2 juta. Peningkatan dalam keuntungan bersih kami sebanyak 199.8 peratus adalah selaras dengan pertumbuhan konsisten yang ditunjukkan dalam segmen perniagaan utama kami yang merangkumi perbankan runcit.

Secara keseluruhannya, kami mencatat pertumbuhan 3.4 peratus dalam jumlah pinjaman dan pembiayaan bagi tahun 2017 berbanding tahun lepas meskipun pengguna masih mengekalkan sentimen berjaga-jaga. Kami percaya pertumbuhan baik dalam segmen pinjaman dan pembiayaan ini berjaya dicapai melalui pelbagai inisiatif yang disediakan oleh Kerajaan terutamanya dalam mendorong pemilikan rumah serta sewa beli kenderaan. Pinjaman dan pembiayaan sewa beli mendahului dengan kenaikan 68.0 peratus kepada RM1,064.5 juta, diikuti oleh Pembiayaan/Pinjaman Perumahan pada 7.0 peratus, Kad Kredit pada 13.0 peratus dan Mikro Kewangan sebanyak 0.7 peratus. Manakala Pembiayaan/Pinjaman Peribadi mengalami penurunan sebanyak 3.2 peratus.

Dalam menahut matlamat Kerajaan bagi memastikan rakyat Malaysia mampu memiliki rumah pertama, BSN telah menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan bagi peminjam yang layak di mana lebih 55 peratus pinjaman perumahan telah diluluskan

Against the positive economic background, BSN remained committed in strengthening our offerings and expanding our presence through a broad range of banking and financial services across the country to ensure all Malaysians gain comprehensive banking access.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

The Bank's main aspiration is to provide financial inclusion for all Malaysians. Apart from balancing our position as a profitable entity, our goal has always been to support the social agenda in applying financial literacy knowledge across the country. To ensure long-term growth, we adapt a prudent approach and a strong compliance culture and corporate governance in everything we do. This philosophy has been the cornerstone of BSN's continuous growth until today.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance for 2017 is very encouraging in line with the recovery in Malaysian economy landscape.

For the year 2017, the Bank recorded a profit after taxation and zakat amounting to RM171.5 million, with revenue of RM1,920.2 million. The increase in our net profit of 199.8 percent is in line with the consistent growth shown in our core business segment which includes retail banking.

Overall, we recorded a 3.4 percent growth in loans and financing for the year 2017 as compared to the previous year despite a cautious consumer sentiment. We believe that growth in both the loan and financing segments has been possible through various initiatives provided by the Government primarily, in promoting home ownership and vehicle hire purchase ownership. Loans and hire purchase financing led to an increase of 68.0 percent to RM1,064.5 million, followed by Mortgage at 7.0 percent, Credit Cards at 13.0 percent and Micro Finance by 0.7 percent. While Personal Financing/Loan decreased by 3.2 percent.





PENINGKATAN DALAM KEUNTUNGAN BERSIH KAMI SEBANYAK 199.8 PERATUS ADALAH SELARAS DENGAN PERTUMBUHAN KONSISTEN YANG DITUNJUKKAN DALAM SEGMENT PERNIAGAAN UTAMA KAMI YANG MERANGKUMI PERBANKAN RUNCIT. SECARA KESELURUHANNYA, KAMI MENCATAT PERTUMBUHAN 3.4 PERATUS DALAM JUMLAH PINJAMAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN BAGI TAHUN 2017 BERBANDING TAHUN LEPAS MESKIPUN PENGGUNA MENGEKALKAN SENTIMEN BERJAGA-JAGA.

THE INCREASE IN OUR NET PROFIT OF 199.8 PERCENT IS IN LINE WITH THE CONSISTENT GROWTH SHOWN IN OUR CORE BUSINESS SEGMENT WHICH INCLUDES RETAIL BANKING. OVERALL, WE RECORDED 3.4 PERCENT GROWTH IN LOANS AND FINANCING FOR THE YEAR 2017 AS COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR DESPITE A MORE CAUTIOUS CONSUMER SENTIMENT.

KEUNTUNGAN SELEPAS CUKAI DAN ZAKAT

PROFIT AFTER TAX AND ZAKAT



RM171.5

juta million

kepada pembeli rumah pertama pada 2017. Sebanyak 94 peratus daripada jumlah pinjaman perumahan telah diluluskan untuk pembelian hartanah di bawah RM500,000.

Bagi tahun 2017, kedudukan deposit menurun sebanyak 3.9 peratus kepada RM24.88 bilion berbanding RM25.90 bilion pada tahun 2016, yang disebabkan oleh sektor simpanan tetap.

BSN terus mendapat sambutan dan sokongan yang padu daripada kerajaan dan Bank Negara Malaysia dalam menjadikan Malaysia sebagai pusat perkhidmatan kewangan Islam dunia menjelang tahun 2020. Secara tidak langsung, ianya membantu dalam pertumbuhan Perbankan Islam di BSN sebagai penyumbang utama jumlah keuntungan Bank sebanyak 62.8 peratus. Bagi tahun 2017, Perbankan Islam mencatatkan hasil sebanyak RM1,042.5 juta, peningkatan sebanyak 0.6 peratus berbanding tahun 2016 iaitu RM1,036.4 juta. Keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat untuk sektor ini adalah sebanyak RM107.8 juta, 93.4 peratus lebih tinggi daripada tahun 2016. Pertumbuhan hasil bagi Perbankan Islam adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan pendapatan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan dan pendahuluan berjumlah RM934.9 juta, menyebabkan kenaikan sebanyak 4.1 peratus berbanding tahun 2016.

In support of the Government's goal to ensure all Malaysians can afford their first homes, BSN has provided financing facilities for eligible borrowers with more than 55 percent of housing loans approved to first home buyers in 2017. 94 percent of housing loans have been approved for purchase of properties below RM500,000.

In 2017, deposits decreased by 3.9 percent to RM24.88 billion compared to RM25.90 billion in 2016, due to the fixed deposit sector.

Given the strong commitment by the Government and Bank Negara Malaysia to push Malaysia to be a world class Islamic financial services centre by 2020, we continuously receive strong interest and support. Indirectly, this has helped in the growth of Islamic Banking in BSN as a major contributor of the Bank's total profits with 62.8 percent. For 2017, Islamic Banking posted a revenue of RM1,042.5 million, an increase of 0.6 percent as compared to the 2016 of RM1,036.4 million. Profit after taxation and zakat for this sector was RM107.8 million, 93.4 percent higher than 2016. The revenue growth for Islamic Banking is due to an increase in revenue from financing activities and advances amounting to RM934.9 million, resulting in an increase of 4.1 percent compared to 2016.

KENYATAAN PENGURUS

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

MENDORONG INOVASI

BSN terus memberikan fokus strategik dalam menyokong rangkaian kewangan yang menyeluruh dengan mempertingkatkan rangkaian produk dan memastikan ianya kekal relevan bagi memenuhi keperluan pelanggan. Kami menggunakan teknologi dan inovasi sebagai pemacu utama untuk membina keupayaan dan mengukuhkan tawaran kami bukan sahaja di kawasan luar bandar tetapi juga di kawasan bandar terutamanya di kalangan generasi muda.

MENDORONG PEMERKASAAN KEWANGAN

Di BSN, fokus utama kami adalah sentiasa menyokong agenda Kerajaan untuk mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mapan serta mengukuhkan rangkaian kewangan bagi memastikan segenap lapisan masyarakat mendapat kemudahan kewangan yang berkualiti.

BSN terus kekal relevan sebagai satu-satunya Bank yang memberi akses perbankan secara menyeluruh kepada masyarakat terutama di kawasan luar bandar menerusi rangkaian Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB BSN) sejak pengenalannya pada tahun 2012 dalam usaha membantu Kerajaan mencapai status negara maju. BSN turut komited untuk terus progresif dalam misi untuk mencapai objektifnya menjadikan sektor perbankan di Malaysia lebih inklusif. Kini, EB BSN meliputi 144 daerah melibatkan 96.7% daripada 886 mukim di Malaysia di mana jumlah keseluruhannya adalah sebanyak 5,682 EB BSN seluruh Malaysia.

Setelah lima tahun EB BSN dilaksanakan, jumlah keseluruhan transaksi perbankan meningkat kepada 134 juta transaksi dengan nilai hampir RM9 bilion berbanding hanya 99 juta transaksi pada tahun 2016. Di samping itu juga, jumlah deposit yang diperoleh melalui EB BSN turut meningkat kepada RM258 juta pada tahun ini berbanding RM212 juta pada tahun 2016. Selain itu sejumlah lebih 31,000 pembukaan akaun baharu telah direkodkan sejak perkhidmatan EB BSN diperkenalkan pada Disember 2014.

Di era globalisasi kini, sesetengah ekonomi di negara-negara maju telah berjaya disebabkan oleh Perusahaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) yang diusahakan di dalam negara. Kebanyakan PKS merupakan tulang belakang kepada ekonomi negara mencakupi lebih 98 peratus daripada jumlah perniagaan dan menyumbang lebih 65 peratus kepada pekerjaan serta lebih 50 peratus daripada keluaran domestik negara.

Memandangkan pertumbuhan yang kian meningkat dalam PKS, BSN sejak 10 tahun yang lalu terus menyokong inisiatif ini dengan menyalurkan skim pembiayaan BSN Micro/i kepada perusahaan mikro yang layak agar perniagaan mereka terus maju dan berdaya saing.

Kedudukan BSN sebagai peneraju utama dalam skim pembiayaan Micro/i di Malaysia terus unggul sebagai peneraju pegangan pasaran dengan lebih 50 peratus pada tahun 2017. Dalam tahun 2017, kami telah mengagihkan pembiayaan berjumlah RM191 juta kepada lebih 5,000 pelanggan. Skim ini terus berkembang dengan baik apabila berjaya membiayai lebih 58,000 pelanggan dengan jumlah pinjaman dan pembiayaan sebanyak RM1.5 bilion berbanding 320 pelanggan dengan jumlah pinjaman dan pembiayaan sebanyak RM5 juta pada tahun pertama diperkenalkan.

ENCOURAGING INNOVATION

BSN continues to provide strategic focus in supporting financial inclusion by enhancing the product range and ensure that it remains relevant to meet customers' needs. We use technology and innovation as key drivers to strengthen our offerings not only in rural areas but also in urban areas targeting the younger generation.

ENCOURAGING FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

At BSN, our key focus is to support the Government's agenda for sustainable economic growth and financial inclusion to ensure all levels of society receive quality financial facilities.

BSN continues to be relevant as the only Bank that provides extensive access to banking facility to communities, especially in rural areas through the Banking Agents (EB BSN) since its introduction in 2012 in an effort to help the Government achieve a developed nation status. BSN is continuously committed on its mission to achieve its objective of making the banking sector more inclusive in Malaysia. Currently, EB BSN covers 144 districts involving 96.7% of 886 mukims in Malaysia with a total amount of 5,682 EB BSNs across Malaysia.

After five years of EB BSN's implementation, the total number of banking transactions increased to 134 million transactions with a value of almost RM9 billion compared to only 99 million transactions in 2016. In addition, total deposits raised through EB BSN also increased to RM258 million this year compared to RM212 million in 2016. Moreover, a total of more than 31,000 new account openings has been recorded since the EB BSN service was introduced in December 2014.

In this era of globalisation, economies in developed countries have been successful due to Small and Medium Industries (SMEs) which develop domestically. Most SMEs are the backbone of the country's economy accounting for more than 98 percent of total business and contribute over 65 percent to jobs and over 50 percent of the country's domestic output.

Given the increased growth in SMEs, BSN for the past 10 years has continued to support this initiative by channeling BSN Micro/i financing schemes to eligible micro enterprises to keep their business progressive and competitive.

BSN's position as a key player in Micro/i financing in Malaysia continues to be upheld with a leading market share of over 50 percent in 2017. In 2017, we disbursed RM191 million to over 5,000 customers. The scheme has continued to grow well, successfully financing over 58,000 customers with total financing amounting to RM1.5 billion compared to 320 customers with total financing amounting to RM5 million in the first year it was introduced.



PADA NOVEMBER TAHUN INI, BSN TELAH MELANCARKAN SKIM BSN MICROPLUS YANG MERUPAKAN KESINAMBUNGAN DARIPADA SKIM PEMBIAYAAN BSN MICRO/I YANG MENAWARKAN JUMLAH PEMBIAYAAN YANG LEBIH BESAR DENGAN PEMBIAYAAN MAKSIMUM SEBANYAK RM250,000 BERBANDING SKIM PEMBIAYAAN BSN MICRO/I YANG SEBELUM INI MENAWARKAN JUMLAH MAKSIMUM SEBANYAK RM50,000.

IN NOVEMBER THIS YEAR, BSN LAUNCHED A BSN MICROPLUS SCHEME WHICH IS A CONTINUATION OF THE BSN MICRO/I FINANCING SCHEME, OFFERING A LARGER FINANCING AMOUNT UP TO A MAXIMUM RM250,000 COMPARED TO BSN MICRO/I FINANCING SCHEME WHICH PREVIOUSLY OFFERED A MAXIMUM OF RM50,000.



Salah satu usaha dalam mengembangkan skim pembiayaan BSN Micro/i merangkumi kerjasama strategik bersama Credit Guarantee Corporation Malaysia Berhad (CGC) dalam perkongsian strategik Jaminan Portfolio (PG) yang menyediakan pembiayaan sehingga RM50 juta kepada perusahaan mikro di Malaysia. Di bawah skim Jaminan Portfolio ini, perusahaan mikro boleh memohon untuk kemudahan konvensional ataupun Islamik daripada BSN. Nilai pembiayaan yang ditawarkan bermula daripada RM5,000 hingga RM50,000 dan terbuka kepada usahawan bumiputera atau bukan bumiputera bagi tempoh lima tahun. 70 peratus daripada jumlah pembiayaan yang diluluskan oleh Bank melalui skim Jaminan Portfolio ini akan dijamin oleh CGC.

Pada tahun 2017, lebih daripada 14,000 bilangan perusahaan mikro telah memohon untuk skim pembiayaan BSN Micro/i dan sebanyak RM192 juta telah diagihkan kepada pelanggan. Sekali lagi, saya berbangga untuk menyatakan bahawa BSN telah membuka laluan bagi kerjasama Jaminan Portfolio yang pertama di Malaysia bagi menyokong sektor perniagaan mikro. Saya turut berbesar hati melihat bank-bank lain turut memulakan tawaran yang sama.

Pada November tahun ini, BSN telah melancarkan skim pembiayaan BSN Microplus yang merupakan kesinambungan daripada skim pembiayaan BSN Micro/i yang menawarkan jumlah pinjaman yang lebih besar dengan pembiayaan maksimum sebanyak RM250,000 berbanding skim pembiayaan BSN Micro/i yang menawarkan jumlah maksimum sebanyak RM50,000 sebelum ini. Skim ini telah mendapat sambutan yang sangat baik dan kami amat mengharapkan kejayaan program ini dalam membantu para usahawan mengembangkan lagi perusahaan mikro di Malaysia.

BSN terus menyokong matlamat Kerajaan untuk membantu memajukan rakyat Malaysia agar mereka dapat menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik. Antara salah satu inisiatif yang diperkenalkan oleh Kerajaan adalah dengan membantu pembeli memiliki rumah pertama mereka melalui Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB).

One of the efforts in developing the BSN Micro/i financing scheme has seen us entering a strategic partnership with Credit Guarantee Corporation Malaysia Berhad (CGC) in a Portfolio Guarantee (PG) which provides financing of up to RM50 million to micro enterprises in Malaysia. Under this Credit Guarantee scheme, micro enterprises may apply for conventional or Islamic facilities from BSN. The amount of financing offered ranges from RM5,000 to RM50,000 and is open to bumiputera entrepreneurs or non-Bumiputera entrepreneurs for a five-year tenure. 70 percent of financing approved by the Bank will be guaranteed by CGC through the Credit Guarantee scheme.

As at 2017, over 14,000 micro enterprises have applied for the BSN Micro/i financing scheme and we have disbursed RM192 million. Once again, I am proud to say that BSN has paved the way for the first-ever PG in Malaysia in support of the micro business segment. I am pleased to see that other banks have also begun to offer the same.

In November this year, BSN launched BSN Microplus financing scheme as a continuation of the BSN Micro/i financing scheme, which offers a larger financing amount up to a maximum of RM250,000 compared to BSN Micro/i financing scheme which offered a maximum amount of RM50,000. The scheme has been well received and we look forward the success of this programme in helping entrepreneurs expand their micro enterprises in Malaysia.

We continue to support the Government's aim to help Malaysians live a better life. The initiative is through facilitating homebuyers' need to become homeowners by helping young adults own their first homes through the Youth Housing Scheme (YHS).

KENYATAAN PENGURUS

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Skim SPB ini merupakan kerjasama antara Kerajaan, Cagamas Berhad, Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dan BSN dalam menawarkan pembiayaan 100 peratus kepada pembeli rumah pertama di Malaysia. Skim ini telah dilancarkan pada Julai 2015 dan setakat 31 Disember 2017, BSN telah berjaya meluluskan 5,153 pembiayaan perumahan berjumlah RM1,183 juta.

BSN juga telah bekerjasama dengan pelbagai pemapu perumahan antaranya ialah Sin Hee Yang Property Group serta Persatuan Pemapu Hartanah dan Perumahan Malaysia (REHDA) Negeri Sembilan, bersempena dengan Ekspo Hartanah Malaysia (MAPEX) dalam mempromosikan SPB. Skim SPB ini hanya ditawarkan oleh BSN kepada pembeli rumah pertama yang layak, berkahwin ataupun bujang yang berumur antara 25 hingga 40 tahun dengan pendapatan isi rumah tidak melebihi RM10,000 sebulan.

MENDORONG WARGA PENYIMPAN

Salah satu daripada mandat utama Bank adalah untuk mendorong dan menggalakkan rakyat Malaysia untuk menyimpan. Menyedari kepentingan dalam memupuk amalan menabung sejak dari kecil lagi, pihak Bank telah menjalankan pelbagai inisiatif serta mempromosikan produk antaranya ialah Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan BSN Smart Junior (BSJ).

Pihak Bank amat berbangga untuk memaklumkan bahawa BSJ dan SGSP terus mendapat sambutan di kalangan sasarannya iaitu pelajar sekolah. SGSP adalah skim simpanan yang berkonsepkan pertandingan simpanan secara tahunan bertujuan memupuk amalan menabung secara berhemah disamping menawarkan ganjaran hadiah, yang mana penyertaan terbuka kepada pelajar sekolah rendah dan menengah serta pihak sekolah.

Pada tahun 2017, jumlah pelajar baharu meningkat seramai 100,000 orang menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan pelajar yang menyertai SGSP adalah sebanyak 1.1 juta pelajar dari lebih 7,800 buah sekolah (168 buah sekolah baharu) di seluruh negara. Mereka menyertai untuk merebut hadiah-hadiah yang bernilai RM200,000 dalam pertandingan ini.

Jumlah simpanan para pelajar dan sekolah-sekolah yang mengambil bahagian dalam SGSP mencapai sehingga lebih 566.4 juta. Kami amat berpuas hati dengan kejayaan inisiatif ini dalam menggalakkan tabiat menabung di kalangan golongan muda.



PADA TAHUN 2017, JUMLAH PELAJAR BAHARU MENINGKAT SERAMAI 100,000 ORANG MENJADIKAN JUMLAH KESELURUHAN PELAJAR YANG MENYERTA SGSP ADALAH SEBANYAK 1.1 JUTA PELAJAR DARI LEBIH 7,800 BUAH SEKOLAH (168 BUAH SEKOLAH BAHARU) DI SELURUH NEGARA UNTUK MEREbut HADIAH-HADIAH YANG BERNILAI RM200,000 DALAM PERTANDINGAN INI.

IN 2017, THE NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS INCREASED BY 100,000 MAKING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF STUDENTS WHO JOINED SGSP REACH 1.1 MILLION FROM OVER 7,800 SCHOOLS (168 NEW SCHOOLS) NATIONWIDE IN HOPE TO WIN PRIZES OF RM200,000 IN THE COMPETITION.

The YHS is a partnership between the Government, Cagamas Berhad, Employees Provident Fund and BSN in offering 100 percent financing to first time home buyers in Malaysia. The scheme was launched in July 2015 and as of 31 December 2017, BSN has successfully approved 5,153 housing loans and financing with a total value of RM1,183 million.

BSN has also worked together with few developers and among others are Sin Hee Yang Property Group and the Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association (REHDA) Negeri Sembilan, in conjunction with the Malaysia Property Expo (MAPEX) 2017, to promote the YHS. The scheme is solely offered by BSN, to qualified potential buyers. Buyers who are married or single aged between 25 to 40 and with a household income of not more than RM10,000 are entitled to receive the benefits of this financing.

ADVOCATING A NATION OF SAVERS

Recognising the importance of cultivating saving practices from a young age, the Bank has undertaken various initiatives and products such as the Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) and BSN Smart Junior (BSJ).



PIHAK BANK JUGA TURUT MENGHULURKAN BANTUAN EKORAN MUSIBAH BANJIR YANG MELANDA DI NEGERI – NEGERI YANG TERLIBAT. SEBANYAK 1,000 PEK BANTUAN BERUPA BARANGAN KEPERLUAN HARIAN DENGAN NILAI KESELURUHAN SEBANYAK RM200,000 TELAH DISERAHKAN KEPADA BEBERAPA KELUARGA DI NEGERI KELANTAN DAN JOHOR.

THE BANK ALSO PROVIDED ASSISTANCE IN THE WAKE OF THE FLOODS THAT HIT THE AFFECTED STATES. A TOTAL OF 1,000 RELIEF ITEMS IN THE FORM OF DAILY NECESSITIES WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF RM200,000 WERE HANDED OVER TO SEVERAL FAMILIES IN THE STATE OF KELANTAN AND JOHOR.

Selain daripada itu, BSN turut melancarkan Kempen '12 Juta Ringgit, 12 Jutawan, 12 Bulan' bagi BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) yang merupakan satu-satunya produk simpanan yang unik dan tersendiri dalam kalangan produk simpanan yang ditawarkan di pasaran. Melalui kempen ini, BSN telah memberikan ganjaran RM 1 juta bagi kategori cabutan istimewa serta kereta mewah BMW dan Mercedes Benz melalui cabutan bulanan, manakala RM10,000 dan iPhone 7 melalui cabutan remaja (Kategori Biasa dan Khas) pada setiap bulan sepanjang tahun 2017.

Seramai 12 jutawan telah dilahirkan sepanjang tahun 2017 dimana nilai keseluruhan ganjaran sebanyak RM17.7 juta dan 13,536 ganjaran telah ditawarkan kepada para penyimpan BSN SSP. Setiap bulan sebanyak 1,128 ganjaran telah diberikan kepada para penyimpan yang bertuah.

Kempen ini telah berjaya menarik hampir 237,330 pelanggan baharu pada tahun 2017, dan berjaya menyumbang kepada peningkatan deposit bank. BSN SSP meningkat kepada RM62.3 juta dengan jumlah deposit sebanyak RM3,312.6 juta.

BANTUAN KEMASYARAKATAN

Sebagai Bank yang mengutamakan komitmen rakyat, kami percaya bahawa kami bertanggungjawab untuk memberi semula kepada komuniti di mana kami beroperasi. Di BSN, kami bukan sahaja membantu rakyat Malaysia dengan memberi kemudahan akses perbankan yang komprehensif, malahan kami turut membantu komuniti melalui khidmat kemasyarakatan di bawah inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR) kami.

Pada tahun ini, kami telah menjalankan beberapa aktiviti CSR untuk membantu komuniti yang kurang berkemampuan. BSN telah menjalankan fasa kedua program pemberian cermin mata "Dari Mata Turun ke Hati" di mana 500 para pelajar yang kurang berkemampuan diberikan perkhidmatan pemeriksaan mata dan pemberian cermin mata secara percuma di 39 buah sekolah menengah dan 95 buah sekolah rendah di sekitar daerah Pendang dan Sik di Kedah termasuk sekolah angkat BSN.

The Bank is pleased to announce that BSJ and SGSP continue to receive good response among its student. SGSP is a savings scheme with annual savings competition aimed at inculcating a saving habit whereby participation is open to primary and secondary students and schools.

In 2017, the number of new students increased by 100,000 making the total amount of students who joined SGSP reach 1.1 million from over 7,800 schools (168 new schools) nationwide. They join in hope of winning prizes of RM200,000 in the competition.

The total savings of students and schools participating in SGSP reached up to 566.4 million. We are very pleased with the success of this initiative in promoting the habit of saving in the early age.

Apart from that, BSN also launched the '12 Million Ringgit, 12 Millionaires, 12 Months' Campaign for BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) which is unique among the range of savings products offered in the market. Through this campaign, BSN awarded RM1 million in special draws, BMW and Mercedes Benz luxury cars via monthly draws and RM10,000 and iPhone 7 through junior draws every month throughout 2017.

A total of 12 millionaires were created throughout 2017 whereupon a total reward of RM17.7 million and 13,536 benefits were offered to BSN SSP depositors. Each month a total of 1,128 rewards were awarded to lucky depositors.

The campaign has attracted almost 237,330 new customers in 2017, and successfully contributed to the increase in bank deposits. BSN SSP increased to RM62.3 million with total deposit amount of RM3,312.6 million.

PROVIDING COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

As a Bank that prioritises its commitment to the people, we believe it is our responsibility to give back to the community in where we operate. At BSN, we are not merely supporting Malaysians through giving them access to comprehensive banking services, but also by giving back to society through our corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

During the year, we carried out several CSR activities to assist underprivileged communities. BSN carried out the second phase of its programme 'Dari Mata Ke Hati', in which 500 underprivileged students received free eye screening and spectacles from 39 secondary schools and 95 primary schools in Pendang and Sik in Kedah, as well as BSN adopted schools.

KENYATAAN Pengerusi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Pihak Bank juga turut menghulurkan bantuan ekoran musibah banjir yang melanda di negeri – negeri yang terlibat. Sebanyak 1,000 pek bantuan berupa barangan keperluan harian dengan nilai keseluruhan sebanyak RM200,000 telah diserahkan kepada beberapa keluarga di negeri Kelantan dan Johor bagi membantu golongan yang kurang berkemampuan untuk meringankan sedikit beban mereka akibat musibah yang melanda selari dengan visi kami 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan'.

Selain daripada itu, bersempena dengan bulan Ramadan, BSN telah menganjurkan Program Raudah Ramadan BSN dalam menyampaikan sumbangan sempena musim perayaan serta menikmati iftar bersama para pelajar daripada golongan asnaf di sekitar Jerlun, Kedah. Program ini melibatkan 100 golongan asnaf yang terdiri daripada para pelajar tingkatan enam Sek. Men. Kebangsaan Ayer Hitam dan Sek. Men. Agama Nahdzatul. Sumbangan sebanyak RM200 telah diserahkan kepada setiap pelajar sebagai sumbangan menjelang hari raya.

Seperti tahun-tahun sebelum ini, BSN turut kembali dengan kempen Raya iaitu Kempen Riuhkan Raya BSN dengan memberi fokus kepada aktiviti tanggungjawab sosial yang menjurus kepada ikatan silaturrahim kekeluargaan menjelang musim perayaan. BSN telah menaja tiket penerbangan (pergi dan balik) para pelajar cemerlang terpilih dimana mereka menuntut di luar negara untuk pulang beraya bersama keluarga mereka.

The Bank also provided assistance in the wake of the floods that hit the affected states. A total of 1,000 relief items in the form of daily necessities with a total value of RM200,000 were handed over to several families in the state of Kelantan and Johor to help the less fortunate to lighten their burden due to their misfortune, which is in line with our vision of 'No Malaysians Left Behind'.

Apart from that, in conjunction with the Ramadan month, BSN organised the BSN Raudah Ramadan Programme which saw us delivering contributions during the festive seasons and enjoying iftar with asnaf students at Jerlun, Kedah. The programme involved 100 asnaf groups comprising Form Six students of Sek. Men. Kebangsaan Ayer Hitam and Sek. Men. Agama Nahdzatul. A contribution of RM200 was handed over to each student as a festive contribution for the upcoming Raya.

BSN once again held its Raya campaign as per previous year with BSN Riuhkan Raya with a focus on social responsibility activities that lead to family bonding during the festive season. BSN sponsored return flight tickets for selected students who are studying abroad to come home to their families for the Raya season.



Memahami erti kepentingan ikatan silaturrahim kekeluargaan sempena sambutan Syawal, BSN turut mengambil peluang untuk memberi kegembiraan buat para pelanggannya dengan merakam saat-saat indah ini. Sambutan yang diterima amatlah menggalakkan terutama sekali di media sosial BSN dan media-media terpilih yang lain.

MENINGKATKAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

BSN sentiasa percaya bahawa tadbir urus korporat yang baik merupakan asas mutlak bagi kemapanan jangka panjang Bank. Kami berpegang kepada asas-asas yang kukuh untuk memastikan BSN sentiasa menjadi rakan perniagaan yang dipercayai kepada pemegang yang berkepentingan. Inilah yang terus membentuk teras kepimpinan dalam BSN, menilai dan mengukuhkan pengurusan risiko dan amalan pematuhan kami sewajarnya.

Kedudukan modal Bank kekal stabil, dengan profil kecairan yang mantap dan lembaran imbalan yang kukuh. Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko kami jauh mengatasi nisbah modal minimum pada 15.8 peratus. Bank turut berusaha untuk mengekalkan kualiti aset yang tinggi supaya dapat mengekalkan kedudukan kewangan yang kukuh serta menambah baik kualiti perkhidmatan disamping terus menyokong agenda pertumbuhan dan kesejahteraan negara, sambil membina nilai jangka panjang bagi para pemegang yang berkepentingan.

MEMPERKUKUHKAN WARGA KERJA KAMI

Komitmen dan dedikasi warga kerja kami adalah tunjang di sebalik kejayaan Bank untuk terus beroperasi secara konsisten dan mampan sepanjang empat dekad ini. Prinsip serta nilai – nilai murni Bank iaitu C.A.R.E yang membawa maksud Komited (Committed), Cerdas/Tangkas (Agile), Menghormati (Respectful) dan Beretika (Ethical), sentiasa dipupuk agar ianya selaras dengan keperluan di persekitaran perniagaan masa kini serta sejajar dengan agenda korporat semasa. Kami terus meneruskan memperkasakan warga kerja kami dengan memastikan mereka menerima latihan modal insan yang berterusan supaya kami boleh membangun sejajar dengan pembangunan perbankan di masa hadapan.



KEDUDUKAN MODAL BANK KEKAL STABIL, DENGAN PROFIL KECAIRAN YANG MANTAP DAN LEMBARAN IMBALAN YANG KUKUH. NISBAH MODAL BERWAJARAN RISIKO KAMI JAUH MENGATASI NISBAH MODAL MINIMUM PADA 15.8 PERATUS.

THE BANK'S CAPITAL POSITION REMAINS SOLID, WITH A STRONG LIQUIDITY PROFILE AND A HEALTHY BALANCE SHEET. OUR TIER 1 CAPITAL RATIOS ARE WELL ABOVE THE MINIMUM CAPITAL RATIO AT 15.8 PERCENT.



Understanding the importance of family bonding in the spirit of Syawal, BSN also took the opportunity to give its customers the opportunity to record those memorable reunions. The response received was encouraging and well received in BSN's social media and other selected media.

ENHANCING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BSN has always believed that good corporate governance is an absolute basis for the Bank's long-term sustainability. We hold true to strong fundamentals to ensure that we will always be a trusted partner to our stakeholders. This will always remain at the core of BSN, and continue to assess and strengthen our risk management and compliance practices accordingly.

The Bank's capital position remains solid, with a strong liquidity profile and a healthy balance sheet. Our Tier 1 capital ratios are well above the minimum capital ratio at 15.8 percent. We strive to maintain high asset quality so that we can maintain a strong financial position and improve the quality of our services to further support the nation's growth and prosperity agenda, while building long-term value for our stakeholders.

UPSKILLING OUR EMPLOYEES

The commitment and dedication of our employees is the cornerstone of Bank's success in continuing to operate on a stable and sustainable path for over four decades. The principles and core values of the Bank, namely C.A.R.E., which stand for Committed, Agile, Respectful and Ethical, are always nurtured so that it is in line with the needs of today's business environment as well as in keeping with the current corporate agenda. We constantly empower our employees by ensuring that they receive ongoing human capital training so that we can develop in tandem with the future of banking.

KENYATAAN Pengerusi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



KAMI BERHASRAT UNTUK MEMANFAATKAN INOVASI DALAM TEKNOLOGI UNTUK MENYOKONG RANGKAIAN PRODUK DAN PERKHIDMATAN KAMI AGAR TERUS KEKAL SEBAGAI BANK PILIHAN BAGI RAKYAT MALAYSIA.

WE AIM TO LEVERAGE ON INNOVATION IN TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT OUR SUITE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICE OFFERINGS, SO THAT WE CONTINUE TO BE A PREFERRED BANK FOR MALAYSIANS.

Saya mengambil kesempatan di sini untuk mengucapkan syabas kepada warga kerja Bank kerana tekun melaksanakan transformasi dengan mengamalkan budaya kerja positif bagi menerapkan nilai-nilai murni dalam semua perkara yang mereka lakukan. Transformasi ini merupakan paksi kepada kemampuan pertumbuhan dalam usaha kami untuk mara ke hadapan sebagai bank pilihan rakyat Malaysia.

MELANGKAH KE HADAPAN

Pertumbuhan Malaysia pada 2017 dijangka berterusan sehingga 2018. Bersandarkan landskap ekonomi yang lebih menggalakkan, kami menjangka tahun 2018 akan menyaksikan pertumbuhan yang lebih positif dalam pinjaman dan pembiayaan serta deposit. Purata pendapatan boleh guna bagi isi rumah dijangka meningkat dengan perbelanjaan pengguna yang bertambah baik berikutan pengurangan cukai pendapatan perseorangan dan langkah-langkah lain yang dicadangkan dalam Belanjawan 2018.

Bank juga merancang untuk membangunkan segmen Perbankan Islam memandangkan terdapat potensi besar dalam pasaran yang masih belum diusahakan. Kami berhasrat untuk memanfaatkan inovasi dalam teknologi untuk menyokong rangkaian produk dan perkhidmatan agar terus kekal sebagai bank pilihan bagi rakyat Malaysia.

PENGHARGAAN

Dikesempatan ini, saya ingin mengambil peluang, mewakili Lembaga Pengarah untuk merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada Datuk Adinan Maning, yang telah berkhidmat di BSN sebagai Ketua Eksekutif selama 10 tahun bermula tahun 2007 sehingga 30 November 2017. Sepanjang perkhidmatan beliau, pelbagai sumbangan dan komitmen yang tinggi telah diberikan dalam memacu kecemerlangan Bank sehingga menjadikan BSN sebagai sebuah Bank yang disegani dan mampu bersaing bersama institusi perbankan yang lain.

Lembaga Pengarah dan Pengurusan Kanan juga turut mengalu-alukan Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani yang telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif berkuasa pada 1 Disember 2017. Datuk Yunos membawa bersama tiga dekad pengalaman dalam industri perbankan dan beliau telah berkhidmat di BSN semenjak tahun 2006 lagi. Pihak Bank yakin, dibawah kepimpinan beliau, BSN akan terus maju dan dapat mempertingkatkan lagi penjanaan perniagaan yang mampan.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Bank's employees for their dedication in implementing the transformation by practicing positive work culture to apply pure values in all things they do. This transformation is an axis of sustainability growth in our quest to forge ahead to be a bank of choice for Malaysian citizens.

MOVING FORWARD

Malaysia's growth in 2017 is expected to continue to 2018. With more favorable economic landscape, we expect the year 2018 to see more positive growth in loans and financing as well as deposits. Average disposable income for households is expected to rise with improved consumer spending following the reduction in personal income tax and other measures proposed during Budget 2018.

We also plan to grow our Islamic Banking segment given the vast potential in the market that still remains untapped. We aim to leverage on innovation in technology to support our suite of products and service offerings, to continue to be a preferred Bank for Malaysians.

IN APPRECIATION

I hereby take this opportunity to represent the Board of Directors in recording our highest appreciation and thanks to Datuk Adinan Maning, who has served BSN as its Chief Executive for 10 years from 2007 until 30 November 2017. During his tenure, various contributions and high commitment have drove the Bank's excellence to make BSN a respected Bank that is able to compete with other banking institutions.

The Board and Senior Management also welcome Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani who was appointed as Chief Executive, effective 1 December 2017. Datuk Yunos brings with him over three decades of experience in the banking industry and has served BSN since 2006. The Bank is confident, under his leadership, BSN will continue to advance and will further enhance sustainable business value generation.



Selain itu, saya bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, ingin berterima kasih kepada Encik Ramesh Pillai yang telah menamatkan tempoh perkhidmatan sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 20 April 2017. Sesungguhnya beliau telah banyak memberikan idea serta pandangan dalam memajukan BSN. Pihak Bank juga turut mengalu-alukan kedatangan tiga Ahli Lembaga Pengarah yang baharu iaitu Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim, Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat dan juga Prof Dr. Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz dimana, pengalaman dan pandangan korporat yang mantap mampu memacu Bank ke tahap yang lebih unggul.

Bagi pihak Ahli Lembaga Pengarah yang lain, saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih kepada Pihak Pengurusan serta warga kerja BSN yang telah melaksanakan peranan mereka dengan penuh komitmen dan dedikasi. Disebabkan perkhidmatan cemerlang inilah, pihak Bank masih berdiri di sini atas sokongan mereka yang tidak berbelah bahagi dan saya amat mengalu-alukan sumbangan mereka untuk tahun-tahun yang akan datang.

Kami turut menyampaikan penghargaan kepada para pemegang berkepentingan dan Badan Kawal Selia atas sokongan dan bimbingan berterusan mereka. Kami akan terus berkhidmat kepada negara dengan menawarkan produk dan perkhidmatan kewangan yang mudah diakses dan relevan untuk masa akan datang.

Terima kasih.

TAN SRI ABU BAKAR HJ ABDULLAH

Pengerusi, Bank Simpanan Nasional

In addition, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank Mr Ramesh Pillai for his term of service as a Board Member till 20 April 2017. He has contributed significant ideas and views in advancing BSN. The Bank also welcomes the arrival of three new Board of Directors namely Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim, Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat and Prof. Dr. Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz whose good corporate experience and perspectives should propel the Bank to a more higher standing.

On behalf of the other Board Members, I would like to thank the Management and staff of BSN who have played their roles with full commitment and dedication. Due to their excellent service, the Bank stands strong on their unwavering support and I welcome their contributions for years to come.

We also express our gratitude to our stakeholders and the regulators for their steadfast support and guidance. We will continue to serve the nation by offering financial products and services that are easily accessible and relevant for the future.

Thank you.

TAN SRI ABU BAKAR HJ ABDULLAH

Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional

LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



1. Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah
2. Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir
3. Datuk Adinan Maning
(Tempoh tamat pada 30 November 2017)
(Term ended on 30 November 2017)

4. Encik Ramesh Pillai
(Tempoh tamat pada 20 April 2017)
(Term ended on 20 April 2017)
5. Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari
6. Professor Dr. Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz
(Tempoh bermula 19 Oktober 2017)
(Term starts on 19 October 2017)





- 7. Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani
(Tempoh bermula pada 1 Disember 2017)
(Term starts on 1 December 2017)
- 8. Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa
- 9. Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah

- 10. Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim
(Tempoh bermula pada 6 Februari 2017)
(Term starts on 6 February 2017)
- 11. Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat
(Tempoh bermula pada 14 Jun 2017)
(Term starts on 14 June 2017)
- 12. Pn. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha
(Setiausaha Lembaga/[Board Secretary](#))

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE

Tan Sri Abu Bakar dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 Mac 2013. Tan Sri Abu Bakar adalah Pengerusi Bank Simpanan Nasional.

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 melengkapkan 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 sebagai Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Perdagangan Domestik.

Selepas kembali dari Amerika Syarikat, beliau ditugaskan di Kementerian Pertahanan dan dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Penolong Setiausaha, 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. Tan Sri Abu Bakar is the Chairman of Bank Simpanan Nasional.

He holds an MA 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 Program.

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 in 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 in 1988 and then transferred to the Development Division in year 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.

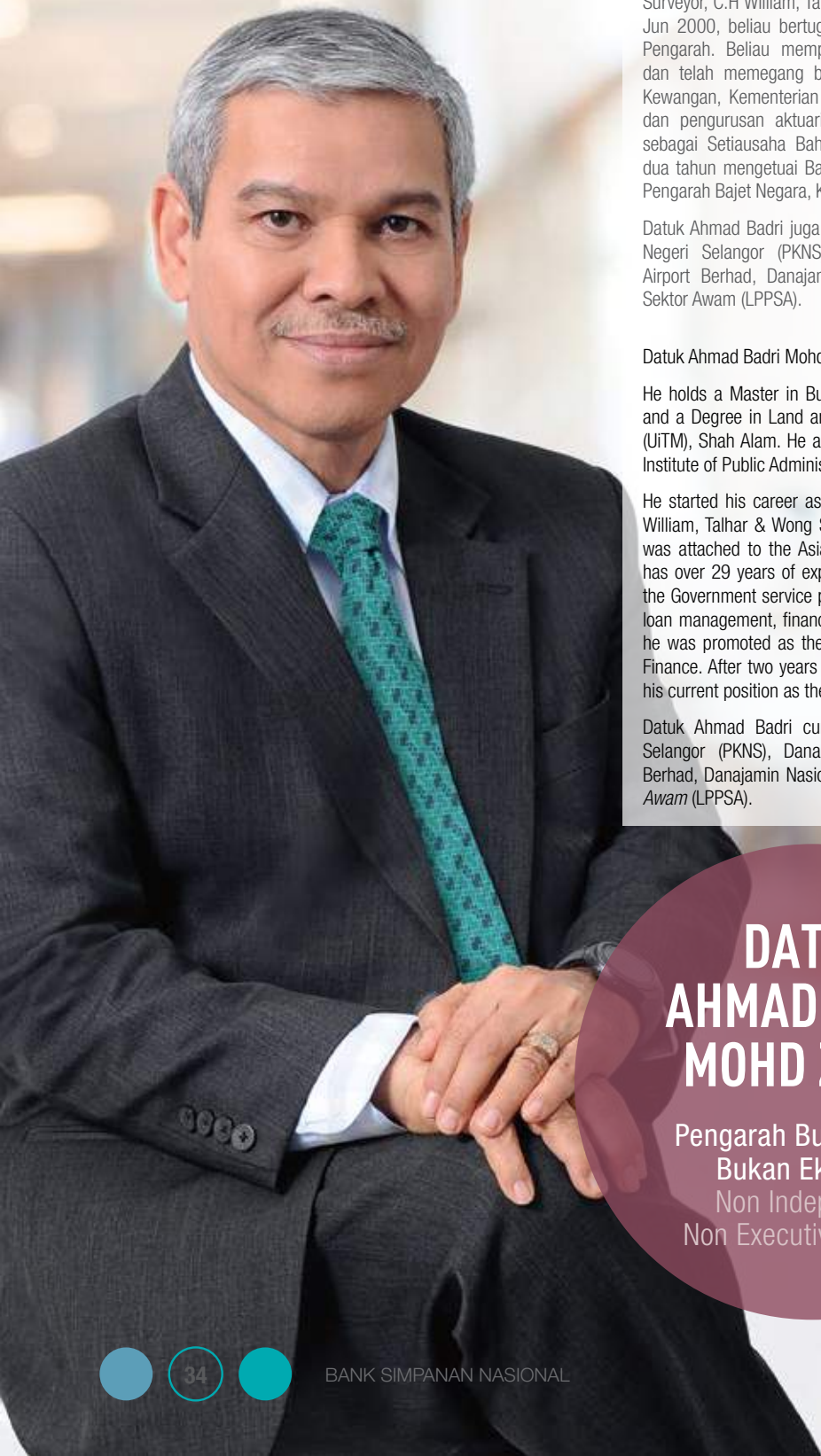
A portrait of Tan Sri Abu Bakar HJ Abdullah, a middle-aged man with grey hair and a goatee, wearing glasses, a dark suit, and a green patterned tie. He is sitting and holding a tablet computer. The background is a blurred office setting. A large teal circle is on the left side of the image, and a maroon circle is at the bottom left, containing the text.

**TAN SRI
ABU BAKAR
HJ ABDULLAH**

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Non Executive Chairman

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 29 Julai 2015.

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari University of Hull di United Kingdom dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pengurusan Harta Tanah 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 selama 29 tahun dalam sektor awam dan telah memegang beberapa jawatan di dalam Kerajaan antaranya di Bahagian Kewangan, Kementerian Kewangan dalam pengurusan pinjaman, pasaran kewangan, dan pengurusan aktuari. Kemudian pada Januari 2014, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian Pelaburan Strategik, Kementerian Kewangan. Selepas dua tahun mengetuai Bahagian Pelaburan Strategik, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Pengarah Bajet Negara, Kementerian Kewangan.

Datuk Ahmad Badri juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), DanaInfra Nasional Berhad, Kuala Lumpur International Airport Berhad, Danajamin Nasional Berhad, serta Lembaga Pinjaman Perumahan Sektor Awam (LPPSA).

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 the Finance Division, Ministry of Finance covering loan management, financial markets and actuary management. Then in January 2014, he was promoted as the Under Secretary of Strategic Investment Division, Ministry of Finance. After two years leading the Strategic Investment Division, he was promoted to his current position as the Director of National Budget, Ministry of Finance.

Datuk Ahmad Badri currently sits on the Board of Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), DanaInfra Nasional Berhad, Kuala Lumpur International Airport Berhad, Danajamin Nasional Berhad, as well as *Lembaga Pinjaman Perumahan Sektor Awam* (LPPSA).

DATUK AHMAD BADRI MOHD ZAHIR

Pengarah Bukan Bebas
Bukan Eksekutif
Non Independent
Non Executive Director

Datuk Yunos bin Abd Ghani dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif, Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 1 Disember 2017.

Beliau menerima Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam BA (Kewangan) dari Eastern Michigan University, Amerika Syarikat pada tahun 1985.

Beliau memulakan kerjaya pada tahun 1985 sebagai Pegawai Kredit Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad (BBMB). Pada tahun 1996, beliau telah ditugaskan ke Jepun dan dilantik sebagai Pengurus Besar BBMB, Cawangan Tokyo. Setelah empat tahun berkhidmat di Jepun, beliau kemudian dilantik sebagai Pengurus Besar Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad (BMMB) Cawangan Luar Pesisir Labuan dan jawatan terakhir beliau adalah Naib Presiden dan Ketua Perbankan Pengguna BMMB di Kuala Lumpur. Selama tempoh 20 tahun tersebut, beliau telah memperoleh pelbagai pendedahan dan pengetahuan yang berharga dalam bidang perbankan.

Pada akhir tahun 2005, Datuk Yunos telah menyertai BSN dan memegang jawatan sebagai Pengarah, Operasi Perbankan. Pada September 2006, beliau menyertai Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional (PTPTN) sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif sehingga Mac 2010.

Sehingga kini, Datuk Yunos adalah Pengarah di BSNC Corporation Berhad, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad dan Permodalan BSN Berhad. Beliau juga merupakan Bendahari Persatuan Badan-Badan Berkanun Malaysia dan Ahli Majlis Persatuan Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan Malaysia (ADFIM).

Datuk Yunos bin Abd Ghani was appointed as the Chief Executive of Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) on 1 December 2017.

He received his Bachelor Degree in BA (Finance) from Eastern Michigan University, United States in 1985.

He started his career in 1985 as a Credit Officer of Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad (BBMB). In 1996, he was assigned to Japan and assumed the position of General Manager for BBMB, Tokyo Branch. After four years in Tokyo, he was then appointed as the General Manager of Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad (BMMB) Labuan Offshore Branch. His last position in BMMB was as the Vice President and Head of Consumer Banking in Kuala Lumpur. Having served BBMB in various departments and branches for 20 years, Datuk Yunos has gathered experience and knowledge in banking.

In late 2005, Datuk Yunos joined BSN and assumed the position of Director, Banking Operation. In September 2006, he joined Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional (PTPTN) as the Chief Executive Officer until March 2010.

Datuk Yunos currently sits on the Board of BSNC Corporation Berhad, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad and Permodalan BSN Berhad. He is also the Treasurer of Persatuan Badan-Badan Berkanun Malaysia and a Council Member of Association of Development Finance Institution of Malaysia (ADFIM).

DATUK YUNOS ABD GHANI

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah dilantik sebagai 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. Beliau menyertai Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad sebagai Pengarah dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutifnya pada September 1996. Beliau bersara dari syarikat itu pada tahun 2009.

Pada masa ini, Encik Alex Foong merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), *Private Pension Administrator* (PPA), MRCB-Quill Reit, Aviva Limited (Singapore) dan Nirvana Asia Limited (Hong Kong).

Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah was appointed to the Board on 1 September 2010. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Mathematics from Universiti Malaya, 1975 and a Master of Actuarial Science degree from Northeastern University, Boston, 1977. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, USA. He obtained his Registered Financial Planner (RFP) and Shariah RFP qualification in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

He has over 35 years experience in the insurance industry having started his career as an actuarial assistant with 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. In September 1996, he joined Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad as its Director and CEO. He retired from the company in 2009.

Encik Alex Foong currently sits on the Board of Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Private Pension Administrator (PPA) Malaysia, MRCB-Quill Reit, Aviva Limited (Singapore) and Nirvana Asia Limited (Hong Kong).

ENCIK ALEX FOONG SOO HAH

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 memperoleh ijazah Sarjana Muda Kelas Kedua (atas) LL.B (Kepujian) pada tahun 1989 dan kemudian memperoleh Sijil Amalan Guaman dari Lembaga Kelayakan Profesional, Undang-Undang pada tahun 1990 dan diterima masuk serta didaftarkan sebagai Peguambela & Peguamcara, Mahkamah Tinggi Malaya 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' dan 'conveyancing' dengan memberikan fokus yang lebih kepada bidang Perbankan Islam sejak tahun 1991. Beliau memperoleh Diploma Lulusan Ijazah dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau 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 Tata tertib, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Lembaga Tata tertib; ahli Persatuan Tenaga Profesional, Malaysia; dan ahli Persatuan Penasihat Syariah, Malaysia.

Encik 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 admitted as an advocate and solicitors of the Malaya High Court in 1991.

He started legal practice at Messrs Zain & Co in 1991 and thereafter set up his own legal firm as the 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). He was appointed to the Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional (National Savings Bank) on 15 September, 2010 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 Professional, member of Association of Shariah Advisors, Malaysia.

ENCIK MD TAJUDDIN MD ISA

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



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

Sebelum ini beliau 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 dari Bank Negara Malaysia, beliau menyertai Bank Simpanan Nasional. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd, Permodalan BSN Berhad dan Pengerusi Coopbank Persatuan.

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

He 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 from Bank Negara Malaysia, he joined Bank Simpanan Nasional. He also sits on the Board of KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd, Permodalan BSN Berhad and is the Chairman of Coopbank Persatuan.

ENCIK KAMARI ZAMAN JUHARI

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director



Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim, warganegara Malaysia, berumur 63 tahun, adalah bekas Pengarah Urusan Prokhas Sdn Bhd, sebuah syarikat yang dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan. Beliau dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 6 Februari 2017. Beliau kini merupakan Penasihat Korporat Johor Corporation. Beliau menganggotai Lembaga Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia, Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad, Kaunseling Kredit dan Agensi Pengurusan Hutang, Permodalan FELCRA Sdn Bhd, Johawaki Holdings Sdn Bhd, Avisena Holdings Sdn Bhd dan Dana Amal Jariah.

Beliau juga adalah ahli Majlis Syariah BNP Paribas Malaysia Berhad dan Jawatankuasa Audit Sekolah Kerajaan Razak. Beliau telah berkhidmat sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad, Ketua Pegawai Operasi Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad dan sebagai Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Felda Global Ventures Holdings Berhad, Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad, Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad, Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional Berhad, Syarikat Jaminan Pembiayaan Berhad dan Syarikat Jaminan Kredit Perumahan Berhad.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Ohio, Amerika Syarikat dan Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Kewangan) dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim, a Malaysian, aged 63, is the former Managing Director of Prokhas Sdn Bhd, a company wholly-owned by the Minister of Finance Incorporated. He was appointed to the Board on 6 February 2017. He is currently the Corporate Advisor of Johor Corporation. He sits on the Board of Securities Commission Malaysia, Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad, Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, Permodalan FELCRA Sdn Bhd, Johawaki Holdings Sdn Bhd, Avisena Holdings Sdn Bhd and Dana Amal Jariah.

He is also a member of the Shariah Council of BNP Paribas Malaysia Berhad and the Audit Committee of the Razak School of Government. He has served as Chief Executive Officer of Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad, Chief Operating Officer of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad and as a Non-Executive Director of Felda Global Ventures Holdings Berhad, Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad, Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad, Malaysia Debt Ventures Berhad, Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional Berhad, Syarikat Jaminan Pembiayaan Berhad and Syarikat Jaminan Kredit Perumahan Berhad.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Ohio University, United States of America and Masters Degree in Business Administration (Finance) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.



A portrait of Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim, a middle-aged man with short dark hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit, a light blue shirt, and a green patterned tie. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a blurred office setting.

DATUK FAZLUR RAHMAN EBRAHIM

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Tuan Hj Selamat Bin Sirat telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 14 Jun 2017.

Tuan Hj Selamat adalah bekas Ketua Pegawai Operasi, Al Rajhi Bank, dari Januari 2013 hingga Februari 2017, dan telah memegang jawatan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif selama hampir 18 bulan. Beliau bertanggungjawab secara keseluruhan untuk membangun dan melaksanakan arahan strategik operasi untuk operasi Bank. Beliau berkecayaan dengan lebih daripada 33 tahun pengalaman bekerja di Bank-bank antarabangsa.

Setelah berkhidmat dalam pelbagai kapasiti sebagai Banker Korporat, Pengurus Perniagaan untuk Industri Kecil dan Sederhana, Perbankan Pengguna, Pengurus Kanan di Bahagian Perbankan Islam, Tuan Hj Selamat adalah seorang yang terlatih dan mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam semua aspek perbankan.

Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Dubuque, Iowa, Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi dari Universiti Malaya dan juga Perancang Kewangan yang Disahkan dalam Perancangan Kewangan Islam.

Tuan Hj Selamat Bin Sirat was appointed to the Board on 14 June 2017

Tuan Hj Selamat was formerly the Chief Operating Officer, of Al Rajhi Bank, from January 2013 until February 2017, and assumed the post of Acting CEO for almost 18 months. He was overall responsible for developing and implementing operational strategic direction for the Bank's operations. He is a qualified banker with more than 33 years of experience working in international Banks.

Having served in various capacities as Corporate Banker, Business Manager for Small and Medium industry, Consumer Banking, Senior Manager in Islamic Banking division, Tuan Hj Selamat has vast experience in all aspects of banking.

He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from University Dubuque, Iowa, Bachelor of Economics from Universiti Malaya and is also a Certified Financial Planner in Islamic Financial Planning.

TUAN HAJI SELAMAT SIRAT

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

Prof. Dr. Rozainun telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 19 Oktober 2017. Prof. Dr. Rozainun Haji Abdul Aziz kini merupakan profesor perakaunan pengurusan di Fakulti Perakaunan, UiTM Selangor dan Akauntan Bertauliah Malaysia, CA (M). Beliau pernah menjadi Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Prof. Dr. Rozainun adalah alumni UiTM, lulusan Diploma Perakaunan. Beliau memperolehi Sarjana Sains (Ekonomi) dalam Perakaunan dan Kewangan dari University of Wales, Aberystwyth dan mempunyai ijazah PhD dari University of Salford, United Kingdom. Bidang yang diminati beliau adalah perakaunan pengurusan, perakaunan forensik dan pengurusan risiko.

Beliau adalah ahli Felo CIMA (UK) dan CGMA (Chartered Global Management Accountant), serta ahli Felo CPA (Australia). Beliau juga merupakan ahli Affiliate AICB (Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers) dan Ahli Emas serta Ahli Akademik Bersekutu ISACA.

Prof. Dr. Rozainun was appointed to the Board on 19 Oktober 2017. Prof. Dr. Rozainun Haji Abdul Aziz is currently a professor of management accounting at the Faculty of Accountancy, UiTM Selangor and a Chartered Accountant of Malaysia, CA(M). She was formerly a council member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. Prof. Dr. Rozainun is an alumni of UiTM, a graduate of Diploma in Accountancy (1981). She obtained her Master of Science (Econs) in Accounting and Finance from University of Wales, Aberystwyth and a PhD degree from the University of Salford, United Kingdom. Her areas of interest are management accounting, forensic accounting and risk management.

She is a Fellow member of CIMA (UK) and CGMA (Chartered Global Management Accountant), as well as a Fellow member of CPA (Australia). She is an Affiliate of AICB (Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers) and an ISACA Academic Associate Gold Member.

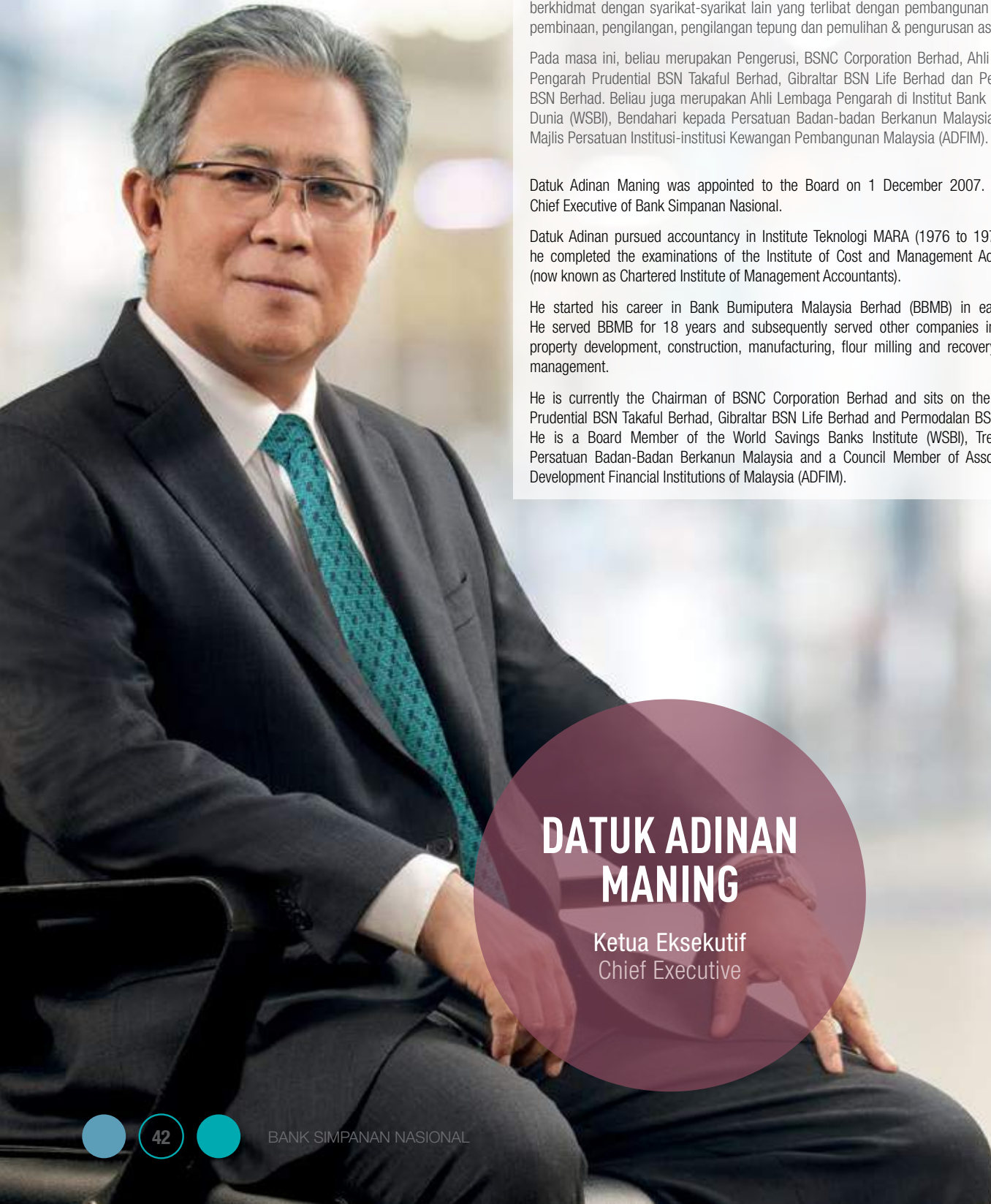
A portrait of Prof. Dr. Rozainun Haji Abdul Aziz, a woman wearing a dark purple hijab and glasses, smiling. She is seated and wearing a dark blazer. The background is a blurred office setting.

PROF. DR. ROZAINUN HAJI ABDUL AZIZ

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



Datuk Adinan dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 1 Disember 2007 dan telah menjadi ahli Lembaga Pengarah semenjak 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 yang terlibat dengan pembangunan hartanah, pembinaan, pengilangan, pengilangan tepung dan pemulihan & pengurusan aset.

Pada masa ini, beliau merupakan Pengerusi, BSNC Corporation Berhad, Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad dan Permodalan BSN Berhad. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Institut Bank Simpanan Dunia (WSBI), Bendahari kepada Persatuan Badan-badan Berkanun Malaysia dan Ahli Majlis Persatuan Institusi-institusi Kewangan Pembangunan Malaysia (ADFIM).

Datuk Adinan Maning was appointed to the Board on 1 December 2007. He is the Chief Executive of Bank Simpanan Nasional.

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 and recovery & asset management.

He is currently the Chairman of BSNC Corporation Berhad and sits on the Board of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad and Permodalan BSN Berhad. He is a Board Member of the World Savings Banks Institute (WSBI), Treasurer of Persatuan Badan-Badan Berkanun Malaysia and a Council Member of Association of Development Financial Institutions of Malaysia (ADFIM).

DATUK ADINAN MANING

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

Encik Ramesh Pillai dilantik sebagai Ahli 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 dan 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 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 telah berkhidmat, dalam tempoh 10 tahun, sebagai Penasihat Bebas Pengurusan Risiko kepada Lembaga Tabung Haji (Pengurusan Dana Islam) dan Amanah Raya Berhad (Pemegang Amanah Awam).

Beliau kini adalah Pengerusi Lembaga Gabenor Institut Pengamal Risiko Perusahaan (menyediakan pensijilan profesional dalam Pengurusan Risiko Organisasi) serta Pengarah Urusan Friday Concepts (International), sebuah Butik Perunding Pengurusan Risiko Antarabangsa.

Encik 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).

Ramesh 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 program and is a member of the Advisory Board and also on the Panel of Experts of the GlobalRisk 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.

Ramesh 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 Boutiques Risk Management consultancy.

A portrait of Encik Ramesh Pillai, a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing glasses, a dark suit, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a soft, out-of-focus indoor setting.

ENCIK RAMESH PILLAI

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non Executive Director

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE

Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh merupakan seorang pensyarah di Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) dan mengajar mata pelajaran berkaitan Perbankan Islam dan Takaful serta Pasaran Modal Islam bagi pelajar-pelajar peringkat pra dan pasca siswazah. Beliau sebelum itu memperoleh ijazah pertamanya dalam bidang Syariah dari Universiti al-Albays, Jordan. Seterusnya beliau mendapat Ijazah Sarjana Syariah dan Ph.D dalam bidang Pasaran Modal Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau juga sedang menyelia tesis beberapa orang pelajar di peringkat ijazah sarjana dan kedoktoran dalam bidang Syariah, Kewangan Islam dan Muamalat. Dr. Zaki telah menerbitkan beberapa artikel tentang undang-undang kontrak Islam, Perbankan Islam dan Pasaran Modal Islam; selain daripada terlibat secara aktif di dalam beberapa penyelidikan di institusi akademiknya. Beliau merupakan ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad dan juga telah dilantik sebagai Pakar Syariah (Pasaran Modal Islam) di IIFIN Consulting Sdn Bhd semenjak 2010.

Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh is currently a lecturer at Islamic Science University Malaysia (USIM). He has been teaching Islamic Banking and Takaful and Islamic Capital Market courses to undergraduate and postgraduate students. He obtained his first degree in Shariah from al-Albays University, Jordan. Then he obtained a Master Degree in Shariah and Ph.D in Islamic Capital Market from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He is also currently supervising a number of Masters and Ph.D candidates in Shariah, Islamic Finance and Muamalat field. Dr. Zaki has published several articles on Islamic law of contract, Islamic Banking and Islamic Capital Market, and actively involved in numerous research projects in his academic institution. He is one of the members of the Shariah Committee Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad and has also been appointed as Shariah Expert (Islamic Capital Market), at the IIFIN Consulting Sdn Bhd since 2010.

**DR. AHMAD
ZAKI SALLEH**

Pengerusi
Chairman

Dr. Mohd Fuad Md Sawari ialah Penolong Profesor di Jabatan Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh, Kulliyah Ilmu Wahyu Islam dan Sains Kemanusiaan (IRKHS), Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau memperolehi ijazah pertama dalam jurusan Syariah dari Fakulti Syariah, Akademi Islam, Universiti Malaya, Ijazah Sarjana M.A (Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh) dari Fakulti Syariah, Universiti Jordan, Amman dan seterusnya Ijazah Ph.D (Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh) dari UIAM. Bidang pengkhususan beliau adalah Undang-undang Kontrak Islam, Takaful, Kaedah-kaedah Fiqh, Perdagangan Elektronik, dan Usul al-Fiqh. Beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah, PruBSN Takaful dan ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah, Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad.

Dr. Mohd Fuad Md Sawari is currently an Assistant Professor at Department of Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (IRKHS), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He obtained his first degree in Shariah from the Faculty of Shariah, Islamic Academy, University of Malaya, M.A. in Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh from the Faculty of Shariah, University of Jordan, Amman, and Ph.D. in Fiqh & Usul al-Fiqh from the International Islamic University Malaysia. His research interests are Islamic Law of Contract, Takaful, Islamic Legal Maxim, Electronic Commerce, and Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al-Fiqh). He is also a Chairman of the Shariah Committee of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad and a member of the Shariah Committee of Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad.

Encik Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa merupakan lepasan Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Victoria, Australia dan ditauliahkan sebagai seorang pegawai tentera dengan Rejimen Askar Melayu Diraja, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia. Beliau menuntut di University of Sheffield, England dalam jurusan Undang-Undang dan seterusnya memperolehi Sijil Amalan Guaman dari Lembaga Kelayakan Profesion Undang-Undang. Beliau kini ialah Pengarah Urusan Tetuan Md Tajuddin & Co, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Kuala Lumpur dan mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam bidang litigasi, korporat dan 'conveyancing' dengan penekanan dalam Perbankan Islam sejak tahun 1990. Beliau memperolehi Diploma Pasca Ijazah Perbankan Islam dan Kewangan daripada Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) dan juga seorang ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional. Beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah PruBSN Takaful, Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah, Dana Amal Jariah dan Ahli Panel Jawatankuasa Disiplin, Lembaga Tata tertib Peguam Peguam.

Encik Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa graduated from the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Victoria, Australia and was commissioned as an officer with the Royal Malay Regiment of the Malaysian Armed Forces. He read law at the University of Sheffield, England and obtained his Certificate of Legal Practice with the Legal Profession Qualifying Board. He is currently the 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 1990. 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 Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional. He is also a Chairman of Board of Directors, PruBSN Takaful, a Member of the Board of Trustee, Dana Amal Jariah and a Panel Member, Disciplinary Committee, Advocates & Solicitors Disciplinary Board.

**DR. MOHD FUAD
MD SAWARI**

Ahli
Member

**ENCIK
MD. TAJUDDIN
MD. ISA**

Ahli
Member

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE

Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria merupakan Pensyarah Kanan di Fakulti Syariah, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). Beliau mendapat Ijazah B.A (Kepujian) Syariah dan Undang-Undang dari USIM dan seterusnya Ijazah Sarjana Undang-Undang Syariah dari Universiti Jordan dan Ph.D dalam Fiqh dan Usul al-Fiqh (Syariah) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Bidang pengkhususan beliau adalah Fiqh Muamalat, Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam, Pasaran Modal Islam, Pengurusan Kewangan Islam, Kaedah-Kaedah Fiqh dan Perundangan Islam. Selain menerbitkan beberapa penulisan akademik, beliau turut terlibat secara aktif dalam bidang penyelidikan di USIM.

Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria is currently a Senior Lecturer at Faculty of Shari'ah and Law; Islamic Science University Malaysia (USIM). He obtained his first degree in Shari'ah and Judiciary from USIM, Master of Shariah Judiciary from University of Jordan and Ph.D in Fiqh and Usul al-Fiqh (Shariah) from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). His areas of interest are Fiqh Muamalat, Islamic Banking and Finance, Islamic Capital Market, Islamic Wealth Management, Islamic Legal Maxims and Islamic Jurisprudence. Dr. Zaharuddin has published several articles on Islamic law of contract, Islamic Capital Market, and actively involved in numerous research projects in his academic institution (USIM).

Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor ialah Pensyarah Kanan di Pusat Pengajian Undang-undang, Kolej Pengajian Undang-Undang, Kerajaan dan Antarabangsa, UUM. Sebelum ini beliau pernah berkhidmat sebagai Penolong Professor di Kuliyyah Undang-Undang Ahmad Ibrahim, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau memperolehi Ijazah pertamanya dalam jurusan Syariah, Akademi Pengajian Islam, Universiti Malaya. Kemudian beliau mendapat Ijazah Sarjana Undang-Undang (LLM) dari School of Oriental and African Studies, Universiti London, dan Ijazah Ph.D dari Universiti Birmingham (Undang-Undang Pertanian, Kajian Perbandingan Undang-Undang Pertanian Islam dan Undang-Undang Malaysia). Bidang pengkhususannya adalah Usul al-Fiqh, Perbankan Islam, Undang-Undang Keluarga Islam dan Undang-Undang Tanah Islam.

Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor is a Senior Lecturer at School of Law, College of Law, Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia. Previously she served as an Assistant Professor at Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia. She obtained her first degree in Shariah, Academy of Islamic Studies University of Malaya. Then she obtained her Master in Law (LLM), School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Ph.D. from University of Birmingham (Agricultural Law, A Comparative Studies between Islamic Agricultural Law and the Malaysian Law). Her areas of interest are Islamic Jurisprudence (Usul Al-Fiqh), Islamic Banking, Islamic Family Law, and Islamic Land Law.



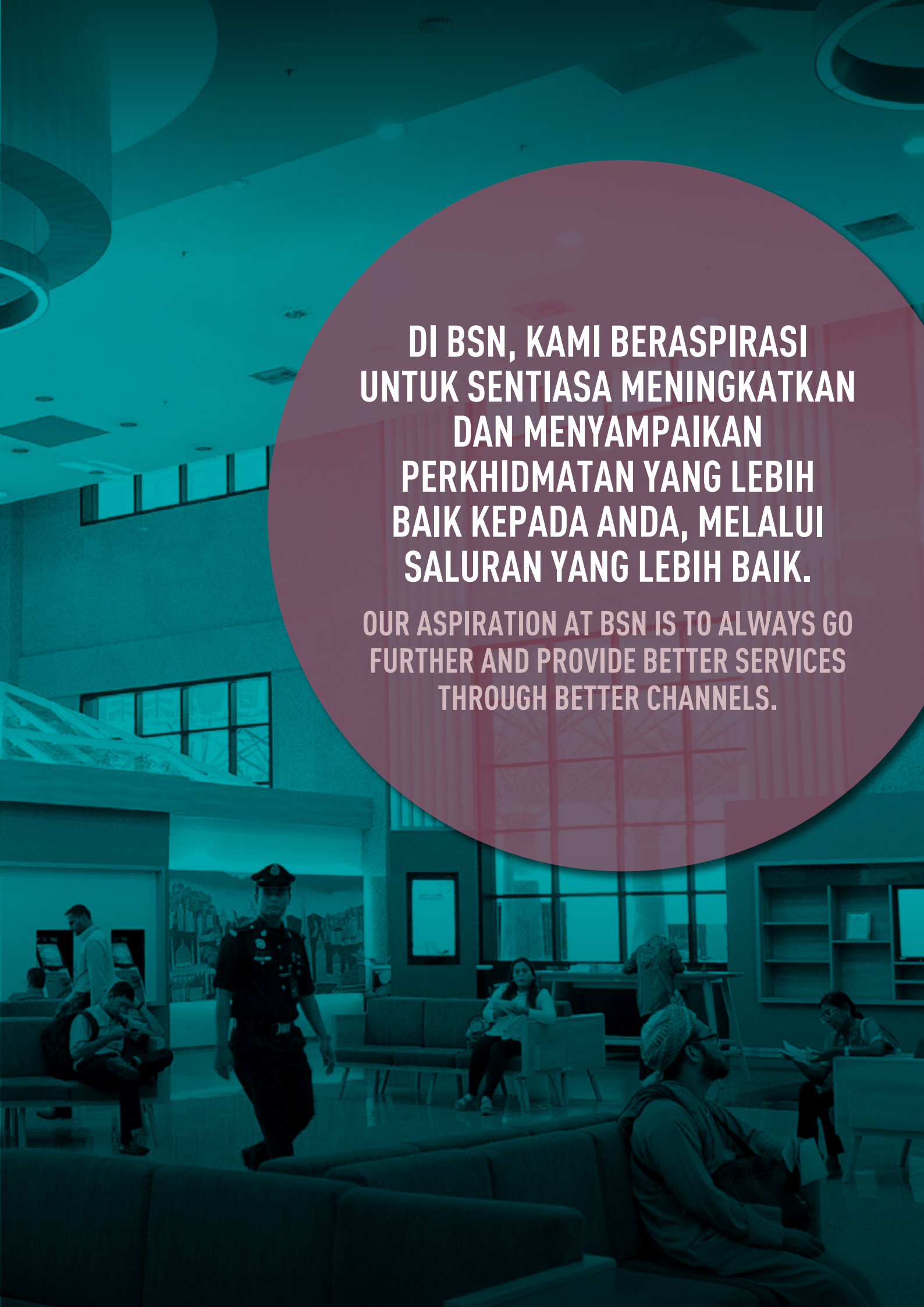
**DR. MOHAMAD
ZAHARUDDIN
ZAKARIA**

Ahli
Member



**DR. FAUZIAH
MOHD NOOR**

Ahli
Member



**DI BSN, KAMI BERASPIRASI
UNTUK SENTIASA MENINGKATKAN
DAN MENYAMPAIKAN
PERKHIDMATAN YANG LEBIH
BAIK KEPADA ANDA, MELALUI
SALURAN YANG LEBIH BAIK.**

**OUR ASPIRATION AT BSN IS TO ALWAYS GO
FURTHER AND PROVIDE BETTER SERVICES
THROUGH BETTER CHANNELS.**

PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT



**Datuk Adinan
Maning**

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

(Sehingga 30 November 2017)
(Until 30 November 2017)



**Datuk Yunos
Abd Ghani**

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

(Dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif pada
1 Disember 2017)

(Appointed as Chief Executive on
1 December 2017)

**Ahmad Latfan
Mohd Amran**

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



**Frederick
Siew Kin Meng**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif,
Perbankan Runcit
Deputy Chief Executive,
Retail Banking

**Kameel
Abdul Halim**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif,
Strategi dan Komunikasi
Deputy Chief Executive,
Strategy and Communications



**Dato' Mearia @
Massahariah Hamzah**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Peruncitan & Perniagaan Komuniti
Senior Vice President/Head,
Retail & Community Business

**Nilammasri
Ja'afar**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Pembiayaan & Pembangunan
Perniagaan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Business Financing & Development



**Ummul Shirin
Mohamed Thalha**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Undang-Undang &
Sekretariat Korporat
Senior Vice President/Head,
Legal & Corporate Secretariat

**Azlan
Abu Bakar**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Operasi Perbankan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Banking Operations



**Akhsan
Zaini**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Distribution
Senior Vice President/Head,
Distribution

**Damanhuri
Mahmod**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Teknologi Maklumat
Senior Vice President/Head,
Information Technology



**Kamel Effendy
Mohd Razali**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Khidmat Pengurusan &
Pemulihan Hutang
Senior Vice President/Head,
Debt Management &
Recovery Services

**Mohd Fauzi
Rahmat**

Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua Pegawai Risiko,
Pengurusan Risiko
Senior Vice President/
Chief Risk Officer,
Risk Management

PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT



**Ahmad Noh
Jeni**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Keselamatan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Security

**Asaraf
Aboo Bakar**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Treasury & Investment



**Jay Khairil Jeremy
Abdullah**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua
Juruaudit Dalaman
Senior Vice President/Chief
Internal Auditor

**Mohd Sofian
Amirudin**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Perniagaan Kad
Senior Vice President/Head,
Cards Business



**Muhammad Adlan
Hussan**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Perbankan Digital
Senior Vice President/Head,
Digital Banking

**Noor Azmi
Jaafar**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Kewangan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Finance



**Norshahzan
Halin**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Pematuhan
Senior Vice President/Head,
Compliance

**Puspa Marina
Dato' Haji Omar**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Komunikasi Strategik
Senior Vice President/Head,
Strategic Communications



**Rosman
Ramlan**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Pentadbiran Am
Senior Vice President/Head,
General Administration

**Suhaimi
Mohamad**

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Operasi Peruncitan Kredit
Senior Vice President/Head,
Retail Credit Operations



**Haniza
Mohamad Fadzil**

Naib Presiden/Ketua,
Pembelajaran & Pembangunan
Vice President/Head,
Learning & Development

**Haris Yaakob
Abdullah**

Naib Presiden/Ketua,
Strategi Korporat
Vice President/Head,
Corporate Strategy



**Syanorida
Bahari**

Naib Presiden/Ketua,
Pengurusan Sumber Manusia
Vice President/Head,
Human Resource Management

**Mohd Supian
Mat Nan**

Naib Presiden/Ketua,
Perbankan Islam
Vice President/Head,
Islamic Banking



Menghubung Gaya Hidup Generasi Baru

Connecting with New Generation Lifestyles



Pada 2008, BSN telah memperkenalkan Sistem Perbankan SMS (BSN:SMS) dan kemudiannya pada 2010, Perbankan Internet myBSN telah dilancarkan sebagai saluran perbankan pilihan yang menyasarkan golongan belia dan eksekutif muda. Pembaharuan teknologi turut menyelaraskan platform perbankan yang berlainan, daripada perbankan di kaunter kepada perbankan Internet dan SMS. Setakat ini, BSN telah menarik lebih 1,610,549 pelanggan untuk mendaftar bagi BSN:SMS, sementara 730,157 pelanggan telah pun mendaftar bagi kemudahan perbankan dalam talian BSN.

In 2008, BSN introduced SMS Banking (BSN:SMS) and later in 2010, myBSN Internet Banking was rolled out as an alternative banking channel targeting youths and young executives. Technological advancements have made possible seamless integration among different banking platforms from over-the-counter to the internet and SMS banking. To date, BSN has attracted over 1,610,549 customers registrations for BSN:SMS whereas 730,157 customers have registered for BSN online banking.

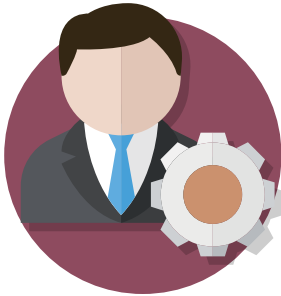
PENCAPAIAN PERANAN PEMBANGUNAN/DIMANDATKAN

DEVELOPMENT/MANDATED ACHIEVEMENTS



HASIL PEMBANGUNAN DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Objektif Objective	Tindakan Strategik Strategic Actions	Sasaran Prestasi 2017 2017 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenar sehingga 31 Disember 2017 Actual Performance as at 31 December 2017	Sasaran Prestasi 2018 2018 Performance Target
Akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan untuk masyarakat luar bandar Accessibility to financial services to unserved communities in the rural areas	Mengoptimumkan jangkauan Ejen Bank (EB) dan menambah perkhidmatan sedia ada di premis EB Optimise outreach of Agent Banking (EB) as well as increase services available at EB premises	Meliputi 98% mukim 98% coverage of mukims	Perkhidmatan EB meliputi 96.4% mukim 96.4% of mukim served by EB	Meliputi 98% mukim 98% coverage of mukims
Menangani masalah ketidakmampuan golongan belia memiliki rumah pertama To address inability of youths to purchase their first home	Menyediakan pakej pembiayaan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) kepada pasangan berkahwin untuk memiliki rumah pertama mereka Provide Youth Housing Scheme (YHS) financing package to married youths who are first time house buyers	Permohonan Application RM929.3 juta million Kelulusan Approval RM512.3 juta million Penerimaan Acceptance RM360.1 juta million	Permohonan Application RM1,215.3 juta million Kelulusan Approval RM698.9 juta million Penerimaan Acceptance RM573.8 juta million	Permohonan Application RM2,405.3 juta million Kelulusan Approval RM1,081.5 juta million Penerimaan Acceptance RM754.6 juta million



OUTPUT SEKTOR YANG DIMANDATKAN MANDATED SECTOR OUTPUT

Objektif Objective	Tindakan Strategik Strategic Actions	Sasaran Prestasi 2017 2017 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenar sehingga 31 Disember 2017 Actual Performance as at 31 December 2017	Sasaran Prestasi 2018 2018 Performance Target
Membangunkan Usahawan Mikro di Malaysia Development of Micro Entrepreneurs in Malaysia	Tumpuan ke atas pembiayaan Usahawan Mikro terutamanya dalam sektor: - Perkhidmatan - Pembuatan - Peruncitan Focus on financing Micro Entrepreneurs especially in the areas of: - Services - Manufacturing - Retail	Pengeluaran Disbursement Pembiayaan Mikro Micro Finance RM233.1 juta million Mikro Plus Micro Plus RM19.5 juta million	Pengeluaran Disbursement Pembiayaan Mikro Micro Finance RM191.2 juta million Mikro Plus Micro Plus RM0.7 juta million	Pengeluaran Disbursement Pembiayaan Mikro Micro Finance RM266.8 juta million Mikro Plus Micro Plus RM205.7 juta million
Mempromosi dan mendorong amalan menabung, terutamanya di kalangan penyimpan kecil Promote and mobilise savings, particularly from small savers	Tumpuan ke atas pertumbuhan deposit runcit Focus on retail deposits growth Pertumbuhan pendaftaran pelajar sekolah dalam Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) Growth in student participation in <i>Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar</i> (SGSP) and BSN Smart Junior (BSJ)	Pertumbuhan Growth RM1,399.0 juta million Pendaftaran baharu New enrollment SGSP: 135,651 BSJ: 134,380	Pertumbuhan Growth RM(107.8) juta million Pendaftaran baharu New enrollment SGSP: 200,984 BSJ: 51,628	Pertumbuhan Growth RM3,000.0 juta million Pendaftaran baharu New enrollment SGSP: 170,000 BSJ: 127,500

PENCAPAIAN PERANAN PEMBANGUNAN/DIMANDATKAN

DEVELOPMENT/MANDATED ACHIEVEMENTS



KEWIBAWAAN ORGANISASI

ORGANISATIONAL SOUNDNESS

Objektif Objective	Tindakan Strategik Strategic Actions	
Memastikan pertumbuhan mampan To ensure sustainable growth	Rancangan belanjawan berhemah dan pengurusan kos yang lebih efisien Prudent budget planning and more efficient cost management	
Sasaran Prestasi 2017 2017 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenar sehingga 31 Disember 2017 Actual Performance as at 31 December 2017	Sasaran Prestasi 2018 2018 Performance Target
Pulangan atas Aset Return on Asset 0.2%	Pulangan atas Aset Return on Asset 0.7%	Pulangan atas Aset Return on Asset 0.9%
Pulangan atas Rizab Return on Reserve 3.2%	Pulangan atas Rizab Return on Reserve 9.1%	Pulangan atas Rizab Return on Reserve 11.6%
Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 14.4%	Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 14.9%	Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 13.9%

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Ekonomi global dijangka berkembang pada tahun 2018, mencerminkan pemulihan dalam sektor pelaburan, pembuatan dan perdagangan. Pemulihan ini juga disokong oleh peningkatan dalam harga komoditi, keyakinan pengguna dan dasar kewangan yang lebih mampan. Justeru itu, pertumbuhan global dijangka berkembang 3.7 peratus dipacu oleh ekonomi pasaran berkembang pesat dan ekonomi membangun (EMDE) yang dijangkakan akan mencatatkan purata pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi pada 5 peratus.

Dalam keadaan ekonomi global yang lebih kukuh, ekonomi Malaysia diunjur berkembang di antara 5.5 peratus sehingga 6.0 peratus pada tahun 2018 (2017: 5.9 peratus). Permintaan dalam negeri akan terus kekal sebagai pemacu utama pertumbuhan, disokong oleh penggunaan swasta yang dijangka kekal mampan pada 7.2 peratus. Pelaburan swasta pula dijangka akan berkembang 9.1 peratus.

Inflasi keseluruhan dijangka akan menjadi sederhana pada tahun 2018, berpurata antara 2.0 hingga 3.0 peratus (2017: 3.7 peratus). Inflasi yang lebih rendah berbanding dengan tahun 2017 adalah kerana sumbangan yang lebih kecil daripada harga tenaga dan komoditi global ekoran nilai yang lebih tinggi pada tahun 2017. Namun begitu, prospek inflasi bergantung pada trajektori harga minyak global yang masih tidak menentu.

Dengan unjuran yang lebih positif dalam ekonomi tempatan, BSN menjangkakan tahap keuntungan Bank akan setaraf atau lebih tinggi pada tahun 2018 berbanding 2017, didorong oleh 6 objektif teras dalam pelan perniagaan Bank iaitu:

Recovery in the global economy is expected to continue in 2018, reflecting resurgence in the investment, manufacturing and trading sectors. The recovery is also supported by an increase in commodity prices, consumer confidence and more sustainable monetary policies. Hence, global growth is expected to increase by 3.7 percent, driven by emerging markets and developing economies (EMDE) which is expected to record a higher average growth of 5 percent.

Under stronger global economic conditions, the Malaysian economy is projected to grow between 5.5 percent and 6.0 percent in 2018 (2017: 5.9 percent). Domestic demand will continue to be a key driver of growth supported primarily by private consumption which is expected to remain sustained at 7.2 percent. Private investment is expected to grow 9.1 percent.

Headline inflation is expected to moderate in 2018, averaging between 2.0 to 3.0 percent (2017: 3.7 percent). Lower inflation compared to 2017 was mainly due to a smaller contribution from global energy and commodity prices which had a higher base in 2017. However, inflationary prospects are dependent on still uncertain global oil price trajectory.

With a more positive projection in the local economy, BSN expects the level of profitability of the Bank to be equal or higher in 2018 as compared to 2017, driven by 6 core objectives in the Bank's business plan:

Mengekalkan pertumbuhan perniagaan dan keuntungan melalui strategi yang telah dirancang:

Sustaining business growth and profitability through the following strategies:



- Memberi tumpuan kepada produk aset dengan keuntungan yang lebih tinggi iaitu pembiayaan peribadi. Ini akan diimbangi dengan pertumbuhan aset jangka panjang seperti pembiayaan perumahan;
 - Mengurangkan kos dana melalui produk perdananya, iaitu BSN SSP sebagai pemacu utama pertumbuhan deposit runcit selain mengukuhkan pertumbuhan dalam produk BSN GIRO & GIRO-i. Untuk mempromosikan BSN SSP, Bank merancang untuk menjalankan beberapa kempen taktikal pada tahun ini. Di samping itu, Bank juga berhasrat untuk meningkatkan jangkauannya kepada pelajar sekolah dalam program sekolahnya, Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan 'BSN Smart Junior'; dan
 - Memastikan perbelanjaan operasi yang terkawal dengan mengamalkan pengurusan kos yang berhemat melalui program rasionalisasi cawangan dan saluran perkhidmatan yang turut meningkatkan produktiviti dan kecekapan dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatan perbankan.
- Focus on high margin asset products i.e. personal financing and balancing this with long term asset growth in secured Mortgage financing;
 - Reduce its cost of fund with its flagship product, BSN SSP as the key driver for its retail deposits growth as well as strengthen growth in BSN GIRO & GIRO-i products. To promote BSN SSP the Bank anticipates to embark on several tactical campaigns this year. In addition, the Bank endeavors to increase its outreach of school children through its school programs, Skim Simpanan Pelajar and BSN Smart Junior; and
 - Keep operating expenditures low, by practising prudent cost management through rationalisation of its branches and service channels, which also aims to increase productivity and efficiency in delivering banking services.

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Memastikan mandat kewangan yang lebih inklusif dan produktif melalui:

Ensure a more inclusive and productive financial mandate through:



- a. Meningkatkan kecekapan dalam menjalankan program-program sekolah dengan menambahbaik skim 'BSN Smart Junior' dan Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP);
 - b. Menjenama semula produk pembiayaan Mikro yang sedia ada bagi meningkatkan tahap penerimaan dan memastikan jangkauan ke segmen yang disasarkan. Ini akan dilakukan melalui peningkatan akses kepada produk serta pengurusan produk yang lebih berkesan;
 - c. Meningkatkan perkhidmatan kepada usahawan mikro melalui sesi tunjuk ajar dan pembelajaran bagi menyediakan mereka ke arah pengurusan perniagaan yang lebih sempurna dan teratur; dan
 - d. Meningkatkan liputan perkhidmatan EB kepada 98% mukim di Malaysia (2017: 96.4%) bagi memastikan komuniti setempat mempunyai akses kepada perkhidmatan perbankan asas seperti pembukaan akaun sebagai salah satu cara untuk meningkatkan simpanan mereka.
- a. Revamp current deliverables to be more efficient in reaching out to schools by refreshing BSN Smart Junior and Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP);
 - b. Rebrand existing Micro financing products to increase acceptance and penetration by increasing accessibility of the product to targeted segments and to have better product management;
 - c. Enhance services to micro entrepreneurs through tutoring and learning sessions to provide them with more holistic and orderly business management; and
 - d. Increase the coverage of EB to 98% of sub-districts in Malaysia (2017: 96.4%) to ensure local communities have access to basic banking services such as account opening as a means to increase their savings.

Memberi fokus kepada teknologi dan perbankan digital bagi meningkatkan kecekapan dan produktiviti dalam penyampaian produk dan perkhidmatan Bank.

Leverage on technology and digital banking to achieve greater efficiency and productivity in the Bank's products and services delivery.



Bagi meningkatkan perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan, Bank akan melancarkan pelbagai inisiatif teknologi dalam tahun 2018 seperti aplikasi perbankan mudah alih (*mobile banking*) dan platform perbankan digital korporat. Tahun 2018 juga akan memperlihatkan penjenamaan semula '*customer touchpoint*' yang sedia ada. Di antaranya ialah penawaran perkhidmatan baru di premis EB seperti pemindahan dana tempatan, serta Mesin '*Cash Recycler*' yang berupaya untuk mempercepatkan masa perkhidmatan di kaunter.

To ensure our customers enjoy banking experience and convenience, the Bank will implement various technology initiatives in 2018 such as mobile banking applications and corporate digital banking platforms. It will also look at re-branding of existing customer touch points by offering new services at EB premises such as local funds transfer, as well as 'Cash Recycler' machine that would improve counter service times.

Mengukuhkan Pengurusan Risiko Organisasi (*Enterprise-wide risk management*), tadbir urus korporat dan Pematuhan.

Strengthen the Bank's Enterprise-wide Risk Management (EWRM) corporate governance and compliance.



BSN sedar akan kepentingan pengurusan risiko dalaman dan berhasrat untuk memperkukuhkan lagi budaya pengurusan risiko dan pematuhan Bank melalui modul pembelajaran yang berterusan untuk meningkatkan lagi kompetensi kakitangan. Ini akan diperkukuhkan lagi melalui pembelian sistem baharu yang akan meningkatkan keupayaan tadbir urus dalam pencegahan pengubahan wang haram (AML) dan pengurusan risiko kredit.

BSN realises the importance of managing its internal risk and aspires to further strengthen the organisation's and compliance culture through continuous learning modules to improve staff competence. The purchase of new systems will further enhance governance in anti-money laundering (AML) and credit risk management.

Memperkukuhkan pengurusan modal (*Capital management*)

dengan melaksanakan kerangka modal baharu Bank dalam membangunkan dasar-dasar dan perniagaan Bank.

Strengthen capital management by leveraging on the Bank's new capital framework in developing the Bank's policies and business.



Menilai semula penglibatan Bank dalam anak-anak syarikat dan syarikat bersekutu bagi meningkatkan sinergi dan keberkesanan perniagaan.

Reassess the Bank's involvement in subsidiaries and associated companies to enhance synergies and business effectiveness.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

KEMPEN BSN SSP 2017 – "12 JUTA RINGGIT, 12 JUTAWAN, 12 BULAN!"

BSN menawarkan peluang yang lebih besar kepada orang ramai untuk menjadi jutawan dengan kempen "12 Juta Ringgit, 12 Jutawan, 12 Bulan!" untuk menyimpan BSN SSP bagi menggalakkan tabiat menyimpan dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia. Buat pertama kalinya, Kategori Cabutan Istimewa menawarkan ganjaran bernilai RM1 juta ringgit secara berterusan setiap bulan, dari bulan Januari hingga Disember 2017. Selain itu, BSN juga telah memperkenalkan Cabutan Remaja, untuk remaja berumur 12 hingga 17 tahun untuk menyimpan bagi tujuan pembelajaran mereka.

BSN SSP CAMPAIGN 2017 – "12 MILLION RINGGIT, 12 MILLIONAIRES, 12 MONTHS!"

BSN offered greater opportunities for the public to become millionaires through the "12 Million Ringgit, 12 Millionaires, 12 Months!" campaign for its Premium Savings Certificates (BSN SSP) to encourage a saving culture among Malaysians. For the first time ever, the Special Draw Category offered rewards worth RM1 million ringgit monthly from January to December 2017. In addition, BSN also introduced the Junior Draw, for teenagers aged 12 to 17 years old to attract more teenagers to save for their future education.



10 Fakta BSN SSP 2017

- ✓ Konsep 2017 – "12 Juta Ringgit, 12 Jutawan, 12 Bulan!"
- ✓ Merupakan produk simpanan BSN yang unik sejak tahun 1978.
- ✓ Merupakan produk simpanan Patuh Syariah (berdasarkan kontrak Mudharabah Syariah – perkongsian keuntungan).
- ✓ Simpanan BSN SSP dijamin oleh Kerajaan.
- ✓ Semua hadiah dikecualikan daripada cukai pendapatan.
- ✓ Simpanan minimum RM10 dan layak untuk mengambil bahagian setiap kali cabutan diadakan (selagi tidak membuat penebusan).
- ✓ Semua warganegara Malaysia berumur 12 tahun dan ke atas layak menyertai Cabutan BSN SSP, kecuali kakitangan BSN.
- ✓ Majlis Cabutan BSN SSP diadakan setiap SABTU terakhir pada setiap bulan.
- ✓ Pertama kali BSN menawarkan hadiah RM1 juta setiap bulan bagi tempoh 1 tahun.
- ✓ Penyimpan berumur 12-17 tahun layak menyertai kesemua kategori cabutan BSN SSP iaitu Cabutan Remaja, Cabutan Bulanan dan Cabutan Istimewa.

10 Facts about BSN SSP 2017

- ✓ 2017 Concept – "12 Million Ringgit, 12 Millionaires, 12 Months!"
- ✓ BSN unique savings product since 1978.
- ✓ A Shariah Compliant savings product (based on Shariah Mudharabah contract – profit sharing).
- ✓ BSN SSP deposits are guaranteed by the Government.
- ✓ All prizes are exempted from income tax.
- ✓ Minimum deposit of RM10 and are eligible to take part whenever a draw is held (as long as no redemptions are made).
- ✓ Malaysian citizens aged 12 years and above are eligible to participate in the BSN SSP Draw except BSN staff.
- ✓ BSN SSP Draw is held every last SATURDAY of every month.
- ✓ BSN start offered a RM1 million prize every month for a period of 1 year.
- ✓ Savers aged between 12-17 year old are eligible to participate in all categories of BSN SSP draws namely Junior Draw, Monthly Draw and Special Draw.

KARNIVAL KEWANGAN 2017

Dewan Tun Razak, PWTC

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) telah menganjurkan beberapa siri Karnival Kewangan yang bertujuan untuk mendidik orang ramai mengenai hal-hal kewangan termasuk perkhidmatan sedia ada bagi membantu individu dan perniagaan untuk menguruskan kewangan mereka dengan lebih efektif.

Karnival yang julung kali diadakan di Kuala Lumpur pada 13 hingga 15 Januari 2017, memberi peluang kepada orang ramai untuk mendapatkan maklumat berhubung dengan produk dan perkhidmatan kewangan, membuat pertanyaan atau mendapatkan nasihat – semuanya berada di satu tempat bersama lebih 100 institusi kewangan, persatuan dan agensi yang menawarkan pelbagai perkhidmatan dan produk kewangan untuk keperluan yang berbeza.

Turut diadakan semasa karnival tersebut adalah Majlis Anugerah Karnival Kewangan di mana BSN telah memenangi Anugerah Rangkuman Kewangan Terbaik. Sementara itu, sekolah angkat BSN iaitu Sekolah Menengah Vokasional Gombak turut menerima Anugerah Sekolah Terbaik dalam Pendidikan Kewangan bagi kategori Sekolah Menengah.

KARNIVAL KEWANGAN 2017

Dewan Tun Razak, PWTC

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) organised a series of Karnival Kewangan aimed at educating the public on financial matters including existing services to help individuals and businesses manage their finances more effectively.

The first ever was carnival held in Kuala Lumpur on 13 to 15 January 2017, provided the public with the opportunity to get information on financial products and services, inquiries or advice – all in one place from more than 100 financial services providers, associations and agencies offering diverse services and financial products for different needs.

Also held during the carnival was the Financial Awards Ceremony where BSN was crowned winner of the Best Financial Inclusion Award. In addition, BSN's adopted school, Sekolah Menengah Vokasional Gombak, received the Best School Award in Financial Education for the Secondary School category.



PERASMIAN AUTO FINANCE BSN YANG KETIGA

Hotel Ixora, Pulau Pinang

Pembukaan Pusat Pembiayaan Automobil - 'Auto Finance Centre' (AFC) BSN yang ketiga bertempat di Bandar Perda, Pulau Pinang pada 17 Januari 2017 merupakan satu langkah strategik dalam memenuhi permintaan pasaran pelanggan dengan menawarkan perkhidmatan setanding peneraju pasaran yang lain.

AFC BSN Pulau Pinang ini merupakan pusat ketiga dibuka selepas AFC BSN Kuala Lumpur yang bertempat di Wisma RKT, Jalan Raja Abdullah dan AFC BSN Selangor di Kompleks PKNS, Shah Alam.

AFC BSN merupakan pusat sehenti bagi semua kemudahan berkaitan sewa beli. Ianya bertujuan bagi memastikan semua urusan niaga pelanggan dan pendergi kereta dilaksanakan dengan lebih cepat dan berkesan.

LAUNCH OF THE THIRD BSN AUTO FINANCE CENTRE

Hotel Ixora, Penang

The opening of the third BSN Auto Finance Centre (AFC) at Bandar Perda, Penang, on 17 January 2017 was a strategic move to meet consumer demands by offering services comparable to other market leaders.

BSN's Penang AFC is the third centre opened after AFC BSN Kuala Lumpur which is located at Wisma RKT, Jalan Raja Abdullah and AFC BSN Selangor at Kompleks PKNS, Shah Alam.

The BSN AFC serves as a one-stop center for all hire purchase facility. This ensures all customer and car dealer transactions are implemented more efficiently and effectively.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT



MEMORANDUM PERSEFAHAMAN ANTARA BSN DAN CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION MALAYSIA BHD (CGC)

Sasana Kijang, Bank Negara Malaysia

BSN dan CGC telah memeterai perjanjian Jaminan Portfolio (PG) pada 27 Januari 2017 dengan objektif untuk menyediakan pembiayaan bernilai RM50 juta khusus untuk perusahaan mikro. Ini adalah Jaminan Portfolio pertama di Malaysia yang menyokong segmen perniagaan mikro. CGC telah menyediakan jaminan sehingga 70 peratus daripada jumlah pembiayaan yang diluluskan oleh Bank melalui Skim Jaminan Portfolio CGC. Menerusi usahasama itu, sasaran utamanya adalah untuk membiayai kira-kira 2,500 perniagaan mikro Bumiputera dan bukan Bumiputera di seluruh negara. Usaha ini diharap dapat membuka lebih banyak peluang bagi kedua-dua pihak bekerjasama dalam meningkatkan perusahaan mikro ke tahap yang lebih tinggi.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BSN AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION BHD (CGC)

Sasana Kijang, Bank Negara Malaysia

BSN and CGC sealed a Portfolio Guarantee (PG) agreement on 27 January 2017 with the objective of providing RM50 million financing for micro enterprises. This is the first PG in Malaysia that support the micro business segment. CGC provides a guarantee up to 70 percent of the total financing approved by the Bank through the CGC Portfolio Guarantee Scheme. Through the joint venture, the target is to finance about 2,500 Bumiputera and non-Bumiputera micro businesses nationwide. This initiative identified as an effort to open more opportunities for both parties to work together to elevate the potential of micro enterprises to a higher level.



MISI BANTUAN BANJIR

Negeri Kelantan, Johor dan Perak

Ekoran musibah banjir yang melanda kawasan pantai timur serta beberapa buah negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, BSN mengambil inisiatif memulakan siri jelajah untuk membantu mangsa banjir di negeri-negeri yang terlibat iaitu di Kelantan, Johor dan Perak.

Pihak Bank sentiasa komited dalam memperkasa inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial kepada masyarakat dalam menyalurkan bantuan kepada mangsa-mangsa banjir. Pada bulan Februari 2017, sebanyak 1,000 pek berisi keperluan harian berjumlah RM200,000 diserahkan kepada 1,000 keluarga mangsa di negeri terjejas.

Di Kelantan, sejumlah 400 pek bantuan telah diagihkan kepada 400 penduduk di jajahan Pasir Mas, Pasir Putih dan Rantau Panjang. Manakala di Johor, melibatkan daerah Segamat antaranya Kampung Paya Pulau, Kampung Pogoh Tengah dan Kampung Chodan di mana sebanyak 380 pek bantuan diserahkan kepada 380 buah keluarga.

Baki 220 pek bantuan selebihnya turut diagihkan kepada penerima di negeri-negeri banjir lain. Inisiatif ini merupakan sebahagian daripada tanggungjawab sosial BSN kepada masyarakat bagi meringankan beban mangsa-mangsa banjir supaya mereka dapat memulakan kembali kehidupan selepas ditimpa musibah.

FLOOD RELIEF MISSIONS

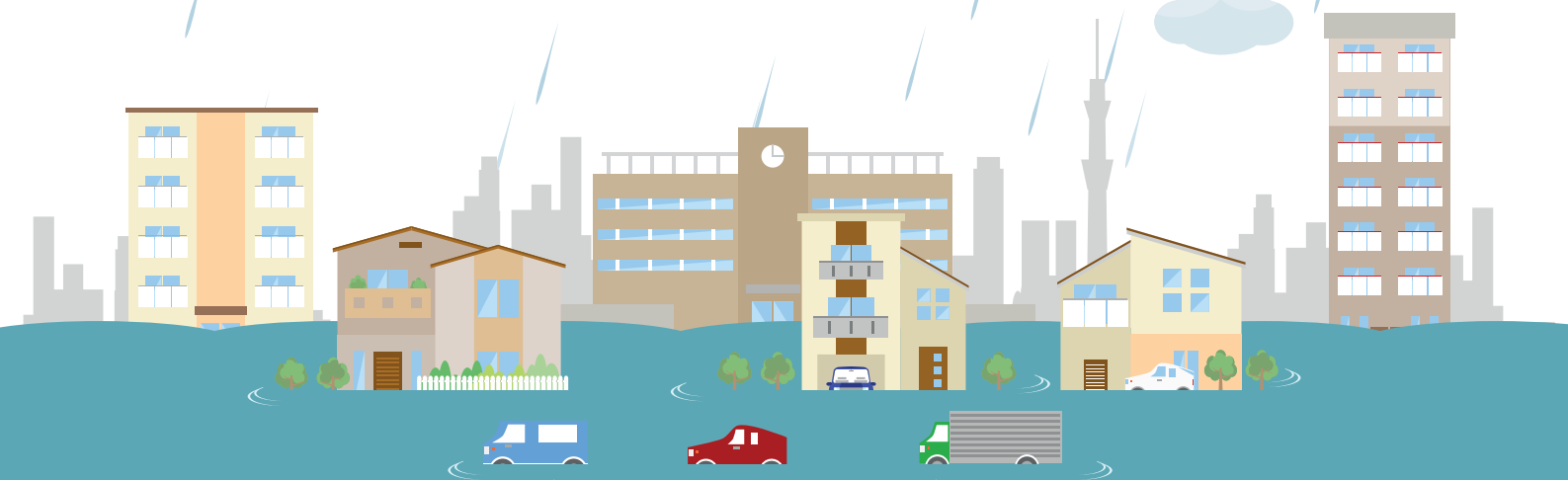
States of Kelantan, Johor and Perak

Following the floods that hit the east coast and several states in Peninsular Malaysia, BSN took the initiative to launch a series of flood reliefs to help flood victims in Kelantan, Johor and Perak.

The Bank has always been committed to empower social responsibility initiatives to the community in channeling aid to flood victims. In February 2017, 1,000 packs of daily necessities amounting to RM200,000 were handed over to 1,000 families in the affected states.

In Kelantan, a total of 400 aid packs were distributed to 400 residents in Pasir Mas, Pasir Putih and Rantau Panjang districts. While in Johor, the Segamat district comprising Kampung Paya Pulau, Kampung Pogoh Tengah and Kampung Chodan, a total of 380 relief packages were handed over to 380 families.

The remaining 220 packs were distributed to recipients in other flood stricken states. This initiative is part of BSN's social responsibility to the community to ease the burden of flood victims so they can resume their lives after the disaster.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT



LE TOUR DE' LANGKAWI (LTdL) 2017

Lapan Peringkat di Semenanjung Malaysia

BSN sekali lagi menjadi salah satu Penaja Utama Program Le Tour de' Langkawi (LTdL) 2017 bagi kategori jersi pecut (Sprint Jersey) dan penyampai replika cek (Mock Cheque Presenter) bagi tahun kedua berturut-turut. Penjelajahan ini telah berlangsung dari 21 Februari hingga 1 Mac 2017.

Di sepanjang penjelajahan, BSN berpeluang mengedar risalah produk di samping mengambil pendekatan untuk mendekati masyarakat tempatan. Kaunter Promosi BSN turut dibuka di lapan peringkat perlumbaan di lapan negeri dan dua Wilayah Persekutuan, dengan menawarkan promosi menarik untuk produk BSN antaranya BSN SSP, Kad Kredit dan Pembiayaan Peribadi.

Tarikan utama kepada para pelanggan BSN pada setiap tahun adalah untuk memiliki Jersi Eksklusif edisi terhad LTdL 2017 - "Teal Sprint Jersey" yang ditandatangani oleh pemenang kategori pecut bagi setiap peringkat tersebut.

LE TOUR DE' LANGKAWI (LTdL) 2017

Eight stages in Peninsular Malaysia

BSN was once again became the Main Sponsor of Le Tour de' Langkawi (LTdL), sponsoring the Sprint Jersey and Mock Cheque Presenter, for the second consecutive year. The race was held from 21 February to 1 March 2017.

Throughout the race, BSN has distributed product brochures towards the local communities. Promotional counters were set up at each of the eight racing stages, which included eight states and two Federal Territories. The booth offered limited edition promotional offers for BSN products including BSN SSP, Credit Cards and Personal Financing.

The main attraction for BSN customers every year is to own the Exclusive special edition of LTdL 2017 Jerseys - the "Teal Sprint Jersey" signed by the sprint category winners for every stages.



MAJLIS PERASMIAN WISMA MUFAKAT, BSN NEGERI JOHOR

Johor Bahru

BSN melakarkan sejarah yang tersendiri apabila bangunan Wisma Muafakat yang beralamat di Jalan Abdullah Ibrahim, Johor Bahru, dirasmikan pada 12 Mac 2017 untuk menempatkan cawangan utamanya. Sebelum ini cawangan utama Johor telah beroperasi di bangunan Wisma Maria di Jalan Ngee Heng selama lebih 29 tahun. Bermula Januari 2017, kesemua urusan pentadbiran dan operasi BSN negeri Johor ditempatkan di bangunan baharu ini bagi memastikan keselesaan pelanggan ketika berurusan dan penyediaan ruang pekerjaan yang lebih kondusif bagi para kakitangan.

Bangunan Wisma Muafakat ini mempunyai 10 tingkat ruang pejabat dan 3 tingkat ruang bawah tanah. Antara kemudahan yang disediakan termasuk ruangan Pusat Latihan, Surau, Nursery & 'Open Terrace', Gimnasium, Kafeteria dan ruang bagi aktiviti riadah dan sukan.

THE OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF WISMA MUFAKAT, BSN JOHOR

Johor Bahru

BSN marked a new milestone in its history when Wisma Muafakat located at Jalan Abdullah Ibrahim, Johor Bahru, was officially launched on 12 March 2017 as BSN's Johor main branch. Previously, the main branch had been operating at Wisma Maria on Jalan Ngee Heng for over 29 years. Beginning January 2017, all BSN's administration and operations for the state of Johor are carried out from this new venue to ensure customers' comfort while performing transactions and offer a more conducive workspace for the staff.

The Wisma Muafakat has 10 storeys of office space and 3 storeys of basement. Facilities provided include a Training Center, Surau, Nursery, Open Terrace, Gymnasium, Cafeteria and an indoor recreational and games area.

ANUGERAH SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP) 2017

Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa

Pada 21 Mac 2017, melalui penyampaian Anugerah SGSP 2017, seramai 118 pemenang individu dan sekolah telah menerima hadiah dengan jumlah keseluruhan bernilai RM200,000 melalui tiga Kategori Utama iaitu Individu, Sekolah dan Tabungan Berhemah.

BSN mensasarkan lebih banyak penyertaan para pelajar seluruh Malaysia melalui SGSP bagi menggalakkan dan memperkasakan sikap menabung dalam kalangan pelajar dan pihak sekolah. BSN secara berterusan giat mempromosi tabiat menyimpan melalui inisiatif SGSP dan BSJ melalui program 'BSN School Carnival' dan program-program menarik di sekolah-sekolah terpilih di seluruh Malaysia.

Sehingga Disember 2017, 1.1 juta pelajar dan lebih 7,800 buah sekolah telah menyertai SGSP. Malah, jumlah simpanan para pelajar dan sekolah juga telah mencapai sehingga lebih RM566.4 juta.

SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP) AWARD PRESENTATION 2017

Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa

On 21 March 2017, during SGSP Award Presentation 2017, a total of 118 individual and school winners received prizes totaling RM200,000 for three Main Categories, namely Individual, School and Prudent Savings.

BSN targetted more student participation throughout Malaysia through SGSP to encourage and empower students and schools. BSN continuously inculcate the saving habit through the SGSP and BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) initiatives via the 'BSN School Carnival' programme and other exciting programmes in selected schools across Malaysia.

As of December 2017, 1.1 million students and more than 7,800 schools have joined the SGSP. In fact, the savings of these students and schools have also reached over RM566.4 million.



MAJLIS PENYERAHAN VAN JENAZAH

Auditorium, Wisma BSN

BSN telah menyumbangkan 13 buah van jenazah kepada masjid dan institusi terpilih di seluruh Malaysia pada 4 Mei 2017. Ini merupakan tahun ketujuh berturut-turut BSN memberi sumbangan van jenazah kepada komuniti yang memerlukan.

Sejak tahun 2010, sebanyak 108 buah van jenazah telah disumbangkan melalui peruntukan zakat perniagaan Skim Perbankan Islam BSN. Pihak Bank komited untuk terus memberi perkhidmatan cemerlang kepada segenap lapisan masyarakat melalui inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial korporatnya.

DONATION OF HEARSES

Auditorium, Wisma BSN

On 4 May 2017, BSN donated 13 hearses to mosques and selected institutions throughout Malaysia. This is the seventh consecutive year that BSN has donated hearses for communities in need.

Since 2010, 108 hearses have been donated through the provision of BSN Islamic Banking Scheme's business zakat. The Bank is committed to continuously deliver excellent services to all segments of society through its corporate social responsibility initiative.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT



MALAM ANUGERAH EJEN BANK BERDAFTAR BSN (EB BSN) 2017

Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa

Seramai lebih 100 ejen EB BSN yang telah mempamerkan kecemerlangan dalam perkhidmatan sepanjang tahun 2016 telah diraikan dan diiktiraf di Malam Anugerah EB BSN 2017 pada 20 Mei 2017. Di majlis tersebut, BSN telah menyampaikan anugerah bagi empat kategori iaitu 13 pemenang bagi Anugerah Kecemerlangan EB BSN Peringkat Negeri, tiga pemenang bagi Anugerah Kecemerlangan Peringkat Kebangsaan dan dua pemenang bagi Anugerah Penghargaan Khas dan satu pemenang bagi kategori terbaharu iaitu Anugerah Pengurusan EB BSN Terbaik. Anugerah ini menawarkan Piala Pusingan Ketua Eksekutif dan ganjaran RM5,000 kepada Cawangan Negeri BSN yang menunjukkan prestasi yang paling cemerlang.

Sebagai salah satu inisiatif dalam memperkembangkan rangkaian kewangan, EB BSN merupakan satu saluran perbankan yang ditawarkan melalui ejen-ejen yang berdaftar dengan Bank, dan menawarkan perkhidmatan asas perbankan seperti perkhidmatan Deposit Tunai, Pengeluaran Wang Tunai, Pembayaran Bil, Simpanan BSN SSP, Pembayaran Tanpa Tunai, Pembelian Tambah Nilai Pra-Bayar Telefon Bimbit dan Pembukaan Akaun BSN Giro/Giro-i.

BSN terus kekal relevan sebagai satu-satunya Bank yang memberi akses perbankan secara menyeluruh kepada masyarakat terutama di kawasan luar bandar menerusi rangkaian EB BSN sejak pengenalannya pada tahun 2012 dalam usaha membantu Kerajaan mencapai status negara maju.



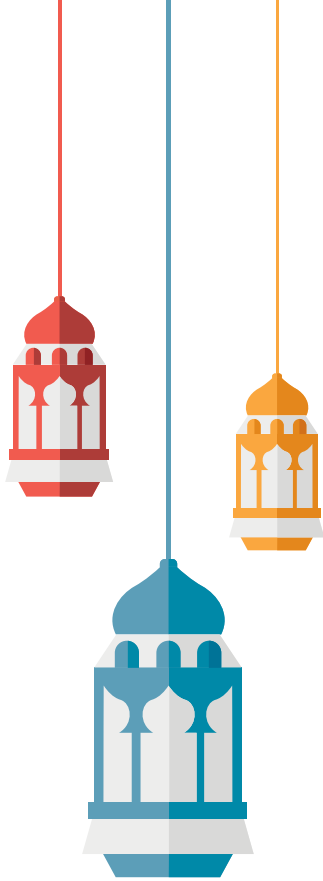
BSN'S BANKING AGENTS (EB BSN) 2017 AWARDS NIGHT

Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa

A total of over 100 EB BSN agents who demonstrated excellence in service throughout the year were recognised at EB BSN 2017 Awards Night on 20 May 2017. At the event, BSN presented the awards in four categories with thirteen winners for the Excellence Award at State Level Category, three winners for the Excellence Award at National Level Category, two winners for the Special Appreciation Award and one winner for the new introduced category of Best EB BSN Management Award. This award offered the "Piala Pusingan Ketua Eksekutif" and a reward of RM5,000 to the BSN State Branch that displayed the most outstanding performance.

As part of the financial inclusion initiatives, EB BSN is a banking channel offered through agents registered with the Bank, which offers basic banking services such as Cash Deposit and Withdrawal, Bill Payment, Deposit BSN SSP, Cashless Payment, Purchase of Mobile Prepaid and Opening of BSN Giro/Giro-i Accounts.

BSN continues to stay relevant as the only Bank that provides overall banking access to the community especially in rural areas through its EB BSN network since its introduction in 2012 as an effort to help the Government achieve developed nation status.



KEMPEN RIUHKAN RAYA BSN

Kota Bharu, Pulau Langkawi & Kuala Krai

Kempen Riuhan Raya BSN merupakan kesinambungan kempen Ramadan dan Raya BSN iaitu Kempen #BSNKataYangPentingIkhlas dan #BSN40Kebaikan pada sebelum ini. Pada kali ini, kempen dijalankan menerusi tiga segmen yang berbeza. Segmen pertama ialah Peraduan Produk Pembiayaan Kewangan yang menawarkan hadiah bagi pelanggan bertuah yang melanggan kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan BSN sepanjang tempoh kempen berlangsung. Segmen kedua, peraduan di Facebook BSN Malaysia iaitu Peraduan Seloka Raya dan yang terakhir aktiviti tanggungjawab sosial korporat yang menaja kepulungan penuntut luar negara untuk pulang beraya bersama keluarga.

Segmen tanggungjawab sosial korporat ini membawa pulang tiga orang pelajar terpilih dari luar negara untuk pulang ke tanah air menyambut Hari Raya Aidilfitri bersama keluarga. BSN telah memilih tiga orang pelajar iaitu dua orang daripada negeri Kelantan manakala seorang lagi dari negeri Kedah. Pertemuan yang diatur oleh BSN ini berlangsung dengan penuh emosi terutama ahli keluarga pelajar kerana tidak menjangka kepulungan insan yang tersayang. Video kepulungan para penuntut tersebut turut dikongsikan di media sosial Facebook dan Instagram BSN Malaysia. Dengan mengadakan kempen seperti ini, BSN berhasrat ianya dapat memberikan kebahagiaan dan keceriaan kepada para pelanggan sempena musim perayaan.

BSN RIUHKAN RAYA CAMPAIGN

Kota Bharu, Pulau Langkawi & Kuala Krai

BSN's "Riuhan Raya" Campaign was a continuation of its Ramadan and Raya campaigns such as the #BSNKataYangPentingIkhlas and #BSN40Kebaikan of recent years. The campaign ran through three different segments, whereby the first segment was the Financing Product Contest that offered prizes for lucky customers of BSN's financing facility throughout the campaign period. The second segment was a contest on BSN Malaysia's Facebook, on "Seloka Raya" Contest and the last was the corporate social responsibility activity that sponsored the return of overseas' students to celebrate raya with their families.

The corporate social responsibility segment brought three selected students from overseas to come back home to celebrate Hari Raya Aidilfitri with their families. BSN selected two students from Kelantan and one from Kedah. The meeting, organised by BSN, was full of emotions, especially for the family members as they did not expect the return of their loved ones. The videos of the students were also shared on BSN's Facebook and Instagram social media platform. By conducting such campaigns, BSN hopes to bring happiness and cheer to the customers in conjunction with the festive season.



PROGRAM RAUDAH RAMADAN BSN BSN RAUDAH RAMADAN PROGRAMME

Jerlun, Kedah

Program Raudah Ramadan BSN merupakan program tanggungjawab sosial korporat BSN dalam merayakan 100 asnaf yang terdiri daripada pelajar Tingkatan 6, Sekolah Agama Nahdzatul dan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Ayer Hitam. Program ini, diadakan pada 17 Jun 2017, dengan penyampaian sumbangan sebanyak RM200 duit raya bagi setiap orang pelajar di samping bermesra menikmati juadah iftar bersama para pelajar daripada golongan asnaf di sekitar Jerlun, Kedah. Program ini adalah satu medium bagi BSN menyumbang sesuatu yang baik kepada golongan yang memerlukan terutamanya di bulan Ramadan serta persediaan bagi menjelang sambutan hari perayaan.



The BSN "Raudah Ramadan" Programme was a corporate social responsibility programme with 100 asnaf comprising of Form 6 students of Sekolah Agama Nahdzatul and Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Ayer Hitam. The programme, held on 17 June 2017, delivered contributions of RM200 of duit raya to each student and iftar with asnaf students around Jerlun, Kedah. This programme was another medium for BSN to contribute something good to those in need, especially in the month of Ramadan, in preparation for the festive celebration.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

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KARNIVAL KEWANGAN SABAH

Suria Mall, Kota Kinabalu Sabah

Karnival Kewangan Sabah yang dianjurkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) pada 4 hingga 6 Ogos 2017, melibatkan penyertaan daripada semua institusi kewangan di Malaysia. Di karnival itu, BSN telah membuka kaunter promosi bagi tujuan mempromosikan produk BSN seperti BSN SSP, Pinjaman Peribadi dan lain-lain produk. Di karnival ini, BSN turut diumumkan sebagai pemenang Anugerah Rangkuman Kewangan Terbaik.

KARNIVAL KEWANGAN SABAH

Suria Mall, Kota Kinabalu Sabah

The Sabah 'Karnival Kewangan' organised by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) was held on 4 to 6 August 2017 and involved participation from all financial institutions in Malaysia. At the carnival, BSN set up a promotional counter to promote BSN's financial products such as BSN SSP, Personal Loans and other products. During the carnival, BSN was also announced as the Best Financial Inclusion Award winner.



KARNIVAL PERUMAHAN BUMIPUTERA BSN & SIN HEE YANG PROPERTY GROUP (SHY)

Dorsett Grand Hotel Subang, Selangor

BSN telah mengadakan sidang media bersama SHY Property Group bagi program Karnival Perumahan Bumiputera pada 15 Ogos 2017. Karnival Perumahan Bumiputera ini dianjurkan untuk mengumumkan kolaborasi antara kemudahan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) dan rangkaian hartanah mampu milik di bawah SHY. Kerjasama seumpama ini dilihat sebagai salah satu kaedah dalam mengembangkan kemudahan SPB yang ditawarkan oleh BSN kepada warganegara Malaysia yang layak.

BSN AND SIN HEE YANG PROPERTY GROUP (SHY) BUMIPUTERA HOUSING CARNIVAL

Dorsett Grand Hotel Subang, Selangor

BSN held a joint press conference with SHY for the Bumiputera Housing Carnival on 15 August 2017. The Bumiputera Housing Carnival was organised to announce the collaboration between BSN Youth Housing Scheme (YHS) facilities and affordable property projects under SHY. This collaboration was seen as one of the avenues in expanding the YHS facility offered by BSN to eligible Malaysian citizens.

KARNIVAL HARI BERSAMA BSN DI RESIDENSI SUASANA@DAMAI

Damansara Damai, Selangor

BSN dan MK Land telah bekerjasama bagi menjayakan Karnival "Hari Bersama BSN" pada 14 Oktober 2017. Karnival tersebut telah diadakan di tapak projek, Residensi Suasana@Damai.

Pelbagai aktiviti telah diadakan sepanjang karnival tersebut seperti pembukaan kaunter promosi produk-produk perbankan BSN seperti Pembiayaan Perumahan, Pembiayaan Peribadi, Kad Kredit, Pengurusan Harta dan BSN SSP.

'HARI BERSAMA BSN' CARNIVAL AT RESIDENSI SUASANA@DAMAI

Damansara Damai, Selangor

BSN and MK Land collaborated to organise "Hari Bersama BSN" Carnival on 14 October 2017. The carnival was held at the Residensi Suasana@Damai project site.

Various activities were held throughout the carnival including the opening of a BSN promotional counter to promote BSN banking products such as Housing Loans, Personal Financing, Credit Card, Wealth Management and BSN SSP.



FORUM ANTARABANGSA CEO

Intercontinental Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BSN sebagai ahli 'Association of Development Financial Institution of Malaysia' (ADFIM) bersama-sama dengan Johor Corporation telah diamanahkan oleh ADFIM sebagai ahli jawatankuasa bagi menganjurkan Forum Antarabangsa CEO yang berlangsung selama tiga hari bermula dari 24 hingga 26 Oktober 2017. Forum itu telah disertai oleh wakil-wakil dari pelbagai institusi di Asia dengan dihadiri oleh 13 orang penceramah semasa forum berlangsung.

BSN telah membuka kaunter untuk mempamerkan produk kewangan BSN seperti BSN SSP, Pembiayaan Perumahan, Pembiayaan Peribadi dan produk-produk lain. BSN turut mempamerkan senarai pencapaiannya dari awal penubuhan pada tahun 1974 sehingga kini.

INTERNATIONAL CEO FORUM

Intercontinental Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

As a member of the Association of Development Financial Institution of Malaysia (ADFIM), BSN together with Johor Corporation was entrusted by ADFIM as a committee to organise the three-day International CEO Forum from 24 to 26 October 2017. The forum saw participation from representatives from various institutions in Asia and the involvement of 13 speakers.

BSN set up an information counter during the three day forum to showcase BSN's financial products such as BSN SSP, Mortgage, Personal Financing and others. BSN also showcased its list of achievements from its inception in 1974 to date.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

HARI ALAM SEKITAR NEGARA PERINGKAT KEBANGSAAN

d'Tempat Country Club, Bandar Sri Sendayan, Negeri Sembilan

BSN telah menyertai Hari Alam Sekitar Negara Peringkat Kebangsaan pada 21 Oktober 2017 yang telah diadakan di Negeri Sembilan. Program ini bertujuan untuk memupuk dan meningkatkan kesedaran dan pemahaman tentang penjagaan alam sekitar. Pihak Bank telah mengambil bahagian dalam majlis hari terbuka bagi mempamerkan produk-produk kewangan seperti BSN SSP, Pembiayaan Perumahan, Pembiayaan Peribadi dan lain-lain. BSN turut mengadakan Cabutan BSN SSP Khas iaitu 'Enviro BSN SSP Bonanza Draw' sempena program tersebut.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT DAY

d'Tempat Country Club, Bandar Sri Sendayan, Negeri Sembilan

BSN participated in the National Environment Day on 21 October 2017 at Negeri Sembilan. The programme aimed to nurture and enhance awareness and understanding to care for the environmental. The Bank participated in this open day event to showcase its products such as BSN SSP, Mortgage, Personal Financing and others. BSN also held a Special BSN SSP Draw called 'Enviro BSN SSP Bonanza Draw' in conjunction with the programme.



PESTA SUKAN KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN (PSKK) KE-43

Acara PSKK ke-43 telah menyaksikan BSN sebagai tuan rumah bagi acara tahunan yang berlangsung dari 10 hingga 19 November 2017. Sebanyak 13 agensi di bawah Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) telah terlibat antaranya, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta (JPPH), Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM), Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Kementerian Kewangan dan Perbendaharaan, Bursa Malaysia Berhad, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia (LHDNM), Lembaga Pembiayaan Perumahan Sektor Awam (LPPSA), Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWP), Suruhanjaya Sekuriti (SC) dan Lembaga Pembangunan Langkawi (LADA).

Dengan bertemakan 'Satu Semangat, Satu Matlamat', Pesta sukan ini telah berlangsung dengan jayanya selama sembilan hari dengan menyaksikan atlet daripada setiap agensi bersaing dalam pelbagai acara termasuk golf, futsal, catur, ping pong, bola tampar, bola sepak, badminton, tenpin bowling, sepak takraw, tenis, bola jaring dan olahraga.

BSN telah dinobatkan sebagai johan keseluruhan dengan menjuarai sembilan daripada 13 acara yang dipertandingkan menewaskan 12 agensi lain. Pelancaran logo baharu Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAAK) turut dipamerkan pada hari penutup PSKK ke-43 ini.



THE 43RD 'PESTA SUKAN KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN' (PSKK)

The 43rd PSKK witnessed BSN hosting the annual event from 10 to 19 November 2017. A total of 13 agencies under Ministry of Finance (MOF) were involved, the Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta (JPPH), Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM), the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Bursa Malaysia Berhad, Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM), Lembaga Pembiayaan Perumahan Sektor Awam (LPPSA), Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Retirement Fund Incorporated (KWAP), Securities Commission (SC) and Langkawi Development Authority (LADA).

With a theme of "Satu Semangat, Satu Matlamat", this sports carnival lasted for nine days, with athletes from each agency competing in various events including golf, futsal, chess, table tennis, volleyball, football, badminton, tenpin bowling, sepak takraw, tennis, netball and athletics.

BSN was crowned overall champion by winning nine out of 13 sports categories and defeating 12 other agencies. The launch of the new logo of Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAAK) was also held on the closing day of the 43rd PSKK.

KARNIVAL KEWANGAN SARAWAK

CityOne Exhibition Centre, Kuching, Sarawak

BSN telah dijemput sekali lagi untuk menyertai Karnival Kewangan 2017 di bawah anjuran BNM yang berlangsung selama tiga hari bermula dari 24 hingga 26 November 2017 di Sarawak. Pelbagai aktiviti telah dianjurkan bagi menambahkan pengetahuan terhadap perihal kewangan dan membantu individu dan peniaga menguruskan kewangan mereka dengan baik.

BSN telah membuka dua kaunter promosi untuk mempromosikan produk-produk yang ditawarkan seperti Pembiayaan Peribadi, Pembiayaan Perumahan, Kad Kredit, BSN SSP, BSJ dan SGSP. Selain itu, BSN juga telah menyertai aktiviti Pocket Talk bagi membincangkan topik "Perbankan Ejen, Menambah Baik Kehidupan Masyarakat Luar Bandar".

'KARNIVAL KEWANGAN' SARAWAK

CityOne Exhibition Centre, Kuching, Sarawak

BSN was again invited to participate in the Karnival Kewangan 2017, which was organised by BNM for three days from 24 to 26 November 2017 in Sarawak. Various activities were organised to increase financial knowledge and to help individuals and traders manage their finances well.

BSN set up two booths to promote its products such as Personal Loans, Mortgage, Credit Cards, BSN SSP, BSJ and SGSP. In addition, BSN also participated in the Pocket Talk activity discussing the topic "Agent Banking, Improving the Lives of Rural Communities".



MAJLIS PENYAMPAIAN HADIAH KEMPEN 'HAPPY STARTS HERE'

Cycle & Carriage Bintang TREC, Kuala Lumpur

BSN telah menganjurkan kempen kad kredit 'HAPPY STARTS HERE' selama enam bulan bermula dari 1 April 2017 sehingga 30 September 2017. Kempen ini adalah salah satu daripada inisiatif yang telah dianjurkan oleh BSN sepanjang tahun untuk memberi ganjaran kepada pemegang Kad Kredit BSN di atas kesetiaan mereka dengan menawarkan peluang untuk memenangi kereta mewah Mercedes-Benz GLA 200 serta gajet dan peralatan elektronik yang canggih.

Di majlis tersebut, pihak BSN telah menyerahkan Hadiah Utama berupa Mercedes-Benz GLA 200 kepada dua pemenang bertuah. BSN turut menyampaikan hadiah kepada para pemenang bulanan lain iaitu Apple MacBook Air dan pemenang mingguan dengan hadiah berupa Apple iPad mini 4.

"HAPPY STARTS HERE" CAMPAIGN PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY

Cycle & Carriage Bintang TREC, Kuala Lumpur

BSN organised a "HAPPY STARTS HERE" Credit Card Campaign for six months from 1 April to 30 September 2017. This campaign was one of the initiatives organised by BSN throughout the year to reward BSN Cardholders for their loyalty by offering them the opportunity to win a Mercedes-Benz GLA 200 luxury car as well as latest electronics and gadgets.

At the event, BSN handed over the Grand Prize of Mercedes-Benz GLA 200 each to two lucky winners. In addition, BSN also presented other monthly winners with an Apple MacBook Air each and weekly winners with an Apple iPad mini 4 each.



SOROTAN MEDIA

MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS



BSN sedia pakej pembiayaan menarik



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) sedia menawarkan pelbagai pakej pembiayaan menarik kepada rakyat Malaysia. Pakej-pakej ini termasuk pinjaman peribadi, pinjaman perumahan, dan pinjaman untuk tujuan perniagaan. BSN juga menawarkan skim insurans dan skim simpanan untuk membantu rakyat Malaysia menguruskan kewangan mereka.

Merealisasikan Pemilikan Rumah Pertama Anda



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) menawarkan pelbagai pakej pembiayaan menarik kepada rakyat Malaysia. Pakej-pakej ini termasuk pinjaman peribadi, pinjaman perumahan, dan pinjaman untuk tujuan perniagaan. BSN juga menawarkan skim insurans dan skim simpanan untuk membantu rakyat Malaysia menguruskan kewangan mereka.

BSN

Nak menang baucar?

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) menawarkan pelbagai pakej pembiayaan menarik kepada rakyat Malaysia. Pakej-pakej ini termasuk pinjaman peribadi, pinjaman perumahan, dan pinjaman untuk tujuan perniagaan. BSN juga menawarkan skim insurans dan skim simpanan untuk membantu rakyat Malaysia menguruskan kewangan mereka.

BSN eyes RM70m net growth in micro finance

Responsible lending the top priority for Bank Simpanan Nasional

BY RITA WONG

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is targeting a net growth of RM70 million in micro finance in 2017. The bank's micro finance division is focused on responsible lending and providing financial support to small businesses and individuals. BSN's micro finance division is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.



Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is targeting a net growth of RM70 million in micro finance in 2017. The bank's micro finance division is focused on responsible lending and providing financial support to small businesses and individuals. BSN's micro finance division is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.

BSN Introduces Microplus Financing Scheme

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is introducing a new financing scheme called Microplus. This scheme is designed to provide financial support to small businesses and individuals. BSN's Microplus scheme is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.

Luxury ride home for two grand-prize winners

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is holding a prize-giving ceremony for its grand-prize winners. The winners will receive a luxury ride home. BSN's prize-giving ceremony is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.



Youth Housing Scheme eligibility criteria relaxed

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) has relaxed the eligibility criteria for its Youth Housing Scheme. This scheme is designed to provide financial support to young people. BSN's Youth Housing Scheme is committed to providing financial support to young people.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) has relaxed the eligibility criteria for its Youth Housing Scheme. This scheme is designed to provide financial support to young people. BSN's Youth Housing Scheme is committed to providing financial support to young people.

BSN launches new Johor branch HQ to strengthen southern operations

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) has launched a new branch in Johor. This branch is designed to strengthen BSN's operations in the southern region. BSN's new Johor branch is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.



BSN, eBario terima anugerah kepimpinan

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) and eBario have received leadership awards. These awards recognize their commitment to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals. BSN and eBario are committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.



Cards and Payments in Malaysia 2017 Key Players – Maybank, Bank Simpanan Nasional, CIMB Bank, Hong Leong Bank, Public Bank Market Analysis and Forecast to 2020

Summary

The Cards and Payments Industry in Malaysia: Emerging trends and opportunities to 2020*, report provides detailed analysis of market trends

RM1j SSP milik wanita dari Pahang

A woman from Pahang has won RM1 million in a lottery. This is a significant win for her. BSN is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.



Komuniti luar bandar tetap nikmati pembangunan

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is committed to providing financial support to rural communities. BSN's commitment to providing financial support to rural communities is a key part of its mission. BSN is committed to providing financial support to rural communities.



BSN cari jutawan ke-10

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) is looking for its 10th millionaire. BSN is committed to providing financial support to small businesses and individuals.





Mendukung Aspirasi Warga Malaysia

Supporting the Aspirations of Malaysians



Pusat Hubungan Pelanggan BSN telah ditubuhkan untuk menyampaikan perkhidmatan mesra kepada semua pelanggan kami di seluruh Malaysia, tidak kira yang tua ataupun yang muda. Kakitangan di Pusat Hubungan Pelanggan kami dilatih untuk menjawab sebarang pertanyaan dan menyelesaikan kemusykilan berkaitan produk dan perkhidmatan BSN. Matlamat utama mereka ialah memberikan bantuan serta memastikan sebarang pertanyaan oleh pelanggan dijawab dengan penuh berhemah. Setakat ini, Pusat Hubungan BSN telah mencapai kadar kepuasan pelanggan sebanyak 72%.

Serving Malaysians young and old, BSN Contact Centre has been established to provide friendly support for all our customers. Our contact centre staff are trained to handle enquiries and resolve issues involving BSN's products and services. Their goal – to provide effective support and ensure peace of mind for our customers. To date, BSN's Contact Centre has achieved 72% satisfaction rate.

PENYATA TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

A) LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Lembaga kini dianggotai sembilan (9) orang Pengarah susulan daripada pelantikan tiga (3) orang Pengarah baharu pada Februari, Jun dan Oktober 2017. Komposisi Lembaga Pengarah adalah terdiri daripada lapan (8) orang 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.

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

Lembaga mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya pada setiap bulan 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 sekiranya perlu. Untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2017, Lembaga telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 15 kali. Kehadiran-pengarah adalah seperti berikut.

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 (9) directors following the appointment of three (3) new directors in February, June and October 2017, out of which eight (8) 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 director 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 2017, 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 Bebas/Non Executive Non Independent</i>	15/15
2	Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir (<i>Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Non Independent</i>	12/15
3	Datuk Adinan Maning <i>Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non Independent</i> <i>*(Tamat perkhidmatan pada 30 November 2017/Term ended on 30 November 2017)</i>	10/10
4	Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani <i>Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non Independent</i> <i>** (Dilantik pada 1 Disember 2017/Term starts on 1 December 2017)</i>	1/1
5	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	13/15
6	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	15/15
7	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> <i>** (Dilantik pada 6 Februari 2017/Term starts on 6 February 2017)</i>	14/14
8	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	15/15
9	Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> <i>** (Dilantik pada 14 Jun 2017/Term starts on 14 June 2017)</i>	9/9
10	Professor Dr Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> <i>** (Dilantik pada 19 Oktober 2017/Term starts on 19 October 2017)</i>	4/4

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
11	Encik Ramesh Pillai <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> <i>** (Tamat perkhidmatan pada 21 April 2017/Term ended on 21 April 2017)</i>	4/4

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

* Refers to the number of meetings attended until the appointment ended.

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

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

B) JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA

Terdapat empat (4) jawatankuasa yang membantu Lembaga Pengarah menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab – Audit dan Pemeriksaan, Pengurusan Risiko, Pencalonan dan Saraan.

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA 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 pemulihan.

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;

B) COMMITTEES

There are four (4) 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.

AUDIT AND EXAMINATION BOARD 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;

PENYATA TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- 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 audit awal dan akhir dan apa-apa jua hal yang mungkin dikemukakan oleh Juruaudit luar tanpa pembabitian pihak pengurusan;
- 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;

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Dalam tahun 2017 JAP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 22 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	22/22
2	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim	17/17*
3	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	14/15*
4	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	18/20
5	Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat	9/10*
6	Professor Dr Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz	2/2*
7	Encik Ramesh Pillai	6/6**

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

* Refers to the number of meetings attended until the appointment to the Committee ended.

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

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

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.

- 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);
- 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. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The AEC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the AEC met 22 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the AEC is as follows:

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.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017, JLPR telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 11 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim	9/9**
2	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	11/11
3	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	9/9**
4	Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat	4/5**
5	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	7/7**
6	Professor Dr Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz	2/2**
7	Encik Ramesh Pillai	4/4*

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

* Refers to the number of meetings attended until the appointment to the Committee ended.

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

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

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. 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. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The BRMC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the BRMC met 11 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the BRMC is as follows:

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.

PENYATA TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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 perantaraan 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.
- Menyelia perantaraan, 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.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun. Untuk 2017 JP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 9 kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah	1/1*
2	Datuk Adinan Maning	4/9
3	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	9/9
4	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	9/9
5	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	6/9
6	Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat	5/5**
7	Professor Dr Rozainun Hj Ab Aziz	1/1**

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

* Refers to the number of meetings attended until the appointment to the Committee ended.

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

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

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
- 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. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The NC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the NC met 9 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the NC is as follows:

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.

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JS adalah seperti berikut:

- (i) 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.
- (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 2017 JS telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 4 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah/Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	4/4
2	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	3/4
3	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	4/4
4	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim	4/4

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. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the RC are as follows:

- (i) 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) 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 2017, the RC met 4 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RC is as follows:

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Selaras dengan prinsip dan peraturan tadbir urus risiko, pihak Bank mempunyai Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko (JLPR) yang memberi sokongan kepada Lembaga Pengarah bagi menyelia dan mengawasi pengurusan risiko Bank. JLPR menjalankan fungsi sokongan 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.

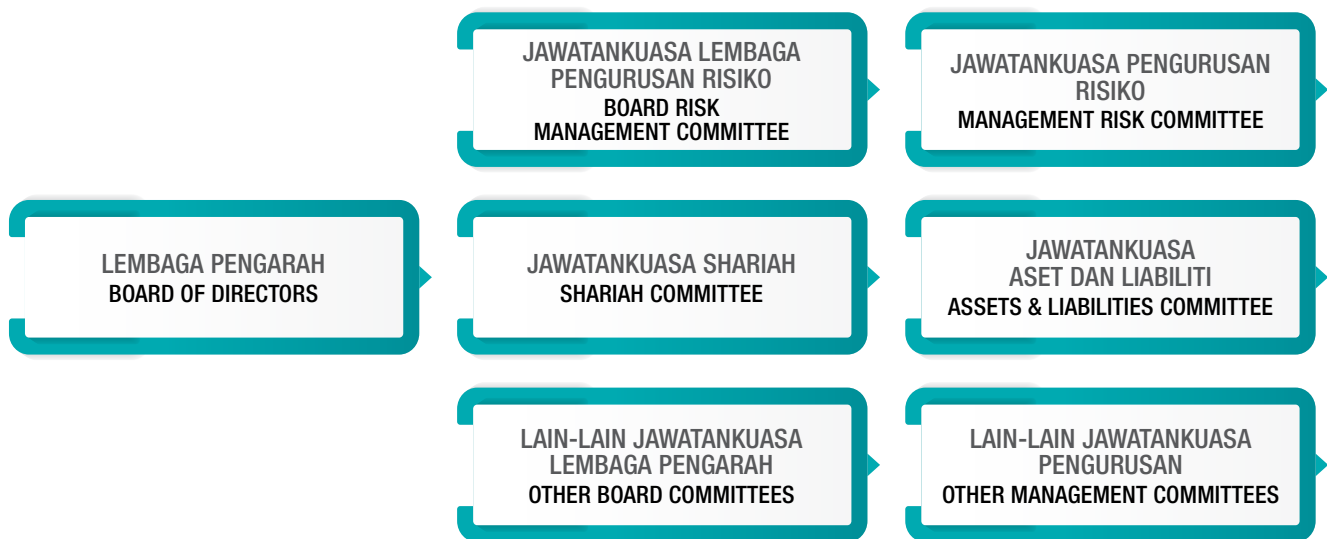
Di peringkat pengurusan, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (MRC) dan Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) bertanggungjawab dalam memastikan bahawa pengurusan seharian dan kegiatan Bank adalah selaras dengan strategi risiko, polisi risiko dan selera risiko yang telah ditetapkan. MRC bertanggungjawab dalam 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.

In line with the regulatory principles and guidelines on risk governance, the Bank has the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) at the board-committee level providing oversight support on behalf of the Board of Directors on 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 Risk Management Framework (RMF) 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 Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO) are responsible in ensuring that the day-to-day management of the Bank's activities are consistent with its risk strategies, risk policies and risk appetite. MRC is responsible in overseeing the development of relevant risk and internal controls 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 TADBIR URUS RISIKO/RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



FALSAFAH PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Berasaskan penakrifan risiko sebagai "halangan dan ketidaktentuan 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.

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.

Falsafah asas pengurusan risiko Bank adalah bahawa SEMUA aktiviti harus dijalankan secara optimum seiring dengan peranan mandat Bank, dan tujuan pertumbuhan/ pulangan terhadap risiko yang berkaitan. Pada masa yang sama, tindakan pengimbangan juga haruslah selaras dengan struktur pentadbiran yang terbaik dari industri seiring dengan kepatuhan pengawalseliaan dari pihak berkuasa dan keperluan Syariah; dan mencapai objektif yang disasarkan oleh Bank. Di samping itu, operasi dan aktiviti Bank haruslah berasaskan dan dikawal oleh Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Risiko, Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah seperti yang disarankan oleh pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan. Bersandarkan pada falsafah asas ini, Bank telah mengamalkan konsep “tiga peringkat pertahanan”, di mana risiko yang ada adalah dikendalikan oleh semua fungsi berdasarkan peranan masing-masing.

The basic philosophy of the Bank's risk management is that ALL of its activities must strive for optimal balance between the Bank's mandated roles, and growth/return goals against the related risks. At the same time, the balancing act must also be in line with the industry's best structure, governance and practices while adhering to regulatory and Shariah requirements, and achieving its targeted objectives. In addition, the Bank's operation and activities must be guided and principally governed through the accepted Risk Governance and where applicable, the Shariah Governance Framework, and other regulatory requirements by the relevant authorities. 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	Pertahanan Peringkat 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-unit Perniagaan/ Sokongan Business Units/ Support Units
Tumpuan Masa Nyata & Kajian Real Time & Review Focus	Pertahanan Peringkat 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-unit peringkat pertahanan pertama dalam menerapkan budaya pengurusan risiko dalam Bank. - Support 1st line of defence 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	Pertahanan Peringkat 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 Dalam Internal Audit

Figure 1 Risk Management & Compliance

PROSES PENGURUSAN RISIKO/RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Proses pengurusan risiko dalam Bank melibatkan proses-proses pengenalan, penilaian/pengukuran, mitigasi, pemantauan dan laporan bagi mengoptimalkan 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, communicating 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:



RANGKA KERJA PENGURUSAN RISIKO RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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 adalah 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 pembangunan 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. Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah BSN (BSNSGF) untuk Skim Perbankan Islam diasaskan selaras dengan Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam (SGFIF) yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Objektif utama BSNSGF 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.

BSNSGF telah direka bagi memenuhi objektif-objektif berikut:

- a) Untuk menyatakan struktur tadbir urus, proses dan pengaturan Syariah untuk Bank, bagi memastikan semua operasi dan aktiviti perniagaan Bank adalah mengikut Syariah;
- b) 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
- c) 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 building 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 Framework (BSNSGF) for Islamic Banking Scheme is established in line with Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions (SGFIF) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). The primary objective of these BSNSGF 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 BSNSGF is designed to meet the following objectives:

- a) 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;
- b) 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
- c) To outline the functions relating to Shariah Review, Shariah Audit, Shariah Risk Management, Shariah Research and Secretariat.

KENYATAAN AUDIT DALAMAN

INTERNAL AUDIT STATEMENT

Jabatan Audit Dalaman (IAD) melapor secara bebas kepada Jawatankuasa Audit & Pemeriksaan (AEC) dan ia adalah bebas daripada aktiviti dan operasi perniagaan serta unit sokongan yang lain. Audit Dalaman secara berkala akan menilai kecukupan, kecekapan dan keberkesanan proses pengurusan risiko, kawalan dan proses tadbir urus yang dilaksanakan oleh pihak Pengurusan BSN.

Skop audit IAD merangkumi semua unit perniagaan dan sokongan termasuk anak-anak syarikat. Pengenalpastian unit-unit untuk diaudit secara keseluruhannya adalah berdasarkan kepada rangka kerja Audit Dalaman berasaskan faktor risiko yang diluluskan oleh AEC. Pelan audit tahunan dirangka berdasarkan penilaian risiko, pendedahan dan strategi BSN. Bahagian-bahagian yang dinilai sebagai berisiko tinggi adalah tertakluk kepada audit tahunan, manakala bahagian-bahagian yang dinilai sebagai berisiko sederhana tinggi, sederhana atau rendah adalah tertakluk kepada audit "cycle" yang diluluskan.

Penilaian risiko yang telah dikaji akan dikecualikan ke atas unit-unit audit yang harus dibuat di atas ketetapan "Regulator" ataupun terhadap unit-unit audit yang melibatkan insiden-insiden salah laku atau "fraud" sepanjang tempoh jadual pengauditan. Walaupun berasaskan penilaian risiko, pelan audit juga mengambil kira bahagian yang akan diaudit secara tahunan kerana keperluan aturan undang-undang dan kriteria-kriteria lain seperti kejadian fraud terkini, perkadaran audit yang menurun sebelumnya serta faktor-faktor lain yang berkaitan. IAD juga menjalankan siasatan kes penipuan oleh kakitangan, pelanggan atau pihak ketiga dan mencadangkan penambahbaikan yang sesuai untuk mengelakkan kejadian yang sama berulang dan tindakan terhadap pihak yang bertanggungjawab.

IAD mempunyai akses tanpa had kepada pihak AEC dan maklumat yang diperlukan dalam menjalankan kerja pengauditan, yang mana asasnyanya termasuk mengenalpasti risiko yang boleh memberi impak negatif kepada prestasi BSN dan/atau menghalang BSN daripada mencapai matlamat korporat. Pihak AEC juga akan memastikan pihak pengurusan memahami risiko dan proaktif dalam pengawasan ke atas resolusi dan mitigasi mengikut keperluan.

Laporan Audit menyediakan skop audit yang dilaksanakan, penilaian ke atas sistem kawalan dalaman berserta dengan pemerhatian audit yang terperinci, tindakan mitigasi oleh pihak pengurusan, ulasan dan cadangan IAD untuk penambahbaikan. AEC menyemak dan membincangkan pengecualian atau ketidakpatuhan yang diutarakan dan memastikan bahawa sekiranya perlu dan berkaitan, pihak AEC mengarahkan pihak Pengurusan untuk memberikan perhatian kepada isu-isu berkaitan dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang wajar untuk memperkuat sistem kawalan dalaman berdasarkan kepada cadangan-cadangan audit.

AEC BSN terdiri daripada lima Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif. Ia adalah satu Jawatankuasa yang berwakilkan Lembaga Pengarah yang menyediakan pengawasan ke atas laporan kewangan, pendedahan, pematuhan peraturan undang-undang, pengurusan risiko, amalan tadbir urus dan pemantauan proses kawalan dalaman dalam BSN. AEC BSN memanfaatkan kerja-kerja Jabatan Audit Dalaman dan Laporan Audit yang dibentangkan kepada AEC. Semua penemuan-penemuan ketara dan penting oleh juruaudit dalaman, juruaudit luar dan pengawal seliaan akan dilaporkan kepada AEC untuk semakan dan perbincangan. Dalam hal ini, AEC memastikan pelan mitigasi dilaksanakan oleh pihak pengurusan kanan untuk melindungi kepentingan BSN dan untuk penjagaan urus tadbir yang sesuai. Pengurusan unit perniagaan dan sokongan yang diklasifikasikan 'Tidak Memuaskan' oleh audit dalaman akan diberi nasihat yang sewajarnya oleh AEC.

The Internal Audit Department (IAD) reports independently to the Audit & Examination Committee (AEC) and is independent of the activities and operations of the business and other support units. Internal Audit regularly evaluates the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes implemented by the Management of BSN.

IAD scope of coverage encompasses all business and support units, including subsidiaries. The identification of the auditable units and the audit universe are based on a risk based internal audit framework that is approved by AEC. The annual audit plan is developed based on assessment of risks, exposures, and strategies of BSN. Areas that are assessed to be high risk are subject to an annual audit while those that are assessed to be medium high, medium or low risk are subject to a cyclical audit.

Notwithstanding the risk assessment, the annual audit plan will include areas that will be audited annually due to regulatory requirements, and other established criteria such as recent incidence of fraud, previous adverse audit rating or other pertinent considerable factors. IAD also undertakes investigations into alleged frauds by staff, customers or third parties, and recommends appropriate improvements to prevent recurrence and actions against responsible parties.

IAD has unrestricted access to AEC and information required in the course of its work, which fundamentally involves identifying risks that could negatively impact the performance of the Group and/or keep it from achieving its corporate goals. The AEC ensures that management fully understands the risks and proactively provide the required oversight for resolution and mitigation, where necessary.

The Audit Report provides the scope of audit work performed, a general evaluation of the system of internal control together with detailed audit observations, management mitigation actions, comments and IAD recommendations for improvement. AEC reviews and deliberates exceptions or non-compliances raised and ensures that where required and applicable, the AEC directs Management to take cognizance of the issues and establish necessary steps to strengthen the system of internal controls based on audit recommendations.

BSN AEC comprises five Independent Non-Executive Directors. It is a Board-delegated committee that provides oversight on financial reporting, disclosure, regulatory compliance, risk management, governance practices and monitoring of internal control processes in BSN. BSN AEC leverages on the work of the Internal Audit Department and the Audit Report that is presented to AEC. All significant and material findings by the internal auditors, external auditors and regulators are reported to AEC for review and deliberation. In this regard, AEC ensures that mitigation plans are implemented by senior management to safeguard the interests of BSN and to upkeep proper governance. Management of business and support units that are rated 'Unsatisfactory' by internal audit are counselled by the AEC.

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 pematuan Syariah dan pelaksanaan keputusan JKS dan Majlis Penasihat badan kawal selia seperti BNM, Bank menjalankan fungsi Semakan dan Pematuan, 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 dan undang-undang transaksi Islam. 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 2017, sepuluh (10) mesyuarat JKS telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas (12) bulan seperti yang berikut:

Mesyuarat/Meeting	Tarikh/Date	Peratus Kehadiran Ahli/Percentage of Member's Attendance
1/2017	19 Januari/January	100%
2/2017	23 Mac/March	80%
3/2017	20 April/April	100%
Special 1 /2017	22 Mei/May	80%
4/2017	15 Jun/June	100%
5/2017	20 Julai/July	80%
6/2017	24 Ogos/August	80%
7/2017	21 September/September	100%
8/2017	30 Oktober/October	100%
9/2017	30 November/November	100%

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	10/10 (100%)
2	Dr Ahmad Zaki Salleh	10/10 (100%)
3	Tuan Hj. Md Tajuddin Md. Isa	9/10 (90%)
4	Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	7/10 (70%)
5	Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	10/10 (100%)

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 and Islamic commercial laws. 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 2017, ten (10) 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

SHARIAH COMMITTEE REPORT

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 2017.

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 2017. 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 2017 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 2017 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Syariah:



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah



DR. MOHD FUAD MD. SAWARI
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 Mac 2018

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 2017.

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 2017. 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:

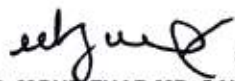
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2017 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the 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 2017 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

On behalf of Shariah Committee:



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Chairman of the Shariah Committee



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

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 March 2018



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**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2017**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2017, 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 kepada Penyata Kewangan seperti dinyatakan pada muka surat 108 hingga 231.

Pada pendapat saya, Penyata Kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2017 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Akta 146).

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Saya telah melaksanakan pengauditan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya diuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam laporan ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperoleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas kepada pendapat saya.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Saya adalah bebas daripada Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan serta telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain berdasarkan *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Laporan Juruaudit Mengenainya

Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Laporan Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Akta 146). Lembaga Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan, Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Laporan Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions* akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan Penyata Kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

- a. Mengenal pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata ketara dalam Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, merangka dan melaksanakan prosedur audit terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, gambaran yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.
- b. Memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan.
- c. Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan yang berkaitan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.
- d. Membuat kesimpulan terhadap kesesuaian penggunaan asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, sama ada wujudnya ketidakpastian ketara yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang mungkin menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap keupayaan Bank Simpanan Nasional atau Kumpulan sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika saya membuat kesimpulan bahawa ketidakpastian ketara wujud, saya perlu melaporkan dalam Laporan Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh sehingga tarikh Laporan Juruaudit.
- e. Menilai sama ada keseluruhan persembahan termasuk pendedahan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan memberi gambaran yang saksama.
- f. Mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Saya telah berkomunikasi dengan Lembaga Pengarah, antaranya mengenai skop dan tempoh pengauditan yang dirancang serta penemuan audit yang signifikan termasuk kelemahan kawalan dalaman yang dikenal pasti semasa pengauditan.

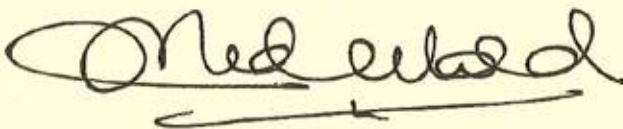
Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Akta 146), saya juga melaporkan perkara berikut:

- a. Pada pendapat saya, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain yang dikehendaki Akta untuk disimpan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional dan subsidiarinya yang mana kami telah bertindak sebagai juruaudit telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Akta 146).
- b. Saya telah mempertimbangkan akaun dan Laporan Juruaudit bagi semua subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 9 kepada Penyata Kewangan yang telah dimasukkan dalam akaun disatukan.
- c. Saya berpuas hati bahawa akaun subsidiari yang disatukan dengan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan teratur bagi tujuan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan saya juga telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang dikehendaki bagi tujuan tersebut.
- d. Laporan Juruaudit ke atas akaun subsidiari tidak mengandungi sebarang teguran atau pemerhatian yang boleh menjejaskan Penyata Kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

Laporan ini dibuat untuk Lembaga Pengarah dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan laporan ini.



(TAN SRI DR. MADINAH BINTI MOHAMAD)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
30 MAC 2018



PENYATA PENERUSI DAN SEORANG AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kami, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** dan **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** 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 berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan perubahan kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan serta hasil kendaliannya bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
PENERUSI

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh: **09 MAR 2018**



DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh: **09 MAR 2018**

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

Para Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional (Bank) dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang telah diaudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2017.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

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

Aktiviti utama subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti dinyatakan masing-masing dalam Nota 9 dan 10 kepada penyata kewangan.

Tiada perubahan penting dalam aktiviti-aktiviti utama ini sepanjang tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat	279,523	218,079
Belanja cukai dan zakat	(61,780)	(46,569)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	<u>217,743</u>	<u>171,510</u>
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:		
Pemilik Bank	179,564	171,510
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	38,179	-
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	<u>217,743</u>	<u>171,510</u>

Keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak rosotnilai dengan ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusaniaga atau peristiwa yang bersifat material dan luar biasa.

RIZAB, PERUNTUKAN DAN ELAUN

Tiada pindahan penting kepada atau daripada rizab atau peruntukan sepanjang tahun kewangan selain daripada yang telah dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan.

DIVIDEN

Dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2016 adalah RM5 juta.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017 (Sambungan)

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan yang lepas ialah:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Alex Foong Soo Hah
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat (dilantik pada 14 Jun 2017)
Professor Dr. Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz (dilantik pada 19 Oktober 2017)
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani (dilantik pada 1 Disember 2017)
Ramesh Pillai (berkhidmat sehingga 20 April 2017)
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning (berkhidmat sehingga 30 November 2017)

Kesemua ahli Lembaga adalah Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif kecuali Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani. Kesemua ahli Lembaga adalah dilantik oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.

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 29 dalam penyata kewangan) dibawah 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 nyata.

Sepanjang tempoh dan pada akhir tahun kewangan tiada sebarang perjanjian yang mengatakan Bank merupakan pihak yang mana Pengarahnya mungkin memperoleh manfaat menerusi pembelian saham atau debentur dalam 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 bukannya, mungkin tidak dapat direalisasi dalam rekod perakaunan dalam urus niaga biasa perniagaan, telah diturun nilai kepada jumlah yang dijangka boleh direalisasi.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017 (Sambungan)

LAIN-LAIN MAKLUMAT BERKANUN (Sambungan)

Pada tarikh laporan ini, para Pengarah tidak menjangkakan sebarang 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.

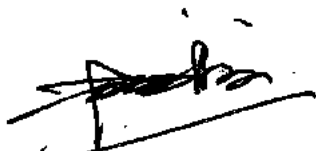
Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain daripada Kumpulan dan Bank yang boleh dikuatkuasakan atau mungkin boleh dikuatkuasakan dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan yang pada pendapat para Pengarah, akan atau boleh menrosotnilaikan dengan ketara keupayaan Kumpulan dan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

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, selain daripada yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan, prestasi kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2017 tidak rosotnilai 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
PENGURUSI



DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
PENGARAH

Kuala Lumpur

Tarikh: 09 MAR 2018

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 2017.

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 2017. 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.

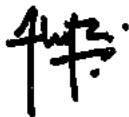
Sepanjang tahun kewangan, terdapat kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah telah dikesan melalui penilaian berterusan yang dilakukan ke atas proses operasi Bank. Tindakan pembetulan sewajarnya telah diambil ke atas kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah tersebut sebagaimana yang telah diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah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

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

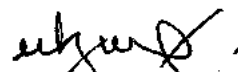
1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
2. pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami 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 2017 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Syariah:



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah



DR. MOHD PUAD MD. SAWARI
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 Mac 2018

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

		KUMPULAN		BANK	
	NOTA	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	4	-	100,000	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti	5	5,713,900	6,528,544	5,519,365	6,365,260
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	6	21,805,903	21,093,111	21,805,903	21,093,111
Aset-aset lain	8	386,775	403,730	223,191	237,072
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	9	-	-	53,000	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	10	220,690	234,523	188,592	189,058
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	11	653,922	655,388	621,175	633,533
Pelaburan hartanah	12	7,276	7,570	7,276	7,570
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	77,574	78,665	76,719	77,788
Aset tak ketara	14	22,923	15,738	-	-
Cukai boleh dituntut	22	95,928	131,922	96,805	123,858
Aset cukai tertunda	23	97,732	93,833	97,704	93,088
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	2,640,386	2,152,536	-	-
Jumlah aset		32,431,668	32,318,572	29,267,655	29,705,544
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	15	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	16	3,308,709	2,890,259	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	17	992,975	1,735,258	992,975	1,735,258
Pendapatan tertunda	18	360,293	381,023	360,293	381,023
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	19	436,206	427,569	436,206	427,569
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	20	45,937	51,362	45,937	51,362
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	21	1,250,464	847,675	1,024,627	640,419
Peruntukan untuk zakat	22	4,230	4,362	4,230	4,362
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	312,648	266,333	-	-
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	2,327,738	1,886,203	-	-
Jumlah liabiliti		29,615,946	29,760,025	26,754,431	27,403,262
EKUITI					
Jumlah rizab		2,620,814	2,401,818	2,513,224	2,302,282
Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul		194,908	156,729	-	-
Jumlah ekuiti		2,815,722	2,558,547	2,513,224	2,302,282
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		32,431,668	32,318,572	29,267,655	29,705,544
KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA					
	35	1,101,686	722,753	1,049,013	694,924

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan



PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Hasil	24	2,641,837	2,618,982	1,920,222	1,944,744
Pendapatan faedah	25	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Perbelanjaan faedah	26	(198,898)	(271,983)	(200,603)	(273,030)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		508,838	520,267	498,537	511,269
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen	27	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	39	735,105	640,869	735,105	640,869
Pendapatan operasi lain	28	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		2,135,503	1,951,487	1,412,183	1,276,202
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	29	(667,867)	(597,644)	(554,435)	(502,462)
Overhed lain	30	(978,356)	(930,527)	(443,279)	(419,461)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun rosotnilai		489,280	423,316	414,469	354,279
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	31	(197,319)	(196,002)	(197,319)	(196,002)
Masuk kira semula/(elaun) rosotnilai aset-aset lain	32	929	(48,782)	929	(48,782)
Keuntungan operasi selepas elaun rosotnilai		292,890	178,532	218,079	109,495
Bahagian (kerugian)/keuntungan selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu		(13,367)	3,177	-	-
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat		279,523	181,709	218,079	109,495
Zakat	22	(3,310)	(5,401)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	33	(58,470)	(64,716)	(45,569)	(49,318)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		217,743	111,592	171,510	57,177
Pendapatan komprehensif lain selepas cukai:					
Item yang tidak akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi:					
Pengkukuran semula obligasi manfaat tertakrif	19	14,151	-	14,151	-
Item yang berkemungkinan akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi:					
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		30,281	16,164	30,281	16,164
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif lain bagi tahun semasa		44,432	16,164	44,432	16,164
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun semasa		262,175	127,756	215,942	73,341
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		179,564	75,795	171,510	57,177
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		38,179	35,797	-	-
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		217,743	111,592	171,510	57,177
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		223,996	91,959	215,942	73,341
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		38,179	35,797	-	-
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		262,175	127,756	215,942	73,341

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

KUMPULAN	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
	Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih				
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab Saksama	Rizab Nilai	Rizab Pematuhan**	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan	Rizab 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	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2016	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,184,915	2,339,859	120,932	2,460,791	
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	75,795	75,795	35,797	111,592	
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	16,164	-	-	-	-	-	16,164	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	16,164	-	-	75,795	91,959	35,797	127,756	
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	(1,479)	-	-	
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	-	-	-	
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	28,589	-	-	-	(28,589)	-	-	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2016	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,202,121	2,401,818	156,729	2,558,547	
Pada 1 Januari 2017	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,202,121	2,401,818	156,729	2,558,547	
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	179,564	179,564	38,179	217,743	
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	30,281	-	-	14,151	44,432	-	44,432	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	30,281	-	-	193,715	223,996	38,179	262,175	
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-	-	
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	130,000	-	-	-	(130,000)	-	-	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2017	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,303,685	2,620,814	194,908	2,815,722	

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 75.7% (2016: 50.0%) daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 38(b)(vi).

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

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

BANK	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank					
	Tidak boleh diagih			Boleh diagih		
	Rizab Am RM'000	Rizab Modal* RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan** RM'000	Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000
NOTA						
Pada 1 Januari 2016	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	1,103,997	2,258,941
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	57,177	57,177
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	16,164	-	-	16,164
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	16,164	-	57,177	73,341
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	(1,479)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	1,479	-
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	28,589	-	-	(28,589)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2016	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	1,102,585	2,302,282
Pada 1 Januari 2017	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	1,102,585	2,302,282
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	171,510	171,510
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	30,281	-	14,151	44,432
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	30,281	-	185,661	215,942
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	(42,849)	-
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	130,000	-	-	(130,000)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	1,196,095	2,513,224

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 75.7% (2016: 50%) daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 38(b)(vi).

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

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2017

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	279,523	181,709	218,079	109,495
Pelarasan untuk:				
(Pertambahan diskaun)/ Pelunasan premium bersih	(27,434)	95,222	(27,434)	95,222
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	102,233	96,176	98,537	92,998
Susut nilai pelaburan hartanah	294	295	294	295
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,091	1,091	1,069	1,069
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	3,391	6,056	-	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapus kira	3,144	1,239	3,144	1,239
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	7,763	796	7,763	797
(Keuntungan)/Kerugian ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(4,119)	(223)	(4,071)	52
Kerugian kemerosotan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(929)	-	(929)	-
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(122,555)	184,209	(122,555)	184,209
Kerugian rosotnilai ke atas pelaburan sekuriti	-	48,782	-	48,782
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(18,861)	(11,234)	(18,861)	(11,234)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset-aset lain dimasukkan semula	499	(53)	499	(53)
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	338,735	23,027	338,735	23,027
Bahagian kerugian/(keuntungan) dalam syarikat bersekutu	13,367	(3,177)	-	-
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelaburan sekuriti	(25,278)	(25,881)	(17,721)	(19,456)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	9,869	9,675	9,869	9,675
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan - pelarasan	(228)	-	(228)	-
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	28,957	25,000	28,957	25,000
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain	10,644	790	10,644	790
Pendapatan dividen	(9,827)	(9,664)	(8,144)	(9,183)
Pelunasan geran kerajaan	(20,730)	(18,519)	(20,730)	(18,519)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	569,549	605,316	496,917	534,205
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	100,000	(100,000)	100,000	(100,000)
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(910,111)	(1,176,539)	(910,111)	(1,176,539)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	16,456	(18,172)	13,382	11,548
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(693,235)	(2,143,334)	(691,556)	(2,645,053)
Perubahan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	418,450	(38,520)	(418,450)	(38,520)
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan lain	(742,283)	491,681	(742,283)	993,448
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	402,789	(172,434)	384,208	(187,663)
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam operasi	(838,385)	(2,552,002)	(930,993)	(2,608,574)
Cukai dibayar	(45,937)	(56,529)	(42,694)	(45,258)
Bayaran balik cukai	10,000	-	10,000	-
Zakat dibayar	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,132)	(2,334)
Bayaran untuk manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(1,312)	(1,332)	(1,312)	(1,332)
Bayaran untuk manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	(24,093)	(12,787)	(24,093)	(12,787)
Bayaran untuk manfaat pekerja jangka panjang lain	(1,049)	(599)	(1,049)	(599)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti operasi	(904,218)	(2,627,984)	(991,273)	(2,670,884)



PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2017

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	466	(1,250)	466	(1,250)
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	4,844	2,034	4,757	1,757
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(117,262)	(188,456)	(96,843)	(169,703)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	(4,784)	(54)	-	-
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(680,311)	(577,892)	-	-
Dividen diterima	9,827	9,664	8,144	9,183
Terimaan daripada pelupusan perlaburan sekuriti	1,587,510	3,311,074	930,893	2,724,198
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pelaburan	800,290	2,555,120	847,417	2,564,185
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	10,256	33,083	10,256	33,083
Pembayaran pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(15,681)	(12,959)	(15,681)	(12,959)
Penerimaan geran daripada Kerajaan	-	20,000	-	20,000
Dividen dibayar kepada Kerajaan	(5,000)	(30,000)	(5,000)	(30,000)
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	(10,425)	10,124	(10,425)	10,124
PENURUNAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN	(114,353)	(62,740)	(154,281)	(96,575)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	823,012	885,752	732,206	828,781
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 3)	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206

PERUBAHAN DALAM LIABILITI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN:

KUMPULAN/BANK	1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2017 RM'000
Penerimaan pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	51,362	(5,425)	-	45,937
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	51,362	(5,425)	-	45,937

Selaras dengan peruntukan tradisional Pengungkapan Inisiatif (Pindaan MFRS 101) untuk perdamaian pergerakan liabiliti kepada aliran tunai yang timbul daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, maklumat perbandingan tidak diperlukan untuk tempoh sebelumnya.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

AKTIVITI UTAMA DAN MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Simpanan Nasional ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 dan berpangkalan di Malaysia. Pejabat berdaftar dan lokasi utama perniagaan Bank adalah di Wisma BSN, 117, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur.

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan pada dan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017 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 2017 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 masing-masing di Nota 9 dan 10 kepada penyata kewangan.

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

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 9 Mac 2018.

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 (DFIA), Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (IFSA) dan keperluan Syariah, di mana berkenaan.

Berikut adalah MFRS, pindaan MFRS dan tafsiran IC yang telah dikeluarkan tetapi belum dikuatkuasa oleh Kumpulan dan Bank:

Dikuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2018:

- MFRS 15, *Perolehan daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*
- MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan (2014)*
- Penjelasan kepada MFRS 15, *Perolehan daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 2, *Pembayaran Berasaskan Saham – Pengelasan dan Pengukuran Transaksi Pembayaran Berasaskan Saham*
- Pindaan kepada MFRSs terdapat di dalam dokumen bertajuk “Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS Kitaran 2014-2016”
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 1, *Penggunaan Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia*
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 128, *Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama*
- Tafsiran IC 22, *Urus Niaga Mata Wang Asing dan Pertimbangan Pendahuluan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 140, *Pelaburan Hartanah - Pemindahan Pelaburan Hartanah*
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 4, *Kontrak Insuran - Mengguna Pakai Instrumen Kewangan MFRS 9 dengan MFRS 4 Kontrak Insuran*

Dikuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Pajakan*
- Tafsiran IC 23, *Ketidakpastian mengenai Rugi Cukai Pendapatan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 128, *Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama - Kepentingan jangka panjang dalam syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, *Ciri-ciri Pra Pembayaran dengan Pampasan Negatif*



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

Dikuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2019: (sambungan)

- Pindaan kepada MFRS yang terkandung dalam dokumen bertajuk "Perbaikan Tahunan untuk Piawaian MFRS 2015 - 2017"
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 3, *Gabungan Perniagaan*
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 11, *Pengaturan Bersama*
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 112, *Cukai Pendapatan*
 - Pindaan kepada MFRS 123, *Kos Peminjaman*

Dikuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan mulai atau selepas 1 Januari 2021:

- MFRS 17, *Kontrak Insuran*

Dikuatkuasa bagi tarikh yang akan disahkan:

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 10, *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan* dan MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama - Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama*

Penerangan yang ringkas mengenai MFRS baru, pindaan kepada MFRS dan Tafsiran IC di atas yang telah dikeluarkan adalah seperti berikut:

(i) MFRS 15 Perolehan Daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

MFRS 15 mewujudkan prinsip yang boleh diguna pakai oleh entiti untuk melaporkan maklumat berguna mengenai jenis, amaun, pemasaan dan ketidaktentuan perolehan dan aliran tunai yang diperolehi daripada kontrak dengan pelanggan. Prinsip utama MFRS 15 ialah apabila entiti mengiktiraf perolehan dengan cara yang menunjukkan pertimbangan suatu entiti dijangka layak untuk menerima sebagai pertukaran untuk barang atau perkhidmatan.

Penerimaan pakai MFRS 15 tidak dijangka mempunyai kesan penting atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(ii) MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (2014)

Versi akhir MFRS 9 ini menggantikan semua versi MFRS 9 sebelumnya. Permohonan retrospektif diperlukan, namun maklumat perbandingan tidak dimestikan.

Piawaian ini memperkenalkan keperluan baharu bagi pengelasan dan pengukuran aset dan liabiliti, pengurangan nilai aset kewangan dan perakaunan lindung nilai.

Pengelasan dan pengukuran

Pendekatan bagi pengelasan aset kewangan didorong oleh ciri-ciri aliran tunai dan model perniagaan di mana suatu aset dipegang dengan dua kategori pengukuran – kos terlunas dan nilai saksama. Semua instrumen ekuiti diukur pada nilai saksama. Instrumen hutang diukur pada kos terlunas sekiranya entiti itu memegangnya untuk mengumpul aliran tunai berkontrak dan aliran tunai tersebut merupakan amaun prinsipal dan faedah. Bagi liabiliti kewangan, piawaian itu mengekalkan kebanyakan keperluan MFRS 139. Ini termasuk perakaunan kos terlunas bagi kebanyakan liabiliti kewangan, dengan derivatif terbenam yang dwicabang. Perubahan utama ialah, dalam keadaan apabila opsyen nilai saksama diambil sebagai liabiliti kewangan, pertukaran nilai saksama yang disebabkan oleh risiko kredit entiti itu sendiri, dicatatkan dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain bukannya penyata untung atau rugi, kecuali ini menyebabkan ketakpadanan perakaunan.

Rosotnilai

Keperluan rosotnilai diterima pakai bagi set kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas dan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain, pajakan belum terima dan komitmen pinjaman tertentu lain serta kontrak jaminan kewangan. Pada pengiktirafan awal, peruntukan bagi rosotnilai diperlukan bagi kerugian kredit yang dijangkakan (ECL) berikutan peristiwa kemungkinan yang berkemungkinan berlaku dalam tempoh 12 bulan (ECL selama 12 bulan). Sekiranya berlaku peningkatan yang ketara dalam risiko kredit, peruntukan bagi pengurangan rosotnilai diperlukan untuk ECL yang disebabkan oleh semua peristiwa kemungkinan yang mungkin sepanjang jangkaan hayat instrumen kewangan berkenaan. Pentaksiran sama ada risiko kredit telah meningkat dengan ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal dibuat bagi setiap tempoh pelaporan dengan mempertimbangkan kebarangkalian berlakunya kemungkinan sepanjang baki hayat instrumen kewangan tersebut. Pentaksiran risiko kredit, serta anggaran ECL, hendaklah tidak berat sebelah, berwajaran kebarangkalian dan hendaklah menggabungkan semua maklumat yang berkaitan dengan pentaksiran tersebut, termasuk maklumat mengenai peristiwa lampau, keadaan semasa dan unjuran munasabah dan boleh disokong mengenai peristiwa masa hadapan dan keadaan ekonomi pada tarikh pelaporan. Selain itu, anggaran mengenai ECL hendaklah mengambil kira nilai masa wang.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

(ii) MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (2014) (sambungan)

Perakaunan lindung nilai

Dibawah MFRS 9, keperluan perakaunan lindung nilai dipermudahkan bagi ujian keberkesanan lindung nilai dan membenarkan perakaunan lindung nilai untuk diguna pakai bagi instrumen dan risiko lindung nilai yang lebih pelbagai. Piawaian tersebut tidak menyelesaikan secara jelas perakaunan lindung nilai makro, yang dipertimbangkan dalam projek berasingan.

MFRS 9 memperkenalkan perubahan penting dalam cara Kumpulan dan Bank mengambil kira instrumen kewangan, terutamanya dasar perakaunan mengenai peruntukan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan.

Penerimaan pakai keperluan bagi pengelasan dan pengukuran akan memberi kesan ke atas pengelasan dan pengukuran aset kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank, tetapi ia dijangka tidak mempunyai kesan ke atas pengelasan dan pengukuran liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank.

Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran pengurangan rosotnilai di bawah MFRS 9 bertujuan untuk lebih berpandangan jauh berbanding dengan di bawah MFRS 139 dan menyebabkan kenaikan dalam peruntukan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan memandangkan lebih banyak aset kewangan (MFRS 9 termasuk komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan pembiayaan) akan dinilai untuk pengurangan nilai dan peruntukan bagi pengurangan nilai akan dibuat untuk sekurang-kurangnya 12 bulan ECL.

MFRS 9 membenarkan entiti-entiti meneruskan dengan perakaunan lindung nilai di bawah MFRS 139 walaupun semasa elemen lain MFRS 9 berkuat kuasa jatuh pada 1 Januari 2018. Kumpulan dan Bank akan terus menerima pakai perakaunan lindung nilai di bawah MFRS 139 sehingga lebih banyak penjelasan diperoleh mengenai keperluan perakaunan lindung nilai makro.

Penyediaan MFRS 9 oleh Kumpulan dan Bank bermula pada tahun 2015 dengan penubuhan Pasukan Projek MFRS 9 yang diketuai oleh Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Bank dan dibantu oleh perunding bagi Pelaksanaan MFRS 9. Pada tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2016, Kumpulan dan Bank menyelesaikan penilaian jurang dan mula membangunkan model-model pengurangan nilai patuh MFRS 9 bagi semua pendedahan kredit yang rosotnilai.

MFRS 9 menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 139, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* mengenai klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan, dan perakaunan lindung nilai.

Piawaian memperkenalkan keperluan baru untuk klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset dan liabiliti kewangan, rosotnilai aset kewangan dan perakaunan lindung nilai. Pendekatan klasifikasi aset kewangan didorong oleh ciri-ciri aliran tunai dan model perniagaan di mana aset dipegang dengan tiga kategori pengukuran kos dilunaskan, nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian ("FVTPL") dan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain ("FVOCI").

Bagi kemerosotan nilai, MFRS 9 memperkenalkan model kerugian rosotnilai kerugian yang akan memerlukan lebih banyak pengiktirafan yang tepat mengenai kerugian kredit yang dijangkakan untuk mencerminkan perubahan risiko kredit instrumen kewangan serta keadaan ekonomi masa depan.

Kumpulan dan Bank menjangkakan perubahan kepada penyata kewangan dalam bidang klasifikasi dan pengukuran untuk aset dan liabiliti kewangan dan mereka adalah seperti berikut:

- Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain yang dikelaskan sebagai pembiayaan dan belum terima serta pelaburan dalam sekuriti hutang yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang hingga matang di bawah MFRS 139 dijangka dikelaskan sebagai aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos pelunasan di bawah MFRS 9;
- Majoriti sekuriti hutang yang dikelaskan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS") di bawah MFRS 139 dijangka dikelaskan sebagai sekuriti pelaburan yang diukur di FVOCI;
- Aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan dijangka terus diukur di FVTPL; dan
- Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang pada masa ini dikelaskan sebagai AFS dan diukur pada kos kerana tidak ada harga pasaran disebut harga dijangka dikelaskan dan diukur pada FVTPL.

Perubahan yang dijangkakan mengenai klasifikasi aset dan liabiliti kewangan di atas tidak dijangka memberi kesan material ke atas nilai aset Kumpulan dan Bank.

Secara berasingan, di bawah model rosotnilai kerugian yang dijangka baru, Kumpulan dan Bank menjangkakan peruntukan kerugian pinjaman kepada pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar adalah pada 4.69%.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

(ii) MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (2014) (sambungan)

Kumpulan dan Bank terus menyempurnakan dan mengesahkan model penurunan nilai yang mungkin mengubah kesan sebenar ke atas penggunaan.

Dari segi nisbah modal, Kumpulan dan Bank menjangkakan peningkatan nisbah modal kecil sebanyak 0.32% disebabkan oleh peruntukan rosot nilai yang lebih tinggi yang akan meningkatkan modal peringkat II pada tarikh permohonan awal.

(iii) Pindaan ke atas MFRS 2 Pembayaran Berasaskan Saham - Pengelasan dan Pengukuran Transaksi Pembayaran Berasaskan Saham

Pindaan ini memberi panduan tentang bagaimana untuk mengambil kira situasi yang berikut:

- Kesan syarat-syarat keadaan letak hak dan tidak letak hak mengenai pengukuran yang bayaran berdasarkan saham penyelesaian tunai;
- Pengelasan urus niaga bayaran berasaskan saham dengan ciri-ciri penyelesaian bersih untuk pegangan pajak; dan
- Pengubahsuaian kepada terma-terma dan syarat-syarat urus niaga bayaran berasaskan saham yang mengubah klasifikasi transaksi dari tunai diselesaikan untuk penyelesaian ekuiti.

Kumpulan dan Bank pada masa ini tidak mempunyai apa-apa urus niaga bayaran berasaskan saham, penggunaan pindaan ini tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan ke atas Kumpulan dan Bank.

(iv) Pindaan kepada MFRS yang terkandung dalam dokumen bertajuk "Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2014 - 2016".

Peningkatan tahunan terdiri daripada pindaan berikut:

(a) Pindaan kepada MFRS 1 Penerimaan Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia

Pindaan ini menghapuskan peruntukan tertentu dari Piawaian yang telah memenuhi tujuannya dan tidak lagi diperlukan.

(b) Pindaan kepada MFRS 128 Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama

Pindaan tersebut menjelaskan bahawa apabila pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama dipegang oleh entiti yang merupakan organisasi modal teroka, atau dana bersama, unit amanah atau entiti yang serupa, entiti boleh memilih untuk mengukur pelaburan itu pada nilai saksama pada suatu pelaburan mengikut asas pelaburan mengikut Standard.

Penerimaan Peningkatan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2014 - 2016 Kitaran tidak dijangka mempunyai kesan kewangan ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(v) Tafsiran IC 22 Urus Niaga Mata Wang Asing dan Pertimbangan Terlebih Dahulu

Tafsiran IC menangani isu di mana kadar pertukaran yang akan digunakan dalam laporan transaksi urus niaga mata wang asing melibatkan pertimbangan terlebih dahulu sama ada dibayar atau diterima. Penggunaan Tafsiran IC ini dijangka tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan yang ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(vi) Pindaan kepada MFRS 140 Pelaburan Hartanah – Pemindahan Pelaburan Hartanah

Pindaan ini menjelaskan peruntukan yang sedia ada dalam piawaian mengenai pemindahan kepada, atau daripada kategori pelaburan hartanah. Penggunaan pindaan ini dijangka tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan yang ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(vii) Pindaan ke atas MFRS 4 Kontrak Insuran - Mengguna Pakai Instrumen Kewangan MFRS 9 dengan MFRS 4 Kontrak Insuran

Pindaan menangani isu-isu yang timbul daripada cabaran peralihan memohon pengecualian sementara daripada MFRS 9 untuk penanggung insurans memandangkan kontrak insurans baru yang akan datang MFRS 17 standard dijangka akan dikeluarkan tidak lama lagi. Tarikh tamat tempoh pengecualian sementara daripada MFRS 9 bertepatan dengan tarikh kuat kuasa tentatif MFRS 17, seperti yang diputuskan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa pada bulan November 2016. Di samping itu, untuk mengurangkan kesan turun naik sementara keputusan yang dilaporkan entiti yang berurusan dengan kontrak insurans, pindaan memperkenalkan dua pilihan sukarela tambahan, iaitu pendekatan lapisan dan pendekatan penangguhan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

(viii) MFRS 16 Pajak

MFRS 16 memperkenalkan model perakaunan tunggal untuk penyewa dan menghapuskan perbezaan antara pajakan kewangan dan pajakan operasi. Penerima pajak kini perlu mengiktiraf aset dan liabiliti untuk semua pajakan dengan tempoh lebih daripada 12 bulan, kecuali aset sandaran yang mempunyai nilai yang rendah. Dengan mengguna pakai MFRS 16, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki untuk mengambil kira sebahagian besar daripada pajakan operasi mereka dalam kunci kira-kira dengan mengiktiraf aset dan liabiliti pajakan 'hak-guna', sekali gus meningkatkan aset dan liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank.

Kesan kewangan yang timbul daripada penggunaan piawaian ini masih dinilai oleh Kumpulan.

(ix) MFRS 17 Kontrak Insuran

MFRS 17 dikeluarkan oleh MASB pada bulan Ogos 2017. Piawaian ini akan menggantikan MFRS 4 yang sedia ada dan mewujudkan prinsip untuk pengiktirafan, pengukuran, persembahan dan pendedahan kontrak insuran. Kumpulan kini sedang menilai kesan kewangan mengguna pakai MFRS 17.

(x) Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 Penyata Kewangan Disatukan dan MFRS 128 Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama

Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 menangani konflik antara keperluan MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama* dan MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan* dan menjelaskan bahawa dalam transaksi yang melibatkan syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, sejauh mana keuntungan atau kerugian pengiktirafan bergantung sama ada harta yang dijual atau disumbangkan membentuk perniagaan. Menurut pindaan itu, keuntungan atau kerugian sepenuhnya harus diiktiraf atas kehilangan kawalan ke atas perniagaan, sama ada perniagaan itu terletak di dalam 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 *Gabungan Perniagaan* kepada syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama hanya boleh diiktiraf pada pelabur yang tiada kaitan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa permohonan pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 akan memberi kesan yang ketara kepada 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 mengangkar 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.

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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(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

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan, pengurusan dikehendaki membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada penggunaan polisi perakaunan dan jumlah aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran ini. Anggaran dan andaian asas disemak secara berterusan. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan dalam tempoh di mana anggaran itu disemak dan dalam mana-mana tempoh akan datang yang rosotnilai.

Bahagian penting penganggaran, ketidakpastian dan pertimbangan kritikal yang digunakan dalam mengguna pakai dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan penting dalam menentukan jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Kerugian rosotnilai atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

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

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

Rosotnilai kolektif

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

Elaun 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) Rosotnilai aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan

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

Rosotnilai sekuriti hutang

Sekuriti hutang rosotnilai 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.

Rosotnilai sekuriti ekuiti

Bagi instrumen ekuiti, rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai atas sekuriti ekuiti.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (sambungan)

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 perubatan 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 perubatan selepas perkhidmatan, manfaat persaraan/gratuiti dan manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain masing-masing dinyatakan dalam Nota 19.

(v) Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah/pembiayaan Akaun Khas Individu (ISA) dan Akaun Unit Perlindungan (PUA)

Peruntukan untuk 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 dianggarkan 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 rosotnilai dibuat kepada pembiayaan ini dengan menggunakan anggaran nisbah luput bagi sijil-sijil yang terlibat. Selepas pembiayaan, peruntukan untuk kerugian rosotnilai akan dinyatakan semula sehingga jumlah asal dibekalkan untuk sijil peserta yang menambah kekurangan mereka manakala kerugian rosotnilai dihapus kira bagi sijil/manfaat yang luput.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (sambungan)

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

(vii) Dana takaful am – Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Peruntukan yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan 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 ketidaktentuan, 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. Ketidaktentuan 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 untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Bagi perniagaan kumpulan keluarga, peruntukan dibuat bagi kos tuntutan bersama dengan perbelanjaan yang berkaitan dan yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan 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.

Ketidaktentuan 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 didiskaun 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (sambungan)

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga - Rizab aktuari (sambungan)

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 rosot nilai tidak lagi wujud.

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.

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.

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 pemegang 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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (sambungan)

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 urusan 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 urusan niaga 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:

- agregat nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diterima dan nilai saksama sebarang kepentingan tertangguh; dan
- 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.

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 pengambilalihan; 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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (sambungan)

Kombinasi Perniagaan (sambungan)

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 pengukuran 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 diperoleh 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 diambil kira 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.

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 merosotnilaikan amaun yang diiktiraf pada tarikh berkenaan.

Subsidiari

Pelaburan dalam subsidiari yang dihapuskan semasa penyatuan, dinyatakan pada kos ditolak kerugian rosotnilai, jika ada, dalam penyata kewangan Bank yang berasangan. Kos pelaburan termasuk kos transaksi.

(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 ianya 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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(ii) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu (sambungan)

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 rosotnilai bagi pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Apabila perlu, keseluruhan amaun bawaan pelaburan (termasuk muhibah) diuji untuk rosotnilai mengikut MFRS 136 *Rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai yang diiktiraf membentuk sebahagian dengan amaun bawaan pelaburan. Sebarang keterbalikan kerugian rosotnilai 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.

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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 ljarah (kontrak berasaskan pajakan) diiktiraf menggunakan asas kadar keuntungan efektif ke atas tempoh pajakan.

Bagi aset kewangan yang telah rosotnilai di mana nilai aset kewangan telah dikurangkan akibat kerugian rosotnilai, pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan terus diiktiraf menggunakan kadar faedah/keuntungan dengan mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi tujuan mengukur kerugian rosotnilai.

(d) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen yang integral dengan 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.

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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 jangka hayat 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 diiktiraf atas perbezaan sementara antara amaun dibawa aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kewangan dan asas cukai berkaitan yang digunakan dalam pengiraan keuntungan boleh cukai. Cukai tertunda diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan ditolak sementara, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan setakat mana terdapat kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai masa depan yang mencukupi akan tersedia di mana perbezaan-perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda itu dan liabiliti tidak diiktiraf sekiranya perbezaan sementara timbul daripada muhibah atau daripada pengiktirafan awal aset atau liabiliti dalam urusniaga yang bukan kombinasi perniagaan dan tidak menrosotnilaikan sama ada perakaunan atau keuntungan boleh cukai atau kerugian.

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.

(i) Instrumen kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan

Aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila, dan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut.

Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama. Kos urus niaga, yang secara langsung dikaitkan dengan pengambilalihan atau pengeluaran instrumen kewangan, ditambah atau ditolak (selain daripada instrumen kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian).

Derivatif tertanam diiktiraf secara berasingan daripada kontrak tuan rumah dan diambil kira sebagai derivatif jika, dan hanya jika, ia tidak berkait rapat dengan ciri-ciri ekonomi dan risiko kontrak tuan rumah dan kontrak tuan rumah tidak dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui keuntungan dan kehilangan. Kontrak tuan rumah, sekiranya terbitan terbitan diiktiraf secara berasingan, diambil kira mengikut dasar yang terpakai kepada sifat kontrak tuan rumah.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(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 melangsaikan 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 rosotnilai

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 rosotnilai 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) rosotnilai 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 kemuflihan; 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 berpanjangan di dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos ialah bukti yang objektif terhadap rosotnilai.

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengambil kira bukti rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada tahap kolektif. Kesemua pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individu signifikan dinilai rosotnilai secara khusus. Jika semua pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individunya signifikan dan didapati tidak mengalami rosotnilai secara khusus akan dinilai secara kolektif untuk rosotnilai yang telah berlaku tetapi belum dikenalpasti.

Dalam penentuan rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai dan kerugian rosotnilai berlaku hanya jika terdapat bukti objektif rosotnilai 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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(v) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran rosotnilai (sambungan)

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

Kumpulan dan Bank menilai secara individu sama ada bukti objektif rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang dinilai secara individu untuk rosotnilai dan di mana kerugian rosotnilai adalah diiktiraf, ia tidak dimasukkan dalam penilaian kolektif untuk rosotnilai.

Kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai akan diiktiraf melalui diskaun '*unwinding*'.

Perubahan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai ke atas nilai masa adalah digambarkan sebagai komponen pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang secara individunya tidak signifikan dinilai secara kolektif untuk rosotnilai dengan mengelaskan bersama pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut ciri-ciri risiko yang serupa.

Di dalam menilai rosotnilai 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. Kadar kemungkiran, kadar kerugian dan jangkaan pemulihan masa depan ditanda aras berasaskan keputusan sebenar untuk memastikan ia terus bersesuaian.

Apabila peristiwa berikutan menyebabkan jumlah kerugian rosotnilai menurun, penurunan dalam kerugian rosotnilai akan diselaraskan semula melalui untung atau rugi.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan diklasifikasikan sebagai rosotnilai 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.

Bagi mengukuhkan lagi penampakan terhadap potensi kerugian kredit, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengekalkan, secara agregat, peruntukan rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai individu seperti yang dikehendaki oleh BNM melalui surat rujukan JPKP/8808/13/01/05 diterbitkan pada 4 Februari 2014.

Dalam tahun 2014, BNM mengarahkan Kumpulan dan Bank mematuhi keperluan undang-undang untuk mengekalkan kadar minimum sebanyak 1.2% rosotnilai kolektif atas pinjaman rosotnilai hendaklah digunakan berdasarkan segmentasi pinjaman. Bagi kes di mana sekiranya terdapat kekurangan antara rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai, kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai diiktiraf secara berterusan melalui diskaun '*unwinding*'.

Penarikbalikan kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf apabila penurunan secara objektif boleh dikaitkan kepada satu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas rosotnilai diiktiraf, sehingga tahap amaun bawaan sekuriti tidak melebihi kos terlunas apabila tiada rosotnilai diiktiraf. Penarikbalikan kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(v) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran rosotnilai (sambungan)

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang (sambungan)

Untuk sekuriti dibawa pada kos, kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dan kerugian rosotnilai sedemikian tidak boleh ditarik balik selepas pengiktirafannya. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskira 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 rosotnilai, kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai terkumpul diukur sebagai perbezaan antara kos perolehan (selepas ditolak apa-apa bayaran balik prinsipal dan pelunasan) dan nilai saksama semasa (ditolak sebarang kerugian rosotnilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dalam untung atau rugi).

Jika dalam tempoh berikutnya nilai saksama bagi pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang telah rosotnilai meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut secara objektifnya dapat dikaitkan dengan peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian rosotnilai telah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif yang lain. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskira 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 36 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.

(j) Rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai. Jika terdapat sebarang petunjuk sedemikian, amaun boleh pulih aset dianggarkan dan kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Dasar tentang rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai yang objektif pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan atau apabila terdapat sebarang petunjuk yang aset-aset ini mungkin rosotnilai. Jika terdapat petunjuk sedemikian, kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai diiktiraf untuk aset-aset tersebut pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 pembiayaan dengan bayaran-bayaran telah ditetapkan dan boleh ditentukan dan tidak disiar di pembiayaan 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 embia yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset kepada penerima pajak, perjanjian itu diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan kewangan dan belum terima yang bersamaan pembiayaan bersih dalam pajakan tersebut diiktiraf dan dibentangkan dalam pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank membeli aset kewangan dan pada masa yang sama membuat perjanjian untuk menjual semula aset (atau aset yang serupa) dengan harga tetap pada tarikh hadapan (repo yang terbalik atau embiaya saham), perjanjian ini diambilkira sebagai pembiayaan atau pendahuluan dan aset sandaran tidak diiktiraf di 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).

(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 diperolehi.

(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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(n) Pelaburan sekuriti (sambungan)

(i) Dipegang hingga matang (sambungan)

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 rosotnilai, sekiranya ada. Pelunasan premium, pertambahan diskaun dan rosotnilai 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) 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 rosotnilai, 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.

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(o) Peruntukan (sambungan)

(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 rosot nilai ke atas aset yang berkaitan dengan kontrak tersebut.

(ii) Peruntukan untuk 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 (IBS)

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.

(p) Luar jangkaan

(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 manfaaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 rosotnilai.

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 rosotnilai.

(r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Butiran hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosotnilai. 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.

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 rosot nilai 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) Aset tak ketara

(i) Aset tak ketara lain

Aset tak ketara yang diperlukan, yang mempunyai jangka hayat yang terbatas, diukur pada kos ditolak sebarang pelunasan terkumpul dan sebarang kerugian kemerosotan nilai terkumpul.

(ii) Perbelanjaan berikutan

Perbelanjaan berikutan adalah dimodalkan hanya apabila ia meningkatkan manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dalam aset tertentu yang berkaitan. Semua perbelanjaan lain diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi bila berlaku.

(iii) Pelunasan

Aset tak ketara lain dilunaskan dari tarikh ia sedia untuk digunakan. Pelunasan adalah berdasarkan kos aset selepas menolak nilai sisa. Pelunasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi mengikut kaedah garis lurus di sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat aset tak ketara.

Anggaran jangka hayat bagi tempoh semasa dan perbandingan adalah seperti berikut:

- lesen dan perisian komputer 3 - 10 tahun

Kaedah pelunasan, jangka hayat dan nilai sisa dinilai semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan dan dilaraskan, jika perlu.

(v) Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan 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.

(w) Pengiktirafan faedah/keuntungan, pembiayaan dan perbelanjaan berkaitan

Perbelanjaan faedah dan keuntungan yang diagihkan (di dalam aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan operasi perbankan Islam) ke atas deposit dan pinjaman/keuntungan Kumpulan dan Bank diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

(x) 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.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(x) Manfaat pekerja (sambungan)

(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 manfaat 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 2017.

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 lebih 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 pengajian 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.

Pengukuran semula diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dan tidak akan diklasifikasi semula kepada pendapatan komprehensif lain. Kos faedah pekerja jangka panjang yang lain dikategorikan sebagai berikut:

- Kos perkhidmatan;
- Perbelanjaan faedah bersih atau pendapatan; dan
- Pengukuran semula.

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(y) 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 terperoleh 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 sijil asal berkaitan dengan takaful semula.

(ii) Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh

Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh merupakan bahagian sumbangan bersih sijil takaful yang ditanggungjamin berkaitan dengan sijil belum tamat tempoh pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Dalam menentukan rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh 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.

Tuntutan tertunggak termasuk peruntukan bagi kos tuntutan, bersama dengan belanja berkaitan, yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dengan menggunakan kaedah penganggaran matematik oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan.

(z) 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(z) Dana takaful keluarga (sambungan)

(i) Pendapatan sumbangan (sambungan)

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 menuntut 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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Tunai di tangan dan baki di bank-bank dan lain-lain institusi kewangan	470,452	525,016	463,855	520,636
Wang panggilan, deposit dan penempatan yang matang dalam tempoh sebulan	238,207	297,996	114,070	211,570
	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206

4. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN DENGAN BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN		KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Deposit ditempatkan dengan: Institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	100,000

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN		KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	-	-	-	100,000



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PELABURAN SEKURITI

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	5(a)	194,535	163,284	-	-
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	5(b)	5,519,365	6,365,260	5,519,365	6,365,260
		5,713,900	6,528,544	5,519,365	6,365,260

(a) Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	3,310	3,306
Sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	138,175	127,691
Sekuriti disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	53,050	32,287
	194,535	163,284

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	611,546	1,041,974
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	391,547	383,675
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	2,077,841	1,699,346
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	1,213,644	1,952,198
Bon Khazanah	607,000	602,046
	4,901,578	5,679,239
Tambah/(tolak): Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	25,313	(3,061)
	4,926,891	5,676,178
Sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Saham	380	380
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	39,851	59,819
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	398,932	412,464
	439,163	472,663
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(1,005)	(65)
Tolak: Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	(380)	(380)
	437,778	472,218

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PELABURAN SEKURITI (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan (sambungan)

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Sekuriti disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Saham	20,643	105,566
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	205,568	207,968
	226,211	313,534
Tolak: Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul sekuriti disebut harga di Malaysia	(71,515)	(96,670)
	154,696	216,864
	5,519,365	6,365,260

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	505,194	164,436
Melebihi satu tahun	4,859,475	5,983,960
Tiada tempoh kematangan	154,696	216,864
	5,519,365	6,365,260

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	21,805,903	21,093,111

Berikut adalah pecahan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:

KUMPULAN/BANK	AMAUN KASAR 2017 RM'000	NILAI ROSOT NILAI 2017 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2017 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	9,507,507	(308,691)	9,198,816
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	10,522,401	(108,221)	10,414,180
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	95,075	(2,452)	92,623
Sewa beli belum terima	1,100,065	(35,575)	1,064,490
Mikro kredit	1,077	4	1,081
Mikro kewangan	560,338	(68,180)	492,158
Kad kredit/caj	500,505	(34,798)	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	76,754	68	76,822
Kredit pusingan	-	26	26
	22,363,722	(557,819)	21,805,903



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN/BANK	AMAUN KASAR 2016 RM'000	NILAI ROSOTNILAI 2016 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2016 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	8,827,482	(233,862)	8,593,620
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	10,984,259	(223,034)	10,761,225
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	116,902	(2,542)	114,360
Sewa beli belum terima	665,641	(31,907)	633,734
Mikro kredit	1,175	(75)	1,100
Mikro kewangan	617,586	(128,674)	488,912
Kad kredit/caj	456,921	(44,968)	411,953
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	90,350	(2,168)	88,182
Kredit pusingan	13,169	(13,144)	25
	21,773,485	(680,374)	21,093,111

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	24,079,433	22,148,191
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	14,565,270	15,550,129
Sewa beli belum terima	1,324,226	792,525
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain*	76,647	90,082
Mikro kredit	1,076	1,174
Mikro kewangan	660,623	718,396
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	95,438	118,328
Kad kredit/caj	500,505	456,921
Kredit pusingan	-	13,169
Tolak: Faedah/pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(18,939,496)	(18,115,430)
Jumlah kasar pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,363,722	21,773,485
Tolak: Rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Rosotnilai kolektif	(557,819)	(680,374)
Jumlah bersih pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	21,093,111

* 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 faedah pada baki rehat bulanan BLR – 2.5%. BLR dalam Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah 6.70% (2016: 6.85%) setahun dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada September 2025. Amaun dibawa pinjaman bertempoh pada 31 Disember 2017 adalah RM12.97 juta (2016: RM18.53 juta).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi kewangan bukan bank domestik		
Koperasi	-	13,169
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik		
Subordinat	12,969	18,532
Korporat	63,730	68,635
Individu	22,287,023	21,673,149
	22,363,722	21,773,485

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kepekaan kadar faedah/untung

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	2,464,023	1,209,462
Sewa beli belum terima	1,100,071	665,656
Mikro kredit	1,077	1,175
Mikro kewangan	560,338	617,586
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap lain	11,140,983	11,592,118
Kadar boleh ubah		
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas-tokok keuntungan	7,043,484	7,618,020
Kos-tokok keuntungan	53,746	69,468
	22,363,722	21,773,485

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	9,584,439	8,907,978
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	76,699	87,167
Pembelian sekuriti	186,716	208,970
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	1,153,502	722,115
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	28	2,119
Kredit penggunaan	10,300,418	10,769,454
Kad kredit	500,505	456,921
Mikro kredit	1,077	1,175
Mikro kewangan	560,338	617,586
	22,363,722	21,773,485



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(e) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,193,945	1,220,364
Pulau Pinang	1,458,648	1,371,992
Perak	1,852,294	1,810,245
Selangor	3,455,209	3,264,327
Kuala Lumpur	3,911,290	3,868,735
Melaka	1,533,828	1,470,872
Negeri Sembilan	1,200,538	1,167,745
Johor	2,212,245	2,115,372
Pahang	1,066,982	1,054,607
Kelantan	1,153,837	1,148,512
Terengganu	925,887	940,510
Sarawak	1,070,441	1,037,066
Sabah	1,328,578	1,303,138
	22,363,722	21,773,485

(f) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	125,920	785,960
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	327,829	527,584
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	658,608	1,001,402
Melebihi lima tahun	21,251,365	19,458,539
	22,363,722	21,773,485

7. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI

(a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	553,422	441,124
Diklasifikasi sebagai rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	300,266	235,218
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	(93,902)	(88,888)
Amaun dihapuskan	(317,740)	(34,032)
Pada akhir tahun	442,046	553,422
Nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan rosotnilai kepada pinjaman/pembiayaan kasar	1.98%	2.54%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	285,373	198,227
Pembelian sekuriti	11,872	15,084
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	24,835	18,306
Kredit penggunaan	62,133	183,413
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	2,123
Mikro kewangan	49,659	110,591
Mikro kredit	74	79
Kad kredit	8,100	25,599
	442,046	553,422

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	25,296	44,093
Pulau Pinang	27,805	30,600
Perak	36,098	43,821
Selangor	84,259	77,696
Kuala Lumpur	110,314	151,248
Melaka	32,216	32,923
Negeri Sembilan	34,769	47,087
Johor	28,904	31,235
Pahang	12,597	20,359
Kelantan	15,701	21,496
Terengganu	15,987	17,967
Sarawak	6,990	13,273
Sabah	11,110	21,624
	442,046	553,422

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai hutang lapuk dan ragu

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Rosotnilai kolektif:		
Pada awal tahun	680,374	496,165
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 31)	350,912	412,448
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula (Nota 31)	(473,467)	(228,239)
Pada akhir tahun	557,819	680,374
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.49%	3.12%
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	3.08%	3.73%



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai hutang lapuk dan ragu (sambungan)

Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai hutang lapuk dan ragu mengikut jenis pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN /BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula Penambahan peruntukan RM'000	Pada berkaitan pemulihan RM'000	31 Disember 2017 RM'000
Rosotnilai kolektif:				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	233,862	185,790	(110,961)	308,691
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	223,034	72,314	(187,127)	108,221
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	2,542	2,215	(2,305)	2,452
Sewa beli belum terima	31,907	18,224	(14,556)	35,575
Mikro kredit	75	-	(79)	(4)
Mikro kewangan	128,674	34,828	(95,322)	68,180
Kad kredit/caj	44,968	37,397	(47,567)	34,798
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	2,168	28	(2,264)	(68)
Kredit pusingan	13,144	116	(13,286)	(26)
	680,374	350,912	(473,467)	557,819

KUMPULAN/BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2016 RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula Penambahan peruntukan RM'000	Pada berkaitan pemulihan RM'000	31 Disember 2016 RM'000
Rosotnilai kolektif:				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	185,759	110,957	(62,854)	233,862
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	174,588	176,977	(128,531)	223,034
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	800	2,899	(1,157)	2,542
Sewa beli belum terima	11,718	30,254	(10,065)	31,907
Mikro kredit	23	58	(6)	75
Mikro kewangan	95,584	44,276	(11,186)	128,674
Kad kredit/caj	13,773	45,066	(13,871)	44,968
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	821	1,833	(486)	2,168
Kredit pusingan	13,099	128	(83)	13,144
	496,165	412,448	(228,239)	680,374

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

8. ASET-ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Faedah/pendapatan belum terima	45,449	55,748	43,985	54,353
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	16,444	15,162	16,444	15,162
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima	319,502	324,294	157,328	158,500
Dividen belum terima	2,706	2,641	2,706	2,641
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari*	-	-	54	531
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu*	3,867	6,579	3,867	6,579
	387,968	404,424	224,384	237,766
Tolak :				
Peruntukan rosotnilai hutang ragu	(1,193)	(694)	(1,193)	(694)
	386,775	403,730	223,191	237,072

* Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu yang mewakili perbelanjaan dibayar bagi pihak adalah tidak bercagar, tanpa faedah dan perlu dibayar balik atas permintaan.

9. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI

	BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 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	
			2017 %	2016 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Pengurusan dana unit amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad* (Nota 1)	Pengurusan Dana Takaful	Malaysia	51	51

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Nota 1: Pada 29 Jun 2006, Perjanjian Pemegang Saham ditandatangani antara Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) dan Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited (PCHL). Di bawah perjanjian itu, BSN dikehendaki membayar kepada PCHL sejumlah RM21 juta menjelang akhir sepuluh tahun pertama sebagai penggantian sebahagian daripada premium yang dibayar oleh PCHL tertakluk kepada terma perjanjian. Pada 23 Disember 2016, satu lagi Perjanjian Pemegang Saham telah ditandatangani antara BSN dan PCHL untuk menggantikan Perjanjian Pemegang Saham yang ditandatangani pada 29 Jun 2006. Semasa tahun kewangan semasa, PCHL telah menandatangani kepada BSN sejumlah RM200 juta mengikut perjanjian ini.



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan butiran subsidiari bukan milik penuh Kumpulan yang mempunyai kepentingan yang tiada kawalan.

Nama subsidiari	Negara diperbadankan dan tempat utama perniagaan	Perkadaran kepentingan milikan dan hak mengundi yang dipegang oleh kepentingan bukan kawalan		Untung diagihkan kepada kepentingan bukan kawalan		Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul	
		2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
		%	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	38,179	35,797	194,908	156,729

10. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Saham tak disebutbarga pada kos:				
Pada awal tahun	388,925	387,675	388,925	387,675
Penambahan	-	1,250	-	1,250
Pembalikan	(466)	-	(466)	-
Pada akhir tahun	388,459	388,925	388,459	388,925
Tambah:				
Keputusan Kumpulan selepas pengambilalihan	32,098	45,465	-	-
	420,557	434,390	388,459	388,925
Tolak: Peruntukan rosotnilai terkumpul	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)
	220,690	234,523	188,592	189,058

	KUMPULAN	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Diwakili oleh:		
Perkongsian aset ketara bersih	220,690	234,523

Berikut adalah butir-butir syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2017:

Nama Syarikat	Tempat perniagaan/ Negara diperbadankan	Faedah Efektif Kumpulan		Aktiviti Utama
		2017 %	2016 %	
<u>Sekutu secara langsung</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Pemegangan pelaburan
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	30.00	30.00	Pemegangan pelaburan
<u>Sekutu secara tidak langsung dipegang melalui BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad</u>				
BSNC Leasing (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Pajakan dan sewa beli
<u>Sekutu secara tidak langsung Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad	Malaysia	30.00	30.00	Pengunderaitan perniagaan insurans hayat termasuk perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU (SAMBUNGAN)

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	2017 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,399,209	180,418	2,579,627
Jumlah liabiliti	1,948,233	75,538	2,023,771
Aset bersih	450,976	104,880	555,856
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif	(51,716)	5,376	(46,340)
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	392,382	13,913	406,295
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	135,292	43,357	178,649
Pemansuhan keuntungan tidak nyata	1,455	40,586	42,041
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	136,747	83,943	220,690
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif	(15,589)	2,222	(13,367)

KUMPULAN

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2016 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,313,779	158,727	2,472,506
Jumlah liabiliti	1,811,087	57,121	1,868,208
Aset bersih	502,692	101,606	604,298
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	5,404	4,205	9,609
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	397,946	13,927	411,873
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	150,807	42,004	192,811
Pemansuhan keuntungan tidak nyata	1,995	39,717	41,712
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	152,802	81,721	234,523
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	1,439	1,738	3,177



11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN

KUMPULAN		Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan			Kerja dalam proses			Pengubahsuaian		
		Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kenderaan bermotor	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran
KOS	NOTA	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 2016		13,413	204,138	3,662	4,233	456,611	1,939	100,869	29,298	72,995	73,488	290,203	344
Tambahan		-	-	-	-	45,788	4,059	19,074	2,987	66,006	9,442	41,100	-
Pelupusan		-	(133)	-	-	(4,556)	-	(25)	(2,065)	-	-	(1,115)	-
Hapuskira		-	(11)	-	-	(36,749)	-	(5,794)	(140)	-	-	(487)	-
Pelarasan		-	54,453	-	-	13,451	29,020	7,053	-	(68,804)	(29,020)	(7,130)	-
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	12	-	14,837	484	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindahan kepada aset tak ketara	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,634)	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017		13,413	273,284	4,146	6,380	474,545	35,018	121,177	30,080	62,563	53,910	322,571	344
Tambahan		-	-	135	1,774	28,066	746	3,988	831	56,090	5,594	20,038	-
Pelupusan		-	(374)	-	-	(5)	-	(60)	(1,997)	-	-	(454)	-
Hapuskira*		-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-
Pelarasan		-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-
Pindahan kepada aset tak ketara	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,792)	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017		13,413	274,312	5,860	9,985	441,291	35,764	126,709	28,855	79,181	58,652	327,910	344
													1,402,276

* Amaun hapuskira yang ketara disebabkan tujuan penjenamaan semula.

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN	Komponen				Loji dan peralatan			Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kerja dalam proses			Pengubahsuaian			Jumlah
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000		Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000			
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL															
DAN ROSOTNILAI															
NOTA															
Pada 1 Januari 2016															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	83,186	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	686,647
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
Caj tahun semasa	-	84,115	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	-	154,436	181	687,576
Pelupusan	30	4,382	167	343	33,607	5,099	12,677	2,872	-	-	-	-	36,977	52	96,176
Hapuskira	-	(51)	-	-	(4,228)	-	(7)	(1,753)	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	(6,083)
Pelaras	-	(4)	-	-	(36,238)	-	(5,226)	(85)	-	-	-	-	(389)	-	(41,942)
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	-	-	-	-	33	-	1,937	(5)	-	-	-	-	(2,146)	-	(181)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	92,466	2,487	4,896	364,767	6,480	64,740	16,211	-	-	-	-	188,834	233	741,114
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
Caj tahun semasa	-	93,395	2,487	4,896	364,767	6,480	64,740	16,211	-	-	-	-	188,834	233	742,043
Rosotnilai dinilai semula	30	5,489	111	475	35,731	6,785	14,346	2,958	-	-	-	-	36,286	52	102,233
Pelupusan	32	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)
Hapuskira*	-	(110)	-	-	(5)	-	(35)	(1,575)	-	-	-	-	(440)	-	(2,165)
Pelaras	-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	-	-	-	(4,018)	-	(92,832)
Pada 31 Disember 2017															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	97,706	1,011	5,371	317,992	13,265	75,307	17,565	-	-	-	-	219,852	285	748,354
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	97,706	1,011	5,371	317,992	13,265	75,307	17,565	-	-	-	-	219,852	285	748,354

* Amaun hapuskerja yang ketara disebabkan tujuan penjanaan semula.

KUMPULAN	Komponen				Loji dan peralatan				Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kerja dalam proses				Pengubahsuaian				Jumlah RM'000
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	utama		peralatan		Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran 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		
					←	→	←	→										←	
AMAUN DIBAWA																			
Pada 1 Januari 2016	13,413	120,023	1,586	980	85,018	558	45,510	14,116	72,995	73,488	135,767	163	563,617						
Pada 31 Disember 2016	13,413	179,889	1,659	1,484	109,778	28,538	56,437	13,869	62,563	53,910	133,737	111	655,388						
Pada 31 Disember 2017	13,413	176,606	4,849	4,614	123,299	22,499	51,402	11,290	79,181	58,652	108,058	59	653,922						

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (SAMBUNGAN)

BANK	KOS	Komponen			Loji dan			Kerja dalam			Penguatkuasaan		
		Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kenderaan bermotor	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran
	NOTA	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 2016													
Tambahan	13,413	201,173	3,662	4,233	1,939	97,881	27,198	70,241	73,488	277,512	344	1,221,850	
Pelupusan	-	(133)	-	-	44,929	18,188	2,052	50,603	9,442	40,430	-	169,703	
Hapuskira	-	(11)	-	-	(4,556)	(22)	(1,266)	-	-	(1,115)	-	(7,092)	
Pelapasan	-	54,453	-	-	(36,749)	(5,794)	(140)	-	-	(487)	-	(43,181)	
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	12	14,837	484	2,147	13,451	7,053	-	(68,804)	(29,020)	(7,130)	-	(977)	
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017													
Tambahan	13,413	270,319	4,146	6,380	35,018	117,306	27,844	52,040	53,910	309,210	344	1,357,771	
Pelupusan	-	(374)	-	-	25,283	3,798	501	42,868	5,594	16,144	-	96,843	
Hapuskira*	-	(339)	-	-	(82,835)	-	(1,727)	-	-	-	-	(2,101)	
Pelapasan	-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)	
Pada 31 Disember 2017													
	13,413	271,347	5,860	9,985	431,809	122,708	26,559	61,228	58,652	311,109	344	1,348,778	

* Amana hapuskira yang ketara disebabkan tujuan penjenamaan semula.

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (SAMBUNGAN)

BANK	SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL DAN ROSOTNILAI	NOTA	Komponen			Loji dan peralatan			Perabot dan Kelengkapan			Kenderaan bermotor			Kerja dalam proses			Pengubahsuaian			Jumlah RM'000
			Tanah RM'000	Bangunan 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	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran 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 2016																					
-	82,729	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	671,219
-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
-	83,658	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672,148
-	4,323	167	343	33,257	5,099	12,314	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,998
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(51)	-	-	(4,228)	-	(6)	(954)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,283)
-	(4)	-	-	(36,238)	-	(5,226)	(85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,942)
-	-	-	-	24	-	1,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4,953	244	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,497
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017																					
-	91,950	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	723,309
-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
-	92,879	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724,238
-	5,430	111	475	34,876	6,785	13,974	2,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,537
-	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)
-	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,305)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,415)
-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92,832)
-	-	607	-	(101)	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pada 31 Disember 2017																					
-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	727,603
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	727,603

* Amaun hapuskira yang ketara disebabkan tujuan penjanaan semula.

BANK	Komponen			Loji dan peralatan			Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kerja dalam proses			Pengubahsuaian		
	Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran		Kenderaan bermotor	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Jumlah
AMAUN DIBAWA													
Pada 1 Januari 2016	13,413	117,515	1,586	980	84,466	558	43,939	13,137	70,241	73,488	130,216	163	549,702
Pada 31 Disember 2016	13,413	177,440	1,659	1,484	108,726	28,538	54,440	12,442	52,040	53,910	129,330	111	633,533
Pada 31 Disember 2017	13,413	174,216	4,849	4,614	120,319	22,499	49,612	9,961	61,228	58,652	101,753	59	621,175

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. PELABURAN HARTANAH

KUMPULAN/BANK

		← Komponen utama →				
	NOTA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS						
Pada 1 Januari 2016		873	25,147	820	3,639	30,479
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	11	-	(14,837)	(484)	(2,147)	(17,468)
Pindahan kepada tanah pegangan pajak	13	(515)	-	-	-	(515)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017						
Pada 31 Disember 2017		358	10,310	336	1,492	12,496
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL						
Pada 1 Januari 2016		281	8,395	415	2,203	11,294
Caj tahun semasa	30	5	206	13	71	295
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	11	-	(4,953)	(244)	(1,300)	(6,497)
Pindahan kepada tanah pegangan pajak	13	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/ Pada 1 Januari 2017		120	3,648	184	974	4,926
Caj tahun semasa	30	4	206	13	71	294
Pada 31 Disember 2017		124	3,854	197	1,045	5,220
AMAUN DIBAWA						
Pada 1 Januari 2016		592	16,752	405	1,436	19,185
Pada 31 Disember 2016		238	6,662	152	518	7,570
Pada 31 Disember 2017		234	6,456	139	447	7,276

Tanah dan bangunan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank telah dinilai semula pada asas nilai pasaran terbuka pada 22 Februari 2017 berdasarkan Penilaian Profesional. Bank mempunyai polisi untuk menilai semula sekurang-kurangnya setiap 3 tahun.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Berikut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berkaitan dengan pelaburan hartanah:		
Pendapatan sewa	1,218	836
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(321)	(325)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. PELABURAN HARTANAH (SAMBUNGAN)

Maklumat Nilai Saksama

Nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah dikategorikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK	Tahap 3 RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017	
Pelaburan hartanah	
Tanah dan bangunan	56,700
Pada 31 Disember 2016	
Pelaburan hartanah	
Tanah dan bangunan	43,800

Tahap 3 nilai saksama

Tahap 3 nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah ditentukan oleh pihak luar, penilai hartanah bebas, yang mempunyai kelayakan yang sesuai serta diiktiraf oleh pihak yang professional dan mempunyai pengalaman terkini dalam lokasi dan kategori hartanah yang bernilai. Perubahan dalam tahap 3 nilai saksama adalah dianalisis oleh pihak pengurusan setiap tahun manakala laporan penilaian hanya diperolehi sekurang-kurangnya setiap 3 tahun dari syarikat penilaian berdasarkan polisi Bank.

13. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

KUMPULAN	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		101,313	101,313
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	12	515	515
Pelupusan		(2)	(2)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017			
Pada 31 Disember 2017		101,826	101,826
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		21,906	21,906
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,091	1,091
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah		166	166
Pelupusan		(2)	(2)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017		23,161	23,161
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,091	1,091
Pada 31 Disember 2017		24,252	24,252
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		79,407	79,407
Pada 31 Disember 2016		78,665	78,665
Pada 31 Disember 2017		77,574	77,574



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (SAMBUNGAN)

BANK	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		100,235	100,235
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	12	515	515
Pelupusan		(2)	(2)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017			
Pada 31 Disember 2017		100,748	100,748
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		21,727	21,727
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,069	1,069
Pindahan daripada pelaburan hartanah	12	166	166
Pelupusan		(2)	(2)
Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017		22,960	22,960
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,069	1,069
Pada 31 Disember 2017		24,029	24,029
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 1 Januari 2016		78,508	78,508
Pada 31 Disember 2016		77,788	77,788
Pada 31 Disember 2017		76,719	76,719

Tempoh pajakan belum luput bagi tanah pegangan pajak adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	38	39	38	39
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	77,536	78,626	76,681	77,749
	77,574	78,665	76,719	77,788

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

14. ASET TAK KETARA

KUMPULAN

KOS

Pada 1 Januari 2016

Tambahan		24,694	24,694
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	11	54	54
		7,634	7,634

Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017

Tambahan		32,382	32,382
Pemindahan dari harta dan peralatan	11	4,784	4,784
		5,792	5,792

Pada 31 Disember 2017

42,958 42,958

SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL

Pada 1 Januari 2016

Pelunasan tahun semasa	30	10,588	10,588
		6,056	6,056

Pada 31 Disember 2016/1 Januari 2017

Pelunasan tahun semasa	30	16,644	16,644
		3,391	3,391

Pada 31 Disember 2017

20,035 20,035

AMAUN DIBAWA

Pada 1 Januari 2016

14,106 14,106

Pada 31 Disember 2016

15,738 15,738

Pada 31 Disember 2017

22,923 22,923

15. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Deposit simpanan	8,819,236	8,653,124	8,819,236	8,653,124
Deposit tetap	11,593,575	11,406,818	11,598,283	11,409,847
Deposit borong				
Deposit pasaran wang	160,000	850,000	160,000	850,000
Lain-lain	3,935	360,039	3,935	360,039
	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

15. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	4,810,629	3,544,802	4,810,629	3,544,802
Perusahaan perniagaan	3,909,787	5,455,900	3,914,495	5,458,929
Deposit pelaburan individu	11,375,167	11,901,300	11,375,167	11,901,300
Lain-lain	481,163	367,979	481,163	367,979
	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010

(c) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	5,967,058	6,719,760	5,971,766	6,722,789
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	1,264,902	3,824,930	1,264,902	3,824,930
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	4,288,970	730,889	4,288,970	730,889
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	72,645	131,239	72,645	131,239
	11,593,575	11,406,818	11,598,283	11,409,847

16. AKAUN PELABURAN OLEH PELANGGAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had	3,308,709	2,890,259

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Institusi kewangan lain	992,975	1,735,258

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	869,829	1,571,469
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	123,146	163,789
	992,975	1,735,258

18. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Geran kerajaan:		
KOS		
Pada awal tahun	465,600	445,600
Tambah: Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan	-	20,000
Pada akhir tahun	465,600	465,600
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL		
Pada awal tahun	84,577	66,058
Pelunasan belanja aset geran tahun semasa	6,864	5,159
Lain-lain penggunaan geran	13,866	13,360
Jumlah pelunasan/penggunaan (Nota 28)	20,730	18,519
Pada akhir tahun	105,307	84,577
AMAUN DIBAWA	360,293	381,023



18. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2017

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	4,916	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	63,077	75	185,377	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 & 29 April 2016	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	115,312	5,784	120,000	120,000
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	6,275	132	50,000	50,000
								360,293	465,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

18. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2016

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	25,701	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	68,635	61	185,322	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 & 29 April 2016	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	121,109	6,090	120,000	120,000
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	2,961	81	50,000	50,000
								381,023	465,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	160,212	156,599
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	263,461	268,032
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	12,533	2,938
	436,206	427,569

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi (Nota 29):		
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	9,869	9,675
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	28,957	25,000
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	10,644	790
	49,470	35,465

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi:		
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	4,716	-
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	9,435	-
	14,151	-

(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 2017 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	160,212	156,599

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini tanggungan manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	156,599	148,256
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	521	820
Kos faedah	9,348	8,855
Keuntungan aktuari	(4,716)	-
Manfaat dibayar	(1,312)	(1,332)
Pelarasan	(228)	-
Pada akhir tahun	160,212	156,599

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (sambungan)

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	521	820
Kos faedah ke atas obligasi	9,348	8,855
termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	9,869	9,675

Pengukuran semula yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan aktuari		
- kesan perubahan pelarasan pengalaman	4,716	-

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.5	6
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit dalam	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit luar	4.5	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			
	2017		2016	
	Sensitiviti		Sensitiviti	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	(27,768)	36,193	(28,757)	37,810
Kadar inflasi perubatan	35,194	(27,572)	41,546	(32,267)

(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 2017 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (sambungan)

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	263,461	268,032

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini tanggungan manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	268,032	255,819
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	13,306	10,493
Kos faedah	15,651	14,507
Keuntungan aktuari	(9,435)	-
Manfaat dibayar	(24,093)	(12,787)
Pada akhir tahun	263,461	268,032

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	13,306	10,493
Kos faedah	15,651	14,507
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	28,957	25,000

Pengukuran semula yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan aktuari		
- kesan perubahan pelarasan pengalaman	9,435	-

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.30	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (sambungan)

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat ditentukan terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berwajaran utama adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2017 Sensitiviti		2016 Sensitiviti	
	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	26,812	(23,182)	51,489	-
Kadar inflasi perubatan	(22,300)	25,250	-	42,002

(c) Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain

Kakitangan yang berkecualan 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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Nilai kini manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	12,533	2,938

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	2,938	2,747
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	587	632
Kos faedah	628	158
Manfaat dibayar	(1,049)	(599)
Kerugian aktuari	9,429	-
Pada akhir tahun	12,533	2,938

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	587	632
Kos faedah	628	158
Kerugian aktuari	9,429	-
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	10,644	790



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain (sambungan)

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.30	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat ditentukan terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berujaran utama adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	
	Sensitiviti	
	-1%	+1%
	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas obligasi manfaat ditakrifkan:		
Kadar diskaun	1,310	(1,131)
Kadar kenaikan gaji	(1,090)	1,235

20. PINJAMAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia	45,937	51,362

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.

21. LAIN-LAIN LIABILITI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Faedah yang perlu dibayar	160,767	193,048	160,767	193,048
Pelbagai yang perlu dibayar	504,840	308,128	348,214	155,052
Pertimbangan tertunda*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Deposit diterima*	200,000	-	200,000	-
Akruan	112,999	71,424	43,788	17,244
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	221,342	203,310	221,342	203,310
Dividen ke atas Sijil Simpanan				
Premium perlu bayar	29,516	50,765	29,516	50,765
	1,250,464	847,675	1,024,627	640,419

* Mewakili amaun yang perlu dibayar kepada dan deposit diterima daripada pihak ketiga bagi tujuan pengambilalihan subsidiari, iaitu Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad seperti dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. CUKAI BOLEH DITUNTUT DAN PERUNTUKAN ZAKAT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pada awal tahun:				
- cukai	(131,922)	(143,168)	(123,858)	(131,114)
- zakat	4,362	3,696	4,362	3,696
Bayaran cukai dalam tahun semasa:				
- cukai	(35,937)	(56,529)	(32,694)	(45,258)
- zakat	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,132)	(2,334)
(Lebihan)/Kurangan peruntukan tahun lepas (Nota 33)	(12,916)	6,073	(12,197)	6,517
Peruntukan tahun semasa:				
- cukai (Nota 33)	84,847	61,702	71,944	45,997
- zakat	3,310	5,401	1,000	3,000
Pada akhir tahun:				
- cukai boleh dituntut	(95,928)	(131,922)	(96,805)	(123,858)
- zakat	4,230	4,362	4,230	4,362
Cukai boleh dituntut dan peruntukan zakat	(91,698)	(127,560)	(92,575)	(119,496)

23. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diofset apabila terdapat undang-undang yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengofset aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti 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	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(7,030)	(9,599)	(7,030)	(9,599)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4,861	14,423	-	-	4,861	14,423
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	89,498	84,029	-	-	89,498	84,029
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	10,403	4,980	-	-	10,403	4,980
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	104,762	103,432	(7,030)	(9,599)	97,732	93,833
Ditolak cukai	(7,030)	(9,599)	7,030	9,599	-	-
Aset cukai bersih	97,732	93,833	-	-	97,732	93,833

BANK	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(7,030)	(9,599)	(7,030)	(9,599)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4,861	14,423	-	-	4,861	14,423
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	89,498	84,029	-	-	89,498	84,029
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	10,375	4,235	-	-	10,375	4,235
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	104,734	102,687	(7,030)	(9,599)	97,704	93,088
Ditolak cukai	(7,030)	(9,599)	7,030	9,599	-	-
Aset cukai bersih	97,704	93,088	-	-	97,704	93,088



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

23. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN

	Pada 1 Januari 2016 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2016/ 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2017 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(12,406)	2,807	-	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	19,528	-	(5,105)	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	79,050	4,979	-	84,029	5,469	-	89,498
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	9,707	(4,727)	-	4,980	5,423	-	10,403
	95,879	3,059	(5,105)	93,833	13,461	(9,562)	97,732

BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2016 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2016/ 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2017 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(12,406)	2,807	-	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	19,528	-	(5,105)	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	79,050	4,979	-	84,029	5,469	-	89,498
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	8,825	(4,590)	-	4,235	6,140	-	10,375
	94,997	3,196	(5,105)	93,088	14,178	(9,562)	97,704

24. HASIL

Hasil terdiri daripada pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman, pelaburan perbendaharaan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan lain yang dijalankan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan faedah (Nota 25)	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen (Nota 27)	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam (Nota 39)	1,042,541	1,036,381	1,042,541	1,036,381
Pendapatan operasi lain (Nota 28)	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744
	2,641,837	2,618,982	1,920,222	1,944,744

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

25. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan				
Pendapatan faedah selain pemulihan daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan tidak berbayar	484,136	451,833	484,136	451,833
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan deposit di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	21,027	11,096	18,921	9,866
Pelaburan sekuriti:				
Dipegang untuk dagangan	6,490	6,721	-	-
Dipegang hingga matang	-	249,621	-	249,621
Tersedia untuk jualan	172,526	50,571	172,526	50,571
	684,179	769,842	675,583	761,891
Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	23,557	22,408	23,557	22,408
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Termasuk:				
Pendapatan faedah diperolehi daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan yang rosotnilai	21,974	32,971	21,974	32,971

26. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	184,334	243,822	186,039	244,869
Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	13,816	27,489	13,816	27,489
Lain-lain	748	672	748	672
	198,898	271,983	200,603	273,030

27. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	654,884	593,040	89,380	82,351
Pendapatan fi yang lain	134,444	128,842	30,193	27,969
	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

28. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
<i>Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	17,721	6,554	17,721	6,554
Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	-	12,902	-	12,902
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	1,042	164	-	-
<i>Keuntungan pelaburan lain</i>				
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	6,515	6,261	-	-
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebuttharga di Malaysia				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	8,958	8,795	7,275	8,314
Tidak disebuttharga di Malaysia				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	869	869	869	869
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pertukaran asing	372	742	372	742
Keuntungan/(kerugian) bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	4,119	223	4,071	(52)
Pendapatan sewaan	1,922	2,473	1,922	2,473
Pelunasan geran Kerajaan (Nota 18)	20,730	18,519	20,730	18,519
Lain-lain	39,984	10,967	6,008	(36,577)
	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	356,985	346,453	280,407	278,204
Elaun dan bonus	45,084	20,047	44,718	19,635
Kos keselamatan sosial	4,973	4,646	4,973	4,646
Caruman kepada Kumpulan				
Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)	80,820	72,834	68,534	62,823
Gratuiti	15,535	10,340	1,099	125
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (Nota 19)	9,869	9,675	9,869	9,675
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (Nota 19)	28,957	25,000	28,957	25,000
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain (Nota 19)	10,644	790	10,644	790
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	115,000	107,859	105,234	101,564
	667,867	597,644	554,435	502,462

Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah imbuhan Pengarah masing-masing berjumlah RM4.78 juta (2016: RM3.77 juta) dan RM3.63 juta (2016: RM2.87 juta).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Para Pengarah Bank				
<u>Pengarah Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	1,017	988	1,004	984
Manfaat persaraan	707	-	707	-
Bonus	47	291	47	291
Fi	255	121	60	60
	2,026	1,400	1,818	1,335
 <u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	694	722	605	560
Emolumen lain	1,207	1,002	1,207	976
	1,901	1,724	1,812	1,536
	3,927	3,124	3,630	2,871
 Para Pengarah syarikat subsidiari				
<u>Pengarah Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	365	357	-	-
Bonus	14	29	-	-
	379	386	-	-
 <u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	395	230	-	-
Emolumen lain	78	29	-	-
	473	259	-	-
	852	645	-	-
	4,779	3,769	3,630	2,871

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Ganjaran Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis ganjaran

2017

2017	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank						Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari		
	Gaji RM'000	Faedah Persaraan RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Para Pengarah									
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>									
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani	70	-	-	5	6	81	100	8	189
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning	857	707	47	55	71	1,737	95	5	1,837
	927	707	47	60	77	1,818	195	13	2,026
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>									
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	240	91	331	42	-	373
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	60	207	267	-	-	267
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	60	191	251	7	-	258
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	60	255	315	40	-	355
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	60	109	169	-	-	169
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim	-	-	-	55	164	219	-	-	219
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	35	101	136	-	-	136
Professor Dr Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz	-	-	-	15	30	45	-	-	45
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	-	20	59	79	-	-	79
	-	-	-	605	1,207	1,812	89	-	1,901
	927	707	47	665	1,284	3,630	284	13	3,927

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Ganjaran Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis ganjaran (sambungan)

2016

	Gaji RM'000	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank				Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari			
		Faedah Persaraan RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Para Pengarah									
Pengarah eksekutif									
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning	879	-	291	60	105	1,335	61	4	1,400
	879	-	291	60	105	1,335	61	4	1,400
Para pengarah bukan eksekutif									
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	240	107	347	45	-	392
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	60	194	254	-	-	254
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	60	127	187	-	-	187
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	60	171	231	42	-	273
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	60	107	167	-	-	167
Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang	-	-	-	10	15	25	75	26	126
Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman	-	-	-	10	28	38	-	-	38
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	-	60	227	287	-	-	287
	-	-	-	560	976	1,536	162	26	1,724
	879	-	291	620	1,081	2,871	223	30	3,124

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. OVERHEAD LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Promosi dan pemasaran				
Pengiklanan dan publisiti	27,642	30,698	21,812	26,114
Kos penubuhan				
Sewaan premis	27,707	28,036	23,622	23,968
Susutnilai bagi:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 11)	102,233	96,176	98,537	92,998
Pelaburan hartanah (Nota 12)	294	295	294	295
Pelunasan bagi:				
Pajakan prabayar (Nota 13)	1,091	1,091	1,069	1,069
Aset tak ketara (Nota 14)	3,391	6,056	-	-
Perbelanjaan pemprosesan data elektrik	84,777	81,527	84,164	77,953
Sewa kelengkapan	5,164	5,743	5,164	5,743
Perbelanjaan am				
Fi juruaudit	1,227	1,094	559	545
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan*	27	44	27	44
Hapuskira:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 11)	3,144	1,239	3,144	1,239
Perbelanjaan komisyen	352,261	326,247	24,452	20,351
Fi penyumberluaran	73,689	76,948	85	178
Lain-lain	295,709	275,333	180,350	168,964
	978,356	930,527	443,279	419,461

* Ini berkaitan dengan faedah yang disubsidi oleh Bank bagi pinjaman yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan kepada kakitangan Bank.

31. ELAUN ROSOTNILAI BAGI PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kerugian rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Rosotnilai kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 7)	(350,912)	(412,448)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula (Nota 7)	473,467	228,239
Hutang lapuk:		
Dipulihkan semula	18,861	11,234
Dihapus kira	(338,735)	(23,027)
	(197,319)	(196,002)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. MASUK KIRA SEMULA/(ELAUN) ROSOTNILAI BAGI ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai ke atas hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 11)	929	-
Kerugian rosotnilai ke atas pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan (Nota 5)	-	(48,782)
	929	(48,782)

33. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Perbelanjaan cukai semasa:				
Tahun semasa (Nota 22)	84,847	61,702	71,944	45,997
(Lebihan)/Kurangan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya (Nota 22)	(12,916)	6,073	(12,197)	6,517
	71,931	67,775	59,747	52,514
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda:				
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara (Nota 23)				
Tahun semasa	8,720	7,574	8,720	7,574
Lebihan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya (Nota 23)	(22,898)	(10,770)	(22,898)	(10,770)
Penarikbalikan dan pengasalan perbezaan sementara berkaitan dengan syarikat subsidiari (Nota 23)	717	137	-	-
	(13,461)	(3,059)	(14,178)	(3,196)
	58,470	64,716	45,569	49,318

	KUMPULAN	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	279,523	181,709
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia	67,086	42,840
Kesan ke atas pendapatan yang dikecualikan cukai	(159,374)	(145,192)
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak	185,945	171,765
Kesan aset cukai tertunda yang tidak diiktiraf berkenaan dengan subsidiari	627	-
	94,284	69,413
(Lebihan)/Kurangan peruntukan bagi perbelanjaan cukai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya	(12,916)	6,073
Lebihan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(22,898)	(10,770)
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	58,470	64,716

	BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	218,079	109,495
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia 24% (2016: 24%)	52,339	26,279
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak	28,325	27,292
	80,664	53,571
Kurangan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(12,197)	6,517
Lebihan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(22,898)	(10,770)
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	45,569	49,318



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan ini, setiap pihak 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 9.

(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 10.

Urusniaga penting Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak-pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu			
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan diterima:				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			703	773
BANK				
	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan:				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	-	-	703	773
Komisyen diterima	6,173	5,481	-	-
Pendapatan lain	4,031	3,746	-	-
Sewa premis	-	1	-	-
	10,204	9,228	703	773
Perbelanjaan:				
Faedah ke atas deposit	1,705	1,047	-	-
	1,705	1,047	-	-

Baki tertunggak yang ketara Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:		
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	12,969	18,532
Tolak: Rosotnilai/Peruntukan hutang ragu	(1)	(1)
Lain - lain	3,867	6,579
	16,835	25,110
Jumlah terhutang kepada pihak berkaitan:		
Deposit dan penempatan diterima	3,089	3,385
	3,089	3,385

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Baki tertunggak yang ketara Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut: (sambungan)

BANK

	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan - Bersih	-	-	12,968	18,531
Lain-lain	54	531	3,867	6,579
	54	531	16,835	25,110
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Deposit dan penempatan telah diterima	4,708	3,029	3,089	3,385
	4,708	3,029	3,089	3,385

(c) 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 bagi syarikat subsidiari dalam Kumpulan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama yang lain:				
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	15,175	11,529	3,873	3,116
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	3,227	1,919	-	-
	18,402	13,448	3,873	3,116

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 urusan niaga 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 semasa dan tahun sebelumnya.



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

35. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN

KUMPULAN	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2016 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	10,489	-	-	1,398	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,032,857	516,429	258,214	667,054	333,527	166,764
	1,043,346	516,429	258,214	668,452	333,527	166,764
Komitmen lain:						
Dibenarkan dan tidak dikontrakkan untuk						
- Aset tak ketara	15,875	-	-	11,923	-	-
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Aset tak ketara	33,787	-	-	8,267	-	-
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	7,927	-	-	33,340	-	-
	57,589	-	-	53,530	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	751	376	376	771	386	386
	751	376	376	771	386	386
	1,101,686	516,805	258,590	722,753	333,913	167,150

* Amaun persamaan kredit diperolehi menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit mengikut garis panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

BANK	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2016 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	10,489	-	-	1,398	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,032,857	516,429	258,214	667,054	333,527	166,764
	1,043,346	516,429	258,214	668,452	333,527	166,764
Komitmen lain:						
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	4,916	-	-	25,701	-	-
	4,916	-	-	25,701	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	751	376	376	771	386	386
	751	376	376	771	386	386
	1,049,013	516,805	258,590	694,924	333,913	167,150

* Amaun persamaan kredit diperolehi menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit mengikut garis panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis bagi kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan seperti berikut:

- (i) Pinjaman/pembiayaan dan belum terima (L&R)
- (ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVTPL)
- (iii) Aset-aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan (AFS)
- (iv) Dipegang hingga matang (HTM)
- (v) Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas (FL)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2017	FVTPL RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	708,659	-	708,659
Pelaburan sekuriti				
Pada nilai saksama	194,535	-	5,519,365	5,713,900
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	-	21,805,903	-	21,805,903
Aset-aset lain	-	370,331	-	370,331
	194,535	22,884,893	5,519,365	28,598,793
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	(23,885,455)	-	(23,885,455)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	(992,975)	-	(992,975)
institusi	-	(45,937)	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	(1,250,464)	-	(1,250,464)
	-	(26,174,831)	-	(26,174,831)
KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2016	FVTPL RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	823,012	-	823,012
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	100,000	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti				
Pada nilai saksama	163,284	-	6,365,260	6,528,544
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	-	21,093,111	-	21,093,111
Aset-aset lain	-	388,568	-	388,568
	163,284	22,404,691	6,365,260	28,933,235
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	(24,662,007)	-	(24,662,007)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	(1,233,491)	-	(1,233,491)
institusi	-	(51,362)	-	(51,362)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	(847,675)	-	(847,675)
	-	(26,794,535)	-	(26,794,535)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2017	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	577,925	-	577,925
Pelaburan sekuriti			
Pada nilai saksama	-	5,519,365	5,519,365
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Pada kos terlunas	21,805,903	-	21,805,903
Aset-aset lain	206,747	-	206,747
	22,590,575	5,519,365	28,109,940
Liabiliti kewangan			
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(23,890,163)	-	(23,890,163)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(992,975)	-	(992,975)
institusi	(45,937)	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,024,627)	-	(1,024,627)
	(25,953,702)	-	(25,953,702)
BANK Pada 31 Disember 2016	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	732,206	-	732,206
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	100,000	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti			
Pada nilai saksama	-	6,365,260	6,365,260
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Pada kos terlunas	21,093,111	-	21,093,111
Aset-aset lain	221,910	-	221,910
	22,147,227	6,365,260	28,512,487
Liabiliti kewangan			
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(24,665,036)	-	(24,665,036)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,233,491)	-	(1,233,491)
institusi	(51,362)	-	(51,362)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(640,419)	-	(640,419)
	(26,590,308)	-	(26,590,308)

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan

Tinjauan keseluruhan

Sebagai sebuah institusi kewangan pembangunan yang berperanan mengikut mandat yang diamanahkan oleh Kerajaan, aktiviti Kumpulan terdedah kepada pelbagai risiko, terutamanya risiko kewangan - kredit, pasaran (termasuk risiko kecairan dan risiko pembiayaan). Pelbagai aktiviti melibatkan analisis, penilaian, penerimaan dan pengurusan beberapa tahap risiko atau kombinasi risiko. Tujuannya adalah oleh itu, untuk mencapai keseimbangan yang sesuai antara risiko dan pulangan, meminimumkan potensi kesan buruk ke atas prestasi kewangan Kumpulan, dan pada masa yang sama memenuhi peranan mandat yang dijangka.

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko set, dasar dan dokumen membimbing lain direka untuk mengenal pasti dan menganalisis risiko-risiko ini, untuk menetapkan had risiko dan kawalan yang bersesuaian, dan memantau risiko dan pematuhan kepada had melalui data yang boleh dipercayai dan maklumat. Pengawasan ke atas pengurusan risiko membimbing dokumen dan alat untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam pasaran, produk dan amalan industri yang baru muncul baik dijalankan secara teratur.

Lembaga Pengarah mempunyai peranan sebagai badan bertanggungjawab untuk meluluskan polisi risiko kredit yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti berisiko kredit di Bank. Majlis itu turut disokong oleh jawatankuasa pinjaman/pembiayaan masing-masing di peringkat pengurusan dalam proses kelulusan pinjaman/pembiayaan.

Untuk membangunkan persekitaran kawalan yang berdisiplin dan membina, proses yang standard, prosedur serta latihan yang berterusan dan program pembangunan diwujudkan, membolehkan semua pekerja untuk memahami peranan dan tanggungjawab masing-masing.

Lembaga Pengarah telah melantik Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan (AEC) bagi membantu menunaikan kewajipan untuk mengekalkan sistem kawalan dalaman yang kukuh untuk melindungi aset Bank dan pelaburan pemegang saham. AEC adalah bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan terhadap polisi dan prosedur pengurusan risiko Bank dan juga untuk menyumbang kepada penambahbaikan sistem pengurusan risiko dan kawalan. AEC menyediakan perspektif yang bebas dan penilaian terhadap kecukupan dan keberkesanan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko.

AEC dibantu oleh Jabatan Audit Dalaman yang menjalankan secara tetap dan ad-hoc pengawasan kawalan pengurusan risiko dan prosedur. Keputusan dan tindakan pemulihan yang dilaporkan AEC untuk pertimbangan dan pengawasan berterusan. AEC memastikan keberkesanan Jabatan Audit Dalaman dengan pengawasan yang mencukupi mengenai skop audit dan liputan.

(i) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit ditakrifkan sebagai risiko dimana pelanggan, pelanggan atau rakan niaga gagal untuk melaksanakan tanggungjawab untuk membayar faedah/keuntungan, membayar prinsipal atau sebaliknya untuk memenuhi obligasi kontrak mereka di bawah perjanjian pendahuluan/pinjaman/pembiayaan, kemudahan kredit lain atau hutang pelaburan sekuriti, sekali gus menyebabkan Kumpulan dan Bank mengalami kerugian kewangan.

Risiko kredit dianggap risiko yang paling utama, sumber dan kawalan dikhaskan untuk menguruskan risiko ini dalam jabatan teras Bank. Dokumen-dokumen yang memberi panduan kredit yang ditubuhkan peruntukan bagi pembangunan pendekatan yang sistematik dan konsisten untuk mengenal pasti dan menguruskan risiko peminjam/pelanggan dan kaunter parti yang terkandung dalam semua aset perbankan.

Ketua perniagaan berkaitan, operasi kredit serta koleksi dan pemulihan bertanggungjawab untuk pengiktirafan dan pengurusan risiko kredit, di peringkat urus niaga dan portfolio dan untuk memastikan bahawa prosedur risiko dipatuhi mengikut cara yang selaras dengan kehendak yang dinyatakan dalam masing-masing kredit membimbing dokumen, program produk dan mematuhi norma-norma peraturan.

Ketua perniagaan berkaitan, operasi kredit serta koleksi dan pemulihan juga memantau serta mengurus, had dan kawalan penumpuan risiko kredit di mana sahaja ia dikenal pasti - khususnya, terhadap pihak individu dan kumpulan, dan kepada industri dan sektor. Had dan kriteria pinjaman/pembiayaan pada setiap produknya juga ditetapkan. Untuk tujuan pelaporan pengurusan risiko, pertimbangan dan penyatuan semua unsur-unsur pendedahan risiko kredit yang dijalankan oleh segmen dan sektor industri.

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Pendedahan risiko kredit

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak rosotnilai

Pinjaman serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak rosotnilai, 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 rosotnilai 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 perundingan 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.

c. Peruntukan untuk rosotnilai

Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan peruntukan untuk kerugian rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai apabila Jabatan Kredit dan Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan sekuriti tersebut tidak dapat dikutip.

Penentuan ini dibuat selepas mempertimbangkan maklumat seperti berlakunya perubahan ketara dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam/pelanggan/penerbit, yang berpotensi menrosotnilaikan keupayaan untuk membuat pembayaran balik atau mesyuarat obligasi, atau bahawa hasil daripada pelupusan potensi cagaran atau sekuriti sedia kehendak tidak mencukupi untuk membayar balik keseluruhan pendedahan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Di bawah ini ialah analisis aset kasar dan bersih (peruntukan rosotnilai) mengikut kelas risiko adalah seperti berikut:

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK 2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	6	21,805,903	21,093,111
Aset pada kos terlunas			
<u>Rosotnilai secara kolektif</u>			
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari		442,046	553,422
Jumlah kasar	7	442,046	553,422
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		(341,965)	(475,207)
Amaun dibawa		100,081	78,215
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		2,595,853	2,309,404
Senarai perhatian		45,495	93,919
Jumlah kasar		2,641,348	2,403,323
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		(151,221)	(146,327)
Amaun dibawa		2,490,127	2,256,996
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak rosotnilai terdiri daripada:</u>			
1-30 hari		1,747,540	1,569,913
31-60 hari		848,313	739,491
61-90 hari		45,495	93,919
Jumlah kasar		2,641,348	2,403,323
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		(151,221)	(146,327)
Amaun dibawa		2,490,127	2,256,996
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		19,280,328	18,816,740
Jumlah kasar		19,280,328	18,816,740
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		(64,633)	(58,840)
Amaun dibawa		19,215,695	18,757,900
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		21,805,903	21,093,111

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

b. Dipegang untuk dagangan

		KUMPULAN	
	NOTA	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	5(a)	194,535	163,284
Aset pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi			
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		194,535	163,284
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		194,535	163,284

c. Dipegang hingga matang

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
	NOTA	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	5(b)	5,519,365	6,365,260
Aset pada nilai saksama			
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		5,591,260	6,462,310
Jumlah kasar		5,591,260	6,462,310
Peruntukan rosotnilai		(71,895)	(97,050)
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama		5,519,365	6,365,260

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti rosotnilai

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai secara kolektif serta sekuriti yang rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai 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 rosotnilai tetapi tertakluk kepada sistem penggredan dalaman yang sama.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
	Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017		
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	442,046	100,081
Jumlah	442,046	100,081
Pada 31 Disember 2016		
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	553,422	78,215
Jumlah	553,422	78,215

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

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 2017	NOTA		
Jumlah dibawa	5 & 6	21,805,903	5,364,669
Tumpuan mengikut sektor			
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga		-	92,651
Perkhidmatan kewangan		76,767	147,909
Pengangkutan		-	871,560
Lain-lain		-	560,315
<i>Kerajaan</i>		-	3,692,234
<i>Runcit</i>			
Perumahan		9,275,748	-
Pengangkutan		1,117,890	-
Mikro kewangan		492,158	-
Penggunaan kredit		10,376,496	-
Kad Kredit		465,707	-
Lain-lain		1,137	-
Amaun dibawa		21,805,903	5,364,669
		KUMPULAN/BANK	
		Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan RM'000	Pelaburan sekuriti RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2016	NOTA		
Jumlah dibawa	5 & 6	21,093,111	6,148,396
Tumpuan mengikut sektor			
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga		-	92,941
Perkhidmatan kewangan		87,122	178,356
Pengangkutan		-	568,219
Lain-lain		-	593,086
<i>Kerajaan</i>		-	4,715,794
<i>Runcit</i>			
Perumahan		8,674,116	-
Pengangkutan		689,939	-
Mikro kewangan		488,912	-
Penggunaan kredit		10,739,937	-
Kad Kredit		411,953	-
Lain-lain		1,132	-
Amaun dibawa		21,093,111	6,148,396

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko di mana Kumpulan dan Bank tidak akan dapat untuk membiayai peningkatan aset dan memenuhi obligasi apabila ia matang tanpa menyebabkan kerugian yang tidak boleh diterima. Dalam keadaan yang teruk, kekurangan kecairan boleh mengakibatkan pengurangan dalam kunci kira-kira dan penjualan aset, atau berpotensi ketidakupayaan untuk memenuhi komitmen pinjaman/pembiayaan. Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank tidak akan dapat berbuat demikian wujud dalam semua operasi perbankan dan boleh dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai acara institusi khusus dan seluruh pasaran termasuk, tetapi tidak terhad kepada, aktiviti kredit, kejutan sistemik dan semula jadi bencana.

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:

Nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan	2017 %	2016 %
Pada 31 Disember 2017	82	79
Purata bagi tahun	80	73
Maksimum bagi tahun	82	79
Minimum bagi tahun	76	69

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis kematangan mengikut kontrak bagi liabiliti kewangan operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	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 kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017								
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>								
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	12,131,900	255,964	142,763	137,200	1,615,312	424,463	-	14,707,602
Bukan individu	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436	(4,708)	10,359,117
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	-	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	1,024,627	225,837	1,250,464
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,048,262	-	-	440	311	-	52,673	1,101,686
	14,246,496	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,019,463	273,802	27,464,806

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2016	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 kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	11,547,588	271,993	156,328	149,020	2,226,961	439,690	-	14,791,580
Bukan individu	1,446,655	2,813,598	2,037,510	1,844,723	2,506,092	458,802	(3,029)	11,104,351
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	-	-	-	51,362	-	51,362
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	640,419	207,256	847,675
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	694,152	-	-	440	332	-	27,829	722,753
	13,688,395	3,085,591	2,193,838	1,994,183	4,733,385	1,590,273	232,056	27,517,721

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

BANK							
Pada 31 Disember 2017							
	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	Jumlah RM'000
Liabiliti bukan derivatif							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu	12,131,900	255,964	142,763	137,200	1,615,312	424,463	14,707,602
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436	10,363,825
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	45,937	45,937
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,048,262	-	-	440	311	1,024,627	1,024,627
	14,246,496	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,019,463	27,191,004
BANK							
Pada 31 Disember 2016							
	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	Jumlah RM'000
Liabiliti bukan derivatif							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu	11,547,588	271,993	156,328	149,020	2,226,961	439,690	14,791,580
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	1,446,655	2,813,598	2,037,510	1,844,723	2,506,092	458,802	11,107,380
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	51,362	51,362
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	694,152	-	-	440	332	640,419	640,419
	13,688,395	3,085,591	2,193,838	1,994,183	4,733,385	1,590,273	27,285,665

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(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 Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) bermesyuarat secara tetap untuk memantau dan menguruskan risiko pasaran. ALCO bertanggungjawab dalam memantau penunjuk kewangan utama dan nisbah, menetapkan nilai ambang untuk mengurus dan memantau risiko pasaran dan juga menganalisis sensitiviti ketidakseimbangan kadar faedah/keuntungan dan kematangan Kumpulan/Bank.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko utama portfolio bukan perdagangan terdedah adalah risiko kerugian daripada turun naik dalam aliran tunai masa depan atau nilai saksama instrumen kewangan disebabkan oleh perubahan kadar faedah/kadar keuntungan. Risiko kadar faedah/keuntungan diuruskan terutamanya melalui pemantauan faedah/jurang kadar keuntungan dan dengan mempunyai had pra-diluluskan untuk 'bands' harga semula.

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	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	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2017									
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,228,786	-	22,363,722	6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	6,597	470,452	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	163,584	386,775	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(753,125)	2,206,633	(4,439,667)	(16,398)	1,508,636	(23,389,217)	4,708	(24,878,430)	2.02
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(4,384,517)	(3,168,721)	(7,553,238)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,321,757)	(2,993,832)	(9,210,719)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	114,070	-	-	-	-	-	124,137	238,207	4.70
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	-	5,364,669	3.25
	114,070	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	124,137	5,602,876	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(462,281)	(2,869,695)	(3,607,843)	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(835,278)	(52,673)	(1,101,686)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,297,559)	(2,922,368)	(4,709,529)	

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

KUMPULAN									
Pada 31 Disember 2016									
	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 kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	215,775	456,936	10,274	19,489	83,486	20,987,525	-	21,773,485	6.49
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	520,636	-	-	-	-	-	4,380	525,016	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	237,072	166,658	403,730	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,589,625)	(830,913)	(8,589,018)	(2,527,632)	(5,465,093)	(6,896,246)	3,029	(25,895,498)	2.42
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(3,807,017)	(2,616,057)	(6,423,074)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(853,214)	(373,977)	(8,578,744)	(2,508,143)	(5,381,607)	10,521,334	(2,441,990)	(9,616,341)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	211,570	-	100,000	-	-	-	(13,574)	297,996	5.57
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	79,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	-	6,148,396	3.93
	211,570	-	179,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	(13,574)	6,448,392	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(641,644)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	16,504,315	(2,455,564)	(3,169,949)	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(159,545)	-	-	-	-	(535,379)	(27,829)	(722,753)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(801,189)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	15,968,936	(2,483,393)	(3,892,702)	

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

BANK	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	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2017								
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan								
Pengaliran masuk								
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,228,786	22,363,722	6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi								
kewangan lain	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	463,855	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	223,191	
Pengaliran keluar								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan								
oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan								
institusi kewangan lain	(753,125)	2,206,633	(4,439,667)	(16,398)	1,508,636	(23,389,217)	(24,883,138)	2.02
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(4,384,517)	(4,384,517)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,321,757)	(6,216,887)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal								
Pengaliran masuk								
Penempatan jangka pendek	114,070	-	-	-	-	-	114,070	4.70
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	5,364,669	3.25
Jumlah jurang kematangan	114,070	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	5,478,739	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(462,281)	(738,148)	
Pengaliran keluar								
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk								
melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(835,278)	(1,049,013)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,297,559)	(1,787,161)	

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2016									
	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	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %	
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
Pengaliran masuk									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	215,775	456,936	10,274	19,489	83,486	20,987,525	21,773,485		6.49
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi									
kewangan lain	520,636	-	-	-	-	-	520,636		
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	237,072	237,072		
Pengaliran keluar									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan									
oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan									
institusi kewangan lain	(1,589,625)	(830,913)	(8,589,018)	(2,527,632)	(5,465,093)	(6,896,246)	(25,898,527)		2.42
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(3,807,017)	(3,807,017)		
Jurang kematangan bersih	(853,214)	(373,977)	(8,578,744)	(2,508,143)	(5,381,607)	10,521,334	(7,174,351)		
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
Pengaliran masuk									
Penempatan jangka pendek	211,570	-	100,000	-	-	-	311,570		5.57
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	79,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	6,148,396		3.93
Jumlah jurang kematangan	211,570	-	179,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	6,459,966		
Pengaliran keluar	(641,644)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	16,504,315	(714,385)		
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk									
melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(159,545)	-	-	-	-	(535,379)	(694,924)		
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(801,189)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	15,968,936	(1,409,309)		

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama

Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama, di mana harga pasaran ada, disebut dan diperhatikan dalam sebut harga pasaran atau peniaga harga aktif digunakan untuk mengukur nilai saksama.

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 opsi, 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, lengkung hasil kadar faedah/keuntungan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini boleh menyoal 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

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 2017	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	5(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	3,310	-	3,310
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	138,175	-	138,175
Saham		-	53,050	-	53,050
		-	194,535	-	194,535
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	5(b)				
Saham		9,062	-	-	9,062
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	145,634	-	145,634
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	612,367	-	612,367
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		-	391,506	-	391,506
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	2,077,417	-	2,077,417
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,211,436	-	1,211,436
Bon Khazanah		-	634,165	-	634,165
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		-	39,853	-	39,853
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	397,925	-	397,925
		9,062	5,510,303	-	5,519,365
		9,062	5,704,838	-	5,713,900
KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2016					
	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	5(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	3,306	-	3,306
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	127,691	-	127,691
Saham		-	32,287	-	32,287
		-	163,284	-	163,284
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	5(b)				
Saham		69,143	-	-	69,143
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	147,721	-	147,721
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,041,098	-	1,041,098
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		-	383,604	-	383,604
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	1,699,371	-	1,699,371
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,948,222	-	1,948,222
Bon Khazanah		-	603,883	-	603,883
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		-	59,823	-	59,823
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	412,395	-	412,395
		69,143	6,296,117	-	6,365,260
		69,143	6,459,401	-	6,528,544

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama (sambungan)

BANK		TAHAP	TAHAP	TAHAP	
Pada 31 Disember 2017		1	2	3	JUMLAH
	NOTA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan</i>	5(b)				
Saham		9,062	-	-	9,062
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	145,634	-	145,634
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	612,367	-	612,367
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		-	391,506	-	391,506
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	2,077,417	-	2,077,417
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,211,436	-	1,211,436
Bon Khazanah		-	634,165	-	634,165
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		-	39,853	-	39,853
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	397,925	-	397,925
		9,062	5,510,303	-	5,519,365

BANK		TAHAP	TAHAP	TAHAP	
Pada 31 Disember 2016		1	2	3	JUMLAH
	NOTA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan</i>	5(b)				
Saham		69,143	-	-	69,143
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	147,721	-	147,721
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,041,098	-	1,041,098
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		-	383,604	-	383,604
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	1,699,371	-	1,699,371
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,948,222	-	1,948,222
Bon Khazanah		-	603,883	-	603,883
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		-	59,823	-	59,823
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	412,395	-	412,395
		69,143	6,296,117	-	6,365,260



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

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 2017

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	22,288,902	21,805,903	22,288,902
Aset-aset lain	370,331	370,331	206,747	206,747
	22,176,234	22,659,233	22,012,650	22,495,649
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	23,885,455	23,885,455	23,890,163	23,890,163
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	992,975	992,975	992,975	992,975
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	45,937	45,937	45,937	45,937
	24,924,367	24,924,367	24,929,075	24,929,075

Pada 31 Disember 2016

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,093,111	20,972,889	21,093,111	20,972,889
Aset-aset lain	388,568	388,568	221,910	221,910
	21,481,679	21,361,457	21,315,021	21,194,799
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	24,662,007	24,662,007	24,665,036	24,665,036
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,233,491	1,233,491	1,233,491	1,233,491
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	51,362	51,362	51,362	51,362
	25,946,860	25,946,860	25,949,889	25,949,889

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan. Perbezaan mengikut tahap hierarki nilai saksama didefinisikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2017 RM'000	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	9,689,851	9,689,851
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,405,073	10,405,073
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	90,741	90,741
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,059,216	1,059,216
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Mikro kewangan	-	-	499,817	499,817
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	465,707	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	77,390	77,390
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,288,902	22,288,902
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	45,449	45,449
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	318,309	318,309
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,706	2,706
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	370,331	370,331
	-	-	22,659,233	22,659,233
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	23,885,455	23,885,455
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	992,975	992,975
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	45,937	45,937
	-	-	24,924,367	24,924,367

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2016	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	8,635,692	8,635,692
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,739,343	10,739,343
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	103,172	103,172
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	593,492	593,492
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,100	1,100
Mikro kewangan	-	-	459,405	459,405
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	411,953	411,953
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	28,707	28,707
Kredit pusingan	-	-	25	25
	-	-	20,972,889	20,972,889
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	55,748	55,748
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	323,600	323,600
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,641	2,641
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	6,579	6,579
	-	-	388,568	388,568
	-	-	21,361,457	21,361,457
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	24,160,240	24,160,240
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	1,735,258	1,735,258
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	51,362	51,362
	-	-	25,946,860	25,946,860

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (sambungan)

BANK	TAHAP	TAHAP	TAHAP	
Pada 31 Disember 2017	1	2	3	JUMLAH
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	9,689,851	9,689,851
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,405,073	10,405,073
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	90,741	90,741
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,059,216	1,059,216
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Mikro kewangan	-	-	499,817	499,817
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	465,707	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	77,390	77,390
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,288,902	22,288,902
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	43,985	43,985
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	156,135	156,135
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,706	2,706
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat subsidiari	-	-	54	54
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	206,747	206,747
	-	-	22,495,649	22,495,649
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	23,890,163	23,890,163
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	992,975	992,975
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	45,937	45,937
	-	-	24,929,075	24,929,075

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2016 RM'000	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	8,635,692	8,635,692
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,739,343	10,739,343
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	103,172	103,172
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	593,492	593,492
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,100	1,100
Mikro kewangan	-	-	459,405	459,405
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	411,953	411,953
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	28,707	28,707
Kredit pusingan	-	-	25	25
	-	-	20,972,889	20,972,889
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	54,353	54,353
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	157,806	157,806
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,641	2,641
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat subsidiari	-	-	531	531
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	6,579	6,579
	-	-	221,910	221,910
	-	-	21,194,799	21,194,799
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	24,163,269	24,163,269
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	1,735,258	1,735,258
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	51,362	51,362
	-	-	25,949,889	25,949,889

(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 rosot nilai. 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.

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Kaedah dan andaian (sambungan)

(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 rosotnilai pinjaman/pembiayaan adalah diwakili oleh amaun dibawa, selepas ditolak dari sebarang elaun 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 dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap jumlah dibawa untuk keseluruhan deposit dan akaun pelaburan seperti deposit dan akaun pelaburan pelanggan bukan bank, dan deposit dan baki bank, ejen dan syarikat berkaitan, sebagai anggaran bersamaan dengan nilai saksama masing-masing memandangkan kebanyakannya perlu dibayar apabila dituntut dan bersifat jangka pendek.

(vii) Pinjaman dan pembiayaan 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.

37. 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.

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.

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 2017			
Wakaf	1,786,838	-	1,786,838
Bertempoh	294,606	-	294,606
Gadai janji	232,513	(1,785)	230,728
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	2,313,957	(1,785)	2,312,172
Pada 31 Disember 2016			
Wakaf	1,420,642	-	1,420,642
Bertempoh	271,207	-	271,207
Gadai janji	185,603	(4)	185,599
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	1,877,452	(4)	1,877,448

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.

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (sambungan)

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.

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (sambungan)

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.

KUMPULAN

	Perubahan pada andaian %	Kesan ke atas jumlah kasar liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas jumlah bersih liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas lebihan RM'000	Kesan ke atas keuntungan atau kerugian pengendali takaful RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017					
Kematian/Morbiditi	+10	49,717	47,973	(42,752)	(34,027)
Pulangan pelaburan*	+/-1	36	6	(6)	(1)
Kadar luput dan tender yang ditetapkan	-10	517	490	(490)	(285)
Kadar diskaun	-1	9,528	9,461	(9,461)	(7,268)
Pada 31 Disember 2016					
Kematian/Morbiditi	+10	39,831	39,303	(33,307)	(27,512)
Pulangan pelaburan*	+/-1	13	12	(12)	(0)
Kadar luput dan tender yang ditetapkan	-10	436	436	(436)	(175)
Kadar diskaun	-1	7,319	7,319	(7,319)	(1,251)

* 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.

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 perlanjiran takaful semula juga bagi memastikan bahawa dana boleh menahan risiko ini.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(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 2017			
Kebakaran	8,608	(2,179)	6,429
Kemalangan peribadi	162	(342)	(180)
Jumlah sumbangan	8,770	(2,521)	6,249
Pada 31 Disember 2016			
Kebakaran	8,413	(1,181)	7,232
Lain-lain kenderaan	-	(70)	(70)
Kemalangan peribadi	205	(196)	9
Jumlah sumbangan	8,618	(1,447)	7,171

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 2017				
Purata tuntutan	+10	53	50	(50)
Pada 31 Disember 2016				
Purata tuntutan	+10	98	56	(56)

Jadual perkembangan tuntutan

Jadual berikut menunjukkan anggaran tuntutan ditanggung terkumpul, termasuk tuntutan yang diberitahu dan yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan 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 tinggi. Apabila tuntutan berkembang dan kos tuntutan muktamad menjadi lebih pasti, tahap relatif margin yang dikekalkan harus berkurangan.



37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am untuk 2017:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2012 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	13,159	3,824	7,176	573	923	1,655	
Selepas satu tahun	12,366	3,060	4,468	340	721		
Selepas dua tahun	11,217	3,052	4,432	342			
Selepas tiga tahun	10,680	3,041	4,430				
Selepas empat tahun	10,275	3,040					
Selepas lima tahun	10,074						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	10,074	3,040	4,430	342	721	1,655	20,262
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(2,744)	(180)	(472)	(268)	(710)	(948)	
Selepas satu tahun	(4,728)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(330)	(721)		
Selepas dua tahun	(9,050)	(3,036)	(4,429)	(332)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(9,159)	(3,038)	(4,429)				
Selepas empat tahun	(9,197)	(3,038)					
Selepas lima tahun	(10,074)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(10,074)	(3,038)	(4,429)	(332)	(721)	(948)	(19,542)
Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	-	2	1	10	-	707	720

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am untuk 2017:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2012 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	8,075	2,015	1,824	561	771	1,606	
Selepas satu tahun	6,528	223	612	340	589		
Selepas dua tahun	5,328	224	559	342			
Selepas tiga tahun	4,926	214	557				
Selepas empat tahun	4,898	213					
Selepas lima tahun	4,837						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	4,837	213	557	342	589	1,606	8,144
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,966)	(141)	(326)	(268)	(576)	(937)	
Selepas satu tahun	(4,064)	(210)	(546)	(330)	(589)		
Selepas dua tahun	(4,246)	(210)	(556)	(332)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(4,326)	(212)	(556)				
Selepas empat tahun	(4,364)	(212)					
Selepas lima tahun	(4,837)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(4,837)	(212)	(556)	(332)	(589)	(937)	(7,463)
Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	-	1	1	10	-	669	681

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am untuk 2016:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2011 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	12,256	903	3,824	7,176	573	923	
Selepas satu tahun	11,601	765	3,060	4,468	340		
Selepas dua tahun	10,527	690	3,052	4,432			
Selepas tiga tahun	9,994	686	3,041				
Selepas empat tahun	9,603	671					
Selepas lima tahun	9,588						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	9,588	671	3,041	4,432	340	923	18,995
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(2,581)	(163)	(180)	(472)	(268)	(710)	
Selepas satu tahun	(4,098)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(330)		
Selepas dua tahun	(8,419)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,429)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(8,527)	(632)	(3,038)				
Selepas empat tahun	(8,527)	(670)					
Selepas lima tahun	(8,527)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(8,527)	(670)	(3,038)	(4,429)	(330)	(710)	(17,704)
Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	1,061	1	3	3	10	213	1,291

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am untuk 2016:

KUMPULAN Tahun kemalangan	2011 dan sebelumnya RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	7,357	717	2,015	1,824	561	771	
Selepas satu tahun	5,939	588	223	612	340		
Selepas dua tahun	4,760	568	224	559			
Selepas tiga tahun	4,359	567	214				
Selepas empat tahun	4,346	552					
Selepas lima tahun	4,339						
Anggaran semasa tuntutan terkumpul yang ditanggung (UL)	4,339	552	214	559	340	771	6,775
Pada akhir tahun kemalangan	(1,829)	(137)	(142)	(326)	(268)	(576)	
Selepas satu tahun	(3,553)	(512)	(210)	(546)	(330)		
Selepas dua tahun	(3,734)	(512)	(210)	(556)			
Selepas tiga tahun	(3,813)	(513)	(212)				
Selepas empat tahun	(3,813)	(551)					
Selepas lima tahun	(3,813)						
Anggaran semasa bayaran kumulatif sehingga kini	(3,813)	(551)	(212)	(556)	(330)	(576)	(6,038)
Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am seperti di penyata kedudukan kewangan	526	1	2	3	10	195	737

38. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Pematuhan modal

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal secara keseluruhan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

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 diambillira secara berbeza untuk tujuan kecukupan modal,
- (ii) Modal Tahap II merangkumi geran kerajaan, rizab pematuhan dan peruntukan rosotnilai 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%.

Berkuat kuasa mulai 1 November 2016, Kumpulan dan Bank mengikuti peruntukan yang ditetapkan, mengikut arahan Bank Negara Malaysia dalam JP2/DFI/BSN/CRR bertarikh 23 September 2016. Bank dikehendaki untuk menyediakan modal bagi risiko operasi bersamaan dengan Pendekatan Petunjuk Asas (BIA) sebagai penampakan bagi kerugian operasi yang berpotensi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. PENGURUSAN MODAL (SAMBUNGAN)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keuntungan tertahan	1,303,685	1,202,121	1,196,095	1,102,585
Rizab modal	1,101,240	971,240	1,101,240	971,240
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	194,908	156,729	-	-
	2,699,833	2,430,090	2,397,335	2,173,825
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(92,871)	(79,410)	(92,843)	(78,665)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,606,962	2,350,680	2,304,492	2,095,160
Modal Tahap II				
Geran Kerajaan	360,293	381,023	360,293	381,023
Rizab pematuhan	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Rosotnilai kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak rosotnilai	215,854	205,166	215,854	205,166
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	707,430	717,472	707,430	717,472
Tolak: Pelaburan dalam subsidiari (Nota 9)	-	-	(53,000)	(53,000)
Modal Asas	3,314,392	3,068,152	2,958,922	2,759,632
Nisbah modal teras	13.65%	12.74%	12.32%	11.58%
Nisbah modal teras Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	12.11%	11.33%	10.91%	10.27%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	17.35%	16.63%	15.82%	15.25%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	15.40%	14.79%	14.00%	13.53%



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. PENGURUSAN MODAL (SAMBUNGAN)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN			
	2017 Prinsipal RM'000	2017 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	2016 Prinsipal RM'000	2016 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	5,907,940	-	6,755,647	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	759,652	151,930	578,855	115,771
50%	9,081,949	4,540,975	8,650,620	4,325,310
100%	14,405,035	14,405,035	14,011,280	14,011,280
	30,154,576	19,097,940	29,996,402	18,452,361

	BANK			
	2017 Prinsipal RM'000	2017 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	2016 Prinsipal RM'000	2016 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	5,772,498	-	6,661,812	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	759,652	151,930	578,855	115,771
50%	9,081,949	4,540,975	8,650,620	4,325,310
100%	14,014,115	14,014,115	13,654,501	13,654,501
	29,628,214	18,707,020	29,545,788	18,095,582

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi	2,423,822	2,299,238

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
	NOTA	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
ASET			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	(a)	29,001	163,158
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	(b)	676,308	948,067
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(c)	14,519,159	14,015,142
Aset-aset lain	(e)	239,256	400,576
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan		352	74
Aset cukai tertunda		-	1,782
Jumlah Aset		15,464,076	15,528,799
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(f)	9,685,050	10,063,834
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(g)	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(h)	815,512	1,007,743
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain		207,546	230,725
Jumlah Liabiliti		14,016,817	14,192,561
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Dana perbankan Islam		80,000	80,000
Rizab		1,367,259	1,256,238
Jumlah Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		1,447,259	1,336,238
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		15,464,076	15,528,799

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2017

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK 2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Hasil	(j)	1,042,541	1,036,381
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	(k)	943,644	945,856
Elaun bagi kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(l)	(98,999)	(111,932)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(307,436)	(395,512)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(n)	98,897	90,525
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		636,106	528,937
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(o)	(527,229)	(470,169)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat		108,877	58,768
Zakat	(q)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa		107,877	55,768
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain selepas ditolak zakat:			
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		3,144	2,430
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		3,144	2,430
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		111,021	58,198

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK 2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(j)	934,907	897,927
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan Islam	(j)	35,235	15,018
Pendapatan lain	(j)	72,399	123,436
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(307,436)	(395,512)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank		735,105	640,869
Yang mana:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang rosot/nilai		10,568	13,055

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

KUMPULAN/BANK

	Tidak boleh diagihkan			Boleh diagihkan		
	Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Saksama RM'000	Rizab Nilai RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2016	80,000	(196)	99,522	42,849	1,055,865	1,278,040
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	55,768
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	2,430	-	-	-	2,430
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa	-	2,430	-	-	-	58,198
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	1,479	(1,479)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(1,479)	1,479	-
Pada 31 Disember 2016 / 1 Januari 2017	80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,111,633	1,336,238
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	107,877
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	3,144	-	-	-	3,144
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa	-	3,144	-	-	-	111,021
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:						
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017	80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,262,359	1,447,259

* Rizab pematuhan diselenggarakan menurut arahan JKP/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014 dengan menjumlahkan peruntukan rosotilai kolektif dan rizab berkanun di mana sewajarnya ia tidak daripada jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan selepas ditolak peruntukan rosotilai individu.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2017

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	108,877	58,768
Pelarasan untuk:		
Pelunasan tambahan diskaun	(2,447)	(1,041)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	12	52
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapuskira	36	-
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	28	(6)
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(23,962)	106,332
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(8,085)	(4,704)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset lain dimasukkan semula	499	(53)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	131,046	10,304
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(4,248)	(44)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	201,756	169,608
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(601,234)	(659,059)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	160,821	1,246,313
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	39,666	(515,493)
Peningkatan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan	(192,231)	518,977
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(23,047)	(63,763)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	-	(7,425)
Aliran tunai (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi	(414,269)	689,158
Zakat dibayar	(1,132)	(2,334)
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi	(415,401)	686,824
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	22
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(354)	-
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(755,254)	(755,254)
Terimaan daripada pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	1,036,852	102,471
Tunai bersih dihasilkan/(digunakan dalam) daripada aktiviti pelaburan	281,244	(652,761)
(PENURUNAN)/KENAIKAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	(134,157)	34,063
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	163,158	129,095
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	29,001	163,158
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TERDIRI DARIPADA:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 39 (a))	29,001	163,158

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	8,161	7,458
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan penempatan deposit yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	20,840	155,700
	29,001	163,158

(b) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	334,581	950,900
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	342,113	-
	676,694	950,900
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(386)	(2,833)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	676,308	948,067

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	100,883	-
Lebih dari satu tahun	575,425	948,067
	676,308	948,067

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

(i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pembiayaan perumahan	21,072,889	19,400,251
Pembiayaan persendirian	9,729,644	10,464,965
Sewa beli belum terima	972,829	515,569
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	28	2,119
Mikro kewangan	137,320	127,434
Pembiayaan kakitangan	48,729	46,068
Kad kredit/caj	366,878	335,473
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(17,517,871)	(16,561,488)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	14,810,446	14,330,391
Tolak: Elaun rosotnilai untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Rosotnilai kolektif	(291,287)	(315,249)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	14,519,159	14,015,142



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Individu	14,810,446	14,330,391

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sensitiviti kadar keuntungan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap		
Pembiayaan perumahan	675,700	754,530
Sewa beli belum terima	797,334	420,594
Mikro kewangan	111,668	103,274
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	7,412,005	7,738,368
Kadar boleh ubah		
Kadar pembiayaan asas-tokok	5,812,538	5,312,538
Kos-tokok	1,201	1,087
	14,810,446	14,330,391

(iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	6,488,238	6,067,068
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	797,334	420,594
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	28	2,119
Kredit penggunaan	7,046,300	7,401,863
Kad kredit	366,878	335,473
Mikro kewangan	111,668	103,274
	14,810,446	14,330,391

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	928,430	943,488
Pulau Pinang	1,042,792	1,005,703
Perak	1,157,916	1,136,580
Selangor	2,532,233	2,346,300
Kuala Lumpur	2,713,947	2,596,116
Melaka	677,712	643,673
Negeri Sembilan	702,559	689,087
Johor	1,280,551	1,178,211
Pahang	805,791	806,633
Kelantan	1,103,524	1,089,181
Terengganu	829,489	831,641
Sarawak	433,398	453,018
Sabah	602,104	610,760
	14,810,446	14,330,391

(vi) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	27,116	396,275
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	186,089	224,976
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	438,495	492,790
Melebihi lima tahun	14,158,746	13,216,350
	14,810,446	14,330,391



39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2017									
Jenis/kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000		
Pembiayaan bertempoh	17,798,026	-	-	-	3,274,863	-	21,072,889		
Pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	-	-	876	-	9,729,644		
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	9,728,768	-	-	-	-	972,829		
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	-	28		
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	28	-	-	-		
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	18,235	119,085	-	137,320		
Pembiayaan kakitangan	-	10,978	-	-	37,751	-	48,729		
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	366,878	-	-	-	366,878		
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(13,119,705)	(2,731,828)	-	(950)	(1,489,893)	(175,495)	(17,517,871)		
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,678,321	7,007,918	366,878	17,313	1,942,682	797,334	14,810,446		
Tolak:									
Elau rosot/nilai untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(173,248)	(63,059)	(24,697)	(3,499)	(10,588)	(16,196)	(291,287)		
Rosot/nilai kolektif									
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	4,505,073	6,944,859	342,181	13,814	1,932,094	781,138	14,519,159		

KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2016									
Jenis/kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000		
Pembiayaan bertempoh	18,505,880	-	-	-	894,371	-	19,400,251		
Pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	-	-	197,606	-	10,464,965		
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	10,267,359	-	-	-	-	515,569		
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,119		
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	2,119	-	-	127,434		
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	30,370	97,064	-	46,068		
Pembiayaan kakitangan	-	24,272	-	-	21,796	-	335,473		
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	335,473	-	-	-	(16,561,488)		
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(12,913,724)	(3,204,527)	-	(2,381)	(345,881)	(94,975)	14,330,391		
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	5,592,156	7,087,104	335,473	30,108	864,956	420,594	(315,249)		
Tolak:									
Elau rosot/nilai untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(127,272)	(118,977)	(31,258)	(10,157)	(16,008)	(11,577)	(315,249)		
Rosot/nilai kolektif									
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	5,464,884	6,968,127	304,215	19,951	848,948	409,017	14,015,142		

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

(i) Pergerakan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	231,321	165,127
Diklasifikasikan sebagai rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	144,165	112,630
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak rosotnilai pada tahun semasa	(43,179)	(30,649)
Amaun dihapusira	(122,457)	(15,787)
Pada akhir tahun	209,850	231,321
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.42%	1.61%

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	144,131	89,432
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	7,048	3,711
Kad kredit	5,263	17,530
Mikro kewangan	10,472	9,892
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	2,123
Kredit penggunaan	42,936	108,633
	209,850	231,321

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	11,960	15,664
Pulau Pinang	14,938	14,194
Perak	15,695	17,011
Selangor	43,606	39,158
Kuala Lumpur	46,365	61,098
Melaka	12,721	12,709
Negeri Sembilan	16,324	18,872
Johor	12,251	7,662
Pahang	6,687	8,992
Kelantan	13,090	15,882
Terengganu	10,892	9,739
Sarawak	1,107	3,739
Sabah	4,214	6,601
	209,850	231,321



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai (sambungan)

(iv) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Rosotnilai kolektif:		
Pada awal tahun	315,249	208,917
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 39 (I))	210,625	209,051
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 39 (I))	(234,587)	(102,719)
Pada akhir tahun	291,287	315,249
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.97%	2.20%
Portfolio elaun rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.64%	2.89%

(e) Aset-aset lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan belum terima	4,387	7,361
Pelbagai belum terima	234,869	393,215
	239,256	400,576

(f) Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Dana Murabahah		
Deposit tetap	6,916,898	6,265,319
Deposit borong		
Deposit pasaran wang	60,000	600,000
Lain-lain	-	355,863
Dana Wadiah		
Deposit simpanan	2,704,217	2,838,476
Lain-lain	3,935	4,176
	9,685,050	10,063,834

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(f) Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan (sambungan)

(ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	2,313,165	1,400,525
Perusahaan perniagaan	3,279,071	4,066,074
Individu	3,653,782	4,323,699
Lain-lain	439,032	273,536
	9,685,050	10,063,834

(iii) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	2,086,853	3,080,317
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	637,247	2,516,184
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	4,192,798	668,818
	6,916,898	6,265,319

(g) Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Mudharabah		
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had	3,308,709	2,890,259

Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) yang ditawarkan oleh Bank, yang distrukturkan menggunakan kontrak Mudharabah, hendaklah dikelaskan sebagai akaun pelaburan di bawah DFIA. Dalam hal ini, SSP distrukturkan menggunakan Mudharabah untuk membolehkan Bank untuk menawarkan hadiah cabutan bertuah kepada pelabur dan Kerajaan Malaysia bersetuju untuk terus menjamin Bank untuk membayar balik pelaburan prinsipal kepada pelabur.

(h) Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Institusi kewangan lain	815,512	1,007,743



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(h) Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain (sambungan)

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	755,156	898,954
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	6,191	10,558
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	54,165	98,231
	815,512	1,007,743

(i) Rizab penyamaan keuntungan (PER)

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	-	7,425
Amaun yang diagihkan kepada pendeposit	-	(7,425)
Pada akhir tahun	-	-

(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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	934,907	897,927
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan islam	3,259	2,844
Pendapatan daripada penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	31,976	12,174
Lain-lain	72,399	123,436
Pendapatan lain	1,042,541	1,036,381

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, ia telah dikenal pasti bahawa terdapat pembiayaan untuk hartanah-dalam-pembinaan berdasarkan kontrak Bai 'Bithaman Ajil (BBA) mematuhi prinsip-Syariah. Oleh itu, Bank telah menunda pengiktirafan pendapatan keuntungan pembiayaan yang berlaku daripada kontrak-kontrak pembiayaan BBA untuk hartanah-dalam-pembinaan dan diiktiraf semula selepas pembetulan yang berjumlah anggaran RM 4 juta (2016: RM14 juta) pada 31 Disember 2017.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
	NOTA	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan:			
Deposit pelaburan am	(i)	758,585	729,170
Deposit lain	(ii)	185,059	216,686
		943,644	945,856

(i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan am

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		680,267	631,758
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain			
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan		2,371	2,001
Lain-lain		23,267	8,565
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		705,905	642,324
Pendapatan lain:			
Komisyen		3,977	3,416
Caj		48,703	83,430
Jumlah pendapatan		758,585	729,170

(ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan lain

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		165,953	187,738
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain			
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan		578	595
Lain-lain		5,677	2,545
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		172,208	190,878
Pendapatan lain:			
Komisyen		970	1,015
Caj		11,881	24,793
Jumlah pendapatan		185,059	216,686



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(l) Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kerugian rosotnilai pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:		
Rosotnilai kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 39 (d)(iv))	(210,625)	(209,051)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkira semula (Nota 39 (d)(iv))	234,587	102,719
Hutang lapuk		
Dipulihkan semula	8,085	4,704
Dihapus kira	(131,046)	(10,304)
	(98,999)	(111,932)

(m) Pendapatan boleh diagih kepada penyimpan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan		
Dana Murabahah	281,069	346,716
Dana Mudharabah	26,367	48,796
	307,436	395,512

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	88,687	78,431
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan islam lain		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	309	248
Lain-lain	3,033	1,064
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	92,029	79,743
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	519	424
Caj	6,349	10,358
Jumlah pendapatan	98,897	90,525

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(o) Perbelanjaan operasi lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Perbelanjaan kakitangan:		
Gaji dan upah	1,210	1,110
Kos keselamatan sosial	17	16
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpan Pekerja (EPF)	245	219
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan*	305,683	254,529
	307,155	255,874
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am:		
Kos penyelenggaraan	168,175	163,823
Fi guaman dan profesional	22,302	22,103
Lain-lain	29,597	28,369
	220,074	214,295
	527,229	470,169

* Termasuk dalam belanja pentadbiran am ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah untuk RM243,000 (2016: RM245,000) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 39 (p) dan pengagihan perbelanjaan kakitangan tidak langsung berjumlah RM305.47 juta (2016: RM254.27 juta).

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	243	245

Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuhan

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017

	Gaji	Bonus	Fi	Emolumen	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	lain	RM'000
				RM'000	
Jawatankuasa Syariah:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	30	18	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	36	22	58
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	13	43
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	30	18	48
	-	-	156	87	243

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah (sambungan)

Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuhan (sambungan)

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2016

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	33	19	52
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	14	44
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	13	9	22
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	34	21	55
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	17	9	26
	-	-	157	88	245

(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.

(s) Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Jadual dibawah menunjukkan nisbah model berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi institusi pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:		
Modal Tahap I:		
Keuntungan tertahan	1,262,359	1,111,633
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	80,000
	1,342,359	1,191,633
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	-	(1,782)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	1,342,359	1,189,851

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(s) Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Modal Tahap II:		
Rizab pematuhan	99,522	99,522
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pembiayaan tidak rosotnilai	128,140	118,325
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	227,662	217,847
Asas modal	1,570,021	1,407,698
Nisbah modal teras	11.45%	10.65%
Nisbah modal teras caj modal risiko operasi	10.32%	9.57%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	13.39%	12.60%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko caj modal risiko operasi	12.07%	11.33%

Pecahan aset kasar berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2017		2016	
	Prinsipal	Berwajaran Risiko	Prinsipal	Berwajaran Risiko
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	731,998	-	1,020,669	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	425,474	85,095	313,785	62,757
50%	6,223,562	3,111,781	5,979,073	2,989,537
100%	8,526,724	8,526,724	8,123,644	8,123,644
	15,907,758	11,723,600	15,437,171	11,175,938

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi	1,281,858	1,253,013



39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(t) Analisis kontrak kematangan untuk liabiliti kewangan

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2017

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif:

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:

Individu

Bukan individu

Liabiliti-liabiliti lain

Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit

	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	Jumlah RM'000
Individu	6,016,882	105,794	62,092	56,296	562,735	182,418	6,986,217
Bukan individu	589,861	2,052,757	1,405,462	915,385	1,496,693	491,018	6,951,176
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	207,546	207,546
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit	620,719	-	-	-	-	-	620,719
	7,227,462	2,158,551	1,467,554	971,681	2,059,428	880,982	14,765,658

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2016

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif:

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:

Individu

Bukan individu

Liabiliti-liabiliti lain

Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit

	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	Jumlah RM'000
Individu	5,732,939	119,393	70,179	63,925	1,008,789	218,738	7,213,963
Bukan individu	381,199	2,084,427	1,076,223	1,057,246	1,702,002	447,104	6,748,201
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	230,725	230,725
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit	412,439	-	-	-	-	-	412,439
	6,526,577	2,203,820	1,146,402	1,121,171	2,710,791	896,567	14,605,328

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2017									
	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	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %	
Asas aktiviti bank									
- bukan dagangan:									
Pengaliran masuk									
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	11,100	8,329	8,925	14,614	28,640	14,738,838	14,810,446		6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	8,161	-	-	-	-	-	8,161		
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	239,256	239,256		
Pengaliran keluar									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan									
oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan									
institusi kewangan lain	(622,011)	1,743,264	(2,190,444)	(229,243)	(471,725)	(12,039,112)	(13,809,271)		2.02
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(1,654,805)	(1,654,805)		
Jurang kematangan bersih	(602,750)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(443,085)	1,284,177	(406,213)		
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal:									
Pengaliran masuk									
Penempatan jangka pendek	20,840	-	-	-	-	-	20,840		4.70
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	-	-	99,996	576,312	676,308		3.25
	20,840	-	-	-	99,996	576,312	697,148		
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(581,910)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(343,089)	1,860,489	290,935		
Pengaliran keluar:									
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan									
kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(124,144)	-	-	-	-	(496,575)	(620,719)		
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(706,054)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(343,089)	1,363,914	(329,784)		

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2016	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	Nominal kasar RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan:								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>								
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	25,875	335,473	3,548	7,644	23,733	13,934,118	14,330,391	6.49
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	7,458	-	-	-	-	-	7,458	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	400,576	400,576	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan perempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,396,230)	(474,536)	(5,123,138)	(1,338,347)	(10,837,965)	5,208,380	(13,961,836)	2.42
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(1,566,963)	(1,566,963)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(1,362,897)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	17,976,111	(790,374)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal:								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>								
Penempatan jangka pendek	155,700	-	-	-	-	-	155,700	4.24
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	-	-	-	-	948,067	948,067	3.94
	155,700	-	-	-	-	948,067	1,103,767	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(1,207,197)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	18,924,178	313,393	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>								
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(82,488)	-	-	-	-	(329,951)	(412,439)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,289,685)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	18,594,227	(99,046)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (SAMBUNGAN)

(v) Komitmen dan luar jangka

KUMPULAN/BANK	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun setara kredit*	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2016 Amaun setara kredit*	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	2,166	-	-	154	-	-
Matang melebihi satu tahun	618,553	309,277	154,638	412,285	206,143	103,071
	620,719	309,277	154,638	412,439	206,143	103,071

* Amaun kesamaan kredit dikira menggunakan faktor ubahan kredit mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

(w) Dana Derma/Kebajikan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Dana yang tidak diagihkan pada 1 Januari	906	605
Sumber dana:		
Gharamah	433	-
Pendapatan ketidakpatuhan Syariah	1,087	186
Lain-lain	417	424
	1,937	610
Kegunaan dana:		
Sumbangan kepada organisasi bukan berasaskan keuntungan	(250)	(309)
	(250)	(309)
Dana yang tidak diagihkan pada 31 Disember	2,593	906

(x) Angka Perbandingan

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan dan Bank telah membuat penyataan semula di dalam penyata kewangan untuk disesuaikan dengan pembentangan tahun semasa seperti berikut.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2016		
(Di mana komponen yang terlibat adalah seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah):		
Depositi daripada pelanggan	10,063,834	10,319,250
Depositi dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,007,743	752,327



40. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL AM DAN DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA PADA 31 DISEMBER 2017

KUMPULAN	← 31 Disember 2017 →			← 31 Disember 2016 →		
	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	27,010	190,991	218,001	24,201	142,532	166,733
Pelaburan	-	2,383,811	2,383,811	-	1,955,949	1,955,949
Aset-aset lain	138	16,912	17,050	126	14,583	14,709
Aset ditakaful semula	47	21,477	21,524	562	14,518	15,080
Aset cukai tertunda	-	-	-	65	-	65
	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386	24,954	2,127,582	2,152,536
LIABILITI						
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	10,596	270,529	281,125	15,111	233,181	248,292
Takaful dan Qard belum bayar	2,818	17,173	19,991	1,092	13,175	14,267
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	-	11,532	11,532	-	3,774	3,774
	13,414	299,234	312,648	16,203	250,130	266,333
Liabiliti/(Aset) dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	13,781	2,313,957	2,327,738	8,751	1,877,452	1,886,203
	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386	24,954	2,127,582	2,152,536

Pendapatan operasi dihasilkan dari takaful am dan keluarga Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan berjumlah kira-kira RM1,618.05 juta (2016: RM1,411.68 juta)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. 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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA)		
Sepanjang tahun kewangan yang lepas, penjujukan kontrak pembiayaan tertentu Bai 'Bithaman Ajil (BBA) berpotensi mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah. Bank Negara Malaysia telah mengarahkan Bank melalui surat bertarikh 29 April 2016 untuk mengkaji semua Kontrak pembiayaan BBA untuk memastikan tindakan pembetulan diambil tepat pada masanya.		
Pada 31 Disember 2017, pendapatan kasar Kumpulan dan Bank yang berpotensi tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah berjumlah RM127,402.		
Para Pengarah tidak mengharapkan hasil di atas mempunyai kesan material ke atas kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.	127	14,568

Tawarruq and Bai'Inah

Semasa tahun kewangan sebelumnya, telah dikenal pasti bahawa beberapa kontrak pembiayaan Tawarruq dan Bai'Inah tertentu Bank mungkin berpotensi mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah. Bank sedang meneliti dan menilai kontrak pembiayaan ini. Sekiranya Tawarruq dan Bai'Inah tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah, pendapatan kasar Kumpulan dan Bank berjumlah RM5,173,642 dan RM19,659,000 pada 31 Disember 2017 dan 31 Disember 2016 masing-masing akan memerlukan untuk dibalikkan.

Para Pengarah tidak mengharapkan hasil di atas mempunyai kesan material ke atas kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.	5,174	19,659
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42. DIVIDEN DIBAYAR

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Dividen tunai	5,000	30,000

Dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2016 adalah RM 5 juta.

43. KEMUDAHAN PEMBIAYAAN DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK YANG TERKAIT

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Pendedahan tertunggak dengan pihak berkaitan		1,100,824
Pendedahan tertunggak kepada pihak berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah pendedahan		4.55%
Pendedahan tertunggak pendedahan pembiayaan dengan pihak berkaitan yang tidak berbayar atau ingkar		0.01%

Pendedahan di atas adalah mengenai Kemudahan Pembiayaan dengan Pihak Berkaitan yang dibentangkan menurut para 14.1 seperti dasar BNM mengenai Kemudahan Pembiayaan dengan Pihak Berkaitan, yang berkuatkuasa pada 13 Julai 2016. Bagi tahun kewangan 2016, Bank dikecualikan untuk mendedahkan pendedahan pihak berkaitan selaras dengan surat Bank Negara Malaysia DFE/TM/17/455.3 bertarikh 11 Mei 2017.



NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan dan Bank telah membuat penyataan semula di dalam penyata kewangan untuk disesuaikan dengan pembentangan tahun semasa seperti berikut.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2016				
<i>(Di mana komponen yang terlibat adalah seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah):</i>				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	21,269,981	21,771,748	21,273,010	21,774,777
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,735,258	1,233,491	1,735,258	1,233,491



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 2017**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

The Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group have been audited by my representative which comprise the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017 and the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows for the year then ended, summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements as set out on pages 250 to 370.

In my opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group as at 31 December 2017 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved financial reporting standards in Malaysia and Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 (Act 146).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group and I have fulfilled the other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional are responsible for the other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group does not cover the information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with approved financial reporting standards in Malaysia and Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 (Act 146). The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as it is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group, the Directors are responsible for assessing Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may

involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group's internal control.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- d. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Bank Simpanan Nasional or the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I have to draw attention in my Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of Auditors' Report.
- e. Evaluate the overall presentation of the Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group, including the disclosures that achieves fair presentation.
- f. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Financial Statements of the Group. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

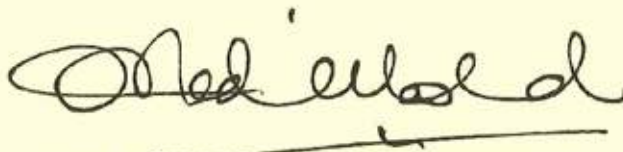
In accordance with the requirements of Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 (Act 146), I also report the following:

- a. In my opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by Bank Simpanan Nasional and its subsidiaries of which we have acted as auditors have been properly kept in accordance with Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Act 146).

- b. I have considered the accounts and the Auditors' Reports of all the subsidiaries of which I have not acted as auditor which are indicated in Note 9 to the Financial Statements being accounts that have been included in the consolidated accounts.
- c. I am satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Bank Simpanan Nasional Financial Statements are appropriate and proper in form and content for the purposes of the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Group and I have received satisfactory information and explanations required by me for those purposes.
- d. The Auditors' Reports on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment.

Other Matters

This report is made solely for the Directors and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.



(TAN SRI DR. MADINAH BINTI MOHAMAD)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
30 MARCH 2018



STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

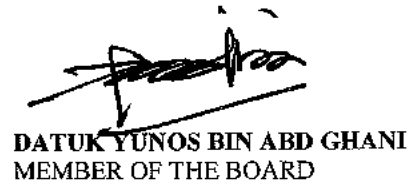
We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** and **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** being the Chairman and a member of the Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the accompanying Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or 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 2017 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

Kuala Lumpur
Date: **09 MAR 2018**



DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Kuala Lumpur
Date: **09 MAR 2018**



**DECLARATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**

We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** and **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** being the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive, respectively 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 declaration to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by
the abovenamed:

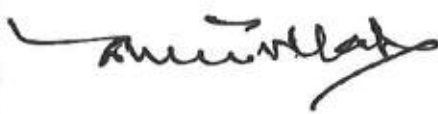
TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(I/C No.: 550216-02-5191)

and

DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
(I/C No.: 570628-01-5959)

at Kuala Lumpur in Federal Territory

date 09 MAR 2018

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Before me,



BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

The Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional (Bank) have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

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 and associates as disclosed in Notes 9 and 10 to the financial statements respectively.

There have been no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before tax expense and zakat	279,523	218,079
Tax expense and zakat	(61,780)	(46,569)
Net profit for the year	<u>217,743</u>	<u>171,510</u>
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the Bank	179,564	171,510
Non-controlling interests	38,179	-
Net profit for the year	<u>217,743</u>	<u>171,510</u>

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 2016 is RM5 million.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (Continued)

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK

The Directors who have held office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report are as follows:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Alex Foong Soo Hah
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat (appointed on 14 June 2017)
Professor Dr. Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz (appointed on 19 October 2017)
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani (appointed on 1 December 2017)
Ramesh Pillai (served until 20 April 2017)
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning (served until 30 November 2017)

All the Directors are non-executive Directors except for Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani. All the Directors are appointed by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received or 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 29 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related company with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has 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.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (Continued)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (Continued)

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, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due.

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 2017 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 YUNUS BIN ABD GHANI
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
Date: **09 MAR 2018**

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 2017.

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 2017. 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.

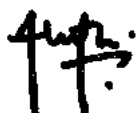
During the financial year, there was Shariah non-compliant incidences detected from the ongoing reviews of the Banks's operational processes. Necessary actions were taken accordingly to rectify the Shariah non-compliant event as approved by the Shariah Committee and Board of Directors.

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

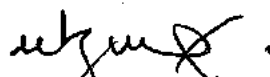
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2017 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the 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 2017 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

On behalf of Shariah Committee:



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH
Chairman of the Shariah Committee



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

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 March 2018

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	3	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	4	-	100,000	-	100,000
Investment securities	5	5,713,900	6,528,544	5,519,365	6,365,260
Loans, advances and financing	6	21,805,903	21,093,111	21,805,903	21,093,111
Other assets	8	386,775	403,730	223,191	237,072
Investment in subsidiaries	9	-	-	53,000	53,000
Investment in associates	10	220,690	234,523	188,592	189,058
Property, plant and equipment	11	653,922	655,388	621,175	633,533
Investment properties	12	7,276	7,570	7,276	7,570
Prepaid lease payments	13	77,574	78,665	76,719	77,788
Intangible assets	14	22,923	15,738	-	-
Tax recoverable	22	95,928	131,922	96,805	123,858
Deferred tax assets	23	97,732	93,833	97,704	93,088
General takaful and family takaful fund assets	40	2,640,386	2,152,536	-	-
Total assets		32,431,668	32,318,572	29,267,655	29,705,544
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits from customers	15	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010
Investment accounts of customers	16	3,308,709	2,890,259	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	17	992,975	1,735,258	992,975	1,735,258
Deferred income	18	360,293	381,023	360,293	381,023
Retirement benefit obligations	19	436,206	427,569	436,206	427,569
Borrowings and financing from institutions	20	45,937	51,362	45,937	51,362
Other liabilities	21	1,250,464	847,675	1,024,627	640,419
Provision for zakat	22	4,230	4,362	4,230	4,362
General takaful and family takaful fund liabilities	40	312,648	266,333	-	-
General takaful and family takaful policy holders' fund	40	2,327,738	1,886,203	-	-
Total liabilities		29,615,946	29,760,025	26,754,431	27,403,262
EQUITY					
Total reserves		2,620,814	2,401,818	2,513,224	2,302,282
Accumulated non-controlling interests		194,908	156,729	-	-
Total equity		2,815,722	2,558,547	2,513,224	2,302,282
Total liabilities and equity		32,431,668	32,318,572	29,267,655	29,705,544
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
	35	1,101,686	722,753	1,049,013	694,924

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 2017

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Revenue	24	2,641,837	2,618,982	1,920,222	1,944,744
Interest income	25	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Interest expense	26	(198,898)	(271,983)	(200,603)	(273,030)
Net interest income		508,838	520,267	498,537	511,269
Fees and commissions income	27	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320
Net income from Islamic banking operations	39	735,105	640,869	735,105	640,869
Other operating income	28	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744
Total net income		2,135,503	1,951,487	1,412,183	1,276,202
Personnel expenses	29	(667,867)	(597,644)	(554,435)	(502,462)
Other overheads	30	(978,356)	(930,527)	(443,279)	(419,461)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		489,280	423,316	414,469	354,279
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	31	(197,319)	(196,002)	(197,319)	(196,002)
Impairment write back/(allowance) for other assets	32	929	(48,782)	929	(48,782)
Operating profit after impairment allowance		292,890	178,532	218,079	109,495
Share of (loss)/profit after tax of associates		(13,367)	3,177	-	-
Profit before tax and zakat		279,523	181,709	218,079	109,495
Zakat	22	(3,310)	(5,401)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Tax expense	33	(58,470)	(64,716)	(45,569)	(49,318)
Net profit for the year		217,743	111,592	171,510	57,177
Other comprehensive income net of tax:					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	19	14,151	-	14,151	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Securities available-for-sale fair value		30,281	16,164	30,281	16,164
Total other comprehensive income for the year		44,432	16,164	44,432	16,164
Total comprehensive income for the year		262,175	127,756	215,942	73,341
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		179,564	75,795	171,510	57,177
Non-controlling interests		38,179	35,797	-	-
Net profit for the year		217,743	111,592	171,510	57,177
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		223,996	91,959	215,942	73,341
Non-controlling interests		38,179	35,797	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		262,175	127,756	215,942	73,341

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

GROUP	Attributable to the owners of the Bank				Distributable		
	Non-distributable		Profit				
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves
NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2016	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,184,915	2,339,859
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	75,795	75,795
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	16,164	-	-	-	16,164
Total comprehensive income	-	-	16,164	-	-	-	16,164
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	75,795	91,959
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	1,479	(1,479)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	-	(1,479)	1,479	-
Transfer to capital reserve	-	28,589	-	-	-	(28,589)	-
At 31 December 2016	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,202,121	2,401,818
At 1 January 2017	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,202,121	2,401,818
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	179,564	179,564
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30,281	-	-	14,151	44,432
Total comprehensive income	-	-	30,281	-	-	193,715	223,996
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-
Transfer to capital reserve	-	130,000	-	-	-	(130,000)	-
At 31 December 2017	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,303,685	2,620,814
							194,908
							2,815,722

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 75.7% (2016: 50.0%) profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish the said reserve is disclosed in Note 38(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 JDP/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



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

BANK	Attributable to the owners of the Bank					
	Non-distributable			Distributable		
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2016	100,000	942,651	(61,839)	131,283	42,849	1,103,997
	-	-	-	-	-	57,177
	-	-	16,164	-	-	16,164
	-	-	16,164	-	-	73,341
	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)
	Total comprehensive income					
	42	Dividend paid				
	Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:					
	-	-	-	-	1,479	(1,479)
	-	-	-	-	(1,479)	1,479
Transfer to capital reserve						
-	28,589	-	-	-	(28,589)	
At 31 December 2016						
100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,102,585	
At 1 January 2017						
100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,102,585	
-	-	-	-	-	171,510	
-	-	30,281	-	-	14,151	
-	-	30,281	-	-	185,661	
-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	
Total comprehensive income						
42	Dividend paid					
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:						
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	
-	-	-	-	-	(130,000)	
Transfer to capital reserve						
-	130,000	-	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2017						
100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,196,095	
2,513,224						

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 75.7% (2016: 50.0%) profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish the said reserve is disclosed in Note 38(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 2017

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and zakat	279,523	181,709	218,079	109,495
Adjustments for:				
Net (accretion of discounts)/amortisation of premiums	(27,434)	95,222	(27,434)	95,222
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	102,233	96,176	98,537	92,998
Depreciation of investment properties	294	295	294	295
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,091	1,091	1,069	1,069
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,391	6,056	-	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,144	1,239	3,144	1,239
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	7,763	796	7,763	797
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(4,119)	(223)	(4,071)	52
Impairment write back on property, plant and equipment	(929)	-	(929)	-
Collective impairment losses for loans, advances and financing, net	(122,555)	184,209	(122,555)	184,209
Impairment losses on investment securities	-	48,782	-	48,782
Bad debts recovered	(18,861)	(11,234)	(18,861)	(11,234)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	499	(53)	499	(53)
Bad debts written off	338,735	23,027	338,735	23,027
Share of loss/(profit) after tax of associates	13,367	(3,177)	-	-
Net gain on investment securities	(25,278)	(25,881)	(17,721)	(19,456)
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,869	9,675	9,869	9,675
Post-retirement medical benefits adjustment	(228)	-	(228)	-
Retirement/gratuity benefits	28,957	25,000	28,957	25,000
Other long-term employee benefits	10,644	790	10,644	790
Dividend income	(9,827)	(9,664)	(8,144)	(9,183)
Amortisation of government grant	(20,730)	(18,519)	(20,730)	(18,519)
Operating profit before working capital changes	569,549	605,316	496,917	534,205
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	100,000	(100,000)	100,000	(100,000)
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(910,111)	(1,176,539)	(910,111)	(1,176,539)
Changes in other assets	16,456	(18,172)	13,382	11,548
Changes in deposits from customers	(693,235)	(2,143,334)	(691,556)	(2,645,053)
Changes in investment accounts of customers	418,450	(38,520)	418,450	(38,520)
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	(742,283)	491,681	(742,283)	993,448
Changes in other liabilities	402,789	(172,434)	384,208	(187,663)
Cash flows used in operations	(838,385)	(2,552,002)	(930,993)	(2,608,574)
Tax paid	(45,937)	(56,529)	(42,694)	(45,258)
Tax refund	10,000	-	10,000	-
Zakat paid	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,132)	(2,334)
Post-retirement medical benefits paid	(1,312)	(1,332)	(1,312)	(1,332)
Retirement/Gratuity benefits paid	(24,093)	(12,787)	(24,093)	(12,787)
Other long-term employee benefits paid	(1,049)	(599)	(1,049)	(599)
Net cash used in operating activities	(904,218)	(2,627,984)	(991,273)	(2,670,884)



STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in associates	466	(1,250)	466	(1,250)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,844	2,034	4,757	1,757
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(117,262)	(188,456)	(96,843)	(169,703)
Purchase of intangible assets	(4,784)	(54)	-	-
Net purchase of investment securities	(680,311)	(577,892)	-	-
Dividend received	9,827	9,664	8,144	9,183
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,587,510	3,311,074	930,893	2,724,198
Net cash generated from investing activities	800,290	2,555,120	847,417	2,564,185
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and financing from institutions	10,256	33,083	10,256	33,083
Repayment of borrowings and financing from institutions	(15,681)	(12,959)	(15,681)	(12,959)
Grant received from Government	-	20,000	-	20,000
Dividends paid to Government	(5,000)	(30,000)	(5,000)	(30,000)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(10,425)	10,124	(10,425)	10,124
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(114,353)	(62,740)	(154,281)	(96,575)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	823,012	885,752	732,206	828,781
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT:				
Cash and short-term funds (Note 3)	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
GROUP/BANK	1 January 2017 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2017 RM'000
Borrowings and financing from institutions	51,362	(5,425)	-	45,937
Total liabilities from financing activities	51,362	(5,425)	-	45,937

In accordance with the transitional provisions of Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to MFRS 101) for the reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities, comparative information is not required for preceding periods.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Simpanan Nasional is incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office 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 2017 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 2017 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 and associates are disclosed in Notes 9 and 10 to the financial statements respectively.

There have been no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 March 2018.

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 (MFRS) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 (DFIA), Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA) and Shariah requirements, where applicable.

The following MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and IC Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective to the Group and the Bank:

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018:

- MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (2014)*
- Clarifications to MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Amendments to MFRS 2, *Share-based Payment - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
- Amendments to MFRSs contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle"
 - Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards*
 - Amendments to MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- IC Interpretation 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*
- Amendments to MFRS 140, *Investment Property - Transfers of Investment Property*
- Amendments to MFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts - Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts*

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Leases*
- IC Interpretation 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
- Amendments to MFRS 128, *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019: (continued)

- Amendments to MFRSs contained in the document entitled “Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle”
 - Amendments to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations*
 - Amendments to MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*
 - Amendments to MFRS 112, *Income Taxes*
 - Amendments to MFRS 123, *Borrowing Costs*

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2021:

- MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

Effective for 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*

A brief description of the new MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and IC Interpretations above that have been issued is set out below:

(i) MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 establishes principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with customers. The core principle of MFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue in a manner which reflects the consideration an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services.

The adoption of MFRS 15 is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

(ii) MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

This final version of MFRS 9 replaces all previous versions of MFRS 9. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory.

The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

Classification and measurement

The approach for classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held with two measurement categories – amortised cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the MFRS 139 requirements. These include amortised cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

Impairment

The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables and certain loan commitments as well as financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, allowance for impairment is required for expected credit losses (ECL) resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12 month ECL). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance for impairment is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed for each reporting period by considering the probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment of credit risk, as well as the estimation of ECL, are required to be unbiased, probability-weighted and should incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should also take into account the time value of money.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

(ii) MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014) (continued)

Hedge accounting

Under MFRS 9, the general hedge accounting requirements have been simplified for hedge effectiveness testing and permit hedge accounting to be applied to a greater variety of hedging instruments and risks. The standard does not explicitly address macro hedge accounting, which is being considered in a separate project.

MFRS 9 introduces significant changes in the way the Group and the Bank account for financial instruments, particularly on the accounting policy on allowance for loans, advances and financing.

The adoption of the requirements on classification and measurement will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the financial assets of the Group and of the Bank, but is not expected to have any impact on the classification and measurement of the financial liabilities of the Group and of the Bank.

The recognition and measurement of impairment under MFRS 9 is intended to be more forward-looking than under MFRS 139 and will result in an increase in the allowances for loans, advances and financing as more financial assets (MFRS 9 includes loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts) will be assessed for impairment and allowances for impairment will be made for at least 12 month ECL.

MFRS 9 allows entities to continue with the hedge accounting under MFRS 139 even when other elements of MFRS 9 become effective on 1 January 2018. The Group and the Bank will continue to apply hedge accounting under MFRS 139 until more clarity is obtained on the requirements of macro hedge accounting.

The preparation for MFRS 9 by the Group and the Bank had started in 2015 with the setting up of a MFRS 9 Project Team headed by the Chief Financial Officer of the Bank, and with assistance from consultants on the implementation of MFRS 9. During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the Group and the Bank have completed the gap assessment and started on the development of MFRS 9 compliant impairment models for all impacted credit exposures.

MFRS 9 replaces the guidance in MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* on the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and on hedge accounting.

The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The approach for classification of financial assets is driven by cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held with three measurement categories – amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

For impairment, MFRS 9 introduces an expected loss impairment model which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses to reflect changes of credit risk of financial instruments as well as future economic conditions.

The Group and the Bank anticipate changes to the financial statements in the areas of classification and measurements for financial assets and liabilities and they are as follows:

- Financing, advances and others that are classified as financing and receivables as well as investments in debt securities classified as held to maturity under MFRS 139 are expected to be classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost under MFRS 9;
- The majority of debt securities classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") under MFRS 139 are expected to be classified as investment securities measured at FVOCI;
- Financial assets and liabilities held for trading are expected to be continued to be measured at FVTPL; and
- Investment in equity instruments that are currently classified as AFS and measured at cost due to absence of quoted market price are expected to be classified and measured at FVTPL.

The expected changes on the above classification of financial assets and liabilities are not expected to have material impact on the assets value of the Group and the Bank.

Separately, under the new expected loss impairment model, the Group's and the Bank's expected ratio of loan loss provisions to gross loans, advances and financing is at 4.69%.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

(ii) MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014) (continued)

The Group and the Bank continue to refine the impairment models. These models are currently being validated by an independent party. Both process may change the actual impact on adoption.

In terms of capital ratio, the Group and the Bank expect a marginal increase of capital ratio by 0.32% due to higher impairment provision that would increase the Tier II capital at the date of initial application.

(iii) Amendments to MFRS 2 Share-based Payment - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The amendments provide guidance on how to account for the following situations:

- The effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payments;
- The classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and
- A modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

As the Group and the Bank currently do not have any share-based payment transactions, the adoption of these amendments do not have any financial impact on the Group and the Bank.

(iv) Amendments to MFRSs contained in the document entitled “Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle”.

The annual improvements consist of the following amendments:

(a) Amendments to MFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards

The amendments remove certain provisions from the Standard that have served their intended purposes and are no longer required.

(b) Amendments to MFRS 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that when an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by an entity which is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust or similar entities, the entity may elect to measure that investment at fair value on an investment by investment basis in accordance with the Standard.

The adoption of Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle is not expected to have any financial impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

(v) IC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The IC Interpretation addresses the issue on which exchange rate is to be used in reporting foreign currency transactions that involve advance consideration paid or received. The adoption of the IC Interpretation is not expected to have any material financial impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

(vi) Amendments to MFRS 140 Investment Property - Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify the existing provisions in the Standard on transfer to, or from the investment property category. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have any material financial impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

(vii) Amendments to MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

The amendments address the issues arising from the transitional challenges of applying the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 for an insurer in view that the upcoming new insurance contracts standard MFRS 17 is expected to be issued soon. The expiration date of the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 coincides with the tentative effective date of MFRS 17, as decided by International Accounting Standards Board in November 2016. In addition, to reduce the impact of temporary volatility in reported results of an entity dealing with insurance contracts, the amendments introduce two additional voluntary options, namely an overlay approach and a deferral approach.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

(viii) MFRS 16 Leases

MFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for a lessee and eliminates the distinction between finance lease and operating lease. Lessee is now required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Upon adoption of MFRS 16, the Group and the Bank are required to account for a major part of their operating leases in the balance sheet by recognising the 'right-of-use' assets and the lease liability, thus increasing the assets and liabilities of the Group and of the Bank.

The financial effects arising from the adoption of this standard are still being assessed by the Group.

(ix) MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

MFRS 17 was issued by MASB in August 2017. The standard will replace the existing MFRS 4 and establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting MFRS 17.

(x) Amendments to MFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - 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.

(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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(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 have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have significant effect in determining the amounts recognised in the financial statements include the following:

(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 are 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 their 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(iii) 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.

(iv) Retirement benefit 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 19.

(v) 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.

Financing for ISA and PUA

The Group provides 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(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 profit 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 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 the 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.

(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 incurred but not reported 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(ix) Family takaful fund - Actuarial reserves (continued)

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.

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (continued)

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:

- a. the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and
- b. the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combination (continued)

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(ii) Investments in associates (continued)

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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 drawdown 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 properties 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Taxation (continued)

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 expire or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantially 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(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 loans, advances and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing is impaired. A loan, advance 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, advance 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Identification and measurement of impairment value (continued)

(a) Loans, advances and financing (continued)

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 JDP/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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(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 36 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 the 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'.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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's and the Bank's 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 advance, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Investment securities (continued)

(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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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 Group or 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

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 (CONTINUED)

(r) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(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 in the consolidated financial statements.

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) Intangible assets

(i) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets that are required, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Other intangible assets are amortised from the date that they are available for use. Amortisation is based on cost of an assets less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Intangible assets (continued)

(iii) Amortisation (continued)

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- computer software and licences 3 - 10 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate.

(v) Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers

Deposits from customers and investment accounts of 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.

(w) 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.

(x) 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 2017.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(x) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined benefit plans (continued)

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the statements of financial position represent 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.

Remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss and will not be reclassified to other comprehensive income. Other long-term employee benefits costs are categorised as follows:

- a. Service cost;
- b. Net interest expense or income; and
- c. Remeasurement.

(y) 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 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 unearned contribution reserves 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(y) General takaful fund (continued)

(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.

Outstanding claims include the provision for the cost of claims, together with related expenses, incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period, using a mathematical method of estimation by a qualified actuary of the Group.

(z) 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.

(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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	470,452	525,016	463,855	520,636
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	238,207	297,996	114,070	211,570
	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206

4. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Deposits are placed with:		
Other financial institutions	-	100,000

Maturity structure of deposits and placements with other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Maturity within one year	-	100,000

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	5(a)	194,535	163,284	-	-
Investment securities available-for-sale	5(b)	5,519,365	6,365,260	5,519,365	6,365,260
		5,713,900	6,528,544	5,519,365	6,365,260

(a) Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

At fair value:

	GROUP	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	3,310	3,306
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Islamic Debt Securities	138,175	127,691
Quoted securities in Malaysia:		
Unit Trust Investments	53,050	32,287
	194,535	163,284

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	611,546	1,041,974
Malaysian Government Sukuk	391,547	383,675
Government Guaranteed Bonds	2,077,841	1,699,346
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	1,213,644	1,952,198
Khazanah Bonds	607,000	602,046
	4,901,578	5,679,239
Add/(less): Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	25,313	(3,061)
	4,926,891	5,676,178
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Shares	380	380
Private Debt Securities	39,851	59,819
Islamic Debt Securities	398,932	412,464
	439,163	472,663
Less: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	(1,005)	(65)
Less: Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	(380)	(380)
	437,778	472,218
Quoted securities in Malaysia:		
Shares	20,643	105,566
Unit Trust Investments	205,568	207,968
	226,211	313,534
Less: Accumulated impairment losses quoted securities in Malaysia	(71,515)	(96,670)
	154,696	216,864
	5,519,365	6,365,260

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Maturity within one year	505,194	164,436
More than one year	4,859,475	5,983,960
No maturity	154,696	216,864
	5,519,365	6,365,260

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	21,805,903	21,093,111

The following are the detailed breakdown of loans, advances and financing:

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 2017 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2017 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2017 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	9,507,507	(308,691)	9,198,816
Personal loans/financing	10,522,401	(108,221)	10,414,180
Staff loans/financing	95,075	(2,452)	92,623
Hire purchase receivables	1,100,065	(35,575)	1,064,490
Micro credit	1,077	4	1,081
Micro finance	560,338	(68,180)	492,158
Credit/charge cards	500,505	(34,798)	465,707
Other term loans/financing	76,754	68	76,822
Revolving credit	-	26	26
	22,363,722	(557,819)	21,805,903
GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 2016 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2016 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2016 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	8,827,482	(233,862)	8,593,620
Personal loans/financing	10,984,259	(223,034)	10,761,225
Staff loans/financing	116,902	(2,542)	114,360
Hire purchase receivables	665,641	(31,907)	633,734
Micro credit	1,175	(75)	1,100
Micro finance	617,586	(128,674)	488,912
Credit/charge cards	456,921	(44,968)	411,953
Other term loans/financing	90,350	(2,168)	88,182
Revolving credit	13,169	(13,144)	25
	21,773,485	(680,374)	21,093,111



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Term loans/financing		
Housing loans/financing	24,079,433	22,148,191
Personal loans/financing	14,565,270	15,550,129
Hire purchase receivables	1,324,226	792,525
Other term loans/financing*	76,647	90,082
Micro credit	1,076	1,174
Micro finance	660,623	718,396
Staff loans/financing	95,438	118,328
Credit/charge cards	500,505	456,921
Revolving credit	-	13,169
Less: Unearned interest/income	(18,939,496)	(18,115,430)
Gross loans, advances and financing	22,363,722	21,773,485
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment	(557,819)	(680,374)
Total net loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	21,093,111

* 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 6.70% (2016: 6.85%) per annum and the last payment is due in September 2025. The carrying amount of the term loan as at 31 December 2017 is RM12.97 million (2016: RM18.53 million).

(b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions		
Co-operative	-	13,169
Domestic business enterprises		
Subordinate	12,969	18,532
Corporate	63,730	68,635
Individuals	22,287,023	21,673,149
	22,363,722	21,773,485

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Fixed rate		
Housing loans/financing	2,464,023	1,209,462
Hire purchase receivables	1,100,071	665,656
Micro credit	1,077	1,175
Micro finance	560,338	617,586
Other fixed rate loan/financing	11,140,983	11,592,118
Variable rate		
Base lending rate-plus	7,043,484	7,618,020
Cost-plus	53,746	69,468
	22,363,722	21,773,485

(d) Loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	9,584,439	8,907,978
Finance, insurance and business services	76,699	87,167
Purchase of securities	186,716	208,970
Purchase of transport vehicles	1,153,502	722,115
Consumer durables	28	2,119
Consumption credit	10,300,418	10,769,454
Credit cards	500,505	456,921
Micro credit	1,077	1,175
Micro finance	560,338	617,586
	22,363,722	21,773,485

(e) Loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,193,945	1,220,364
Penang	1,458,648	1,371,992
Perak	1,852,294	1,810,245
Selangor	3,455,209	3,264,327
Kuala Lumpur	3,911,290	3,868,735
Malacca	1,533,828	1,470,872
Negeri Sembilan	1,200,538	1,167,745
Johor	2,212,245	2,115,372
Pahang	1,066,982	1,054,607
Kelantan	1,153,837	1,148,512
Terengganu	925,887	940,510
Sarawak	1,070,441	1,037,066
Sabah	1,328,578	1,303,138
	22,363,722	21,773,485



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(f) Loans, advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	125,920	785,960
More than one year to three years	327,829	527,584
More than three years to five years	658,608	1,001,402
More than five years	21,251,365	19,458,539
	22,363,722	21,773,485

7. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	553,422	441,124
Classified as impaired during the year	300,266	235,218
Reclassified as non-impaired during the year	(93,902)	(88,888)
Amount written off	(317,740)	(34,032)
At end of year	442,046	553,422
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	1.98%	2.54%

(b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Purchase of residential property	285,373	198,227
Purchase of securities	11,872	15,084
Purchase of transport vehicles	24,835	18,306
Consumption credit	62,133	183,413
Consumer durables	-	2,123
Micro finance	49,659	110,591
Micro credit	74	79
Credit cards	8,100	25,599
	442,046	553,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(c) Impaired loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	25,296	44,093
Penang	27,805	30,600
Perak	36,098	43,821
Selangor	84,259	77,696
Kuala Lumpur	110,314	151,248
Malacca	32,216	32,923
Negeri Sembilan	34,769	47,087
Johor	28,904	31,235
Pahang	12,597	20,359
Kelantan	15,701	21,496
Terengganu	15,987	17,967
Sarawak	6,990	13,273
Sabah	11,110	21,624
	442,046	553,422

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Collective impairment:		
At beginning of year	680,374	496,165
Impairment losses recognised (Note 31)	350,912	412,448
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 31)	(473,467)	(228,239)
At end of year	557,819	680,374
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advances and financing	2.49%	3.12%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advances and financing	3.08%	3.73%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts (continued)

Movement in allowance of impairment by loans, advances and financing type

GROUP/BANK	At 1 January 2017 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2017 RM'000
Collective impairment:				
Housing loans/financing	233,862	185,790	(110,961)	308,691
Personal loans/financing	223,034	72,314	(187,127)	108,221
Staff loans/financing	2,542	2,215	(2,305)	2,452
Hire purchase receivables	31,907	18,224	(14,556)	35,575
Micro credit	75	-	(79)	(4)
Micro finance	128,674	34,828	(95,322)	68,180
Credit/charge cards	44,968	37,397	(47,567)	34,798
Other term loans/financing	2,168	28	(2,264)	(68)
Revolving credit	13,144	116	(13,286)	(26)
	680,374	350,912	(473,467)	557,819

GROUP/BANK	At 1 January 2016 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2016 RM'000
Collective impairment:				
Housing loans/financing	185,759	110,957	(62,854)	233,862
Personal loans/financing	174,588	176,977	(128,531)	223,034
Staff loans/financing	800	2,899	(1,157)	2,542
Hire purchase receivables	11,718	30,254	(10,065)	31,907
Micro credit	23	58	(6)	75
Micro finance	95,584	44,276	(11,186)	128,674
Credit/charge cards	13,773	45,066	(13,871)	44,968
Other term loans/financing	821	1,833	(486)	2,168
Revolving credit	13,099	128	(83)	13,144
	496,165	412,448	(228,239)	680,374

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Interest/Profit receivables	45,449	55,748	43,985	54,353
Deposits and prepayments	16,444	15,162	16,444	15,162
Sundry receivables	319,502	324,294	157,328	158,500
Dividend receivables	2,706	2,641	2,706	2,641
Due from subsidiaries*	-	-	54	531
Due from associates*	3,867	6,579	3,867	6,579
	387,968	404,424	224,384	237,766
Less:				
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,193)	(694)	(1,193)	(694)
	386,775	403,730	223,191	237,072

* Amounts due from subsidiaries and associates, which represent expenses paid on behalf, are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 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	
			2017 %	2016 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad* (Note 1)	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

Note 1: On 29 June 2006, a Shareholders' 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. On 23 December 2016, another Shareholders' Agreement was signed between BSN and PCHL to supersede the Shareholders' Agreement signed on 29 June 2006. During the current financial year, PCHL have deposited to BSN the sum of RM200 million in accordance with this agreement.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

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 non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
		%	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	38,179	35,797	194,908	156,729

10. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost:				
At beginning of year	388,925	387,675	388,925	387,675
Additions	-	1,250	-	1,250
Reversal	(466)	-	(466)	-
At end of year	388,459	388,925	388,459	388,925
Add:				
Group's share of post- acquisition results	32,098	45,465	-	-
	420,557	434,390	388,459	388,925
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)
	220,690	234,523	188,592	189,058

	GROUP	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Represented by:		
Share of net tangible assets	220,690	234,523

Set out below are details of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2017:

Name of companies	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group's Effective Interest		Principal Activity
		2017 %	2016 %	
<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
<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

10. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

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	2017 Other immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,399,209	180,418	2,579,627
Total liabilities	1,948,233	75,538	2,023,771
Net assets	450,976	104,880	555,856
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(51,716)	5,376	(46,340)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	392,382	13,913	406,295
Reconciliation of net assets to carry amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	135,292	43,357	178,649
Elimination of unrealised profit	1,455	40,586	42,041
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	136,747	83,943	220,690
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total comprehensive (loss)/income	(15,589)	2,222	(13,367)
GROUP			
	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2016 Other immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,313,779	158,727	2,472,506
Total liabilities	1,811,087	57,121	1,868,208
Net assets	502,692	101,606	604,298
Total comprehensive income	5,404	4,205	9,609
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	397,946	13,927	411,873
Reconciliation of net assets to carry amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	150,807	42,004	192,811
Elimination of unrealised profit	1,995	39,717	41,712
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	152,802	81,721	234,523
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total comprehensive income	1,439	1,738	3,177



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	NOTE	Major components				Plant and equipment				Work in progress				Renovations			
		Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source		Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Total RM'000		
						Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000			Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000						
COST																	
As at 1 January 2016		13,413	204,138	3,662	4,233	456,611	1,939	100,869	29,298	72,995	73,488	290,203	344	1,251,193			
Addition		-	-	-	-	45,788	4,059	19,074	2,987	66,006	9,442	41,100	-	188,456			
Disposals		-	(133)	-	-	(4,556)	-	(25)	(2,065)	-	-	(1,115)	-	(7,894)			
Write-off		-	(11)	-	-	(36,749)	-	(5,794)	(140)	-	-	(487)	-	(43,181)			
Adjustments		-	54,453	-	-	13,451	29,020	7,053	-	(68,804)	(29,020)	(7,130)	-	(977)			
Transfer from investment properties	12	-	14,837	484	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,468			
Transfer to intangible assets	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,634)	-	-	-	(7,634)			
As at 31 December 2016/ As at 1 January 2017		13,413	273,284	4,146	6,380	474,545	35,018	121,177	30,080	62,563	53,910	322,571	344	1,397,431			
Addition		-	-	135	1,774	28,066	746	3,988	831	56,090	5,594	20,038	-	117,262			
Disposals		-	(374)	-	-	(5)	-	(60)	(1,997)	-	-	(454)	-	(2,890)			
Write-off*		-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)			
Adjustments		-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-	(7,759)			
Transfer to intangible assets	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,792)	-	-	-	(5,792)			
As at 31 December 2017		13,413	274,312	5,860	9,985	441,291	35,764	126,709	28,855	79,181	58,652	327,910	344	1,402,276			

* Significant write-off amounts due to rebranding purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

GROUP	NOTE	Major components				Plant and equipment				Work in progress				Renovations			
		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	Total RM'000	
As at 1 January 2016																	
Accumulated depreciation		-	83,186	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	154,436	181	686,647		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929		
Charge for the year	30	-	84,115	2,076	3,253	371,593	1,381	55,359	15,182	-	-	-	154,436	181	687,576		
Disposals		-	4,382	167	343	33,607	5,099	12,677	2,872	-	-	-	36,977	52	96,176		
Write-off		-	(51)	-	-	(4,228)	-	(7)	(1,753)	-	-	-	(44)	-	(6,083)		
Adjustments		-	(4)	-	-	(36,238)	-	(5,226)	(85)	-	-	-	(389)	-	(41,942)		
Transfer from investment properties		-	-	-	-	33	-	1,937	(5)	-	-	-	(2,146)	-	(181)		
	12	-	4,953	244	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,497		
As at 31 December 2016/As at 1 January 2017																	
Accumulated depreciation		-	92,466	2,487	4,896	364,767	6,480	64,740	16,211	-	-	-	188,834	233	741,114		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929		
Charge for the year	30	-	93,395	2,487	4,896	364,767	6,480	64,740	16,211	-	-	-	188,834	233	742,043		
Impairment written back	32	-	5,489	111	475	35,731	6,785	14,346	2,958	-	-	-	36,286	52	102,233		
Disposals		-	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)		
Write-off*		-	(110)	-	-	(5)	-	(35)	(1,575)	-	-	-	(440)	-	(2,165)		
Adjustments		-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	-	-	(4,018)	-	(92,832)		
	-	-	-	607	-	(101)	-	308	-	-	-	-	(810)	-	4		
As at 31 December 2017																	
Accumulated depreciation		-	97,706	1,011	5,371	317,992	13,265	75,307	17,565	-	-	-	219,852	285	748,354		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	97,706	1,011	5,371	317,992	13,265	75,307	17,565	-	-	-	219,852	285	748,354		

* Significant write-off amounts due to rebranding purposes.

GROUP	Major components				Plant and equipment				Work in progress				Renovations			
	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	Total RM'000	
CARRYING AMOUNTS																
As at 1 January 2016	13,413	120,023	1,586	980	85,018	558	45,510	14,116	72,995	73,488	135,767	163			563,617	
As at 31 December 2016	13,413	179,889	1,659	1,484	109,778	28,538	56,437	13,869	62,563	53,910	133,737	111			655,388	
As at 31 December 2017	13,413	176,606	4,849	4,614	123,299	22,499	51,402	11,290	79,181	58,652	108,058	59			653,922	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

COST	NOTE	Major components				Plant and equipment				Work in progress				Renovations			
		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	Total RM'000			
As at 1 January 2016		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			
Addition		-	-	-	-	44,929	4,059	18,188	2,052	50,603	9,442	40,430	-	169,703			
Disposals		-	(133)	-	-	(4,556)	-	(22)	(1,266)	-	-	(1,115)	-	(7,092)			
Write-off		-	(11)	-	-	(36,749)	-	(5,794)	(140)	-	-	(487)	-	(43,181)			
Adjustments		-	54,453	-	-	13,451	29,020	7,053	-	(68,804)	(29,020)	(7,130)	-	(977)			
Transfer from investment properties	12	-	14,837	484	2,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,468			
As at 31 December 2016/As at 1 January 2017		13,413	270,319	4,146	6,380	467,841	35,018	117,306	27,844	52,040	53,910	309,210	344	1,357,771			
Addition		-	-	135	1,774	25,283	746	3,798	501	42,868	5,594	16,144	-	96,843			
Disposals		-	(374)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,727)	-	-	-	-	(2,101)			
Write-off*		-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)			
Adjustments		-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-	(7,759)			
As at 31 December 2017		13,413	271,347	5,860	9,985	431,809	35,764	122,708	26,559	61,228	58,652	311,109	344	1,348,778			

* Significant write-off amounts due to rebranding purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

BANK	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE	Major components					Plant and equipment					Work in progress					Renovations				
			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	Total RM'000							
As at 1 January 2016																						
	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						
	Charge for the year	30	-	83,658	2,076	3,253	366,300	1,381	53,942	14,061	-	-	-	147,296	181	672,148						
	Disposals		-	4,323	167	343	33,257	5,099	12,314	2,380	-	-	-	35,063	52	92,998						
			-	(51)	-	-	(4,228)	-	(6)	(954)	-	-	-	(44)	-	(5,283)						
	Write-off		-	(4)	-	-	(36,238)	-	(5,226)	(85)	-	-	-	(389)	-	(41,942)						
	Adjustments		-	-	-	-	24	-	1,842	-	-	-	-	(2,046)	-	(180)						
	Transfer from investment properties	12	-	4,953	244	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,497						
As at 31 December 2016/As at 1 January 2017																						
	Accumulated depreciation		-	91,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	Accumulated impairment loss		-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929						
	Charge for the year	30	-	92,879	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	-	-	179,880	233	724,238						
	Impairment written back	32	-	5,430	111	475	34,876	6,785	13,974	2,530	-	-	-	34,304	52	98,537						
			-	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)						
	Disposals		-	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,305)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,415)						
	Write-off*		-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	-	-	(4,018)	-	(92,832)						
	Adjustments		-	-	607	-	(101)	-	308	-	-	-	-	(810)	-	4						
As at 31 December 2017																						
	Accumulated depreciation		-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	-	-	209,356	285	727,603						
	Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
			-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	-	-	209,356	285	727,603						

* Significant write-off amounts due to rebranding purposes.

GROUP	Major components					Plant and equipment					Work in progress					Renovations				
	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	Total RM'000					
CARRYING AMOUNTS																				
As at 1 January 2016	13,413	117,515	1,586	980	84,466	558	43,939	13,137	70,241	73,488	130,216	163			549,702					
As at 31 December 2016	13,413	177,440	1,659	1,484	108,726	28,538	54,440	12,442	52,040	53,910	129,330	111			633,533					
As at 31 December 2017	13,413	174,216	4,849	4,614	120,319	22,499	49,612	9,961	61,228	58,652	101,753	59			621,175					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP/BANK	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Major Components		Total RM'000
				Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	
COST						
As at 1 January 2016		873	25,147	820	3,639	30,479
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	11	-	(14,837)	(484)	(2,147)	(17,468)
Transfer to leasehold land	13	(515)	-	-	-	(515)
As at 31 December 2016/ As at 1 January 2017						
As at 31 December 2017		358	10,310	336	1,492	12,496
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
As at 1 January 2016		281	8,395	415	2,203	11,294
Charge for the year	30	5	206	13	71	295
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	11	-	(4,953)	(244)	(1,300)	(6,497)
Transfer to leasehold land	13	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
As at 31 December 2016/ As at 1 January 2017						
Charge for the year	30	120	3,648	184	974	4,926
		4	206	13	71	294
As at 31 December 2017		124	3,854	197	1,045	5,220
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
As at 1 January 2016		592	16,752	405	1,436	19,185
As at 31 December 2016		238	6,662	152	518	7,570
As at 31 December 2017		234	6,456	139	447	7,276

The land and buildings of the Group and Bank were revalued on the open market value basis as of 22 February 2017 based on Professional Valuations. The Bank will perform valuation at least every 3 years.

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:		
Rental income	1,218	836
Direct operating expenses	(321)	(325)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:

Fair Value Information

Fair value of investment properties is categorised as follows:

GROUP/BANK	Level 3 RM'000
As at 31 December 2017	
<i>Investment properties</i>	
Land and buildings	56,700
As at 31 December 2016	
<i>Investment properties</i>	
Land and buildings	43,800

Level 3 fair value

Level 3 fair value of investment properties is determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experiences in the location and category of property by value. Changes in level 3 fair values are analysed by the management annually while valuation reports will be obtained at least every 3 years from the valuation company according to the Bank's policy.

13. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

GROUP	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
As at 1 January 2016		101,313	101,313
Transfer from investment properties	12	515	515
Disposal		(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017			
As at 31 December 2017		101,826	101,826
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at 1 January 2016		21,906	21,906
Charge for the year	30	1,091	1,091
Transfer from investment properties		166	166
Disposals		(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017		23,161	23,161
Charge for the year	30	1,091	1,091
As at 31 December 2017		24,252	24,252
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2016		79,407	79,407
As at 31 December 2016		78,665	78,665
As at 31 December 2017		77,574	77,574



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

BANK			Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
	NOTE			
COST				
As at 1 January 2016			100,235	100,235
Transfer from investment properties	12		515	515
Disposal			(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017				
As at 31 December 2017			100,748	100,748
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at 1 January 2016			21,727	21,727
Charge for the year	30		1,069	1,069
Transfer from investment properties	12		166	166
Disposals			(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017			22,960	22,960
Charge for the year	30		1,069	1,069
As at 31 December 2017			24,029	24,029
CARRYING AMOUNT				
As at 1 January 2016			78,508	78,508
As at 31 December 2016			77,788	77,788
As at 31 December 2017			76,719	76,719

The unexpired lease terms of the leasehold land are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	38	39	38	39
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	77,536	78,626	76,681	77,749
	77,574	78,665	76,719	77,788

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP

	NOTE	Computer software and license RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
As at 1 January 2016		24,694	24,694
Addition		54	54
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	11	7,634	7,634
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017		32,382	32,382
Addition		4,784	4,784
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	11	5,792	5,792
As at 31 December 2017		42,958	42,958
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
As at 1 January 2016		10,588	10,588
Amortisation for the year	30	6,056	6,056
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017		16,644	16,644
Amortisation for the year	30	3,391	3,391
As at 31 December 2017		20,035	20,035
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2016		14,106	14,106
As at 31 December 2016		15,738	15,738
As at 31 December 2017		22,923	22,923

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)
Savings deposits	8,819,236	8,653,124	8,819,236	8,653,124
Fixed deposits	11,593,575	11,406,818	11,598,283	11,409,847
Wholesales deposits				
Money market deposits	160,000	850,000	160,000	850,000
Others	3,935	360,039	3,935	360,039
	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(b) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)
Government and statutory bodies	4,810,629	3,544,802	4,810,629	3,544,802
Business enterprises	3,909,787	5,455,900	3,914,495	5,458,929
Individual investment deposits	11,375,167	11,901,300	11,375,167	11,901,300
Others	481,163	367,979	481,163	367,979
	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,581,454	21,273,010

(c) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)
Due within six months	5,967,058	6,719,760	5,971,766	6,722,789
More than six months to one year	1,264,902	3,824,930	1,264,902	3,824,930
More than one year to three years	4,288,970	730,889	4,288,970	730,889
More than three years to five years	72,645	131,239	72,645	131,239
	11,593,575	11,406,818	11,598,283	11,409,847

16. INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS OF CUSTOMERS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Unrestricted investment accounts	3,308,709	2,890,259

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Other financial institutions	992,975	1,735,258

The maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Due within six months	869,829	1,571,469
More than six months to one year	123,146	163,789
	992,975	1,735,258

18. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Government grant:		
COST		
At beginning of year	465,600	445,600
Add: Grant received from Government	-	20,000
At end of year	465,600	465,600
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
At beginning of year	84,577	66,058
Grant asset amortisation expenses for the year	6,864	5,159
Other utilisations of grant	13,866	13,360
Total amortisation/utilisation (Note 28)	20,730	18,519
At end of year	105,307	84,577
CARRYING AMOUNT	360,293	381,023



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. DEFERRED INCOME (CONTINUED)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2017

Type of Scheme Fund	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 9 th 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	4,916	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	63,077	75	185,377	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MOF*	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 February 2014 & 29 April 2016	Nil	Agent for the Government	115,312	5,784	120,000	120,000
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	6,275	132	50,000	50,000
								360,293	465,600

* Ministry of Finance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. DEFERRED INCOME (CONTINUED)

GROUP/BANK
At 31 December 2016

Type of Scheme Fund	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 9 th 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	25,701	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	68,635	61	185,322	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MOF*	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 February 2014 & 29 April 2016	Nil	Agent for the Government	121,109	6,090	120,000	120,000
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	2,961	81	50,000	50,000
								381,023	465,600

* Ministry of Finance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Post-retirement medical benefits	160,212	156,599
Retirement/gratuity benefits	263,461	268,032
Other long-term employee benefits	12,533	2,938
	436,206	427,569

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Charge to profit or loss (Note 29):		
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,869	9,675
Retirement/gratuity benefits	28,957	25,000
Other long-term employee benefits	10,644	790
	49,470	35,465

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Charge to other comprehensive income:		
Post-retirement medical benefits	4,716	-
Retirement/gratuity benefits	9,435	-
	14,151	-

(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 2017 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	160,212	156,599

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	156,599	148,256
Current service cost	521	820
Interest cost	9,348	8,855
Actuarial gain	(4,716)	-
Benefits paid	(1,312)	(1,332)
Adjustment	(228)	-
At end of year	160,212	156,599

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits (continued)

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Current service cost	521	820
Interest cost	9,348	8,855
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	9,869	9,675

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Actuarial gain		
- effect of changes in financial assumptions	4,716	-

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 %	2016 %
Discount rate	5.5	6
Medical inflation - Inpatient	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Outpatient	4.5	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			
	2017 Sensitivity		2016 Sensitivity	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(27,768)	36,193	(28,757)	37,810
Medical inflation rate	35,194	(27,572)	41,546	(32,267)

(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 2017 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	263,461	268,032

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	268,032	255,819
Current service cost	13,306	10,493
Interest cost	15,651	14,507
Actuarial gain	(9,435)	-
Benefits paid	(24,093)	(12,787)
At end of year	263,461	268,032

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service cost	13,306	10,493
Interest cost	15,651	14,507
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	28,957	25,000

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Actuarial gain		
- effect of changes in financial assumptions	9,435	-

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	%	%
Discount rate	5.30	5.75
Salary increment rate	5	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits (continued)

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2017 Sensitivity		2016 Sensitivity	
	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	26,812	(23,182)	51,489	-
Salary increment rate	(22,300)	25,250	-	42,002

(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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Present value of other long-term employee benefits	12,533	2,938

Movement in the present value of other long-term employee benefits is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
At beginning of year	2,938	2,747
Current service cost	587	632
Interest cost	628	158
Benefits paid	(1,049)	(599)
Actuarial loss	9,429	-
At end of year	12,533	2,938

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Current service cost	587	632
Interest cost	628	158
Actuarial loss	9,429	-
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	10,644	790



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Other long-term employee benefits (continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	%	%
Discount rate	5.30	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	
	2017	
	Sensitivity	
	-1%	+1%
	RM'000	RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:		
Discount rate	1,310	(1,131)
Salary increment rate	(1,090)	1,235

20. BORROWINGS AND FINANCING FROM INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia	45,937	51,362

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.

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Interest payable	160,767	193,048	160,767	193,048
Sundry payables	504,840	308,128	348,214	155,052
Deferred consideration*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Deposit received*	200,000	-	200,000	-
Accruals	112,999	71,424	43,788	17,244
Advanced loan repayment	221,342	203,310	221,342	203,310
Dividend on Premium Savings				
Certificates payable	29,516	50,765	29,516	50,765
	1,250,464	847,675	1,024,627	640,419

* Represents amount payable to and deposit received from a third party relating to the acquisition of a subsidiary, i.e. Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, as mentioned in Note 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. TAX RECOVERABLE AND PROVISION FOR ZAKAT

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
At beginning of year:				
- tax recoverable	(131,922)	(143,168)	(123,858)	(131,114)
- zakat	4,362	3,696	4,362	3,696
Payment made during the year:				
- tax	(35,937)	(56,529)	(32,694)	(45,258)
- zakat	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,132)	(2,334)
(Over)/Under provision in previous year (Note 33)	(12,916)	6,073	(12,197)	6,517
Provision for the year:				
- tax (Note 33)	84,847	61,702	71,944	45,997
- zakat	3,310	5,401	1,000	3,000
At end of year:				
- tax recoverable	(95,928)	(131,922)	(96,805)	(123,858)
- zakat	4,230	4,362	4,230	4,362
Tax recoverable and provision for zakat	(91,698)	(127,560)	(92,575)	(119,496)

23. 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 on the same entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

GROUP	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(7,030)	(9,599)	(7,030)	(9,599)
Securities available-for-sale	4,861	14,423	-	-	4,861	14,423
Retirement benefit obligations	89,498	84,029	-	-	89,498	84,029
Other liabilities and provisions	10,403	4,980	-	-	10,403	4,980
Tax assets/(liabilities)	104,762	103,432	(7,030)	(9,599)	97,732	93,833
Set off of tax	(7,030)	(9,599)	7,030	9,599	-	-
Net tax assets	97,732	93,833	-	-	97,732	93,833

BANK	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(7,030)	(9,599)	(7,030)	(9,599)
Securities available-for-sale	4,861	14,423	-	-	4,861	14,423
Retirement benefit obligations	89,498	84,029	-	-	89,498	84,029
Other liabilities and provisions	10,375	4,235	-	-	10,375	4,235
Tax assets/(liabilities)	104,734	102,687	(7,030)	(9,599)	97,704	93,088
Set off of tax	(7,030)	(9,599)	7,030	9,599	-	-
Net tax assets	97,704	93,088	-	-	97,704	93,088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (CONTINUED)

GROUP

	As at 1 January 2016 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2016/ 1 January 2017 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2017 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(12,406)	2,807	-	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)
Securities available-for-sale	19,528	-	(5,105)	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861
Retirement benefit obligations	79,050	4,979	-	84,029	5,469	-	89,498
Other liabilities and provisions	9,707	(4,727)	-	4,980	5,423	-	10,403
	95,879	3,059	(5,105)	93,833	13,461	(9,562)	97,732

BANK

	As at 1 January 2016 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2016/ 1 January 2017 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2017 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(12,406)	2,807	-	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)
Securities available-for-sale	19,528	-	(5,105)	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861
Retirement benefit obligations	79,050	4,979	-	84,029	5,469	-	89,498
Other liabilities and provisions	8,825	(4,590)	-	4,235	6,140	-	10,375
	94,997	3,196	(5,105)	93,088	14,178	(9,562)	97,704

24. REVENUE

Revenue comprises income derived from lending, treasury investment and other activities undertaken by the Group and the Bank.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Interest income (Note 25)	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Fees and commissions income (Note 27)	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320
Income from Islamic banking operations (Note 39)	1,042,541	1,036,381	1,042,541	1,036,381
Other operating income (Note 28)	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744
	2,641,837	2,618,982	1,920,222	1,944,744

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Loans and advances				
Interest income other than recoveries from non performing loans and advances	484,136	451,833	484,136	451,833
Money at call and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	21,027	11,096	18,921	9,866
Investment securities:				
Fair value through profit and loss	6,490	6,721	-	-
Held-to-maturity	-	249,621	-	249,621
Available-for-sale	172,526	50,571	172,526	50,571
	684,179	769,842	675,583	761,891
Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	23,557	22,408	23,557	22,408
Total interest income	707,736	792,250	699,140	784,299
Of which:				
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	21,974	32,971	21,974	32,971

26. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	184,334	243,822	186,039	244,869
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	13,816	27,489	13,816	27,489
Others	748	672	748	672
	198,898	271,983	200,603	273,030

27. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Service charges and fees	654,884	593,040	89,380	82,351
Other fee income	134,444	128,842	30,193	27,969
	789,328	721,882	119,573	110,320



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
<i>Gain on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Securities available-for-sale	17,721	6,554	17,721	6,554
Securities held-to-maturity	-	12,902	-	12,902
Securities held-for-trading	1,042	164	-	-
<i>Fair value gain on investment securities</i>				
Securities held-for-trading	6,515	6,261	-	-
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	8,958	8,795	7,275	8,314
Unquoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	869	869	869	869
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange	372	742	372	742
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,119	223	4,071	(52)
Rental income	1,922	2,473	1,922	2,473
Amortisation of Government grant (Note 18)	20,730	18,519	20,730	18,519
Others	39,984	10,967	6,008	(36,577)
	102,232	68,469	58,968	13,744

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Salaries and wages	356,985	346,453	280,407	278,204
Allowances and bonuses	45,084	20,047	44,718	19,635
Social security costs	4,973	4,646	4,973	4,646
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)	80,820	72,834	68,534	62,823
Gratuity	15,535	10,340	1,099	125
Post-retirement medical benefits (Note 19)	9,869	9,675	9,869	9,675
Retirement/gratuity benefits (Note 19)	28,957	25,000	28,957	25,000
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 19)	10,644	790	10,644	790
Other staff related expenses	115,000	107,859	105,234	101,564
	667,867	597,644	554,435	502,462

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is Directors' remuneration amounting to RM4.78 million (2016: RM3.77 million) and RM3.63 million (2016: RM2.87 million), respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	1,017	988	1,004	984
Retirement benefits	707	-	707	-
Bonuses	47	291	47	291
Fees	255	121	60	60
	2,026	1,400	1,818	1,335
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	694	722	605	560
Other remuneration	1,207	1,002	1,207	976
	1,901	1,724	1,812	1,536
	3,927	3,124	3,630	2,871
Directors of subsidiaries				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	365	357	-	-
Bonuses	14	29	-	-
	379	386	-	-
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	395	230	-	-
Other remuneration	78	29	-	-
	473	259	-	-
	852	645	-	-
	4,779	3,769	3,630	2,871



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

2017	Remuneration received from the Bank					Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies			
	Salary RM'000	Retirement Benefits RM'000	Other Bonus RM'000	Bank Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Bank total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Group total RM'000
Directors									
Executive Director									
Datuk Yunus Bin Abd Ghani	70	-	-	5	6	81	100	8	189
Datuk Adnan Bin Maning	857	707	47	55	71	1,737	95	5	1,837
	927	707	47	60	77	1,818	195	13	2,026
Non-Executive Directors									
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	240	91	331	42	-	373
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	60	207	267	-	-	267
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	60	191	251	7	-	258
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	60	255	315	40	-	355
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	60	109	169	-	-	169
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim	-	-	-	55	164	219	-	-	219
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	35	101	136	-	-	136
Professor Dr Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz	-	-	-	15	30	45	-	-	45
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	-	20	59	79	-	-	79
	-	-	-	605	1,207	1,812	89	-	1,901
	927	707	47	665	1,284	3,630	284	13	3,927

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations (continued)

2016	Remuneration received from the Bank					Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies			
	Salary RM'000	Retirement Benefits RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Bank total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Group total RM'000
Directors									
<u>Executive Director</u>									
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning	879	-	291	60	105	1,335	61	4	1,400
	879	-	291	60	105	1,335	61	4	1,400
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>									
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	240	107	347	45	-	392
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	60	194	254	-	-	254
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	60	127	187	-	-	187
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	60	171	231	42	-	273
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	60	107	167	-	-	167
Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang	-	-	-	10	15	25	75	26	126
Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman	-	-	-	10	28	38	-	-	38
Ramesh Pillai	-	-	-	60	227	287	-	-	287
	-	-	-	560	976	1,536	162	26	1,724
	879	-	291	620	1,081	2,871	223	30	3,124

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. OTHER OVERHEADS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Promotion and marketing				
Advertisement and publicity	27,642	30,698	21,812	26,114
Establishment costs				
Rental of premises	27,707	28,036	23,622	23,968
Depreciation of:				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	102,233	96,176	98,537	92,998
Investment properties (Note 12)	294	295	294	295
Amortisation of:				
Prepaid lease payments (Note 13)	1,091	1,091	1,069	1,069
Intangible assets (Note 14)	3,391	6,056	-	-
Electronic data processing expenses	84,777	81,527	84,164	77,953
Hire of equipment	5,164	5,743	5,164	5,743
General expenses				
Auditors' fees	1,227	1,094	559	545
Subsidised interest on staff loans*	27	44	27	44
Write off:				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,144	1,239	3,144	1,239
Commission expenses	352,261	326,247	24,452	20,351
Outsourcing fees	73,689	76,948	85	178
Others	295,709	275,333	180,350	168,964
	978,356	930,527	443,279	419,461

* This relates to interest subsidised by the Bank for loans granted by the Government to the Bank's employees.

31. IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE FOR LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Impairment losses for loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 7)	(350,912)	(412,448)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 7)	473,467	228,239
Bad debts:		
Recovered	18,861	11,234
Written off	(338,735)	(23,027)
	(197,319)	(196,002)

32. IMPAIRMENT WRITE BACK/(ALLOWANCE) FOR OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Impairment write back on property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	929	-
Impairment losses on investment securities available-for-sale (Note 5)	-	(48,782)
	929	(48,782)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Current tax expense:				
Current year (Note 22)	84,847	61,702	71,944	45,997
(Over)/Under provision in previous years (Note 22)	(12,916)	6,073	(12,197)	6,517
	71,931	67,775	59,747	52,514
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences				
Current year (Note 23)	8,720	7,574	8,720	7,574
Over provision in previous years (Note 23)	(22,898)	(10,770)	(22,898)	(10,770)
Reversal and origination of temporary differences in respect of a subsidiary (Note 23)	717	137	-	-
	(13,461)	(3,059)	(14,178)	(3,196)
	58,470	64,716	45,569	49,318

	GROUP	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Reconciliation of tax expense:		
Profit before tax and zakat	279,523	181,709
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate	67,086	42,840
Effect of tax exempt income	(159,374)	(145,192)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	185,945	171,765
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax in respect of a subsidiary	627	-
	94,284	69,413
Over/(Under) provision of current tax expense in previous years	(12,916)	6,073
Over provision of deferred tax expense in previous years	(22,898)	(10,770)
Tax expense for the year	58,470	64,716

	BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Reconciliation of tax expense:		
Profit before tax and zakat	218,079	109,495
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2016: 24%)	52,339	26,279
Effect of non-deductible expenses	28,325	27,292
	80,664	53,571
Over provision of current tax expense in previous years	(12,197)	6,517
Over provision of deferred tax expense in previous years	(22,898)	(10,770)
Tax expense for the year	45,569	49,318



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. 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 or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or 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 9.

(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. Details of the associates are disclosed in Note 10.

The significant transactions of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associates			
	2017		2016	
	RM'000		RM'000	
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	703		773	
BANK		Subsidiaries		Associates
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	-	-	703	773
Commissions received	6,173	5,481	-	-
Other income	4,031	3,746	-	-
Rental of premises	-	1	-	-
	10,204	9,228	703	773
Expenditure incurred:				
Interest on deposits	1,705	1,047	-	-
	1,705	1,047	-	-

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associates	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Amount due from related parties:		
Loans, advances and financing	12,969	18,532
Less: Impairment/Allowance for doubtful debts	(1)	(1)
Others	3,867	6,579
	16,835	25,110
Amount due to related parties:		
Deposits and placements received	3,089	3,385
	3,089	3,385

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows: (continued)

BANK	Subsidiaries		Associates	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing - Net	-	-	12,968	18,531
Others	54	531	3,867	6,579
	54	531	16,835	25,110
Amount due to related parties:				
Deposits and placements received	4,708	3,029	3,089	3,385
	4,708	3,029	3,089	3,385

(c) 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 subsidiaries of the Group.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Other key management personnel:				
Short-term employee benefits	15,175	11,529	3,873	3,116
Long-term employee benefits	3,227	1,919	-	-
	18,402	13,448	3,873	3,116

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 the current year and previous year.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GROUP	Principal amount RM'000	2017 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2016 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	10,489	-	-	1,398	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,032,857	516,429	258,214	667,054	333,527	166,764
	1,043,346	516,429	258,214	668,452	333,527	166,764
Other Commitments:						
Authorised but not contracted for						
- Intangible assets	15,875	-	-	11,923	-	-
Contracted but not provided for						
- Intangible assets	33,787	-	-	8,267	-	-
- Property, plant and equipment	7,927	-	-	33,340	-	-
	57,589	-	-	53,530	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	751	376	376	771	386	386
	751	376	376	771	386	386
	1,101,686	516,805	258,590	722,753	333,913	167,150

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

BANK	Principal amount RM'000	2017 Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2016 Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	10,489	-	-	1,398	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,032,857	516,429	258,214	667,054	333,527	166,764
	1,043,346	516,429	258,214	668,452	333,527	166,764
Other Commitments:						
Contracted but not provided for						
- Property, plant and equipment	4,916	-	-	25,701	-	-
	4,916	-	-	25,701	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	751	376	376	771	386	386
	751	376	376	771	386	386
	1,049,013	516,805	258,590	694,924	333,913	167,150

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- (i) Loans/financing and receivables (L&R)
- (ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)
- (iv) Held-to-maturity (HTM)
- (v) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FL)

GROUP				
At 31 December 2017	FVTPL	L&R/ (FL)	AFS	CARRYING AMOUNT
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	-	708,659	-	708,659
Investment securities				
At fair value	194,535	-	5,519,365	5,713,900
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	-	21,805,903	-	21,805,903
Other assets	-	370,331	-	370,331
	194,535	22,884,893	5,519,365	28,598,793
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	(23,885,455)	-	(23,885,455)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	(992,975)	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	(45,937)	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	-	(1,250,464)	-	(1,250,464)
	-	(26,174,831)	-	(26,174,831)
GROUP				
At 31 December 2016	FVTPL	L&R/ (FL)	AFS	CARRYING AMOUNT
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	-	823,012	-	823,012
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	100,000	-	100,000
Investment securities				
At fair value	163,284	-	6,365,260	6,528,544
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	-	21,093,111	-	21,093,111
Other assets	-	388,568	-	388,568
	163,284	22,404,691	6,365,260	28,933,235
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	(24,662,007)	-	(24,662,007)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	(1,233,491)	-	(1,233,491)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	(51,362)	-	(51,362)
Other liabilities	-	(847,675)	-	(847,675)
	-	(26,794,535)	-	(26,794,535)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)

BANK At 31 December 2017	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets			
Cash and short-term funds	577,925	-	577,925
Investment securities			
At fair value	-	5,519,365	5,519,365
Loans, advances and financing			
At amortised cost	21,805,903	-	21,805,903
Other assets	206,747	-	206,747
	22,590,575	5,519,365	28,109,940
Financial liabilities			
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	(23,890,163)	-	(23,890,163)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(992,975)	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(45,937)	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	(1,024,627)	-	(1,024,627)
	(25,953,702)	-	(25,953,702)
BANK At 31 December 2016	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets			
Cash and short-term funds	732,206	-	732,206
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	100,000	-	100,000
Investment securities			
At fair value	-	6,365,260	6,365,260
Loans, advances and financing			
At amortised cost	21,093,111	-	21,093,111
Other assets	221,910	-	221,910
	22,147,227	6,365,260	28,512,487
Financial liabilities			
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	(24,665,036)	-	(24,665,036)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(1,233,491)	-	(1,233,491)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(51,362)	-	(51,362)
Other liabilities	(640,419)	-	(640,419)
	(26,590,308)	-	(26,590,308)

(b) Financial risk management

Overview

As a development financial institution with heavy mandated role entrusted by the Government, the Group's activities expose it to a variety of risks, primarily financial risk - credit, market (including liquidity and funding risks). Those wide ranges of activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The aim is therefore, to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance, and at the same time meeting the expected mandated roles.

The set risk management framework, policies and other guiding documents are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable data and information. Reviews of risk management guiding documents and tools to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging good industry practices are conducted regularly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

The Board has the oversight role as the overall responsible body that approves credit risk related policies that govern the credit risk activities in the Bank. The function is further supported by the respective loans/financing committees at the management level in the loan/financing approval process.

To develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, standardised processes, procedures as well as continuous training and development programmes are established, allow for all employees to understand their respective roles and obligations.

The Board has appointed Audit and Examination Committee (AEC) to assist discharging the duties of maintaining the sound system of internal controls to safeguard the Bank's assets and shareholder's investments. AEC is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures as well as for contributing to the improvement of the risk management and control systems. AEC provides an independent perspective and assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risks management framework.

The Bank's AEC is assisted by Internal Audit Department which undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures. The results and remedial actions are reported to AEC for deliberation and continuous oversight. The AEC ensures the effectiveness of Internal Audit Department with adequate oversight on audit scope and coverage.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that customers, clients or counter parties fail to perform or are unwilling to pay interest/profit, repay the principal or otherwise to fulfil their contractual obligations under advances/loan/financing agreements, other credit facilities or investment debt securities, thus causing the Group and the Bank to suffer a financial loss.

As credit risk is considered the most significant risk, considerable resources and controls are devoted to managing this risk within the core departments of the Bank. The established credit guiding documents provide for the development of a systematic and consistent approach to identifying and managing borrower/customer and counterparty risks contained in all of its banking assets.

The respective business heads, credit operations as well as collections and recovery are responsible for recognition and management of credit risk, both at transaction and portfolio levels and to ensure that risk procedures are adhered to in a manner consistent with the requirements set out in the respective credit guiding documents, product programs and comply with regulatory norms.

The respective business heads, credit operations as well as collections and recovery also monitor as well as manage, limit and control concentration of credit risk wherever it is identified - in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and sectors. Limits and lending/financing criteria on each of its product are also set. For risk management reporting purposes, consideration and consolidation of all elements of credit risk exposure are conducted by segments and industrial sectors.

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/profit or principal payments are past due, but it is believed 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 and financing 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.

c. Allowances for impairment

An allowance for impairment losses on loans and financing assets and investment debt securities carried at amortised cost or classified as available-for-sale that represents their estimate of incurred losses is established. The main components of this allowance comprise of specific loss component that relates to individual and collective loans, advances and financing exposures, loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified, both significant and insignificant, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

d. Write-off policy

The process of write-off on the loans, advances and financing as well as investment debt securities balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, was affected when it is deemed 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/customer's/ issuer's financial position, that potentially impair the ability to make repayment or meeting the obligation, or that proceeds from the potential disposal of collateral or securities available will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposures.

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) assets by risk class.

a. Loans, advances and financing

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Carrying amount	6	21,805,903	21,093,111
Asset at amortised cost			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired more than 90 days past due		442,046	553,422
Total gross	7	442,046	553,422
Collective impairment allowance		(341,965)	(475,207)
Carrying amount		100,081	78,215
<u>Past due but not impaired</u>			
Low risk		2,595,853	2,309,404
Watch list		45,495	93,919
Total gross		2,641,348	2,403,323
Collective impairment allowance		(151,221)	(146,327)
Carrying amount		2,490,127	2,256,996
<u>Past due but not impaired consist of:</u>			
1-30 days		1,747,540	1,569,913
31-60 days		848,313	739,491
61-90 days		45,495	93,919
Total gross		2,641,348	2,403,323
Collective impairment allowance		(151,221)	(146,327)
Carrying amount		2,490,127	2,256,996
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		19,280,328	18,816,740
Total gross		19,280,328	18,816,740
Collective impairment allowance		(64,633)	(58,840)
Carrying amount		19,215,695	18,757,900
Carrying amount at amortised cost		21,805,903	21,093,111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

b. Held-for-trading

		GROUP	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Carrying amount	5(a)	194,535	163,284
Asset at fair value through profit or loss			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		194,535	163,284
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		194,535	163,284

c. Available-for-sale

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Carrying amount	5(b)	5,519,365	6,365,260
Asset at fair value			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		5,591,260	6,462,310
Total gross		5,591,260	6,462,310
Impairment allowance		(71,895)	(97,050)
Carrying amount at fair value		5,519,365	6,365,260

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Collectively impaired loans, advances and financing as well as individually impaired securities are (other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss) portfolio for when it is determined that there is objective evidence of impairment, and that the collection of all or partial principal and interest/profit due according to the contractual terms of the loans, advances and financing as well as investment securities agreement(s), is not feasible.

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.

	GROUP/BANK Loans, advances and financing	
	Gross RM'000	Net RM'000
At 31 December 2017		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	442,046	100,081
Total	442,046	100,081
At 31 December 2016		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	553,422	78,215
Total	553,422	78,215

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities (continued)

The credit risk concentration is monitored by sectors. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans, advances and financing as well as investment securities at the end of the reporting period is shown below:

		GROUP/BANK	
		Loans, advances and financing	Investment securities
		RM'000	RM'000
At 31 December 2017	NOTE		
Carrying amount	5 & 6	21,805,903	5,364,669
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	92,651
Financial services		76,767	147,909
Transportation		-	871,560
Others		-	560,315
<i>Government</i>		-	3,692,234
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		9,275,748	-
Transportation		1,117,890	-
Micro finance		492,158	-
Consumption credit		10,376,496	-
Credit card		465,707	-
Others		1,137	-
Carrying amount		21,805,903	5,364,669
		GROUP/BANK	
		Loans, advances and financing	Investment securities
		RM'000	RM'000
At 31 December 2016	NOTE		
Carrying amount	5 & 6	21,093,111	6,148,396
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	92,941
Financial services		87,122	178,356
Transportation		-	568,219
Others		-	593,086
<i>Government</i>		-	4,715,794
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		8,674,116	-
Transportation		689,939	-
Micro finance		488,912	-
Consumption credit		10,739,937	-
Credit card		411,953	-
Others		1,132	-
Carrying amount		21,093,111	6,148,396

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Bank will not be able to fund increases in assets and meet obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. In extreme circumstances, the lack of liquidity could result in reductions in the balance sheet and sales of assets, or potentially an inability to fulfil lending/financing commitments. The risk that the Group and the Bank will be unable to do so is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of institution-specific and market-wide events including, but not limited to, credit events, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

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 lead regulator, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) under the New Liquidity Framework (BNM/DFI/GP5) which was issued in 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:

Ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers	2017 %	2016 %
At 31 December 2017	82	79
Average for the year	80	73
Maximum for the year	82	79
Minimum for the year	76	69



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Remaining contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities of the banking operation of the Group and the Bank are as follows:

GROUP	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	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2017								
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	12,131,900	255,964	142,763	137,200	1,615,312	424,463	-	14,707,602
Non-individuals	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436	(4,708)	10,359,117
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,024,627	225,837	1,250,464
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,048,262	-	-	440	311	-	52,673	1,101,686
	14,246,496	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,019,463	273,802	27,464,806
GROUP								
At 31 December 2016								
1 week RM'000								
Up to 1 month RM'000								
1 week to months 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								
Total RM'000								
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	11,547,588	271,993	156,328	149,020	2,226,961	439,690	-	14,791,580
Non-individuals	1,446,655	2,813,598	2,037,510	1,844,723	2,506,092	458,802	(3,029)	11,104,351
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	51,362	-	51,362
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	640,419	207,256	847,675
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	694,152	-	-	440	332	-	27,829	722,753
	13,688,395	3,085,591	2,193,838	1,994,183	4,733,385	1,590,273	232,056	27,517,721

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

BANK	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	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2017							
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	12,131,900	255,964	142,763	137,200	1,615,312	424,463	14,707,602
Non-individuals	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436	10,363,825
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	45,937	45,937
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,024,627	1,024,627
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,048,262	-	-	440	311	-	1,049,013
	14,246,496	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,019,463	27,191,004
BANK	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	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2016							
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	11,547,588	271,993	156,328	149,020	2,226,961	439,690	14,791,580
Non-individuals	1,446,655	2,813,598	2,037,510	1,844,723	2,506,092	458,802	11,107,380
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	51,362	51,362
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	640,419	640,419
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	694,152	-	-	440	332	-	694,924
	13,688,395	3,085,591	2,193,838	1,994,183	4,733,385	1,590,273	27,285,665

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is defined as risk of losses in on- and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. The Group and the Bank take on exposure to market risk from open positions in interest/profit rate, currency and equity instruments, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest/profit rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The objective of market risk management is, therefore to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risk

The Group and the Bank separate their exposures 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 Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) meets on a regular basis to monitor and manage market risk. ALCO is responsible in monitoring the key financial indicators and ratios, sets the thresholds to manage and monitor the market risk and also analyses the sensitivity of the Group's/ Bank's interest/profit rate and maturity mismatches.

Exposure to interest/profit 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/profit rates. Interest/profit rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest/profit rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for re-pricing bands.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

A summary of the banking operation of the Group's and the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios are as follows:

GROUP At 31 December 2017	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	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,228,786	-	22,363,722	6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	6,597	470,452	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	163,584	386,775	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(753,125)	2,206,633	(4,439,667)	(16,398)	1,508,636	(23,389,217)	4,708	(24,878,430)	2.02
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(4,384,517)	(3,168,721)	(7,553,238)	
Net maturity gap	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,321,757)	(2,993,832)	(9,210,719)	
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	114,070	-	-	-	-	-	124,137	238,207	4.70
Investment debt securities	-	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	-	5,364,669	3.25
	114,070	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	124,137	5,602,876	
Total maturity gap	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(462,281)	(2,869,695)	(3,607,843)	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(835,278)	(52,673)	(1,101,686)	
Total net maturity gap	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,297,559)	(2,922,368)	(4,709,529)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

GROUP	Up to	1 week to	1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	Above	No	Effective
At 31 December 2016	1 week	1 month	months	months	months	1 year	specific	interest
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	maturity	rate
							RM'000	%
							Total	
							RM'000	
Bank core activities - non-trading								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Loans, advances and financing	215,775	456,936	10,274	19,489	83,486	20,987,525	-	6.49
Cash and bank balances with								
licensed banks and other								
financial institutions	520,636	-	-	-	-	-	4,380	525,016
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	237,072	166,658	403,730
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and								
investment accounts of customers								
and placements of banks and other								
financial institutions	(1,589,625)	(830,913)	(8,589,018)	(2,527,632)	(5,465,093)	(6,896,246)	3,029	(25,895,498)
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(3,807,017)	(2,616,057)	(6,423,074)
Net maturity gap	(853,214)	(373,977)	(8,578,744)	(2,508,143)	(5,381,607)	10,521,334	(2,441,990)	(9,616,341)
Treasury and capital market activities								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	211,570	-	100,000	-	-	-	(13,574)	297,996
Investment debt securities	-	-	79,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	-	6,148,396
Total maturity gap	211,570	-	179,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	(13,574)	6,446,392
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend								
credit and contingent liabilities	(159,545)	-	-	-	-	(535,379)	(27,829)	(722,753)
Total net maturity gap	(801,189)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	15,968,936	(2,483,393)	(3,892,702)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

BANK At 31 December 2017	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	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non trading								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Loans, advances and financing	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,228,786	22,363,722	6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	463,855	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	223,191	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(753,125)	2,206,633	(4,439,667)	(16,398)	1,508,636	(23,389,217)	(24,883,138)	2.02
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(4,384,517)	(4,384,517)	
Net maturity gap	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,321,757)	(6,216,887)	
Treasury and capital market activities								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	114,070	-	-	-	-	-	114,070	4.70
Investment debt securities	-	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	5,364,669	3.25
Total maturity gap	114,070	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	5,478,739	
Total maturity gap	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(462,281)	(738,148)	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(835,278)	(1,049,013)	
Total net maturity gap	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,297,559)	(1,787,161)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

BANK								Effective interest rate %
At 31 December 2016		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	Total RM'000
Bank core activities - non trading								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Loans, advances and financing		215,775	456,936	10,274	19,489	83,486	20,987,525	21,773,485
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions		520,636	-	-	-	-	-	520,636
Other assets		-	-	-	-	-	237,072	237,072
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions		(1,589,625)	(830,913)	(8,589,018)	(2,527,632)	(5,465,093)	(6,896,246)	(25,898,527)
Reserves and other liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	(3,807,017)	(3,807,017)
Net maturity gap		(853,214)	(373,977)	(8,578,744)	(2,508,143)	(5,381,607)	10,521,334	(7,174,351)
Treasury and capital market activities								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements		211,570	-	100,000	-	-	-	311,570
Investment debt securities		-	-	79,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	6,148,396
Total maturity gap		211,570	-	179,943	46,224	39,248	5,982,981	6,459,966
<u>Outflows</u>		(641,644)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	16,504,315	(714,385)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities		(159,545)	-	-	-	-	(535,379)	(694,924)
Total net maturity gap		(801,189)	(373,977)	(8,398,801)	(2,461,919)	(5,342,359)	15,968,936	(1,409,309)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(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.

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 judgment 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

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by fair value hierarchy:

GROUP At 31 December 2017	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	5(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	3,310	-	3,310
Islamic Debt Securities		-	138,175	-	138,175
Unit Trust Investments		-	53,050	-	53,050
		-	194,535	-	194,535
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	5(b)				
Shares		9,062	-	-	9,062
Unit Trust Investments		-	145,634	-	145,634
Malaysian Government Securities		-	612,367	-	612,367
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	391,506	-	391,506
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	2,077,417	-	2,077,417
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,211,436	-	1,211,436
Khazanah Bonds		-	634,165	-	634,165
Private Debt Securities		-	39,853	-	39,853
Islamic Debt Securities		-	397,925	-	397,925
		9,062	5,510,303	-	5,519,365
		9,062	5,704,838	-	5,713,900
GROUP At 31 December 2016					
	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	5(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	3,306	-	3,306
Islamic Debt Securities		-	127,691	-	127,691
Unit Trust Investments		-	32,287	-	32,287
		-	163,284	-	163,284
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	5(b)				
Shares		69,143	-	-	69,143
Unit Trust Investments		-	147,721	-	147,721
Malaysian Government Securities		-	1,041,098	-	1,041,098
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	383,604	-	383,604
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	1,699,371	-	1,699,371
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,948,222	-	1,948,222
Khazanah Bonds		-	603,883	-	603,883
Private Debt Securities		-	59,823	-	59,823
Islamic Debt Securities		-	412,395	-	412,395
		69,143	6,296,117	-	6,365,260
		69,143	6,459,401	-	6,528,544

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value (continued)

BANK		LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	
At 31 December 2017		1	2	3	TOTAL
	NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	5(b)				
Shares		9,062	-	-	9,062
Unit Trust Investments		-	145,634	-	145,634
Malaysian Government Securities		-	612,367	-	612,367
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	391,506	-	391,506
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	2,077,417	-	2,077,417
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,211,436	-	1,211,436
Khazanah Bonds		-	634,165	-	634,165
Private Debt Securities		-	39,853	-	39,853
Islamic Debt Securities		-	397,925	-	397,925
		9,062	5,510,303	-	5,519,365
BANK		LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	
At 31 December 2016		1	2	3	TOTAL
	NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<i>Investment securities available-for-sale</i>	5(b)				
Shares		69,143	-	-	69,143
Unit Trust Investments		-	147,721	-	147,721
Malaysian Government Securities		-	1,041,098	-	1,041,098
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	383,604	-	383,604
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	1,699,371	-	1,699,371
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,948,222	-	1,948,222
Khazanah Bonds		-	603,883	-	603,883
Private Debt Securities		-	59,823	-	59,823
Islamic Debt Securities		-	412,395	-	412,395
		69,143	6,296,117	-	6,365,260



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

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.

At 31 December 2017

	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	22,288,902	21,805,903	22,288,902
Other assets	370,331	370,331	206,747	206,747
	22,176,234	22,659,233	22,012,650	22,495,649
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	23,885,455	23,885,455	23,890,163	23,890,163
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	992,975	992,975	992,975	992,975
Borrowings and financing from institutions	45,937	45,937	45,937	45,937
	24,924,367	24,924,367	24,929,075	24,929,075

At 31 December 2016

	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Loans, advances and financing	21,093,111	20,972,889	21,093,111	20,972,889
Other assets	388,568	388,568	221,910	221,910
	21,481,679	21,361,457	21,315,021	21,194,799
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	24,662,007	24,662,007	24,665,036	24,665,036
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,233,491	1,233,491	1,233,491	1,233,491
Borrowings and financing from institutions	51,362	51,362	51,362	51,362
	25,946,860	25,946,860	25,949,889	25,949,889

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (continued)

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 At 31 December 2017	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	9,689,851	9,689,851
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,405,073	10,405,073
Staff loans/financing	-	-	90,741	90,741
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,059,216	1,059,216
Micro credit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Micro finance	-	-	499,817	499,817
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	465,707	465,707
Other term loans/financing	-	-	77,390	77,390
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,288,902	22,288,902
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	45,449	45,449
Sundry receivables	-	-	318,309	318,309
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,706	2,706
Due from associates	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	370,331	370,331
	-	-	22,659,233	22,659,233
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	-	23,885,455	23,885,455
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	992,975	992,975
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	45,937	45,937
	-	-	24,924,367	24,924,367



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (continued)

GROUP At 31 December 2016	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	8,635,692	8,635,692
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,739,343	10,739,343
Staff loans/financing	-	-	103,172	103,172
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	593,492	593,492
Micro credit	-	-	1,100	1,100
Micro finance	-	-	459,405	459,405
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	411,953	411,953
Other term loans/financing	-	-	28,707	28,707
Revolving credit	-	-	25	25
	-	-	20,972,889	20,972,889
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	55,748	55,748
Sundry receivables	-	-	323,600	323,600
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,641	2,641
Due from associates	-	-	6,579	6,579
	-	-	388,568	388,568
	-	-	21,361,457	21,361,457
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	-	24,160,240	24,160,240
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1,735,258	1,735,258
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	51,362	51,362
	-	-	25,946,860	25,946,860

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (continued)

BANK	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	
At 31 December 2017	1	2	3	TOTAL
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	9,689,851	9,689,851
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,405,073	10,405,073
Staff loans/financing	-	-	90,741	90,741
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,059,216	1,059,216
Micro credit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Micro finance	-	-	499,817	499,817
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	465,707	465,707
Other term loans/financing	-	-	77,390	77,390
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,288,902	22,288,902
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	43,985	43,985
Sundry receivables	-	-	156,135	156,135
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,706	2,706
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	54	54
Due from associates	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	206,747	206,747
	-	-	22,495,649	22,495,649
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	-	23,890,163	23,890,163
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	992,975	992,975
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	45,937	45,937
	-	-	24,929,075	24,929,075



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (continued)

BANK At 31 December 2016	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	8,635,692	8,635,692
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,739,343	10,739,343
Staff loans/financing	-	-	103,172	103,172
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	593,492	593,492
Micro credit	-	-	1,100	1,100
Micro finance	-	-	459,405	459,405
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	411,953	411,953
Other term loans/financing	-	-	28,707	28,707
Revolving credit	-	-	25	25
	-	-	20,972,889	20,972,889
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	54,353	54,353
Sundry receivables	-	-	157,806	157,806
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,641	2,641
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	531	531
Due from associates	-	-	6,579	6,579
	-	-	221,910	221,910
	-	-	21,194,799	21,194,799
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	-	-	24,163,269	24,163,269
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	1,735,258	1,735,258
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	51,362	51,362
	-	-	25,949,889	25,949,889

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(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 regards 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 and investment accounts of customers

The Group and the Bank consider the carrying amounts of all its deposits and investment accounts, such as non-bank customers' deposits and investment accounts, 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) Borrowings and financing from institutions

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.

37. 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.

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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.

The retakaful arrangements for risks undertaken by the fund have also limited the fund's risk exposure. There is a maximum retention limit for any single covered life. Generally, the fund retains low counterparty risk by having retakaful with high credit rating retakaful operators.

Concentration of risk based on participants' fund balance

GROUP	Gross RM'000	Retakaful RM'000	Net RM'000
At 31 December 2017			
Endowment	1,786,838	-	1,786,838
Term	294,606	-	294,606
Mortgage	232,513	(1,785)	230,728
Total family takaful fund	2,313,957	(1,785)	2,312,172
At 31 December 2016			
Endowment	1,420,642	-	1,420,642
Term	271,207	-	271,207
Mortgage	185,603	(4)	185,599
Total family takaful fund	1,877,452	(4)	1,877,448

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Family takaful contracts (continued)

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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Family takaful contracts (continued)

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.

GROUP	Change in assumptions %	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
At 31 December 2017					
Mortality/Morbidity	+10	49,717	47,973	(42,752)	(34,027)
Investment return*	+/-1	36	6	(6)	(1)
Lapse and surrender rates	-10	517	490	(490)	(285)
Discount rate	-1	9,528	9,461	(9,461)	(7,268)
At 31 December 2016					
Mortality/Morbidity	+10	39,831	39,303	(33,307)	(27,512)
Investment return*	+/-1	13	12	(12)	(0)
Lapse and surrender rates	-10	436	436	(436)	(175)
Discount rate	-1	7,319	7,319	(7,319)	(1,251)

* 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

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

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
At 31 December 2017			
Fire	8,608	(2,179)	6,429
Motor Others	-	-	-
Personal Accident	162	(342)	(180)
Contribution written in the year	8,770	(2,521)	6,249
At 31 December 2016			
Fire	8,413	(1,181)	7,232
Motor Others	-	(70)	(70)
Personal Accident	205	(196)	9
Contribution written in the year	8,618	(1,447)	7,171

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. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include delays in settlement.

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
At 31 December 2017				
Average claims	+10	53	50	(50)
At 31 December 2016				
Average claims	+10	98	56	(56)

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimate of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and incurred but not reported 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

Gross general takaful contract liabilities for 2017:

GROUP	2012 and prior RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	Total RM'000
Accident year							
At end of accident year	13,159	3,824	7,176	573	923	1,655	
One year later	12,366	3,060	4,468	340	721		
Two years later	11,217	3,052	4,432	342			
Three years later	10,680	3,041	4,430				
Four years later	10,275	3,040					
Five years later	10,074						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	10,074	3,040	4,430	342	721	1,655	20,262
At end of accident year	(2,744)	(180)	(472)	(268)	(710)	(948)	
One year later	(4,728)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(330)	(721)		
Two years later	(9,050)	(3,036)	(4,429)	(332)			
Three years later	(9,159)	(3,038)	(4,429)				
Four years later	(9,197)	(3,038)					
Five years later	(10,074)						
Cumulative payments to-date	(10,074)	(3,038)	(4,429)	(332)	(721)	(948)	(19,542)
Gross general takaful provision for outstanding claims per statement of financial position	-	2	1	10	-	707	720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

Net general takaful contract liabilities for 2017:

GROUP Accident year	2012 and prior RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	Total RM'000
At end of accident year	8,075	2,015	1,824	561	771	1,606	
One year later	6,528	223	612	340	589		
Two years later	5,328	224	559	342			
Three years later	4,926	214	557				
Four years later	4,898	213					
Five years later	4,837						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	4,837	213	557	342	589	1,606	8,144
At end of accident year	(1,966)	(141)	(326)	(268)	(576)	(937)	
One year later	(4,064)	(210)	(546)	(330)	(589)		
Two years later	(4,246)	(210)	(556)	(332)			
Three years later	(4,326)	(212)	(556)				
Four years later	(4,364)	(212)					
Five years later	(4,837)						
Cumulative payments to-date	(4,837)	(212)	(556)	(332)	(589)	(937)	(7,463)
Net general takaful provision for outstanding claims per statement of financial position	-	1	1	10	-	669	681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

Gross general takaful contract liabilities for 2016:

GROUP	2011 and prior RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	Total RM'000
Accident year							
At end of accident year	12,256	903	3,824	7,176	573	923	
One year later	11,601	765	3,060	4,468	340		
Two years later	10,527	690	3,052	4,432			
Three years later	9,994	686	3,041				
Four years later	9,603	671					
Five years later	9,588						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	9,588	671	3,041	4,432	340	923	18,995
At end of accident year	(2,581)	(163)	(180)	(472)	(268)	(710)	
One year later	(4,098)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,402)	(330)		
Two years later	(8,419)	(631)	(3,036)	(4,429)			
Three years later	(8,527)	(632)	(3,038)				
Four years later	(8,527)	(670)					
Five years later	(8,527)						
Cumulative payments to-date	(8,527)	(670)	(3,038)	(4,429)	(330)	(710)	(17,704)
Gross general takaful provision for outstanding claims per statement of financial position	1,061	1	3	3	10	213	1,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

Net general takaful contract liabilities for 2016:

GROUP Accident year	2011 and prior RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	Total RM'000
At end of accident year	7,357	717	2,015	1,824	561	771	
One year later	5,939	588	223	612	340		
Two years later	4,760	568	224	559			
Three years later	4,359	567	214				
Four years later	4,346	552					
Five years later	4,339						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred (UL)	4,339	552	214	559	340	771	6,775
At end of accident year	(1,829)	(137)	(142)	(326)	(268)	(576)	
One year later	(3,553)	(512)	(210)	(546)	(330)		
Two years later	(3,734)	(512)	(210)	(556)			
Three years later	(3,813)	(513)	(212)				
Four years later	(3,813)	(551)					
Five years later	(3,813)						
Cumulative payments to-date	(3,813)	(551)	(212)	(556)	(330)	(576)	(6,038)
Net general takaful provision for outstanding claims per statement of financial position	526	1	2	3	10	195	737

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. 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%.

Effective from 1 November 2016, the Group and the Bank follow the provisions being set, in accordance to Bank Negara Malaysia's instruction JP2/DFI/BSN/CRR dated 23 September 2016. The Bank is required to provide capital for operational risk equivalent to the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) as a coverage for potential operational losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of the Group and of the Bank as at the end of the reporting period.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Tier I Capital				
General reserve	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	1,303,685	1,202,121	1,196,095	1,102,585
Capital reserve	1,101,240	971,240	1,101,240	971,240
Non-controlling interests	194,908	156,729	-	-
	2,699,833	2,430,090	2,397,335	2,173,825
Less: Deferred tax assets	(92,871)	(79,410)	(92,843)	(78,665)
Total Tier I capital	2,606,962	2,350,680	2,304,492	2,095,160
Tier II Capital				
Government grants	360,293	381,023	360,293	381,023
Regulatory reserve	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Collective impairment for non impaired loans, advances and financing	215,854	205,166	215,854	205,166
Total Tier II capital	707,430	717,472	707,430	717,472
Less: Investment in subsidiaries (Note 9)	-	-	(53,000)	(53,000)
Capital base	3,314,392	3,068,152	2,958,922	2,759,632
Core capital ratio	13.65%	12.74%	12.32%	11.58%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	12.11%	11.33%	10.91%	10.27%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	17.35%	16.63%	15.82%	15.25%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	15.40%	14.79%	14.00%	13.53%



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of risk weight:

	GROUP			
	2017	Risk	2016	Risk
	Principal	Weighted	Principal	Weighted
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	5,907,940	-	6,755,647	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	759,652	151,930	578,855	115,771
50%	9,081,949	4,540,975	8,650,620	4,325,310
100%	14,405,035	14,405,035	14,011,280	14,011,280
	30,154,576	19,097,940	29,996,402	18,452,361

	BANK			
	2017	Risk	2016	Risk
	Principal	Weighted	Principal	Weighted
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	5,772,498	-	6,661,812	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	759,652	151,930	578,855	115,771
50%	9,081,949	4,540,975	8,650,620	4,325,310
100%	14,014,115	14,014,115	13,654,501	13,654,501
	29,628,214	18,707,020	29,545,788	18,095,582

GROUP/BANK		
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	2,423,822	2,299,238

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	29,001	163,158
Securities available-for-sale	(b)	676,308	948,067
Advances and financing	(c)	14,519,159	14,015,142
Other assets	(e)	239,256	400,576
Property, plant and equipment		352	74
Deferred tax assets		-	1,782
Total Assets		15,464,076	15,528,799
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Deposits from customers	(f)	9,685,050	10,063,834
Investment accounts of customers	(g)	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(h)	815,512	1,007,743
Other liabilities		207,546	230,725
Total Liabilities		14,016,817	14,192,561
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Islamic banking fund		80,000	80,000
Reserves		1,367,259	1,256,238
Total Islamic Banking Capital Funds		1,447,259	1,336,238
Total Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds		15,464,076	15,528,799

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Revenue	(j)	1,042,541	1,036,381
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(k)	943,644	945,856
Allowance for losses on advances and financing - net	(l)	(98,999)	(111,932)
Income attributable to the depositors	(m)	(307,436)	(395,512)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(n)	98,897	90,525
Total net income		636,106	528,937
Other operating expenses	(o)	(527,229)	(470,169)
Profit before zakat		108,877	58,768
Zakat	(q)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Net profit for the year		107,877	55,768
Other comprehensive income net of zakat:			
Securities available-for-sale fair value		3,144	2,430
Total other comprehensive income for the year		3,144	2,430
Total comprehensive income for the year		111,021	58,198

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:

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	(j)	934,907	897,927
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds	(j)	35,235	15,018
Other income	(j)	72,399	123,436
Income attributable to depositors	(m)	(307,436)	(395,512)
Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Bank		735,105	640,869
Of which:			
Interest income earned on impaired advances and financing		10,568	13,055

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

GROUP/BANK	Non-distributable		Distributable		
	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Profit Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000
At 1 January 2016	80,000	(196)	99,522	42,849	1,055,865
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	55,768
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	2,430	-	-	2,430
Total comprehensive income	-	2,430	-	-	58,198
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve:					
Provision during the year	-	-	-	1,479	(1,479)
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(1,479)	1,479
At 31 December 2016 / 1 January 2017	80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,336,238
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	107,877
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	3,144	-	-	3,144
Total comprehensive income	-	3,144	-	-	111,021
Compliance of Profit equalisation reserve:					
Provision during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849
At 31 December 2017	80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,447,259

* Regulatory reserve is maintained in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia instruction JKP/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

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	108,877	58,768
Adjustments for:		
Net accretion of discounts	(2,447)	(1,041)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	52
Property, plant and equipment written off	36	-
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	28	(6)
Collective impairment for advances and financing - net	(23,962)	106,332
Bad debts recovered	(8,085)	(4,704)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	499	(53)
Bad debts write-off	131,046	10,304
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(4,248)	(44)
Operating profit before working capital changes	201,756	169,608
Changes in advances and financing	(601,234)	(659,059)
Changes in other assets	160,821	1,246,313
Changes in deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	39,666	(515,493)
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(192,231)	518,977
Changes in other liabilities	(23,047)	(63,763)
Profit equalisation reserve	-	(7,425)
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(414,269)	689,158
Zakat paid	(1,132)	(2,334)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(415,401)	686,824
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	22
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(354)	-
Net purchase of investment securities	(755,254)	(755,254)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,036,852	102,471
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	281,244	(652,761)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(134,157)	34,063
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	163,158	129,095
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	29,001	163,158
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT BY:		
Cash and short-term funds (Note 39 (a))	29,001	163,158

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(a) Cash and short-term funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	8,161	7,458
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	20,840	155,700
	29,001	163,158

(b) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	334,581	950,900
Government Guaranteed Bonds	342,113	-
	676,694	950,900
Less : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(386)	(2,833)
Investment securities available-for-sale	676,308	948,067

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	100,883	-
More than one year	575,425	948,067
	676,308	948,067



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(c) Advances and financing

(i) Advances and financing by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Term financing		
Housing financing	21,072,889	19,400,251
Personal financing	9,729,644	10,464,965
Hire purchase receivables	972,829	515,569
Other term financing	28	2,119
Micro finance	137,320	127,434
Staff financing	48,729	46,068
Credit/Charge cards	366,878	335,473
Less: Unearned income	(17,517,871)	(16,561,488)
Gross advances and financing	14,810,446	14,330,391
Less: Allowance of impairment for advances and financing		
Collective impairment	(291,287)	(315,249)
Total net advances and financing	14,519,159	14,015,142

(ii) Advances and financing by type of customer

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Individuals	14,810,446	14,330,391

(iii) Advances and financing by profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Fixed rate		
Housing financing	675,700	754,530
Hire purchase receivables	797,334	420,594
Micro finance	111,668	103,274
Other term financing	7,412,005	7,738,368
Variable rate		
Base lending rate-plus	5,812,538	5,312,538
Cost-plus	1,201	1,087
	14,810,446	14,330,391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(c) Advances and financing (continued)

(iv) Advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Purchase of residential property	6,488,238	6,067,068
Purchase of transport vehicles	797,334	420,594
Consumer durables	28	2,119
Consumption credit	7,046,300	7,401,863
Credit cards	366,878	335,473
Micro finance	111,668	103,274
	14,810,446	14,330,391

(v) Advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	928,430	943,488
Penang	1,042,792	1,005,703
Perak	1,157,916	1,136,580
Selangor	2,532,233	2,346,300
Kuala Lumpur	2,713,947	2,596,116
Malacca	677,712	643,673
Negeri Sembilan	702,559	689,087
Johor	1,280,551	1,178,211
Pahang	805,791	806,633
Kelantan	1,103,524	1,089,181
Terengganu	829,489	831,641
Sarawak	433,398	453,018
Sabah	602,104	610,760
	14,810,446	14,330,391

(vi) Advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	27,116	396,275
More than one year to three years	186,089	224,976
More than three years to five years	438,495	492,790
More than five years	14,158,746	13,216,350
	14,810,446	14,330,391



39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract

At 31 December 2017

Types/Shariah contracts

At 31 December 2016

Types/Shariah contracts

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(d) Impaired advances and financing

(i) Movement in impaired advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
At beginning of year	231,321	165,127
Classified as impaired during the year	144,165	112,630
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(43,179)	(30,649)
Amount written off	(122,457)	(15,787)
At end of year	209,850	231,321
Ratio of impaired advances and financing to gross advances and financing	1.42%	1.61%

(ii) Impaired advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	144,131	89,432
Purchase of transport vehicles	7,048	3,711
Credit cards	5,263	17,530
Micro finance	10,472	9,892
Consumer durables	-	2,123
Consumption credit	42,936	108,633
	209,850	231,321

(iii) Impaired advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	11,960	15,664
Penang	14,938	14,194
Perak	15,695	17,011
Selangor	43,606	39,158
Kuala Lumpur	46,365	61,098
Malacca	12,721	12,709
Negeri Sembilan	16,324	18,872
Johor	12,251	7,662
Pahang	6,687	8,992
Kelantan	13,090	15,882
Terengganu	10,892	9,739
Sarawak	1,107	3,739
Sabah	4,214	6,601
	209,850	231,321



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(d) Impaired advances and financing (continued)

(iv) Movement in allowance of impairment on advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Collective impairment:		
At beginning of year	315,249	208,917
Impairment losses recognised (Note 39 (i))	210,625	209,051
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 39 (i))	(234,587)	(102,719)
At end of year	291,287	315,249
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross advances and financing	1.97%	2.20%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross advances and financing	2.64%	2.89%

(e) Other assets

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Income receivables	4,387	7,361
Sundry receivables	234,869	393,215
	239,256	400,576

(f) Deposits from customers

(i) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)
Murabahah fund		
Fixed deposits	6,916,898	6,265,319
Wholesale deposits		
Money market deposits	60,000	600,000
Others	-	355,863
Wadiah fund		
Saving deposits	2,704,217	2,838,476
Others	3,935	4,176
	9,685,050	10,063,834

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(f) Deposits from customers (continued)

(ii) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Government and statutory bodies	2,313,165	1,400,525
Business enterprises	3,279,071	4,066,074
Individuals	3,653,782	4,323,699
Others	439,032	273,536
	9,685,050	10,063,834

(iii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	2,086,853	3,080,317
More than six months to one year	637,247	2,516,184
More than one year to three years	4,192,798	668,818
	6,916,898	6,265,319

(g) Investment accounts of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Mudharabah fund		
Unrestricted investment accounts	3,308,709	2,890,259

The premium savings certificates (SSP) offered by Bank, which is structured using Mudharabah contract, shall be classified as an Investment account under DFIA. In this regard, SSP is structured using Mudharabah to enable Bank to offer lucky draw gift to investors and Government of Malaysia agreed to continue guaranteeing Bank to repay the principal investment to investors.

(h) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Other financial institutions	815,512	1,007,743



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(h) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions (continued)

Maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000 (Restated)
Due within six months	755,156	898,954
More than six months to one year	6,191	10,558
More than one year to three years	54,165	98,231
	815,512	1,007,743

(i) Profit equalisation reserve (PER)

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
At beginning of year	-	7,425
Amount distributed to depositors	-	(7,425)
At end of year	-	-

(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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	934,907	897,927
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	3,259	2,844
Others	31,976	12,174
Other income	72,399	123,436
	1,042,541	1,036,381

During the current financial year, it was identified that Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA) financing for properties-under-construction of the Bank were not in accordance with Shariah-principles. 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 RM 4 million (2016: RM 14 million) as at 31 December 2017.

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

		GROUP/BANK	
	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:			
General investment deposits	(i)	758,585	729,170
Other deposits	(ii)	185,059	216,686
		943,644	945,856

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (continued)

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	680,267	631,758
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	2,371	2,001
Others	23,267	8,565
Total income from investment and advances and financing	705,905	642,324
Other income:		
Commissions	3,977	3,416
Charges	48,703	83,430
Total income	758,585	729,170

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	165,953	187,738
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	578	595
Others	5,677	2,545
Total income from investment and advances and financing	172,208	190,878
Other income:		
Commissions	970	1,015
Charges	11,881	24,793
Total income	185,059	216,686

(l) Allowance for losses on advances and financing-net

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Impairment losses for advances and financing:		
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 39 (d)(iv))	(210,625)	(209,051)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 39 (d)(iv))	234,587	102,719
Bad debts		
Recovered	8,085	4,704
Written off	(131,046)	(10,304)
	(98,999)	(111,932)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(m) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers		
Murabahah fund	281,069	346,716
Mudharabah fund	26,367	48,796
	307,436	395,512

(n) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	88,687	78,431
Income derived from other investment of Islamic banking capital funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	309	248
Others	3,033	1,064
Total income from investment and advances and financing	92,029	79,743
Other income:		
Commissions	519	424
Charges	6,349	10,358
Total income	98,897	90,525

(o) Other operating expenses

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Personnel expenses:		
Salaries and wages	1,210	1,110
Social security costs	17	16
Contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)	245	219
Other staff related expenses*	305,683	254,529
	307,155	255,874
General administrative expenses:		
Maintenance cost	168,175	163,823
Legal and professional fees	22,302	22,103
Others	29,597	28,369
	220,074	214,295
	527,229	470,169

* Included in other staff related expenses are Shariah Committee's remuneration amounted to RM243,000 (2016: RM245,000) as further disclosed in Note 39 (p) and allocated indirect personnel expenses amounted to RM305.47 million (2016: RM254.27 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(p) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	243	245

Shariah Committee's remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	30	18	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	36	22	58
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	13	43
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	30	18	48
	-	-	156	87	243

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	33	19	52
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	14	44
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	-	-	13	9	22
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	34	21	55
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	30	16	46
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	17	9	26
	-	-	157	88	245

(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

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
The capital adequacy ratios of the reporting institution are as follows:		
Tier I Capital:		
Retained earnings	1,262,359	1,111,633
Islamic banking fund	80,000	80,000
	1,342,359	1,191,633
Less: Deferred tax assets	-	(1,782)
Total Tier I capital	1,342,359	1,189,851
Tier II Capital:		
Regulatory reserve	99,522	99,522
Collective impairment on non impaired advances and financing	128,140	118,325
Total Tier II capital	227,662	217,847
Capital base	1,570,021	1,407,698
Core capital ratio	11.45%	10.65%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	10.32%	9.57%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	13.39%	12.60%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	12.07%	11.33%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2017		2016	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Weighted RM'000
0%	731,998	-	1,020,669	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	425,474	85,095	313,785	62,757
50%	6,223,562	3,111,781	5,979,073	2,989,537
100%	8,526,724	8,526,724	8,123,644	8,123,644
	15,907,758	11,723,600	15,437,171	11,175,938

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	1,281,858	1,253,013

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(t) Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2017	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	Total RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities:							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	6,016,882	105,794	62,092	56,296	562,735	182,418	6,986,217
Non individuals	589,881	2,052,757	1,405,462	915,385	1,496,693	491,018	6,951,176
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	207,546	207,546
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	620,719	-	-	-	-	-	620,719
	7,227,462	2,158,551	1,467,554	971,681	2,059,428	880,982	14,765,658
GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2016	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	Total RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities:							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	5,732,939	119,393	70,179	63,925	1,008,789	218,738	7,213,963
Non individuals	381,199	2,084,427	1,076,223	1,057,246	1,702,002	447,104	6,748,201
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	230,725	230,725
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	412,439	-	-	-	-	-	412,439
	6,526,577	2,203,820	1,146,402	1,121,171	2,710,791	896,567	14,605,328

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking's profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2017	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	Total RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non trading:								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Advances and financing	11,100	8,329	8,925	14,614	28,640	14,738,838	14,810,446	6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	8,161	-	-	-	-	-	8,161	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	239,256	239,256	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(622,011)	1,743,264	(2,190,444)	(229,243)	(471,725)	(12,039,112)	(13,809,271)	2.02
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,654,805)	(1,654,805)	
Net maturity gap	(602,750)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(443,085)	1,284,177	(406,213)	
Treasury and capital market activities:								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	20,840	-	-	-	-	-	20,840	4.70
Investment debt securities	-	-	-	-	99,996	576,312	676,308	3.25
	20,840	-	-	-	99,996	576,312	697,148	
Total maturity gap	(581,910)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(343,089)	1,860,489	290,935	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(124,144)	-	-	-	-	(496,575)	(620,719)	
Total net maturity gap	(706,054)	1,751,593	(2,181,519)	(214,629)	(343,089)	1,363,914	(329,784)	

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking's profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows: (continued)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2016	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	Total RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non trading:								
Inflows								
Advances and financing	25,875	335,473	3,548	7,644	23,733	13,934,118	14,330,391	6.49
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	7,458	-	-	-	-	-	7,458	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	400,576	400,576	
Outflows								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(1,396,230)	(474,536)	(5,123,138)	(1,338,347)	(10,837,965)	5,208,380	(13,961,836)	2.42
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,566,963)	(1,566,963)	
Net maturity gap	(1,362,897)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	17,976,111	(790,374)	
Treasury and capital market activities:								
Inflows								
Short-term placements	155,700	-	-	-	-	-	155,700	4.24
Investment debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	948,067	948,067	3.94
	155,700	-	-	-	-	948,067	1,103,767	
Total maturity gap	(1,207,197)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	18,924,178	313,393	
Outflows								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(82,488)	-	-	-	-	(329,951)	(412,439)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,289,685)	(139,063)	(5,119,590)	(1,330,703)	(10,814,232)	18,594,227	(99,046)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (CONTINUED)

(v) Commitments and contingencies

GROUP/BANK	Principal amount RM'000	2017 Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2016 Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	2,166	-	-	154	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	618,553	309,277	154,638	412,285	206,143	103,071
	620,719	309,277	154,638	412,439	206,143	103,071

* 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 2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Undistributed funds as at 1 January	906	605
Sources of funding:		
Gharamah	433	-
Shariah non-compliance income	1,087	186
Others	417	424
	1,937	610
Use of funds:		
Contribution to non-profit organisation	(250)	(309)
	(250)	(309)
Undistributed funds as at 31 December	2,593	906

(x) Comparative Figures

During the financial year, the Bank has made the following restatements in the financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation.

	GROUP/BANK As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Statements Of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016 <i>(of which the affected components are disclosed below):</i>		
Deposits from customers	10,063,834	10,319,250
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,007,743	752,327

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. GENERAL TAKAFUL AND FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

GROUP	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000
				Total RM'000
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term funds	27,010	190,991	24,201	142,532
Investments	-	2,383,811	-	1,955,949
Other assets	138	16,912	126	14,583
Retakaful assets	47	21,477	562	14,518
Deferred tax assets	-	-	65	-
	27,195	2,613,191	24,954	2,127,582
				2,152,536
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	10,596	270,529	15,111	233,181
Takaful and Qard payables	2,818	17,173	1,092	13,175
Deferred tax liabilities	-	11,532	-	3,774
	13,414	299,234	16,203	250,130
				266,333
Liabilities of general takaful and family takaful policy holders' funds	13,781	2,313,957	8,751	1,877,452
	27,195	2,613,191	24,954	2,127,582
				2,152,536

The operating revenue generated from the general and family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM1,618.05 million (2016: RM1,411.68 million)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. 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	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA)		
During the previous financial year, the sequencing of certain Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA) financing contracts may potentially not be in accordance 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.		
As at 31 December 2017, the gross income of the Group and the Bank that may potentially not be in accordance with Shariah-principles amounted to RM127,402.		
The Directors do not expect the outcome of the above to have a material effect on the Group's and Bank's financial position.	127	14,568

Tawarruq and Bai'Inah

During the previous financial year, it was identified that certain Tawarruq and Bai'Inah financing contracts of the Bank may potentially not be in accordance with Shariah-principles. The Bank is in the midst scrutinising and assessing these financing contracts. In the event the Tawarruq and Bai'Inah are not in accordance with Shariah-principles, the gross income of the Group and the Bank amounting to RM5,173,642 and RM19,659,000 as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, respectively, would need to be reversed.

The Directors do not expect the outcome of the above to have a material effect on the Group's and Bank's financial position.	5,174	19,659
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42. DIVIDEND PAID

	GROUP/BANK	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Cash dividend	5,000	30,000

Cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2016 is RM5 million.

43. FINANCING FACILITIES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	GROUP/BANK 2017 RM'000
Outstanding exposures with connected parties	1,100,824
Outstanding exposures to connected parties as a portion of total exposure	4.55%
Outstanding exposures financing exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0.01%

The above disclosure on Financing Facilities with Connected Parties is presented in accordance with para 14.1 as per Bank Negara Malaysia's policy on Financing Facilities with Connected Parties, which became effective on 13 July 2016. For the financial year 2016, the Bank was exempted to disclose the connected parties exposure in accordance to Bank Negara Malaysia's letter DFE/TM/17/455.3 dated 11 May 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the financial year, the Group and the Bank have made the following restatements in the financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation.

	GROUP		BANK	
	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Statements Of Financial Position as at 31 December 2016				
<i>(of which the affected components are disclosed below):</i>				
Deposits from customers	21,269,981	21,771,748	21,273,010	21,774,777
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,735,258	1,233,491	1,735,258	1,233,491





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