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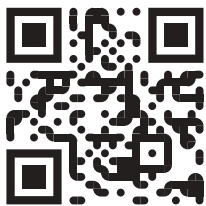
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Annual Report 2018

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KENYATAAN PENERUSI
CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

RASIONAL KULIT

COVER RATIONALE



Di Bank Simpanan Nasional, kami menjalin serta membina hubungan penuh bermakna dengan terus memperkenalkan pelbagai produk dan perkhidmatan baru yang lebih berinovatif dalam memenuhi permintaan setiap rakyat Malaysia. Pada tahun ini, muka kulit hadapan memberi maksud imej bersepadu yang dinamik dalam memperlihatkan fokus kepada pelanggan kami yang pelbagai selari dengan tema Perintis Rangkuman Kewangan Untuk Semua. Ikon-ikon digital yang dipamerkan mencerminkan tumpuan terhadap era digital serta inovasi dalam meningkatkan pencapaian dan menaiktaraf produk serta perkhidmatan kami. Ianya dihasilkan melalui pelbagai strategi melibatkan bahagian-bahagian yang berlainan, bersatu dan bergerak ke satu arah yang sama dalam memenuhi keperluan segmen-segmen yang kurang berkemampuan di negara kita.

At Bank Simpanan Nasional, we connect and build meaningful relationships by continuously unveiling innovative new products and services that serve every Malaysian. This year's cover presents a dynamic integration of images that show our focus on meaningfully connecting with diverse customers with the theme of Pioneering Financial Inclusion For All. The digital icons reflect our focus on digitalisation and innovation to enhance our reach and upgrade our products and services. It is rendered by the different strategies from different divisions, integrating together and moving towards meeting the needs of underserved segments in our nation.

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

MUKASURAT PAGE

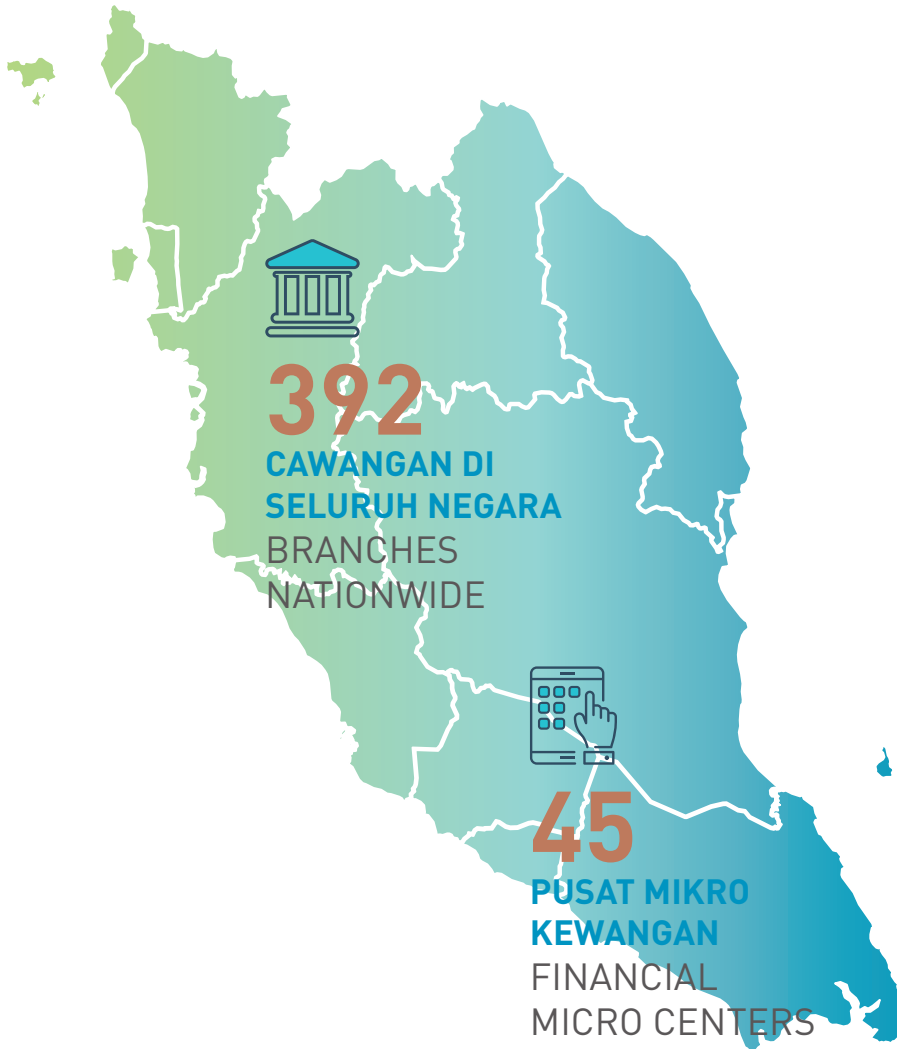
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SEIMBAS LALU

AT A GLANCE



Hari ini, perkhidmatan perbankan BSN telah meliputi kawasan bandar, luar bandar dan pedalaman melalui cawangan-cawangan BSN dan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) di seluruh Malaysia bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kualiti hidup rakyat Malaysia.

Today, BSN's banking services have been made available to those in urban, rural and remote areas through BSN branches and BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN) towards improving the well-being and quality of life of Malaysians.

BSN HIGHLIGHTS

SOROTAN BSN



PENDAPATAN
REVENUE

RM2.8
BILION
BILLION



LEBIH DARIPADA
MORE THAN

4,800

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



**PENDAPATAN
BERSIH**
NET INCOME

RM2.9
BILION
BILLION



**LEBIH
OVER**

7,000
KAKITANGAN
EMPLOYEES



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

RM248.2
JUTA
MILLION



1,128

**MESIN TELLER
AUTOMATIK
(ATM) DAN MESIN
DEPOSIT TUNAI**
AUTO TELLER
MACHINES
(ATM) AND
CASH DEPOSIT
MACHINES
(CDM)



**DEPOSIT DAN
SIMPANAN**
DEPOSITS
AND SAVINGS

RM26.7
BILION
BILLION



**JUMLAH
TRANSAKSI
EB BSN**
TOTAL
TRANSACTION
OF EB BSN

RM11.2
BILION
BILLION



NILAI-NILAI MURNI

CORE VALUES

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

At BSN, the way we work and behave are guided by our 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.

VISI VISION

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 MISSION

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:

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

Menyediakan saluran untuk menyimpan dan melabur bagi orang awam dengan menawarkan rangkaian perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif.

Providing the means for savings and investments by the general public with a comprehensive range of banking services.



Menggalakkan dan menggembleng simpanan, terutamanya daripada para penyimpan-penyimpan kecil.

Promoting and mobilising savings, particularly from small savers.

Menanam tabiat berjimat cermat dan menyimpan.

Inculcating the habit of thrift and savings.

Menggunakan dana Bank untuk pelaburan, termasuk membiayai pembangunan ekonomi negara.

Utilising the funds of the Bank for investment including financing of economic development of the nation.

PIAGAM PELANGGAN

CLIENTS' CHARTER

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

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



PROFIL KORPORAT

CORPORATE PROFILE

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 simpanan 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 – 1 Disember 1974

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 – 1 December 1974

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) telah diperkenalkan pada 1 Disember 1974 dan dilancarkan secara rasminya oleh YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein, Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang Kedua dengan mandat yang jelas untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi bagi rakyat Malaysia dengan menggalakkan pembangunan simpanan dan pelaburan bagi semua lapisan masyarakat. Pada hari ini, kami terus mendukung objektif inklusif kami dalam memastikan 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan' sebagai visi korporat BSN.

Didorong dalam usaha memastikan setiap rakyat Malaysia mendapat akses perkhidmatan perbankan yang menyeluruh, BSN komited dalam menawarkan lebih banyak produk, perkhidmatan dan kemudahan sedia ada yang lebih berinovasi bagi memastikan akses mudah bagi masyarakat luar bandar dan pedalaman. BSN turut menyediakan satu platform bersepadu bagi memberi perkhidmatan dan infrastruktur kewangan dengan akses mudah kepada para pelanggan kami dengan berpaksikan pengurusan kewangan yang berhemah sepanjang masa.

Selain itu, BSN turut membuat pelaburan dalam membina masa depan yang mampan bagi negara, terus menggalakkan budaya menyimpan melalui kempen, program dan aktiviti bersama golongan yang telah dikenal pasti.

Pada masa kini, BSN telah menaiktarafkan kesejahteraan ekonomi rakyat Malaysia sebagai salah sebuah institusi kewangan terulung negara dengan lebih 7,000 kakitangan merentasi 392 cawangan dan 45 Pusat Mikro Kewangan di seluruh negara, yang menawarkan perkhidmatan kepada lebih 9 juta rakyat Malaysia dengan jumlah deposit dan simpanan sebanyak RM26.7 bilion. Terkini, BSN mempunyai lebih 1,125 Mesin Teller Automatik dan Mesin Deposit Tunai serta lebih 4,800 Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) di seluruh negara (setakat Disember 2018).

BSN terus memanfaatkan trend serta teknologi untuk kekal tangkas dan relevan dalam persekitaran yang sering mencabar bagi memastikan peluang perbankan yang saksama kepada seluruh rakyat Malaysia, dulu, kini dan pada masa akan datang.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) was officially established on 1 December 1974 and launched by YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak Bin Hussein, the Second Prime Minister of Malaysia with a clear mandate towards improving the economic welfare of all Malaysians by encouraging the development of savings and investment among Malaysians from all walks of life. The Bank has stayed true to this inclusive objective and today embraces "No Malaysian Left Behind" as a corporate vision.

Driven to provide every Malaysian access to comprehensive banking services, BSN is committed to continuously innovate and offer more products, services and ready facilities – ensuring easy access even for those living in rural or remote areas. Through the years, BSN has steadfastly provided 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. Beyond this, BSN invests in building a sustainable future for the nation, embedding a savings culture through campaigns, programmes and activities that engage with core target groups.

Today, BSN is uplifting the economic well-being of Malaysians as one of the nation's leading financial institutions with over 7,000 employees across 392 branches and 45 Micro Finance centres nationwide, serving over 9 million Malaysians with deposits and savings amounting to RM26.7 billion. The Bank's reach is ever-growing with 1,125 Automated Teller Machines and Cash Deposit Machines, and more than 4,800 banking agents (EB BSN) across the country (as at 31 December 2018).

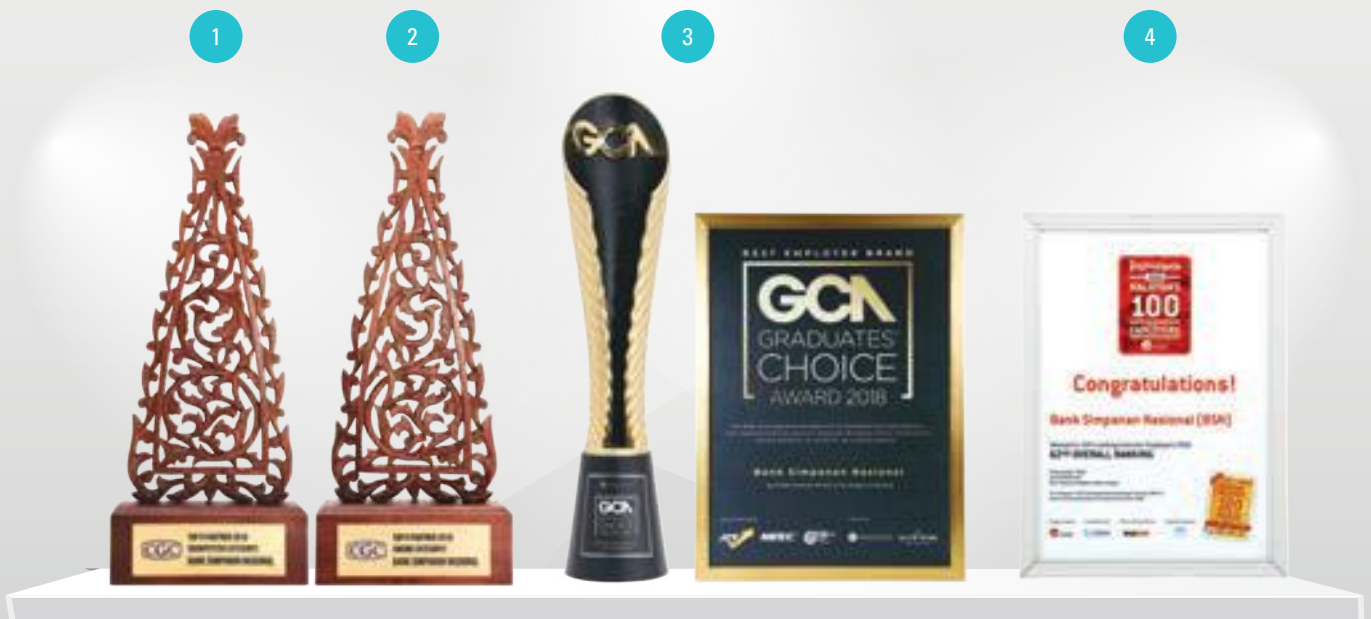
BSN harnesses trends and technologies to stay agile and relevant in a constantly evolving environment, ensuring equitable banking opportunities are at the back and call of every Malaysian, yesterday, today and tomorrow.

ANUGERAH DAN PENGIKTIRAFAN

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

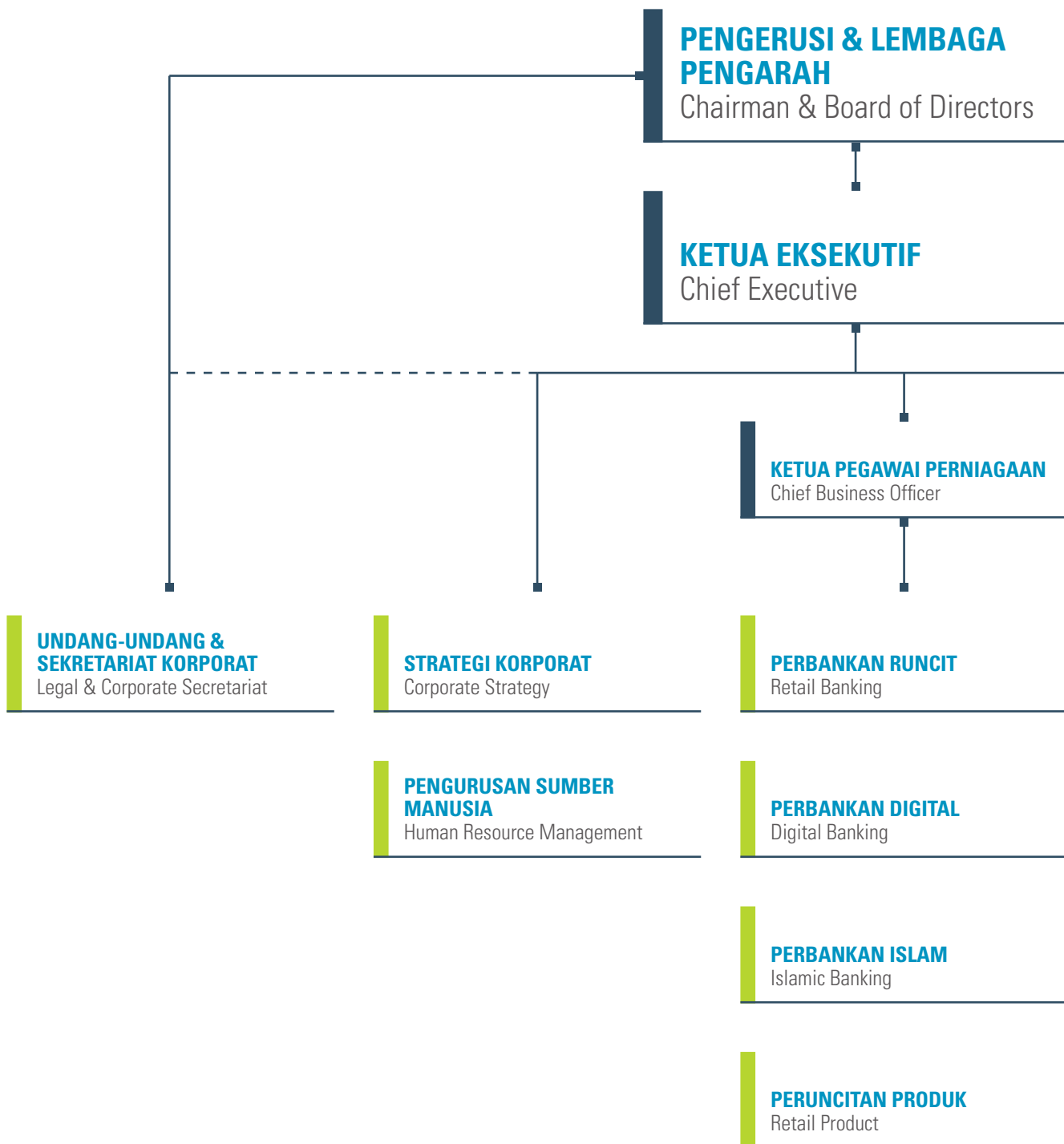
- 1. SME Awards Ceremony 2018**
Top FI Partner 2018 (Overall Category)
Majlis Anugerah SME 2018
Top FI Partner 2018 (Kategori Keseluruhan)
- 2. SME Awards Ceremony 2018**
Top FI Partner 2018 (DFI Category)
Majlis Anugerah SME 2018
Top FI Partner 2018 (Kategori DFI)

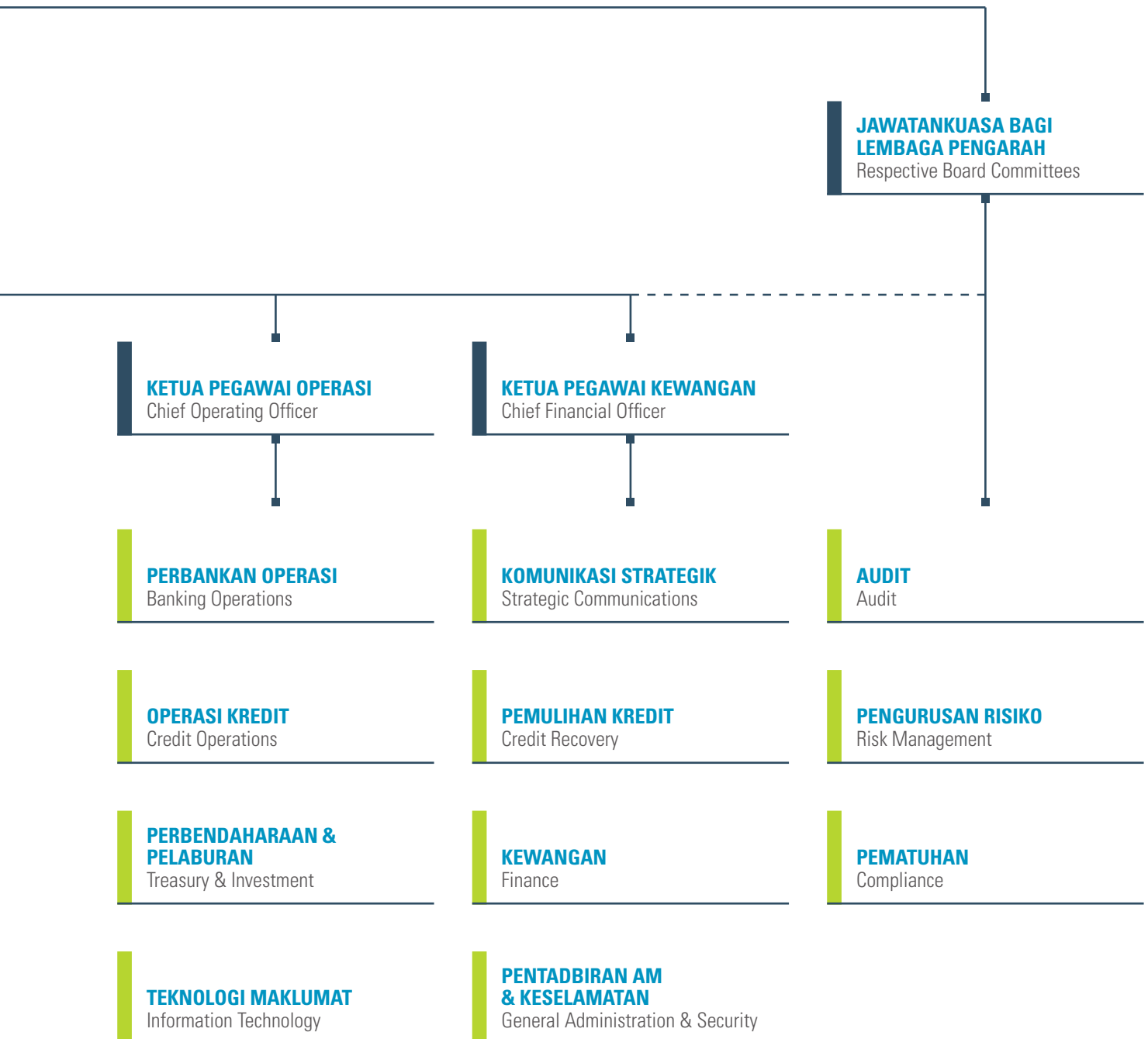
- 3. Graduates' Choice Award 2018**
Top 10 Best Employer Brands
in The Category of Banking
Anugerah Pilihan Graduan 2018
10 Jenama Majikan Terbaik dalam
Kategori Perbankan
- 4. Malaysia's 100 Leading Graduate
Employers 2018 (62nd Overall Ranking)**
100 Siswazah Majikan terkemuka di
Malaysia 2018 (Ranking Keseluruhan 62)



CARTA ORGANISASI

ORGANISATION CHART





MENINGKATKAN AKSESIBILITI UNTUK SEMUA

BSN BERAZAM UNTUK TERUS MENJADI TERAJU UTAMA DALAM MENYEDIAKAN KEMUDAHAN KEWANGAN YANG TERBAIK MELALUI RANGKAIAN YANG PELBAGAI DAN AKSES YANG MENYELURUH BAGI MENGHUBUNGKAN PELANGGAN DI MANA SAHAJA MEREKA BERADA, SEIRING DENGAN PEREDARAN ZAMAN DAN GAYA HIDUP GENERASI MUDA PADA MASA KINI.

ENHANCING ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL

BSN STRIVES TO CONTINUE TO LEAD THE WAY FORWARD IN PROVIDING THE BEST POSSIBLE FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS THROUGH A WIDE RANGE OF NETWORKS AND COMPREHENSIVE ACCESS TO CONNECT CUSTOMERS WHEREVER THEY ARE, IN TANDEM WITH TODAY'S LIFESTYLE.





KENYATAAN Pengerusi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya dengan sukacitanya membentangkan Laporan Tahunan dan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2018.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

**Tan Sri Abu Bakar
Hj Abdullah**

Pengerusi, Bank Simpanan Nasional
Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional



+14.6%

Perbankan Islam di BSN setakat ini menyumbang **60.7%** kepada keuntungan bank

To date, Islamic Banking in BSN has contributed **60.7%** to the Bank's profits

6.4%

**PENDAPATAN
REVENUE**

RM2.0

bilion/billion

7.6%

**DEPOSIT DAN
SIMPANAN**

**DEPOSITS AND
SAVINGS**

RM26.8

bilion/billion

Selaras dengan visi BSN 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia Yang Ketinggalan', BSN sepanjang tahun 2018 telah menawarkan pelbagai jenis perkhidmatan melalui rangkaian perbankannya di seluruh Malaysia bagi memastikan setiap rakyat berpeluang mendapat akses perbankan dan menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik.

BSN terus memacu aspirasi negara dalam memenuhi peranan yang dimandatkan oleh Kerajaan dengan menyediakan rangkuman perkhidmatan kewangan yang menyeluruh kepada seluruh rakyat Malaysia. Pada tahun 2018, prestasi kewangan BSN sekali lagi menunjukkan tahap prestasi yang kukuh dengan pertumbuhan pendapatan yang memberangsangkan. Saya berkeyakinan bahawa BSN berada dalam landasan yang tepat untuk mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhannya pada tahun yang akan datang dan mencapai tahap prestasi yang lebih tinggi.

IMBASAN EKONOMI 2018

Pada tahun 2018, pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia berkembang pada kadar yang sederhana dan secara tidak langsung memberi kesan kepada pertumbuhan eksport di kebanyakan ekonomi serantau.

Namun begitu, ekonomi di Malaysia terus mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang mampan sebanyak 4.7%, disokong oleh pertumbuhan permintaan dalam negeri yang stabil. Perbelanjaan sektor swasta kekal sebagai pemacu utama pertumbuhan dengan peningkatan sebanyak 8.5% berbanding 7.0% pada tahun 2017, manakala perbelanjaan sektor awam kembali pulih untuk mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif sebanyak 1.1%. Pengukuhan ringgit turut mencerminkan kedudukan ekonomi negara yang bertambah baik. Walaubagaimanapun, cabaran terhadap ekonomi negara tetap berterusan terutamanya peningkatan kos sara hidup dan kadar keberhutangan isi rumah yang masih tinggi.

In line with BSN's vision of 'No Malaysians Left Behind', throughout 2018, BSN offered various types of services through its banking network across Malaysia to ensure every citizen has access to banking facilities in order to enjoy a better life.

BSN continues to drive the country's aspiration to fulfill the mandate entrusted by the Government in providing comprehensive financial access to all Malaysians. In 2018, BSN's financial performance once again demonstrated a strong level of performance with robust revenue growth. I am confident that BSN is on track to maintain a positive momentum in the coming year and achieve a higher level of performance.

ECONOMIC SCENARIO 2018

In 2018, world economic growth expanded at a moderate pace and indirectly affected export in most regional economies.

Nevertheless, Malaysia's economy continued to grow steadily at 4.7%, supported by stable domestic demand. Private sector spending remained the key driver of growth with an increase of 8.5% compared to 7.0% in 2017, while public sector spending rebounded to register a positive rise of 1.1%. The strengthening of the ringgit also reflected the improving economic position of the country. However, the challenges to the country's economy continued to persist, especially the rising cost of living and high rate of household debts.

KENYATAAN Pengerusi

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Selaras dengan perkembangan prestasi ekonomi yang agak mencabar terutamanya kepada sektor perbankan, BSN kekal komited untuk terus berdaya saing dan mengukuhkan kewujudannya di persada industri perbankan negara. Melalui rangkaian cawangan perbankannya yang menyeluruh di seluruh Malaysia, penempatan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) yang meluas serta pelbagai penawaran perkhidmatan dan produk-produk perbankan, BSN akan terus memastikan semua rakyat Malaysia mendapat akses perbankan yang komprehensif dalam jangka masa panjang.

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

Tahun 2018 menyaksikan pertumbuhan prestasi BSN yang amat memberangsangkan berbanding tahun 2017, walaupun ekonomi Malaysia berada dalam persekitaran yang mencabar. Sepanjang tahun 2018, pihak pengurusan BSN telah merangka pelbagai strategi dan inisiatif bagi memastikan BSN terus berdaya saing dalam jangka masa panjang. Antara langkah-langkah yang diambil ialah dengan melaksanakan pengurusan aset secara berhemah, pengurusan kos yang efektif dan penambahbaikan proses dalaman bagi mempercepatkan kitaran masa proses pinjaman dan operasi kaunter.

Bagi menangani impak ekonomi dan pasaran yang semakin mencabar, BSN telah melaksanakan pelbagai strategi untuk meluaskan segmen pasaran dan memberi fokus untuk mempelbagaikan produk dan perkhidmatan bagi memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak pelanggan semasa serta fleksibel mengikut peredaran masa.

In line with the relatively challenging economic performance, particularly for the banking sector, BSN remained committed to sustain competitiveness and strengthening its presence in the banking industry. Through its far reaching banking network throughout Malaysia, BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN) and various offerings of banking services as well as products, BSN continued to ensure that all Malaysians gained access to comprehensive banking services in the long run.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The year 2018 saw BSN achieving highly encouraging performance compared to 2017, despite the Malaysian economy operating within a very challenging environment. Throughout the year 2018, BSN's management devised various strategies and initiatives to ensure BSN remained competitive in the long run. Among the measures taken were the implementation of prudent asset management, cost-effective management and internal process improvements to speed up the loan processing and counter operations.

In addressing increasingly demanding economic and market impacts, BSN has implemented various strategies to expand its market segments and focus on diversifying products and services to meet customer needs and respond agilely to changes over time.

**PERTUMBUHAN YANG MENGGALAKKAN
INI DISOKONG OLEH PELBAGAI KEMPEN
DAN INISIATIF YANG DILAKSANAKAN
OLEH BSN SEPANJANG TAHUN 2018**

**THIS ENCOURAGING GROWTH WAS
SUPPORTED BY THE VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS
AND INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN
BY BSN THROUGHOUT 2018**

▲
3.8%

Jumlah Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan
Total Loans, Advances and Financing

RM23.0
bilion/billion



77.0%

**KEUNTUNGAN SELEPAS
CUKAI DAN ZAKAT**
PROFIT AFTER TAX AND ZAKAT**RM248.2**
juta/million

Pada tahun 2018, BSN telah menjana pendapatan sebanyak RM2.0 bilion, iaitu peningkatan sebanyak RM120.5 juta berbanding tahun 2017. Peningkatan ini adalah selaras dengan pertumbuhan mampuan BSN terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Pembiayaan Peribadi dan Perumahan. BSN telah mencatatkan keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat sebanyak RM248.2 juta iaitu peningkatan sebanyak RM108.0 juta berbanding tahun 2017.

BSN mencatat pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.8% kepada RM23.0 bilion dari jumlah Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan. Pertumbuhan deposit juga meningkat sebanyak 7.6% kepada RM26.8 bilion berbanding RM24.9 bilion pada tahun 2017.

Pertumbuhan yang menggalakkan ini disokong oleh pelbagai kempen dan inisiatif yang dilaksanakan oleh BSN sepanjang tahun 2018 seperti kempen Pemilikan Rumah, Skim Sewa Beli Kenderaan, Mikro Kewangan, Pinjaman Peribadi dan Kad Kredit. Sepanjang tahun 2018, Pinjaman/Pembiayaan Sewa Beli mencatat pertumbuhan tertinggi sebanyak 27.0% diikuti Pembiayaan/Pinjaman Perumahan sebanyak 6.4% dan Pembiayaan/Pinjaman Peribadi sebanyak 0.3%. Manakala, Pinjaman/Pembiayaan Mikro Kewangan dan Kad Kredit mengalami penurunan sebanyak 18.9% dan 9.0%. BSN juga terus menyokong inisiatif Kerajaan dalam menggalakkan rakyat memiliki rumah kali pertama dan membantu golongan B40 mendapat pinjaman perumahan melalui Dana Rumah Mampu Milik Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

Saranan dan sokongan Kerajaan dan BNM untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai hab global bagi Kewangan Islam menjelang tahun 2020 terus mendapat sambutan dan sokongan. Impak positif ini, secara tidak langsung membantu pertumbuhan Perbankan Islam di BSN dan setakat ini menyumbang 60.7% kepada keuntungan bank. Dari segi pendapatan, Perbankan Islam mencatatkan pendapatan sebanyak RM1.2 bilion iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 14.6% berbanding RM1.0 bilion tahun 2017. Keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat pula adalah sebanyak RM150.6 juta iaitu 98.4% lebih tinggi daripada tahun 2017. Perbankan Islam juga menyumbang sebanyak 89.7% daripada pendapatan diperolehi daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan 4.0% daripada pendapatan pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan Islam.

In 2018, BSN generated a total revenue of RM2.0 billion, a rise of RM120.5 million compared to 2017. This increase was in line with BSN's sustained growth mainly contributed by Personal and Housing Financing. BSN posted a profit after tax and zakat of RM248.2 million, an escalation of RM108.0 million compared to 2017.

BSN recorded a growth of 3.8% to RM23.0 billion from total Loans, Advances and Financing. Deposit growth also increased by 7.6% to RM26.8 billion compared to RM24.9 billion in 2017.

This encouraging growth was supported by the various campaigns and initiatives undertaken by BSN throughout 2018 such as Home Ownership Campaigns, Hire Purchase Schemes, Micro Finance, Personal Loans and Credit Cards. Throughout 2018, Hire Purchase Loans/Financing recorded the highest growth of 27.0% followed by Housing Loans/Financing of 6.4% and Personal Loans/Financing of 0.3%. Meanwhile, Micro Finance and Credit Card Loans/Financing declined by 18.9% and 9.0% respectively. BSN also continued to support the Government's initiative in promoting citizens ownership of first-time homes and helping the B40 to get housing loans through the Fund for Affordable Homes by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

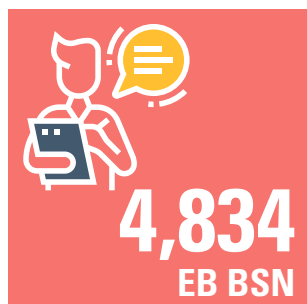
The recommendations and support of the Government and Bank Negara Malaysia to make Malaysia as a global hub for Islamic Banking by the year 2020 continues to receive encouragement and support. This positive impact indirectly contributed to the growth of Islamic Banking in BSN and to date contributed 60.7% to the Bank's profits. In terms of revenue, Islamic Banking posted a revenue of RM1.2 billion, an upsurge of 14.6% compared to RM1.0 billion in 2017. Profit after taxation and zakat amounted to RM150.6 million which was 98.4% higher than 2017. Islamic Banking also contributed 89.7% of income derived from advances and financing and 4.0% of income from investments of other depositors' and Islamic banking capital funds.



KENYATAAN PENGURUSI

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

EJEN BANK BSN/BSN BANKING AGENTS (EB BSN)



SISTEM PERBANKAN TERAS BSN

Sejajar dengan keperluan untuk mempertingkatkan teknologi perbankan, BSN telah berjaya melaksanakan migrasi sepenuhnya ke sistem Perbankan Teras bagi mempertingkatkan lagi mutu perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan dan operasi perbankan. Melalui Sistem Perbankan Teras BSN, ianya kini beroperasi dengan lebih efisien dan kompeten serta dapat menawarkan lebih banyak produk dan perkhidmatan kepada semua pelanggan di seluruh Malaysia.

Perniagaan yang mampan dan kukuh memerlukan sokongan daripada pelanggan. Di kesempatan ini, saya ingin mengucapkan jutaan terima kasih kepada semua pelanggan BSN yang terus setia dan menyokong kami sepanjang masa terutamanya dalam tempoh pelancaran sistem migrasi berlangsung. Tidak lupa juga kepada pihak pengurusan dan kakitangan BSN yang telah bekerja keras bagi memastikan Sistem Perbankan Teras ini berjaya dilaksanakan pada masa dan waktu yang telah ditetapkan.

RANGKUMAN KEWANGAN YANG MENYELURUH

Di BSN, kami sentiasa berusaha untuk memperkasakan produk dan perkhidmatan perbankan kepada seluruh komuniti bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia. Hari ini, perkhidmatan perbankan BSN telah meliputi kawasan bandar, luar bandar dan pedalaman melalui cawangan-cawangan BSN dan Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) di seluruh Malaysia. Sehingga 31 Disember 2018, BSN mempunyai 392 cawangan, 4,834 EB BSN, 1,143 Mesin Teller Automatik (ATM) dan Mesin Deposit Tunai.

EB BSN terus kekal relevan sebagai saluran perbankan asas kepada komuniti kawasan luar bandar dan pedalaman. Penggunaan terminal Point-of-Sale (POS) membolehkan urusan niaga perbankan asas dapat dilakukan secara atas talian dengan cepat, mudah dan selamat dalam waktu operasi yang lebih panjang.

BSN CORE BANKING SYSTEM

In line with the need to improve its banking technology, BSN has successfully implemented the migration of Core Banking System to further improve customer service quality and banking operations. Leveraging on this Core Banking System, BSN is now able to provide increased operational efficiency and competency, and offer more products and services to customers across Malaysia.

Sustainable and strong businesses need support from customers. I take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to all BSN customers who remained loyal and supportive at all times, especially during the migration of the system. Not forgetting the management and staff of BSN who worked hard to ensure that the Core Banking System was successfully implemented as scheduled.

COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL INCLUSION

At BSN, we are always working to empower banking products and services to the entire community to improve the well-being of Malaysians. Today, BSN's banking services cover urban, rural and remote areas through BSN branches and BSN Banking Agents (EB BSN) throughout Malaysia. As at 31 December 2018, BSN had 392 branches, more than 4,834 EB BSN, and 1,143 Auto Teller Machines (ATM) and Cash Deposit Machines.

EB BSN continues to be relevant as a vital banking channel to the rural and remote communities. The use of Point-of-Sale terminals (POS) allow basic banking transactions to be done online quickly, easily and safely with longer operating hours.



Perkhidmatan EB BSN juga menyediakan kemudahan perbankan asas kepada komuniti setempat tanpa perlu berurusan di kaunter cawangan BSN. Urusan perbankan asas seperti simpanan, pengeluaran, pembelian Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) dan pembukaan akaun boleh dibuat semasa dan selepas waktu operasi perbankan.

EB BSN juga menjana pendapatan sampingan kepada ejen bank melalui pembayaran komisen. Sebanyak RM11.2 juta komisen telah dibayar pada tahun 2018 berbanding hanya RM1.4 juta tahun 2012 ketika EB BSN diperkenalkan. Sehingga 31 Disember 2018, terdapat 4,834 ejen bank di seluruh Malaysia yang menyediakan perkhidmatan EB BSN meliputi 144 daerah (merangkumi 96.3% daripada 886 mukim). Manakala, jumlah transaksi perbankan meningkat kepada 164.5 juta transaksi (RM11.2 bilion) berbanding 134 juta transaksi (RM9.24 bilion) pada tahun 2017.

MEMPERKASAKAN USAHAWAN MIKRO

Kerajaan terus menyokong agenda pembangunan perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS) sejajar dengan Pelan Induk PKS 2012 – 2020 dalam mencapai 41.0% sumbangan kepada Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) dan 23.0% sumbangan kepada eksport negara. Berdasarkan perangkaan yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Negara, sumbangan PKS kepada KDNK Malaysia meningkat kepada 37.1% pada tahun 2017 daripada 36.6% pada tahun 2016.

BSN terus menyokong inisiatif PKS dengan menawarkan skim pinjaman/pembiayaan BSN Micro/Micro-i kepada usahawan mikro yang layak bagi memajukan perniagaan mereka. Sehingga Disember 2018, lebih 62,000 usahawan mikro di seluruh negara telah menikmati pembiayaan BSN dengan jumlah sebanyak RM1.6 bilion. BSN juga turut menawarkan skim pembiayaan BSN Microplus kepada pelanggan BSN Micro/Micro-i sedia ada sehingga maksimum RM250,000.

Selain daripada memberi pinjaman dan pembiayaan, BSN juga memantau perkembangan perniagaan peminjam, menyediakan latihan pengurusan perniagaan dan melatih tatacara mereka dengan perakaunan serta memberi bimbingan khidmat nasihat secara percuma.

The EB BSN service also provides basic banking facilities to the local community without having to transact at BSN branch counters. Basic banking transactions such as savings, withdrawals, purchase of Premium Savings Certificates (BSN SSP) and opening of accounts can be made during and after banking operation hours.

EB BSN also generates side income for banking agents through the commission paid. A total of RM11.2 million in commission was paid in 2018 compared to only RM1.4 million when EB BSN was introduced in 2012. As at 31 December 2018, there were 4,834 bank agents throughout Malaysia providing EB BSN services covering 144 districts (covering 96.3% of 886 districts). Meanwhile, total banking transactions increased to 164.5 million transactions (RM11.2 billion) compared to 134 million transactions (RM9.24 billion) in 2017.

EMPOWERING MICRO ENTREPRENEURS

The Government continues to support the development agenda of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in line with the SME Masterplan 2012-2020 to achieve 41.0% contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 23.0% contribution to the country's exports. Based on statistics released by the Department of National Statistics, SME's contribution to Malaysia's GDP increased by 37.1% in 2017 from 36.6% in 2016.

BSN consistently backs SME initiatives by offering BSN Micro/Micro-i financing schemes to eligible micro entrepreneurs to advance their businesses. As of December 2018, more than 62,000 micro entrepreneurs nationwide have enjoyed total BSN financing of RM1.6 billion. BSN also offered the BSN Microplus financing scheme to existing BSN Micro/Micro-i customers up to a maximum of RM250,000.

Apart from offering loans and financing, BSN also monitors the development of its customers' businesses, provides business management coaching and training on recording accounts and provides business guidance through free advisory services.

SEHINGGA DISEMBER 2018, LEBIH 62,000 USAHAWAN MIKRO DI SELURUH NEGARA TELAH MENIKMATI PEMBIAYAAN BSN DENGAN JUMLAH SEBANYAK RM1.6 BILION. BSN JUGA TURUT MENAWARKAN SKIM PEMBIAYAAN BSN MICROPLUS KEPADA PELANGGAN BSN MICRO/MICRO-I SEDIA ADA SEHINGGA MAKSIMUM RM250,000.

AS OF DECEMBER 2018, MORE THAN 62,000 MICRO ENTREPRENEURS NATIONWIDE HAVE ENJOYED TOTAL BSN FINANCING OF RM1.6 BILLION. BSN ALSO OFFERED THE BSN MICROPLUS FINANCING SCHEME TO EXISTING BSN MICRO/MICRO-I CUSTOMERS UP TO A MAXIMUM OF RM250,000.

KENYATAAN PENGURUSI

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

SIMPANAN PEMANGKIN MASA DEPAN

Sebagai sebuah Bank yang dimandatkan Kerajaan untuk menggalakkan rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan muda untuk menyimpan, BSN terus mempromosikan pelbagai produk simpanan seperti akaun simpanan Giro/Giro-i, Simpanan Tetap, Simpanan Murabahah dan Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP).

BSN SSP terus mendapat sambutan yang amat menggalakkan dengan jumlah simpanan sebanyak RM3.38 bilion pada tahun berakhir 2018 jika dibandingkan dengan RM3.31 bilion pada tahun berakhir tahun 2017. Jumlah pelanggan juga turut meningkat sebanyak 10%, iaitu 3.28 juta pelanggan jika dibandingkan dengan 2.98 juta pelanggan pada 2017. BSN SSP melalui kempen '12 Juta Ringgit, 12 Jutawan, 12 Bulan' menawarkan jumlah hadiah mencecah sehingga RM20 juta. Selain itu, Cabutan Tempatan dan Cabutan Remaja Istimewa telah diperkenalkan bagi menggalakkan pelbagai pelanggan untuk menyimpan.

Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) terus mendapat sambutan di kalangan pelajar sekolah. SGSP yang merupakan skim simpanan yang berkonsepkan pertandingan tahunan menawarkan ganjaran hadiah yang menarik dan penyertaan terbuka kepada semua pelajar sekolah rendah dan menengah. Jumlah pelajar baharu yang menyimpan dengan SGSP meningkat seramai 149,691 pelajar, menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan pelajar yang menyertai SGSP adalah sebanyak 862,853 pelajar pada tahun ini. Peningkatan turut direkodkan bagi penyertaan sekolah di mana jumlah sekolah yang menyertai SGSP kini ialah 8,073 buah sekolah berbanding 7,836 buah sekolah pada tahun 2017.

Jumlah simpanan para pelajar yang mengambil bahagian dalam SGSP melebihi RM410.4 juta. BSN menyasarkan lebih banyak pelajar seluruh Malaysia menyertai SGSP melalui pelbagai program dan aktiviti yang telah dirancang seperti mengadakan karnival sekolah dan kempen bagi menerapkan pengetahuan celik kewangan di kalangan pelajar dan penyimpan kecil dalam usaha menyokong agenda sosial Kerajaan.



BSN SSP TERUS MENDAPAT SAMBUTAN YANG AMAT MENGGALAKKAN DENGAN JUMLAH SIMPANAN SEBANYAK RM3.38 BILION PADA TAHUN BERAKHIR 2018 JIKA DIBANDINGKAN DENGAN RM3.31 BILION PADA TAHUN BERAKHIR TAHUN 2017.

BSN SSP CONTINUED TO RECEIVE A VERY POSITIVE RESPONSE WITH A TOTAL SAVINGS OF RM3.38 BILLION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2018 COMPARED TO RM3.31 BILLION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2017.

CATALYSING FUTURE SAVINGS

As a Government-Mandated Bank established to encourage Malaysians especially the young generation to save, BSN continues to promote various savings products such as Giro/Giro-i savings account, Fixed Deposit, Murabahah Savings and Premium Savings Certificate (BSN SSP).

BSN SSP continued to receive a very positive response with a total savings of RM3.38 billion for the year ending 2018 compared to RM3.31 billion for the year ending 2017. Total depositors also grew 10%, up 3.28 million compared to 2.98 depositors in 2017. Through its '12 Million Ringgit, 12 Millionaires, 12 Months' campaign, BSN SSP offered up to RM20 million in prize money. Additionally, a Local Draw and Special Teens Draw have been introduced to encourage various customers to save.

Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) continued to be a welcome activity among school students. SGSP, which is an annual savings scheme concept, offers attractive gift rewards and open participation to all primary and secondary students. The total number of new students who saved with SGSP increased to 149,691 students, bringing the total number of students joining SGSP to 862,853 students this year. Increase was also recorded for school participation whereby the number of schools participating in the SGSP rose to 8,073 schools compared to 7,836 schools in 2017.

The total savings of students participating in SGSP exceeded RM410.4 million. BSN is targeting more students across Malaysia to participate in SGSP through various programmes and activities that have been planned such as school carnivals and campaigns to provide financial literacy knowledge among students and young savers in support of the Government's social agenda.

KEMUDAHAN PEMBIAYAAN

BSN, sejak ditubuhkan pada tahun 1974, terus menyokong agenda Kerajaan untuk mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan dalam memperluaskan rangkuman kewangan supaya segenap lapisan masyarakat mendapat akses kewangan yang berkualiti dan menyeluruh.

Kerajaan telah memperkenalkan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) yang hanya ditawarkan melalui BSN kepada pasangan berkahwin atau pun bujang yang berumur antara 21 hingga 45 tahun dengan pendapatan isi rumah tidak melebihi RM10,000 sebulan bagi rumah bernilai RM100,000 hingga RM500,000. Subsidi bernilai RM200 setiap bulan turut diberikan oleh Kerajaan kepada pembeli untuk 2 tahun pertama. Sehingga kini, BSN telah meluluskan hampir RM2 bilion pembiayaan kepada lebih 8,500 peminjam semenjak SPB diperkenalkan. SPB ini terus menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 11.0% berbanding hanya 6.0% pada tahun 2017.

BSN juga menyahut saranan Kerajaan untuk menawarkan pinjaman/pembiayaan bagi hartanah bernilai RM300,000 dan ke bawah. Ini membolehkan lebih ramai rakyat Malaysia memiliki kediaman sendiri dengan kadar pembiayaan yang mampu milik. Sebanyak 68% daripada keseluruhan portfolio pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan BSN adalah pembiayaan di bawah RM300,000 dengan jumlah keseluruhan pembiayaan bernilai hampir RM7 bilion.

TANGGUNGJAWAB SOSIAL KORPORAT

BSN akan terus melaksanakan tanggungjawab untuk memberi perkhidmatan terbaik kepada komuniti. BSN bukan sahaja membantu rakyat Malaysia dengan memberi kemudahan akses perbankan yang komprehensif, malahan turut membantu komuniti melalui khidmat kemasyarakatan di bawah inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR) BSN.

Pada tahun 2018, BSN telah menjalankan beberapa aktiviti CSR untuk membantu golongan yang kurang berkemampuan seperti program – ‘Jom to School’ bagi membantu para pelajar kurang berkemampuan dari 90 sekolah rendah membuat persediaan persekolahan bagi sesi 2019. Seramai 1,041 orang pelajar dari Tahun 2 hingga 5 telah menerima set kelengkapan sekolah seperti pakaian seragam sekolah, kasut, stokin, alat tulis serta wang tunai RM50 yang telah dideposit ke akaun BSN mereka.

Bersempena dengan cuti sekolah, BSN turut mengadakan Majlis Berkhatan dengan membiayai kos berkhatan bagi kanak-kanak daripada keluarga asnaf. Seramai 60 orang kanak-kanak berumur dari 6 tahun hingga 12 tahun yang merupakan pelajar dari sekolah angkat BSN di Pulau Pinang telah dikhatankan secara beramai – ramai. Disamping itu, BSN juga memberi sumbangan wang yang dikreditkan ke akaun peserta sebagai sumbangan bantuan am persekolahan. BSN turut menderma kepada Masjid Daerah Barat Daya Balik Pulau, Pulau Pinang untuk tujuan penambahbaikan infrastruktur dan penganjuran aktiviti-aktiviti keagamaan di masjid berkenaan.

FINANCING FACILITIES

BSN, since its establishment in 1974, continues to support the Government's agenda to achieve sustainable economic growth in expanding financial inclusion to all segments of society in order to gain quality and comprehensive financial access.

The Government has introduced the Youth Housing Scheme (YHS) which is only offered through BSN to married couples or individual between 21 and 45 years of age with a household income not exceeding RM10,000 a month, for houses worth RM100,000 to RM500,000. A subsidy worth RM200 per month is also given by the Government to buyers for the first 2 years. To date, BSN has approved nearly RM2 billion of financing to over 8,500 borrowers since the YHS was introduced. The YHS scheme continued to increase by 11.0% compared to only 6.0% in 2017.

BSN has also responded to the Government's call to offer loans/financing for properties worth RM300,000 and below. This enables more Malaysians to own their homes at affordable rates of financing. A total of 68% of the total BSN housing loan/financing portfolio is under RM300,000 with a total financing of almost RM7 billion.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BSN will continue to carry out its responsibilities to provide the best service to the community. BSN not only helps Malaysians by providing access to comprehensive banking, but also assisting the community through community service under the BSN corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

In 2018, BSN conducted a number of CSR activities to help the less fortunate, such as the ‘Jom to School’ programme to help low-income primary students from 90 schools prepare for the 2019 school session. A total of 1,041 students from Standard 2 to 5 received school supply sets comprising school uniforms, shoes, socks, stationeries and cash of RM50 which was deposited into their BSN account.

In conjunction with the school holidays, BSN also held the Circumcision Programme by funding the circumcision fees for children from underprivileged families. A total of 60 children aged from 6 to 12 years of age who are students from BSN adopted schools in Penang were circumcised together. BSN also donated money which were credited to every participant's account as a contribution to their general schooling needs. BSN also donated to the Mosque of Daerah Barat Daya Balik Pulau, Penang for the purpose of improving infrastructure and organising religious activities at the mosque.



KENYATAAN PENGURUSI

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Selain daripada itu, atas dasar tanggungjawab sosial, BSN telah mengumumkan penyelesaian hutang pembiayaan sewa beli Allahyarham Muhammad Adib yang meninggal dunia sewaktu menjalankan tugas sebagai anggota bomba ketika rusuhan kuil di Subang Jaya.

MEMASTIKAN TADBIR URUS DAN ETIKA KORPORAT

Lembaga Pengarah komited untuk melaksanakan tadbir urus korporat yang mantap bagi memastikan BSN terus menunaikan tanggungjawab kepada pihak berkepentingan, pelanggan dan warga kerja BSN. BSN juga bertanggungjawab menguruskan dana awam serta menjaga kepentingan pendeposit. Oleh yang demikian, BSN bertekad untuk memastikan moral serta etika perniagaan diamalkan secara telus dari semua peringkat serta memenuhi garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh Kerajaan dan Bank Negara Malaysia.

Di samping itu, BSN sentiasa komited dalam mematuhi amalan tadbir urus korporat yang telus sepertimana yang ditegaskan oleh pihak berkuasa untuk mencapai tahap integriti, profesionalisme dan etika perniagaan terbaik untuk memelihara kepentingan Kerajaan dan pihak berkepentingan BSN.

MELANGKAH KE TAHUN HADAPAN

Walaupun keadaan ekonomi di pasaran tempatan dijangka akan terus kekal mencabar, BSN yakin dan sentiasa optimis bahawa pihak pengurusan dan warga kerja BSN akan terus berusaha mengekalkan prestasi cemerlang BSN pada tahun hadapan. Prestasi serta komitmen kental BSN terhadap kepimpinan beretika akan kekal menjadi asas budaya dalam hala tuju kami.

Tunjang kekuatan BSN terletak pada keutamaan terhadap pelanggan, kestabilan kewangan, pengurusan aset berhemah serta amalan perbankan beretika. BSN menyasarkan untuk terus memanfaatkan asas yang kukuh bagi menjana pertumbuhan masa depan dan seterusnya memastikan kesinambungan BSN dalam industri perbankan. Justeru itu, melangkah ke hadapan, Pelan Strategik Korporat BSN (2019 – 2021) akan menjadi pemangkin dalam mengekalkan kestabilan dan kemampanan BSN untuk terus berdaya saing pada masa hadapan.

Empat strategi teras BSN tahun 2019-2021 adalah untuk melestarikan pertumbuhan pendapatan yang mampan, memacu ke arah perbankan berprestasi tinggi, memperkasakan kesediaan-teras ke arah digitalisasi dan operasi bank serta sentiasa mengutamakan pelanggan. Di samping itu, BSN merancang untuk membangunkan segmen Perbankan Islam yang berpotensi besar dalam pasaran pada masa kini. Kami juga berhasrat untuk memanfaatkan inovasi dalam teknologi untuk menyokong rangkaian produk dan perkhidmatan kami agar BSN terus kekal sebagai bank pilihan bagi rakyat Malaysia.

Additionally, on a social responsibility basis, BSN has announced the settlement of the hire purchase financing of the late Muhammad Adib who passed away as a result of injuries sustained while performing his duties as a fireman during the temple riot in Subang Jaya.

ENSURING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS

The Board is committed to implement sound corporate governance to ensure that BSN continues to fulfill its obligations to its stakeholders, customers and employees of BSN. BSN is also responsible for managing public funds and safeguarding the interests of its depositors. Therefore, BSN is determined to ensure moral and ethical business practices are conducted in a transparent way at all levels and meet the guidelines set by the Government and Bank Negara Malaysia.

In addition, BSN is committed to adhere to transparency in corporate governance practices as required by the authorities to achieve the highest level of integrity, professionalism and business ethics in order to safeguard the interests of the Government and stakeholders of BSN.

ADVANCING TO THE YEAR AHEAD

Although the economic situation in the local market is expected to remain challenging, BSN is confident and optimistic that the management and employees of BSN will continue to strive for excellent performance of BSN next year. BSN's performance and commitment to ethical leadership will remain a foundation of our culture in our journey ahead.

BSN's core strength lies in our customer first priority, financial stability, prudent asset management and ethical banking practices. BSN aims to continue to leverage on strong fundamentals to generate future growth and thereby ensure the continuity of BSN in the banking industry. Hence, moving forward, the BSN Corporate Strategic Plan (2019 - 2021) will be a catalyst in maintaining the stability and sustainability of BSN to continue to be competitive in the future.

The four core BSN strategies of 2019-2021 are to preserve sustainable income growth, drive towards high performance-banking, empowering core-readiness towards digitalisation and bank operations and always prioritise customers. In addition, BSN plans to develop the high potential of its Islamic Banking segment in the market today. We also aim to capitalise on technological innovation to support our range of products and services so BSN continues to be the preferred bank for Malaysians.

PENGHARGAAN KAMI

Bagi pihak BSN, saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada pelanggan dan rakan niaga BSN yang dihormati di atas keyakinan dan sokongan yang berterusan kepada BSN.

Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Kewangan, Bank Negara Malaysia dan semua badan pengawal selia yang berkaitan atas sokongan yang berterusan kepada BSN.

Di kesempatan ini, saya juga ingin mengucapkan tahniah kepada Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir yang telah dipilih menjadi Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan yang baharu bermula pada 12 September 2018 yang sebelum ini merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di BSN. Saya percaya, dengan pengetahuan, pengalaman dan kredibiliti yang dimiliki, beliau mampu melaksanakan tugas dan tanggungjawab dengan berkesan. Saya juga ingin mengucapkan terima kasih atas segala pandangan dan idea beliau sepanjang menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah BSN.

Selain daripada itu, saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa dan juga Mr. Alex Foong yang masing – masing telah menamatkan tempoh perkhidmatan sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 14 September 2018 dan 31 Ogos 2018. Sesungguhnya mereka telah banyak memberikan idea serta pandangan dalam memajukan BSN. Tidak lupa juga kepada Encik Ahmad Latfan Mohd Amran yang telah menamatkan tempoh perkhidmatan sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan pada 1 Disember 2018. Sesungguhnya terlalu banyak jasa beliau sepanjang 26 tahun berkhidmat dan kami amat menghargai pengorbanan dan usaha beliau dalam memajukan Bank.

Pihak Bank turut mengalu-alukan kedatangan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah yang baharu iaitu Datin Zaimah Zakaria, di mana saya percaya pengalaman dan pandangan korporat beliau yang mantap, mampu memacu BSN ke tahap yang lebih unggul.

Pihak Lembaga Pengarah juga menghargai komitmen serta kesungguhan yang ditunjukkan oleh pihak pengurusan dan warga kerja BSN sepanjang tahun 2018. Ucapan terima kasih kami kepada semua dalam membantu menjadikan prestasi dan pertumbuhan kewangan terus kukuh. Dedikasi dan usaha gigih yang ditunjukkan lebih-lebih lagi di saat-saat mencabar ketika sistem migrasi perbankan teras BSN dijalankan pada bulan Ogos lalu wajar dihargai dalam memastikan khidmat kepada pelanggan terus dipenuhi.

Terima kasih.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah
Pengerusi, Bank Simpanan Nasional



OUR APPRECIATION

On behalf of BSN, I would like to express my gratitude to BSN's valued customers and business partners for their continuous confidence and support for BSN.

On behalf of the Board, I extend my sincere appreciation and thanks to the Ministry of Finance, Bank Negara Malaysia and all related regulatory bodies for their continued guidance to BSN.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir who was elected as the new Secretary General of Treasury beginning 12 September 2018, prior to which he was a Director of BSN. I believe that with his knowledge, experience and credibility he is able to carry out his duties and responsibilities effectively. I would also like to thank him for his views and ideas throughout his term on the Board of BSN.

Additionally, I would like to thank Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa and Mr. Alex Foong who completed their Board of Directors' tenure on 14 September 2018 and 31 August 2018 respectively. They have contributed many ideas and views in advancing BSN during their term of service. Not forgetting, Encik Ahmad Latfan Mohd Amran who has retired from his position of Chief Financial Officer on 1 December 2018. He has contributed a lot throughout his 26 years tenure and we truly appreciate his sacrifices and efforts in serving the Bank.

The Bank welcomes the arrival of our new Board Member, Datin Zaimah Zakaria, whom I believe, has experience and corporate views that will further elevate BSN's performance level.

The Board also appreciates the commitment and dedication shown by BSN's management and staff throughout 2018. Our thanks to all of them in helping to strengthen financial performance and growth. The dedication and hard work they showcased, especially during the challenging period in the run up of BSN's core banking system's migration in August, has to be commended, as they ensured customer service continued to be fulfilled.

Thank you.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah
Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional

LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



1. Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Non-Executive Chairman

2. Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
(Tempoh tamat pada 8 Oktober 2018)
Non Independent Non-Executive Director
(Term ended on 8 October 2018)

3. Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

4. Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
(Tempoh tamat pada 31 Ogos 2018)
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Term ended on 31 August 2018)

5. Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
(Tempoh tamat pada 14 September 2018)
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Term ended on 14 September 2018)



6. Tuan Haji Kamari Zaman Juhari

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

7. Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

8. Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

9. Prof. Dr Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

10. Datin Zaimah Zakaria

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

11. Pn. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha

Setiausaha Lembaga
Board Secretary

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR HAJI ABDULLAH

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif/Non-Executive Chairman

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

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pengajian Antarabangsa dari University of Denver, Colorado, Amerika Syarikat dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam bidang Sejarah dari Universiti Malaya (UM). 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 Haji Abdullah was appointed as the Chairman to the Board on 1 March 2013.

He holds an MA in International Studies from the University of Denver, Colorado, USA and BA (Hons) History from the University of Malaya (UM). He has also completed the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar was the Director General of the Public Services 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.



DATUK AHMAD BADRI MOHD ZAHIR

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Non Independent Non-Executive Director

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 Williams, 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's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Hull, United Kingdom and a Degree in Land and Property Management from the 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. Williams, 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 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).

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



DATUK YUNOS ABD GHANI
Ketua Eksekutif/Chief Executive

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

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

Beliau memulakan kerjaya pada tahun 1985 sebagai Pegawai Kredit, Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad. Pada tahun 1996, beliau telah ditugaskan ke Jepun dan dilantik sebagai Pengurus Besar, Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad, Cawangan Tokyo. Setelah empat tahun berkhidmat di Jepun, beliau kemudian dilantik sebagai Pengurus Besar, Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad, Cawangan Luar Pesisir Labuan dan jawatan terakhir beliau adalah Naib Presiden dan Ketua Perbankan Pengguna, Bank Muamalat 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 Bank Simpanan Nasional 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.

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 Abd Ghani was appointed as the Chief Executive of Bank Simpanan Nasional on 1 December 2017.

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

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

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

Datuk Yunos 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).



ENCIK ALEX FOONG SOO HAH

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

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

Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Sains Aktuari dari Northeastern University, Boston pada tahun 1977 dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Matematik dari Universiti Malaya (UM) pada tahun 1975. 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 Eksekutif pada September 1996. Beliau bersara dari syarikat itu pada tahun 2009.

Encik Alex merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Private Pension Administrator (PPA) Malaysia, 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 Master's Degree in Actuarial Science from the Northeastern University, Boston, 1977 and a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Mathematics from the University of Malaya (UM), 1975. 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 of 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 Chief Executive Officer 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 Chief Executive Officer. He retired from the company in 2009.

Encik Alex is a Board member of Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Private Pension Administrator (PPA) Malaysia, MRCB-Quill Reit, Aviva Limited (Singapore) and Nirvana Asia Limited (Hong Kong).

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



ENCIK MD TAJUDDIN MD ISA

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

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

Beliau adalah lulusan dari Sekolah Pegawai Kadet, Tentera Darat Australia, Portsea, Victoria, Australia pada tahun 1978 dan ditauliahkan sebagai pegawai dengan pangkat Leftenan Muda dalam Rejimen Askar Melayu Diraja Angkatan Tentera Malaysia. Beliau meletakkan jawatan di dalam Angkatan Tentera Malaysia pada tahun 1986 dengan pangkat Kapten dan meneruskan pengajian perundangan di University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom. Beliau memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kelas Kedua (atas) LL.B (Kepujian) pada tahun 1989 dan kemudian 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 memperolehi Diploma Lulusan Ijazah dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM).

Encik Md Tajuddin juga merupakan Pengerusi Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah, Dana Amal Jariah; ahli panel Jawatankuasa Tatatertib, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Lembaga Tatatertib; ahli Persatuan Tenaga Profesional, Malaysia; dan ahli Persatuan Penasihat Syariah, Malaysia.

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) LLB (Hons) degree in 1989 and thereafter obtained his Certificate of Legal Practice from the Legal Profession Qualifying Board and was admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Malaya High Court in 1991.

He 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).

Encik Md Tajuddin is also the Chairman of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad, 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.



TUAN HAJI KAMARI ZAMAN JUHARI
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

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

Beliau memperoleh Keahlian Felo Mason sebaik menerima Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari Harvard pada 1990. Beliau juga mempunyai kelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam Ekonomi Sumber dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

Beliau pernah menyertai Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) pada 1982 dan merupakan Pengarah di Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Perusahaan, BNM. 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.

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 BNM, beliau menyertai Bank Simpanan Nasional.

Tuan Haji Kamari merupakan Pengerusi Coopbank Persatuan, Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd dan Permodalan BSN Berhad.

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

He gained a Mason Fellowship upon graduating with a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Harvard University in 1990 and also holds a Bachelor's Degree in Resource Economics from the Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

He joined Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) in 1982 and was formerly the Director of BNM'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.

In 1992, he was appointed as the Head of the 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 BNM, he joined Bank Simpanan Nasional.

Tuan Haji Kamari is the Chairman of Co-opbank Persatuan and also sits on the Board of KL Remit Exchange Sdn. Bhd. as well as Permodalan BSN Berhad.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



DATUK FAZLUR RAHMAN EBRAHIM

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 6 Februari 2017.

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

Datuk Fazlur Rahman adalah mantan Pengarah Urusan Prokhas Sdn. Bhd., sebuah syarikat yang dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan. Beliau juga pernah menjadi Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad dan Ketua Pegawai Operasi di Bank Islam Malaysia Bhd. Kini, beliau merupakan Penasihat Korporat, Johor Corporation.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia, Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit (AKPK), Permodalan FELCRA Sdn. Bhd., Johawaki Holdings Sdn. Bhd., Avisena Holdings Sdn. Bhd. dan Dana Amal Jariah. Beliau juga merupakan Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif 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 dan Syarikat Jaminan Perumahan Berhad.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim was appointed to the Board on 6 February 2017.

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

Datuk Fazlur Rahman was the former Managing Director of Prokhas Sdn. Bhd., a company wholly-owned by the Minister of Finance Incorporated. He has served as Chief Executive Officer of Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad and Chief Operating Officer of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad. He is currently the Corporate Advisor of Johor Corporation.

Datuk Fazlur Rahman sits on the Board of Securities Commission Malaysia, Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad, Credit Counseling Malaysia and Debt Management Agency, Permodalan FELCRA Sdn. Bhd., Johawaki Holdings Sdn. Bhd., Avisena Holdings Sdn. Bhd. and Dana Amal Jariah. He also serves 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.



TUAN HAJI SELAMAT HAJI SIRAT

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

Tuan Haji 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 berkelayakan dengan lebih daripada 33 tahun pengalaman bekerja di bank-bank antarabangsa.

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

Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat was appointed to the Board on 14 June 2017.

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

Tuan Haji 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 responsible for the overall development and implementation of strategic operational 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 Haji Selamat has vast experience in all aspects of banking.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



PROF. DR. ROZAINUN HAJI AB AZIZ

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

Prof. Dr. Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 19 Oktober 2017.

Beliau memperoleh ijazah Ph.D dari University of Salford, United Kingdom, Sarjana Sains (Ekonomi) dalam Perakaunan dan Kewangan dari University of Wales, Aberystwyth serta lulusan Diploma Perakaunan dari Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). Bidang yang diminati beliau adalah perakaunan pengurusan, perakaunan forensik dan pengurusan risiko.

Prof. Dr. Rozainun kini merupakan profesor perakaunan pengurusan di Fakulti Perakaunan di UiTM, Shah Alam dan Akauntan Bertauliah Malaysia, CA (M). Beliau pernah menjadi Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Malaysia dan merupakan alumni UiTM.

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 bagi Ahli Akademik Bersekutu ISACA.

Prof. Dr. Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz was appointed to the Board on 19 October 2017.

She obtained her Ph.D Degree from the University of Salford, United Kingdom, Master of Science (Econs) in Accounting and Finance from the University of Wales, Aberystwyth and a graduate of Diploma in Accountancy from MARA University of Technology (UiTM). Her areas of interest are management accounting, forensic accounting and risk management.

Prof. Dr. Rozainun is currently a professor of management accounting at the Faculty of Accountancy of UiTM, Shah Alam and a Chartered Accountant of Malaysia, CA(M). She was formerly a council member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants and also an alumni of UiTM.

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.



DATIN ZAIMAH ZAKARIA

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director

Datin Zaimah Zakaria telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 25 Mac 2018.

Datin Zaimah memegang Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Kewangan) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Perniagaan dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Beliau adalah Perunding International Social Etiquette yang bertaualiah dan juga ahli Persatuan Pasaran Kewangan Malaysia (PPKM).

Datin Zaimah adalah Timbalan Presiden Eksekutif – Kumpulan Perniagaan Strategik dan Integrasi Serantau, RHB Bank Berhad dari April 2008 sehingga Mac 2015. Sebelum itu, beliau merupakan Ketua Perbendaharaan, Al Rajhi Bank Malaysia dan pernah memegang jawatan sebagai Pengurus Besar Kanan Alliance Investment Bank untuk tempoh lima tahun sejak 2001.

Setelah berkhidmat di pelbagai sektor di industri kewangan, Datin Zaimah mempunyai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang luas terutamanya dalam bidang pelaburan dan perbendaharaan.

Datin Zaimah merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Reinsurance Berhad, AXA Affin General Insurance Berhad, Sinar Seroja Bhd (dulu dikenali sebagai MNRB Retakaful) dan Impact Research Consultancy Sdn Bhd.

Datin Zaimah Zakaria was appointed to the Board on 25 March 2018.

She holds a Master's Degree in Business Admin (Finance) from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness from the Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). She is a Certified International Social Etiquette Consultant and a member of Persatuan Pasaran Kewangan Malaysia (PPKM).

Datin Zaimah was formerly the Executive Vice President – Group Strategic Business and Regional Integration of RHB Bank Berhad from April 2008 until March 2015. Prior to this, she was the Head of Treasury, Al-Rajhi Bank Malaysia and had assumed the post of Senior General Manager of Alliance Investment Bank for five years since 2001.

Having served various senior positions in the financial industry, Datin Zaimah has vast experience and knowledge in banking especially in areas related to investment and treasury.

Datin Zaimah sits on the Board of Malaysia Reinsurance Berhad, AXA Affin General Insurance Berhad, Sinar Seroja Bhd (formerly known as MNRB Retakaful) and Impact Research Consultancy Sdn Bhd.

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE



DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH

Pengerusi
Chairman

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-Albayt, 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-Albayt 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. MOHD FUAD MD SAWARI

Ahli

Member

- 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

Ahli

Member

- 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 memperoleh 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 Tatatertib 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.

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE



DR. MOHAMAD ZAHARUDDIN ZAKARIA

Ahli

Member

- Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria merupakan Pensyarah Kanan di Fakulti Syariah dan Undang-Undang, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). Beliau mendapat Ijazah B.A (Kepujian) Syariah dan Kehakiman 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 Shariah and Law; Islamic Science University Malaysia (USIM). He obtained his first degree in Shariah and Judiciary from USIM, Master of Shariah Law 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

Ahli

Member

- Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor ialah Pensyarah Kanan di Pusat Pengajian Undang-undang, Kolej Pengajian Undang-Undang, Kerajaan dan Antarabangsa, Universiti Utara Malaysia (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 (UUM). Previously she served as an Assistant Professor at Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). 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.



Pengurusan kami terus berusaha bersama-sama dalam memenuhi agenda pembangunan negara serta terus meningkatkan komitmen BSN sebagai bank mesra pelanggan yang terunggul.

Together, our management is working to fulfil the nation's development agenda while enhancing BSN's commitment as a customer focused bank.

PENGURUSAN

MANAGEMENT



1. Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

2. Kameel Abdul Halim

Ketua Pegawai Operasi
Chief Operating Officer

3. Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah

Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
Chief Financial Officer

4. Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid

Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan
Chief Business Officer



5. Ahmad Noh Jeni
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Operasi Perbankan
Senior Vice President/
Head, Banking Operations

6. Kamel Effendy Mohd Razali
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Operasi Kredit
Senior Vice President/
Head, Credit Operations

7. Azlan Abu Bakar
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Perbankan Runcit
Senior Vice President/
Head, Retail Banking

8. Mohd Fauzi Rahmat
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua Pegawai Risiko
Senior Vice President/
Chief Risk Officer

9. Amran Abdul Latip
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Teknologi Maklumat
Senior Vice President/
Head, Information Technology

10. Ahmad Khairi Shamsuddin
Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Kewangan
Senior Vice President/
Head, Finance

PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT



11. Rosman Ramlan

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

12. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha

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

13. Syanorida Bahari

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

14. Mohd Sofian Amirudin

Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua, Peruncitan Produk
Senior Vice President/
Head, Retail Product

15. Asaraf Abboo Bakar

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

16. Muhamad Adlan Hussan

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



17. Mohd Kamal Yasinan @ Jasman

Naib Presiden Kanan/
Ketua Pegawai Pematuhan
Senior Vice President/
Chief Compliance Officer

18. Mohd Supian Mat Nan

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

19. Haris Yaakob Abdullah

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

20. Aizurra Mellissa Muzammil

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

21. Misah Meon

Naib Presiden/
Ketua, Pemulihan Kredit
Vice President/
Head, Credit Recovery

22. Roodi Mohd Rashid

Naib Presiden/
Pemangku Ketua Juruaudit Dalaman
Vice President/
Acting Chief Internal Auditor



MEMBINA MASA DEPAN YANG LEBIH BAIK UNTUK SEMUA

MASA DEPAN ANDA AMAT BERHARGA BAGI KAMI.
DI BSN, KAMI AMAT MENITIKBERATKAN PRODUK
DAN PERKHIDMATAN YANG MEMBERI NILAI POSITIF
KEPADA SELURUH RAKYAT MALAYSIA.

BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL

YOUR FUTURE IS VERY VALUABLE TO US. BSN BELIEVES IN CREATING
MEANINGFUL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES THAT WILL ADD POSITIVE
VALUES IN THE LIVES OF ALL MALAYSIANS.

Objektif/ Objective	Tindakan Strategik/ Strategic Action	Sasaran Prestasi 2018/ 2018 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenar sehingga 31 Disember 2018/ Actual Performance until 31 December 2018	Sasaran Prestasi 2019/ 2019 Performance Target
Akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan untuk masyarakat luar bandar Accessibility to financial services to communities in the rural areas	Mengoptimumkan jangkauan Ejen Bank (EB BSN) dan menambah perkhidmatan sedia ada di premis EB BSN Optimise outreach of Agent Banking (EB BSN) as well as to increase services available at EB premises	Perkhidmatan EB BSN meliputi 98% mukim EB BSN service network covers 98% of the mukims	Perkhidmatan EB BSN meliputi 96.3% mukim EB BSN service network covered 96.3% of the mukims	Perkhidmatan EB BSN meliputi 98% mukim EB BSN service network covers 98% of the mukims
Menangani masalah ketidakmampuan golongan belia memiliki rumah pertama Address the unaffordability of youths to purchase their first home	Menyediakan Skim Perumahan Belia (SPB) kepada golongan belia untuk memiliki rumah pertama Provide Youth Housing Scheme (YHS) to youth who are first time home buyers	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth RM611.2 juta/million	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth RM560.9 juta/million	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth RM653.2 juta/million
Untuk membantu segmen sasaran memiliki rumah To assist house ownership to targeted segment	Menyediakan Skim Perumahan Estet (SKRE) kepada pekerja estet Provide Estate Housing Scheme (SKRE) to estate workers	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth RM3.5 juta/million	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth RM4.3 juta/million	Pertumbuhan Pinjaman/ Loan Growth of RM0.4 juta/million



OUTPUT SEKTOR YANG DIMANDATKAN/MANDATED SECTOR OUTPUT

Objektif/ Objective	Tindakan Strategik/ Strategic Action	Sasaran Prestasi 2018/ 2018 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenarnya sehingga 31 Disember 2018/ Actual Performance until 31 December 2018	Sasaran Prestasi 2019/ 2019 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 Pembiayaan Mikro/ Disbursement for Micro Financing RM266.8 juta/million Pembiayaan Mikro Plus/ Micro Plus Financing RM205.7 juta/million	Pengeluaran Pembiayaan Mikro/ Disbursement for Micro Financing RM98.3 juta/million Pembiayaan Mikro Plus/ Micro Plus Financing RM35.2 juta/million	Pengeluaran Pembiayaan Mikro dan Mikro Plus/ Disbursement for Micro Financing and Micro Plus RM312.0 juta/million
Mempromosi dan mendorong amalan menabung, terutamanya di kalangan penyimpan kecil Promote and mobilise savings, particularly from small savers	Pertumbuhan pendaftaran pelajar sekolah dalam Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) Growth in children participation in Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) and BSN Smart Junior (BSJ)	Pendaftaran baharu/ New enrollment SGSP 170,000 pelajar/students BSJ 127,500 pelajar/students	Pendaftaran baharu/ New enrollment SGSP 149,691 pelajar/students BSJ 21,859 pelajar/students	Pendaftaran baharu Program Sekolah/ New enrollment School Programme 200,000

PENCAPAIAN PERANAN PEMBANGUNAN/DIMANDATKAN

DEVELOPMENTAL/MANDATED ACHIEVEMENTS



KEWIBAWAAN ORGANISASI/ORGANISATION SOUNDNESS

Objektif/ Objective	Tindakan Strategik/ Strategic Action	Sasaran Prestasi 2018/ 2018 Performance Target	Prestasi Sebenar sehingga 31 Disember 2018/ Actual Performance until 31 December 2018	Sasaran Prestasi 2019/ 2019 Performance Target
Memastikan pertumbuhan mampan To ensure sustainable growth	Rancangan belanjawan yang berhemah dan pengurusan kos yang lebih efisien Prudent budget planning and more efficient cost management	Pulangan atas Aset/ Return on Assets 0.9%	Pulangan atas Aset/ Return on Assets 1.1%	Pulangan atas Aset/ Return on Assets 0.8%
		Pulangan atas Rizab/ Return on Reserves 11.6%	Pulangan atas Rizab/ Return on Reserves 12.6%	Pulangan atas Rizab/ Return on Reserves 9.3%
		Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko/ Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 13.9%	Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko/ Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 15.7%	Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko/ Risk Weighted Capital Ratio 15.8%

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK



TAHUN 2018 YANG MENACABAR

Malaysia merekodkan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 4.7% pada tahun 2018, lebih rendah daripada pertumbuhan yang direkodkan pada tahun 2017 iaitu sebanyak 5.9%. Walaubagaimanapun, ahli-ahli ekonomi berpendapat bahawa pertumbuhan ini boleh dianggap sihat untuk negara kita kerana disokong oleh perbelanjaan sektor swasta yang kukuh.

Bursa Malaysia mengakhiri tahun 2018 dalam keadaan yang lemah atas tekanan daripada ketidakpastian geopolitik serantau, pertikaian perdagangan Amerika Syarikat - China yang kian meningkat, kelemahan harga komoditi dan aliran keluar bersih dana asing. Walaubagaimanapun, FBM KLCI telah mendahului kebanyakan pasaran serantau pada tahun 2018, selepas Sensex India, New Zealand NZX, Jakarta Composite Index dan Sri Lanka Colombo Stock Exchange All Share Index.

Bagi tahun 2018, sektor perbankan domestik menyaksikan pertumbuhan pinjaman isi rumah tahun ke tahun sebanyak 5.6%. Pertumbuhan pinjaman untuk harta kediaman mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 7.6% pada Disember 2018 (Disember 2017: 8.7%). Namun begitu, permohonan pinjaman (proksi untuk permintaan) telah mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif sebanyak 0.1% pada tahun 2018 berbanding dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 13.1% pada tahun 2017.

Pembiayaan automobil bagi kenderaan penumpang juga mencatatkan penurunan dengan pertumbuhan negatif sebanyak 0.1%. Secara purata, jumlah permohonan pinjaman bagi kenderaan penumpang menurun sebanyak separuh dari nilainya di antara bulan September dan Disember 2018 kepada RM4.79 bilion berbanding RM8.25 bilion di antara bulan Jun dan Ogos 2018. Ini adalah selaras dengan penurunan jualan kenderaan selepas tamatnya tempoh Cukai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan (GST) kadar sifar.

Indeks Sentimen Pengguna yang berada di bawah paras 100 mata sejak Q3 2014 melonjak ke tahap tertinggi selepas 21 tahun kepada 132.9 mata pada Q2 2018, sebelum kekal pada tahap 107.5 mata dan 96.8 mata pada Q3 dan Q4 2018. Perubahan trend tersebut mungkin berlaku akibat perubahan lanskap politik, pemansuhan GST dan faktor luaran yang lain.

2018 WAS A CHALLENGING YEAR

Malaysia recorded a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.7% in 2018, lower than the growth recorded in 2017 of 5.9%. Nevertheless, economists concurred the growth is considered healthy for our nation as it was underpinned by stronger private consumption.

Bursa Malaysia ended a volatile 2018 on a feeble note, pressured by geopolitical fears in the region, escalating US-China trade dispute, weak commodity prices and net outflow of foreign funds. However, FBM KLCI outperformed most regional markets for the year after India's Sensex, New Zealand's NZX, Jakarta Composite Index and Sri Lanka's Colombo Stock Exchange All Share Index.

For 2018, the domestic banking sector recorded growth of 5.6% year-on-year (YoY). Residential property loan growth reduced to 7.6% as at December 2018 (8.7% in December 2017). However, loan application (proxy for demand) recorded negative growth of 0.1% in 2018 as compared to growth of 13.1% in 2017.

Auto financing loan growth for passenger vehicles also recorded downtrend, with negative growth of 0.1%. On average, total loans applied for passenger vehicles dropped by half of value between September and December 2018 to RM4.79 billion as compared to RM8.25 billion between June and August 2018. This corresponds with the drop in auto sales post Goods and Services Tax (GST)-free period.

The Consumer Sentiment Index which has stayed below the 100-point optimism threshold since Q3 2014 soared to a 21-year high of 132.9 points in Q2 2018, before settling at 107.5 points and 96.8 points in Q3 and Q4 2018. The trend was likely due to the change in political landscape, abolishment of the GST and other external factors.

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

TAHUN 2019 KEKAL BERDAYA TAHAN

Meskipun berada dalam keadaan ekonomi yang mencabar dari perbalahan perdagangan di antara Amerika Syarikat dan China serta pertumbuhan global yang sederhana, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka akan terus kekal berdaya saing. Bagi tahun 2019, Bank Negara Malaysia meramalkan KDNK Malaysia berkembang di antara 4.3% - 4.8%.

Permintaan domestik akan terus menjadi pemacu ekonomi Malaysia, namun pada kadar yang lebih perlahan. Di sebalik pelbagai usaha oleh Kerajaan untuk memastikan harga sentiasa di bawah kawalan dan penurunan hutang isi rumah, para pengguna berkemungkinan akan terus berhati-hati dalam perbelanjaan akibat daripada kos sara hidup yang tinggi. Di sektor perbankan, pinjaman perumahan akan terus kekal sebagai pemacu utama walaupun mengalami kelembapan pasaran hartanah.

Tahun 2019 akan menyaksikan rakyat terutamanya golongan yang berpendapatan rendah (B40) mendapat manfaat daripada pelbagai inisiatif yang telah diumumkan oleh Kerajaan dalam Bajet 2019. Bermula 1 Januari 2019, BSN dan beberapa bank lain telah diberi mandat oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) untuk menawarkan pinjaman perumahan kepada pembeli rumah pertama bernilai sehingga RM150,000 pada kadar faedah sebanyak 3.5%. Kerajaan juga akan mempromosikan Kempen Pemilikan Rumah Kebangsaan yang bermatlamat untuk meringankan beban pembeli rumah.

Bagi tahun 2019, jualan kenderaan dijangka kekal perlahan. Persatuan Automotif Malaysia (MAA) meramalkan pertumbuhan jumlah industri sebanyak 0.21% pada 2019 berbanding pertumbuhan 3.8% pada 2018. Di samping itu, inisiatif Kerajaan memperkenalkan pas bulanan RM100 bagi penumpang perkhidmatan bas dan komuter di bandar dan pas bulanan RM50 untuk bas sahaja dijangka bakal menjejaskan jualan kenderaan. Walaubagaimanapun, ia diramalkan kecil memandangkan perubahan besar masih diperlukan dalam penyambungan fasa pertama dan terakhir dalam kemudahan awam.



2019 WILL REMAIN RESILIENT

Despite tough economic headwinds arising from the continuous trade battle between US and China and a moderating global growth, the Malaysian economy is expected to remain resilient. For 2019, Bank Negara Malaysia had forecasted Malaysia's GDP to grow between 4.3% - 4.8%.

Domestic demand will continue to be the driver of Malaysia's economy, albeit at a slower pace. Despite efforts by the government in keeping prices under control and household debt on a decline, consumers will most likely adopt cautious spending arising from the high cost of living. In the banking sector, mortgage will remain the key driver amidst a sluggish property market.

The biggest gainers in 2019 will be the 'Rakyat', particularly the B40 segment where various initiatives by Government were announced in Budget 2019. Starting January 1, BSN and several other banks were given a mandate by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) to offer housing loans to first time homebuyers for properties of up to RM150,000 at a lower interest rate of 3.5%. The property sector will also see National Home Ownership Campaign that aims to ease the burden of homebuyers.

Auto sales are expected to remain subdued in 2019. The Malaysia Automotive Association (MAA) forecasted total industry volume growth of 0.21% in 2019 as compared to 3.8% growth in 2018. Furthermore, government initiatives to introduce RM100 monthly pass for commuters of train and bus services in the city, and the RM50 monthly pass for buses only are expected to affect passenger vehicle sales. However, it will be marginal given large improvement is still required in the first and last mile connectivity for public services.

Bermula 1 Januari 2019, BSN dan beberapa bank lain telah diberi mandat oleh BNM untuk menawarkan pinjaman perumahan kepada pembeli rumah pertama bernilai sehingga

RM150,000 pada kadar
faedah serendah **3.5%**

Starting January 1, BSN and several other banks were given a mandate by BNM to offer housing loans to first time home buyers for properties of up to **RM150,000** at a lower interest rate of **3.5%**





BSN TAHUN 2019

BSN telah merancang pelbagai strategi untuk memastikan bank terus mencapai pertumbuhan pada tahun 2019. Fokus utama BSN pada tahun 2019 adalah untuk meningkatkan aktiviti pembiayaan. BSN akan menilai semula pendekatan perniagaan dengan mensasarkan jualan yang dapat meningkatkan kehadiran BSN di pasaran. Pembiayaan perumahan dan peribadi akan terus menjadi produk-produk utama yang ditawarkan kepada para pelanggan. Pada masa yang sama, BSN berhasrat untuk membina lebih banyak lagi perkongsian strategik yang baru serta sedia ada bagi mempertingkatkan lagi jangkauan dan prospek perniagaan.

Fokus BSN sentiasa tertumpu kepada penyediaan akses perbankan yang dapat memenuhi kehendak pelanggan. Pada hari ini, dengan perubahan cara berinteraksi pelanggan dengan sektor perbankan, BSN telah mempertingkatkan lagi kesediaan dalam keupayaan digitalisasinya melalui Perbankan Mudah Alih dan selanjutnya meningkatkan perkhidmatan perbankan melalui perbankan internet, Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) dan perkhidmatan di kaunter.

BSN akan terus memberi tumpuan dalam proses automasi dan menyusun semula proses dalaman dalam usaha membina budaya 'Mengutamakan Pelanggan' bagi memberikan tahap perkhidmatan yang lebih baik. Sebagai sebahagian usaha memupuk kesetiaan dan pengkalan pelanggan, BSN akan terus meningkatkan penambahbaikan proses dalaman dan kitaran masa menunggu, membangunkan dan menawarkan produk baharu terutamanya kepada golongan segmen B40 dan warga emas. BSN juga merancang mengoptimalkan keupayaan cawangan untuk menjadi lebih cekap supaya dapat menyediakan tahap penyampaian perkhidmatan yang terbaik.

BSN mengiktiraf modal insan adalah penyumbang utama kejayaan BSN dan akan terus melabur dalam latihan, mengekalkan bakat dan membentuk persekitaran yang memupuk pembelajaran dan pembangunan secara berterusan. Dalam usaha mengubah BSN ke arah institusi berprestasi tinggi, pihak Bank akan menyelaraskan budaya organisasi dengan visi, misi dan nilai – nilai murni, menanam tahap tadbir urus yang tertinggi, pengurusan risiko dan pematuhan di tempat kerja.

Melangkah ke hadapan, digitalisasi melalui perbankan mudah alih dan meningkatkan kehadiran di pasaran akan menjadi fokus utama BSN pada tahun 2019 dan seterusnya. BSN juga akan meneruskan peranan yang dimandatkan dalam menyokong agenda rangkuman kewangan negara. Di samping itu, BSN akan terus meningkatkan produktiviti dan kecekapan, penyampaian perkhidmatan dan menambahbaik kemudahan tempat kerja kepada semua kakitangannya.



Melangkah ke hadapan, digitalisasi melalui perbankan mudah alih dan meningkatkan kehadiran di pasaran akan menjadi fokus utama BSN pada tahun 2019 dan seterusnya

Moving forward, digitalisation through mobile banking and increasing our presence in the market will be BSN's main focus from 2019 onwards

BSN IN 2019

BSN has formulated various strategies to ensure that the Bank continues to achieve growth in 2019. The main focus of BSN in 2019 is to increase financing activities. BSN will re-evaluate the business approach by employing a more targeted sales to increase the presence of BSN in the market. Mortgage and personal financing will continue to make up the main products offered to customers. At the same time, BSN aims to forge more new and existing strategic partnerships to further enhance business outreach and prospects.

BSN's focus is always been directed towards providing banking access at the convenience of customers. Today, with the changing trends of customer interaction with the banking sector, BSN has further enhanced readiness in digitalisation capabilities through mobile banking and continue to enhance banking services through internet banking, BSN banking agents (EB BSN) and counter services.

BSN will continue to focus on the automation process and reorganise internal processes in order to build a "Putting Customer First" culture to offer better service standards. As part of building customer's loyalty and retention, BSN will continue to improve internal process and turnaround time, develop and offer new products especially to the B40 segment and senior citizen. BSN also plans to optimise branch capabilities to be more efficient in order to provide the best level of service delivery.

BSN recognises human capital as a major contributor to BSN's success and will continue to invest in training, retaining talent and shape an environment that fosters continuous learning and human development. In effort to transform BSN towards a high performance driven institution, the bank will align organisational culture with its vision, mission and values, in order to cultivate the highest levels of governance, risk management and compliance at the workplace.

Moving forward, digitalisation through mobile banking and increasing presence in the market will be BSN's main focus from 2019 onwards. BSN will also continue to deliver its mandate in support of Malaysia's financial inclusion agenda. In addition, BSN will continue to drive productivity and efficiency, service delivery and improve workplace amenities for its staff.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT



KARNIVAL KEWANGAN KEDAH 2018

Karnival Kewangan Kedah 2018 merupakan acara yang dianjurkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Penyertaan kali ini merupakan penyertaan ke-4 oleh BSN sejak pertama kali ianya diadakan di Kuala Lumpur pada tahun 2017. Acara ini disertai oleh lebih 45 penyedia perkhidmatan kewangan, persatuan, agensi yang terlibat serta tidak ketinggalan BSN dalam mempromosikan produk-produk kewangan seperti BSN SSP, Pinjaman Peribadi, Kad Kredit dan lain-lain.

Karnival yang diadakan selama tiga hari ini dirasmikan oleh Menteri Besar Kedah, Datuk Seri Ahmad Bashah Md Hanipah dan disertai oleh Gabenor Bank Negara Malaysia Y.Bhg Tan Sri Muhammad bin Ibrahim. BSN turut diberikan slot perkongsian dalam mewar-warkan tentang Produk BSN semasa sesi 'Pocket Talk'.

Bersempena dengan Karnival Kewangan Kedah, BSN turut mengadakan program Mini Pesta Kewangan bersama Komuniti Daerah Yan yang dirasmikan oleh Exco Kedah YB Dato' Wira Dr Ku Abd Rahman Bin Ku Ismail.

KARNIVAL KEWANGAN KEDAH 2018

Karnival Kewangan Kedah 2018 is an event organised by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). This marked the 4th participation by BSN since the event was first held in Kuala Lumpur in 2017. The event attracted participation by over 45 financial service providers, associations, agencies involved as well as BSN in promoting financial products such as BSN SSP, Personal Loans, Credit Cards and more.

The three-day carnival was officiated by Kedah Chief Minister, Datuk Seri Ahmad Bashah Md Hanipah together with BNM's Governor Y.Bhg Tan Sri Muhammad bin Ibrahim. BSN was also given a slot in promoting BSN Products during the 'Pocket Talk' session.

In conjunction with Karnival Kewangan Kedah, BSN also organised a Mini Fiesta Financial programme with the Yan District Community which was officiated by Kedah Exco YB Dato' Wira Dr Ku Abd Rahman Bin Ku Ismail.

MAJLIS PENYERAHAN SKI JET AIR DI ANTARA BSN & AGENSI PENGUATKUASAAN MARITIM, MALAYSIA (APMM)

BSN telah menyumbang empat unit Ski Jet Air kepada APMM selaras dengan Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) di antara BSN dan APMM yang ditandatangani pada tahun 2015. Aset tersebut adalah pertama yang terdapat di dalam inventori APMM untuk digunakan dalam operasi mencari dan menyelamatkan di kawasan perairan yang cetek. Ski Jet Air tersebut bertujuan memastikan keberkesanan dan kelancaran operasi melibatkan rondaan kawasan pantai, perlindungan sempadan laut, dan pencarian serta penyelamatan marin.

Melalui kerjasama ini, BSN berharap ia dapat sedikit sebanyak membantu Maritim Malaysia menjalankan tugas-tugas mencari dan menyelamatkan dengan lebih baik lagi dalam memastikan keselamatan negara.

Majlis penyerahan telah dirasmikan oleh Laksamana Maritim Dato' Sri Zulkifli Bin Abu Bakar, Ketua Pengarah APMM dan Ketua Eksekutif BSN Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani.



WATER JET SKI HANDOVER CEREMONY BETWEEN BSN & MALAYSIAN MARITIME ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (MMEA)

BSN contributed four units of Water Jet Skis to MMEA as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between BSN and MMEA in 2015. The asset is the first in the inventory of MMEA to be used in search and rescue operations in shallow waters. The Jet Skis are also intended for use in tightening the effectiveness and smoothness of operations involving coastal patrols, marine border protection, as well as marine search and rescue.

Through this collaboration, BSN hopes to assist the Malaysian Maritime improve the search and rescue tasks in ensuring the safety of the country.

The Water Jet Ski handover ceremony was officiated by Admiral Maritime Dato' Sri Zulkifli Bin Abu Bakar, Director General of MMEA and BSN's Chief Executive, Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

HARI TERBUKA KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia telah menganjurkan Hari Terbuka yang merupakan salah satu medium bagi pihak BSN untuk turut sama mempamerkan serta meningkatkan penjualan produk-produk seperti BSN SSP, Kad Kredit, Produk Pembiayaan dan lain-lain di kalangan penjawat awam.

Program ini turut memberi peluang kepada BSN Cawangan Selangor untuk berkongsi maklumat bersama pengunjung mengenai kempen BSN SSP semasa sesi '*Pocket Talk*' diadakan. Sesi yang dijalankan selama 15 minit digunakan sebaik mungkin bagi memperkenalkan produk simpanan unik tersebut secara ringkas dan padat kepada para pengunjung.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE OPEN DAY

Ministry of Finance Malaysia Open Day was one of the mediums for BSN to participate in exhibiting and increasing sales of products such as BSN SSP, Credit Cards, Financing Products and others among civil servants.

This programme was also a good platform for BSN Selangor branch to share information with visitors on BSN SSP campaign during the 'Pocket Talk' session. The 15-minute session was strategically used to introduce the unique savings product to visitors.





KEMPEN CABUTAN KHAS BSN SSP PDRM

BSN telah memperkenalkan Cabutan Khas BSN SSP untuk anggota Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) melalui Kempen BSN SSP Hari Polis 2018 bersempena sambutan Hari Polis yang ke-211 pada 28 Mac 2018. Cabutan khas yang diadakan di Majlis Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang (APC) PDRM ini telah diumumkan oleh Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua Operasi Perbankan BSN, Encik Ahmad Noh Jeni dan disempurnakan oleh Ketua Polis Negara, YDH IG Tan Sri Dato' Sri Mohamad Fuzi bin Harun.

Kempen Cabutan Khas yang ditawarkan khusus kepada anggota PDRM ini dimeriahkan lagi dengan penawaran sebanyak 211 ganjaran hebat sempena ulang tahun PDRM ke-211. BSN telah menyediakan beberapa ganjaran hebat yang boleh dimenangi antaranya seperti BSN SSP bernilai RM10,000 untuk dua pemenang, BSN SSP bernilai RM5,000 untuk tiga pemenang serta banyak lagi hadiah menarik. Jumlah keseluruhan hadiah yang ditawarkan adalah bernilai RM97,000. Kempen ini telah bermula pada 1 Februari 2018 dan berakhir pada 31 Ogos 2018, manakala cabutan khas BSN SSP untuk anggota PDRM pula telah diadakan pada bulan September 2018.

Di samping tawaran ganjaran ini, anggota polis masih layak untuk menyertai cabutan BSN SSP yang lain seperti Cabutan Istimewa yang menawarkan peluang untuk bergelar jutawan dengan memenangi BSN SSP bernilai RM1 juta serta rangkaian hadiah yang menarik seperti kereta BMW 318i Luxury dan BMW X5 melalui Cabutan Bulanan.

BSN SSP SPECIAL DRAW CAMPAIGN FOR THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE (PDRM)

BSN introduced the BSN SSP Special Draw for PDRM through the BSN SSP Police Day 2018 Campaign in conjunction with the 211th Police Day celebrations on 28 March 2018. The special draw, held during the Excellent Service Award Ceremony (APC) PDRM, was announced by Senior Vice President/Head of BSN Banking Operations, Encik Ahmad Noh Jeni and was officiated by the Inspector General of Police (IGP), YDH Tan Sri Dato' Sri Mohamad Fuzi Harun.

The Special Draw Campaign offered to PDRM members was further enhanced by the offering of 211 great rewards in conjunction with the 211th PDRM anniversary. BSN provided great rewards such as BSN SSP worth RM10,000 for two winners, BSN SSP worth RM5,000 for three winners and many more attractive prizes. The total amount of the prizes offered were RM97,000. The campaign commenced on 1 February 2018 and ended on 31 August 2018, while BSN SSP Special Draw for PDRM members was held in September 2018.

In addition to this attractive offering, policeman are still eligible to participate in other BSN SSP draws such as the Special Draw which offers the opportunity to become a millionaire via the BSN SSP RM1 million and other exciting range of prizes such as the BMW 318i and BMW X5 cars through the Monthly Draw.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

MINI KARNIVAL KEWANGAN LABUAN

Acara ini, yang dianjurkan oleh BNM, telah mendapat sokongan daripada Lembaga Perkhidmatan Kewangan Labuan (Labuan FSA) dan “Financial Park Labuan” (FPL) dalam mengoptimumkan impak untuk melahirkan masyarakat yang ‘celik kewangan’, malah ianya juga selari dengan hasrat dan aspirasi di bawah *Labuan Development Blueprint* dalam memperkasakan pembangunan ekonomi tempatan. BSN telah dijemput untuk melibatkan diri dalam karnival untuk mempamerkan penawaran kewangan seperti membuka akaun simpanan, simpanan melalui BSN SSP, Pinjaman Peribadi dan produk yang telah dimandatkan.

LABUAN MINI ‘KARNIVAL KEWANGAN’

This carnival, organised by BNM, was supported by the Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA) and “Financial Park Labuan” (FPL) in optimising the impact to create a ‘financial literate’ society. This is in parallel with the goals and aspirations of the Labuan Development Blueprint in empowering local economic development. BSN was invited to be involved in the carnival to showcase financial offers such as opening savings accounts, BSN SSP savings, Personal Loans and mandated products.



MINGGU SAHAM AMANAH MALAYSIA (MSAM)

BSN telah menyertai Minggu Saham Amanah Malaysia (MSAM) yang dianjurkan oleh Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB). Program ini menumpukan kepada pendidikan bagi mewujudkan kesedaran mengenai kepentingan pelaburan masa depan dan perancangan kewangan.

Program ini juga merupakan salah satu platform yang terbaik dalam mempromosikan pelbagai produk seperti BSN SSP dan khidmat nasihat kewangan BSN kepada para pengunjung. MSAM 2018 telah menerima sambutan yang hebat daripada masyarakat di sekitar Batu Pahat dengan kunjungan seramai 200,168 pengunjung yang mengambil bahagian dalam pelbagai program yang dianjurkan.

MINGGU SAHAM AMANAH MALAYSIA (MSAM)

BSN participated in the Minggu Saham Amanah Malaysia (MSAM), which was organised by Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB). The event focused on education to create awareness on the importance of future investment and financial planning.

The programme has been one of the best platforms in promoting various products such as BSN SSP and BSN's financial advisory services to visitors. MSAM 2018 was well received by the community around Batu Pahat, attracting a total number of 200,168 visitors who participated in the various activities organised.

TITIPAN KASIH HARIAN METRO (TKHM)

Bersempena dengan bulan Ramadan dan Hari Raya, BSN bekerjasama dengan Harian Metro untuk menjalankan program Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat (CSR) yang dikenali dengan Program Titipan Kasih Harian Metro (TKHM) yang berlangsung pada 2 Jun 2018.

Seramai 151 orang anak yatim dan pelajar kurang berkemampuan dari Mukim Jeneri telah menerima manfaat bernilai RM150 bagi membeli kelengkapan sempena Hari Raya Aidilfitri. Duit Raya berjumlah RM100 turut diberikan kepada setiap kanak-kanak bagi membangkitkan suasana ceria dalam menyambut Hari Raya Aidilfitri.

Sumbangan duit raya tersebut disampaikan oleh Ketua Komunikasi Strategik, Pn. Puspa Marina Omar, dan Pengurus Bahagian Hal Ehwal Korporat, Pn. Arida Ariffin. Turut sama hadir bagi memeriahkan majlis ini adalah Pengarah Negeri BSN Kedah/Perlis, En. Zamri Ngah, Pengarang Eksekutif Projek Khas The New Straits Time Press (NSTP) merangkap Pengerusi TKHM En. Othman Mamat, Ketua Pegawai Komersial NSTP, En. Alfian Talib; and Pengarang Bersekutu (Digital/Rencana) En. Hussain Jahit.

TITIPAN KASIH HARIAN METRO (TKHM)

In conjunction with Ramadan and Hari Raya, BSN collaborated with Harian Metro on a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program known as the Titipan Kasih Harian Metro (TKHM) that was held on 2 June 2018.

A total of 151 orphans and underprivileged students from the Mukim of Jeneri were given RM150 each for the purchase of Aidilfitri items. Duit Raya of RM100 was also given to every child to create a cheerful experience in celebrating Hari Raya Aidilfitri.

The donation was presented by the Head of Strategic Communications, Pn. Puspa Marina Omar and Corporate Affairs Division Manager, Pn. Arida Ariffin. Also present at the ceremony were the State Director of BSN Kedah/Perlis, En. Zamri Ngah; Executive Specialist of The New Straits Time Press (NSTP) and the Chairman of TKHM, En. Othman Mamat; Chief Commercial Officer NSTP, En. Alfian Talib; and Associate Editor (Digital/Plans) En. Hussain Jahit.



MAJLIS ANUGERAH SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP) 2018

Majlis Anugerah Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) merupakan majlis tahunan yang diadakan oleh BSN dalam meraikan para pelajar serta sekolah yang menabung secara konsisten dan tertinggi di peringkat kebangsaan.

Pada tahun ini, seramai 118 orang pemenang individu dan sekolah telah menerima hadiah dengan jumlah keseluruhan bernilai RM200,000. Hadiah tersebut telah disampaikan melalui penyampaian anugerah bagi dua kategori utama iaitu Kategori Individu (Sekolah Rendah & Sekolah Menengah Bandar serta Luar Bandar) dan Kategori Sekolah iaitu Keseluruhan Terbaik, Peningkatan Penyertaan Terbaik, dan Anugerah Tabungan Berhemah.

Jumlah simpanan SGSP sehingga tahun 2017 telah mencatatkan sebanyak lebih RM566 juta jumlah simpanan. Peningkatan penyertaan pelajar kepada 1,122,049 berbanding 1,020,110 pada tahun sebelumnya manakala penyertaan sekolah juga merekod peningkatan sehingga 7,836 buah sekolah di seluruh Malaysia.

BSN mensasarkan lebih banyak penyertaan para pelajar seluruh Malaysia melalui SGSP bagi menggalakkan dan memperkasakan sikap menabung dalam kalangan pelajar dan pihak sekolah untuk terus menyimpan bersama BSN.

SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP) AWARDS CEREMONY 2018

The Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) Awards Ceremony is an annual event held by BSN to recognise students and schools with the most consistent and highest amount of savings at the national level.

This year, a total of 118 individuals and schools received prizes totaling RM200,000. The prizes were presented through the presentation of awards for two main categories: Individual Category (Primary School & Secondary School and Rural) and School Category for the Best Overall, Best Enhanced Participation, and Prudent Savings Award.

As at 2017, total deposits of SGSP savings was recorded at RM566 million. Students' participation increased to 1,122,049 compared to 1,020,110 in the previous year, and school participation also recorded an increase to 7,836 schools across Malaysia.

BSN is targeting more students from all over Malaysia to participate in SGSP in encouraging and empowering the students and schools to continue saving with BSN.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

SISTEM MIGRASI PERBANKAN TERAS BSN

BSN telah melaksanakan proses migrasi ke sistem perbankan teras baharu untuk menaiktaraf serta mempertingkatkan mutu perkhidmatan dan operasi perbankan BSN. Sistem migrasi tersebut mengambil masa selama 4 hari bermula 31 Ogos sehingga 4 September 2018 yang lalu. Sistem migrasi yang telah diadakan bertujuan untuk memberi perubahan dan membawa BSN setaraf dengan bank-bank lain. Sistem ini beroperasi di seluruh negara secara berperingkat sejurus ianya 'Live' pada 4 September 2018. Sistem perbankan baharu ini dijangka dapat meningkatkan kompetensi BSN dalam memberikan perkhidmatan terbaik kepada semua pelanggan.

MIGRATION OF BSN'S CORE BANKING SYSTEM

BSN has implemented the migration process to the new core banking system to upgrade and improve the quality of BSN banking services and operations. The migration system took about 4 days from August 31 to September 4, 2018. Through this core banking migration process, the new system is aimed towards making a significant difference in bringing BSN on par with other banks. The system operated in stages shortly after it went live on 4 September 2018. The new banking system is expected to enhance BSN's competence in providing the best service to all customers.



BSN 'SCHOOL CARNIVAL' 2018

BSN 'School Carnival' 2018 telah diadakan di dua negeri iaitu di Melaka dan Pahang di Sekolah Kebangsaan Dato' Naning, Alor Gajah, Melaka dan Sekolah Kebangsaan Kg Padang, Kuantan, Pahang.

BSN telah memberi penajaan sebanyak RM10,000 kepada setiap sekolah ini di mana agihan sebanyak RM5,000 adalah sumbangan kepada pihak sekolah bagi persiapan untuk karnival manakala RM5,000 lagi adalah sebagai hadiah wang tunai untuk pertandingan mencungkil bakat dan bercerita.

Program ini merupakan salah satu inisiatif BSN dalam membantu sekolah yang terpilih di setiap negeri meningkatkan dana melalui aktiviti jualan amal yang dijalankan. Selain daripada itu, ianya juga dapat memperkasakan tabiat menyimpan dalam kalangan pelajar sekolah melalui kelab simpanan BSN iaitu BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) dan Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP).

Karnival yang dijalankan ini turut menjadi salah satu platform bagi BSN mendekati para pendidik, pelajar dan ibu bapa di samping memperkukuhkan hubungan bersama Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri (JPN). Seramai 1,800 orang murid sekolah telah menyertai karnival yang dianjurkan.

BSN SCHOOL CARNIVAL 2018

BSN School Carnival 2018 was held in two states, namely in Melaka and Pahang at Sekolah Kebangsaan Dato' Naning, Alor Gajah, Melaka and Sekolah Kebangsaan Kg Padang, Kuantan, Pahang.

BSN sponsored RM10,000 for each of the schools whereby RM5,000 was the cash prize for the talent competition and storytelling event.

This programme was one of BSN's initiatives in helping the selected schools in each state to raise funds through charitable sales activities. Apart from that it also contributed to the encouragement of savings habit among students through BSN Smart Junior and *Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar* (SGSP).

This carnival is also one of the platforms for BSN to reach out to teachers, students and parents as well as to strengthen the relationship between the Ministry of Education and State Education Department (JPN). A total of 1,800 school children participated in the carnival.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

BSN "JOM TO SCHOOL"

Program "*Jom To School*" merupakan Program Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat yang telah dijalankan oleh BSN bersempena cuti sekolah dalam memberi barangan kelengkapan sekolah kepada para pelajar yang kurang berkemampuan agar mereka dapat membuat persediaan persekolahan bagi sesi 2019.

Program ini telah mendapat kerjasama daripada pihak MYDIN Hypermarket (MYDIN) dalam pembelian dan pengagihan set kelengkapan sekolah yang diadakan serentak di beberapa negeri. Bagi negeri Sabah, BSN telah mendapat kerjasama pihak MJ Sports & Souvenirs bagi menyediakan kelengkapan sekolah untuk pelajar-pelajar yang terpilih.

Seramai 1,042 pelajar telah menerima set kelengkapan sekolah yang terdiri daripada sepasang baju persekolahan, kasut, stokin, alat tulis termasuk RM50 yang telah dikreditkan ke dalam akaun BSN setiap pelajar. Pemilihan pelajar telah dibuat oleh pihak sekolah berdasarkan rekod dan dinilai oleh Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri bagi menentukan para pelajar yang betul-betul layak.

Program ini dilihat sebagai salah satu simbol pengiktirafan kepada pihak sekolah dan guru-guru yang sentiasa menyokong BSN dalam kempen-kempen serta aktiviti yang dianjurkan. Melalui program ini BSN berpeluang untuk membantu komuniti terutama murid-murid yang kurang berkemampuan sekaligus selari dengan janji jenama BSN dalam memberikan kehidupan yang lebih baik kepada rakyat Malaysia.

BSN "JOM TO SCHOOL"

The "*Jom To School*" programme is a Corporate Social Responsibility programme undertaken by BSN in conjunction with the school holidays to provide school supplies to underprivileged students in preparation for the 2019 school session.

The programme was held in cooperation with MYDIN Hypermarket (MYDIN), which facilitated the purchase and distribution of school supplies simultaneously in several states. For the state of Sabah, BSN collaborated with MJ Sports & Souvenirs to provide school equipment to selected students.

A total of 1,042 students received the school set supplies consisting of a pair of school uniforms, shoes, socks, stationery and RM50 was credited into each student's account. Students were selected by the school based on their records and further evaluated by the State Education Department to ensure they met the criteria.

This programme is seen as one of the symbols of recognition for schools and teachers who always supported BSN in its campaigns and organised activities. Through this programme, BSN has the opportunity to assist the community, especially the less fortunate students, in line with the promise of BSN brand to provide a better life for Malaysians.





BSN BANTU MENYELESAIKAN PEMBIAYAAN KERETA MUHAMMAD ADIB

Berpandukan dasar Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat, BSN berasa prihatin dan ingin membantu dalam meringankan beban keluarga Allahyarham Muhammad Adib yang telah terkorban semasa melaksanakan tugas sebagai anggota Unit Bantuan Perkhidmatan Kecemasan (EMRS) Balai Bomba dan Penyelamat (BBP) di Subang Jaya.

Pihak BSN telah membantu menyelesaikan baki pembiayaan kereta Allahyarham lebih-lebih lagi Allahyarham baru sahaja membeli kereta dengan menggunakan pinjaman pembiayaan kenderaan dari BSN. Kereta jenis Perodua tersebut disimpan di kampungnya, Kampung Tebengau Tepi Laut, Kuala Kedah, Alor Setar untuk kegunaan selepas berkahwin.

Pihak BSN berharap dengan bantuan yang tidak seberapa ini ianya dapat meringankan beban keluarga Allahyarham. Pemergian beliau turut mendapat perhatian seluruh warga BSN di samping insiden ini mencatatkan satu lagi peristiwa duka buat seluruh rakyat Malaysia.



BSN HELPS SETTLE THE CAR FINANCING OF MUHAMMAD ADIB

As part of the Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility, BSN was concerned to ease the burden of the family of Muhammad Adib who passed away while performing his duty as a member of the Emergency Rescue Services (EMRS) Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) in Subang Jaya.

BSN waived his car financing loan which the deceased had recently obtained from BSN. The Perodua car was kept in his village, Kampung Tebengau Tepi Laut, Kuala Kedah, Alor Setar for use after his marriage.

BSN hopes that this small gesture can help ease the burden of his family. The passing of Muhammad Adib received the attention of all BSN staff and the incident was a very sad occasion for all Malaysians.

KEMPEN KAD KREDIT DAN DEBIT "NOW THIS IS HAPPY"

BSN telah melancarkan Kempen Kad Kredit dan Debit "*Now This Is Happy*" dengan menawarkan hadiah pulangan tunai bernilai lebih RM620,000 untuk dimenangi oleh ahli kad BSN.

Siri ketiga Kempen "*Happy*" ini berlangsung selama enam bulan dan dibuka kepada semua Ahli Kad Kredit dan Debit BSN Visa/Mastercard baharu mahupun sedia ada. Kempen kali ini, ahli kad BSN berpeluang untuk memenangi hadiah pulangan tunai yang menarik sambil menikmati kemudahan dan ganjaran lain sebagai ahli kad. Tiga pemenang bertuah Hadiah Utama telah membawa pulang pulangan tunai berjumlah RM88,888 setiap seorang selain terdapat juga 900 Hadiah Pulangan Tunai bernilai RM18 hingga RM8,000 untuk dimenangi setiap bulan.

BSN sebelum ini telah melancarkan kempen "*Find Your Happy*" pada tahun 2016, dan kempen "*Happy Starts Here*" pada tahun 2017 di mana kedua-dua kempen '*Happy*' ini telah menerima sambutan hangat dari ahli kad BSN. Pada tahun 2018, BSN juga telah mengeluarkan pelbagai Kad Kredit BSN termasuk BSN Visa Platinum, BSN Mastercard Platinum, BSN Visa/Mastercard Classic Gold dan BSN TeachersCard Mastercard, BSN-AIAFAM Visa Platinum Business dan BSN-UUM Mastercard Gold & Platinum.

"NOW THIS IS HAPPY" CREDIT AND DEBIT CARD CAMPAIGN

BSN launched "*Now This is Happy*" Credit and Debit Card Campaign by offering a cash prize of over RM620,000 for BSN cardmembers.

The third series of the "*Happy*" Campaign stretched over six months and was open to all new and existing BSN Visa/Mastercard Credit and Debit Cardholder. BSN cardholders had the opportunity to win attractive Cash Back prizes while enjoying other facilities and rewards as cardholders. Three winners of the Grand Prize brought home cash of RM88,888 each, in addition to 900 other monthly Cash Back Prizes worth RM18 to RM8,000.

BSN had previously launched the "*Find Your Happy*" campaign in 2016, and "*Happy Starts Here*" campaign in 2017. Both these '*Happy*' campaigns were well received by BSN cardmembers. During the year, BSN also issued range of Credit Cards including BSN Visa Platinum, BSN Mastercard Platinum, BSN Visa/Mastercard Classic Gold and BSN TeachersCard Mastercard, BSN-AIAFAM Visa Platinum Business and BSN-UUM Mastercard Gold & Platinum.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

KEMPEN BSN SSP 2018 “12 JUTA RINGGIT, 12 JUTAWAN, 12 BULAN”

Sijil Simpanan Premium, lebih dikenali sebagai BSN SSP, memberi peluang yang lebih lumayan kepada orang ramai menjadi jutawan dengan menyertai kempen “12 Juta Ringgit, 12 Jutawan, 12 Bulan”. Kempen ini terus memupuk dan menggalakkan sikap menyimpan dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia.

Kempen pada tahun 2018, menawarkan ganjaran yang lebih menarik bernilai RM1 Juta secara berterusan setiap bulan dari bulan Januari hingga Disember 2018. Selain itu, BSN turut memperkenalkan kembali Cabutan Tempatan yang menawarkan hadiah berupa sebuah kereta Perodua Myvi bagi pemenang di semenanjung Malaysia dan sebuah Toyota Hilux bagi pemenang di Sabah & Sarawak.

Pemenang cabutan tempatan turut berpeluang untuk memenangi RM1 juta hanya dengan simpanan minimum serendah RM3,000 dengan BSN SSP bagi melayakkan diri ke dalam cabutan istimewa. Selain itu, pemenang turut berpeluang memenangi pelbagai hadiah lain dalam beberapa kategori seperti Cabutan Remaja dan Cabutan Bulanan.

BSN SSP 2018 CAMPAIGN “12 MILLION RINGGIT, 12 MILLIONAIRES, 12 MONTHS”

Sijil Simpanan Premium, better known as BSN SSP, provides a lucrative opportunity for the public to become millionaires by participating in the “12 Million Ringgit, 12 Millionaires, 12 Months” campaign. This campaign continues to nurture and encourage the savings habit among Malaysians.

The campaign in 2018 has offered more attractive rewards worth RM1 million every month from January to December 2018. Additionally, BSN also re-introduced the Local Draw which offered a Perodua Myvi as a prize for winners in Peninsular Malaysia and a Toyota Hilux for winners in Sabah and Sarawak.

Local draw winners also had the chance to win RM1 million with minimum savings from as low as RM3,000 with BSN SSP to qualify for the special draw. Additionally, the winners had the opportunity to win various other prizes in categories such as Junior Draw and Monthly Draw.





MAJLIS BERKHATAN BSN 2018

Majlis Berkhatan BSN 2018 telah diadakan dua hari berturut-turut di mana seramai 60 orang kanak-kanak dari keluarga asnaf yang berusia antara 6 tahun hingga 12 tahun telah hadir. Kanak-kanak ini dipilih dari sekolah angkat BSN iaitu Sekolah Kebangsaan Kongsu dan Sekolah Kebangsaan Genting di Pulau Pinang.

Majlis ini telah ditaja oleh kakitangan BSN melalui kutipan dana yang dijalankan bagi menghulurkan bantuan kepada kanak-kanak daripada keluarga asnaf di sekitar Balik Pulau, Pulau Pinang. Selain daripada membiayai kos berkhatan, BSN turut mendepositkan sebanyak RM200 ke dalam akaun para peserta sebagai sumbangan bantuan am persekolahan.

Penganjuran program ini adalah sebahagian daripada Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat BSN kepada masyarakat bersempena dengan cuti persekolahan di mana ramai ibu bapa mengambil peluang untuk mengadakan majlis berkhatan untuk anak-anak mereka. Kesemua kanak-kanak yang terlibat telah dipilih oleh pihak pengurusan sekolah masing-masing. Selain kanak-kanak daripada keluarga asnaf, seramai lima orang anak kakitangan BSN juga turut menyertai majlis berkhatan ini.

Selain daripada menyumbang kos berkhatan, BSN juga turut menyumbangkan dana kepada masjid terbabit bagi tujuan penambahbaikan infrastruktur dan penganjuran aktiviti-aktiviti keagamaan di masjid tersebut.

BSN CIRCUMCISION CEREMONY 2018

BSN's 2018 Circumcision Ceremony was held over two consecutive days for a total of 60 children from asnaf families between 6 years to 12 years old. The children were from BSN adopted schools, namely Sekolah Kebangsaan Kongsu and Sekolah Kebangsaan Genting at Penang.

This programme was sponsored by BSN staff through fundraising to provide assistance to children from asnaf families around Balik Pulau, Penang. Apart from paying for circumcision costs, BSN also deposited RM200 into each participant's account as a contribution towards their schooling needs.

The programme was part of BSN's CSR to the community in conjunction with the school holidays when many parents take the opportunity to hold circumcision ceremonies for their children. All involved children were selected by their respective school administration. In addition to children from asnaf families, a total of five children of BSN staff also participated in the circumcision ceremony.

Apart from contributing to circumcision costs, BSN also donated funds to the mosque for the purpose of infrastructure improvements and organising religious activities at the mosque.

SOROTAN MEDIA

MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS





Lebih 3.4 juta penyimpan BSN SSP setakat Mac 2019

KUALA LUMPUR: Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) memastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar.

BSN pastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar



KUALA LUMPUR 8 Ogos - Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) sedang bertungkus lumus memastikan sistem perbankan baharu yang dilaksanakan baru-baru ini berjalan lancar untuk memastikan semua pelanggan.

Pengarah Pelanggan dan Hubung Kawan BSN, Azida Kiffin berkata, pihaknya telah menyiapkan migrasi sistem pada 11 Ogos hingga semua layanan bank lancar dan beroperasi sepenuhnya.

Kata beliau, migrasi sistem yang melibatkan lima bank yang menawarkan perkhidmatan bank yang sama, seperti bank tempatan, bank asing dan bank antarabangsa.

"Kita akan memastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar dan semua pelanggan BSN akan menikmati kemudahan yang sama," katanya.

"Proses ini telah selesai sepenuhnya pada 11 Ogos dan semua perkhidmatan bank BSN akan beroperasi sepenuhnya pada 11 Ogos," katanya.

Kata beliau, BSN akan memastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar dan semua pelanggan BSN akan menikmati kemudahan yang sama.

"Kita akan memastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar dan semua pelanggan BSN akan menikmati kemudahan yang sama," katanya.

"Kita akan memastikan sistem perbankan baharu berjalan lancar dan semua pelanggan BSN akan menikmati kemudahan yang sama," katanya.



PUTRAJAYA - Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia (APMM) hari ini menerima empat jet ski bagi melaksanakan aktiviti pengawasan perairan.

Skim galakan simpanan pelajar BSN cecah RM566 juta

KUALA LUMPUR 20 Ogos (Bernama) - Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (GSSP) yang diperkenalkan Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) hari ini mencatat nilai transaksi 4 bilion ringgit dalam tempoh enam bulan pertama pelaksanaannya. BSN juga mengumumkan bahawa GSSP akan beroperasi pada 11 Ogos.

BSN umum pelaksanaan migrasi ke sistem baharu teras perbankan

KUCHING: Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) mengumumkan pelaksanaan proses migrasi ke sistem baharu teras perbankan untuk menaik taraf dan memperkasa sistem perbankan.

waktu kecekapan transaksi pembelian melalui kad kredit BSN determinasi bank lain sepanjang proses migrasi ini berlangsung," kata Ketua Eksekutif BSN Datuk Yusof Abdul Ghani.

platform, laman sesawang, akaun dan notis yang dipaparkan di semua BSN di seluruh kawasan negara sejak Julai lalu.

BSN to further improve its services and operations

Focus Malaysia 17 Aug 2018 15:56



BSN today announced that it would migrate to a new core banking system to upgrade systems and capability levels to improve our service deliveries. The extensive migration exercise will take place over the National Day holidays and will be made effective from 11 August.

BSN teruskan cabutan bertuah pemegang SSP tahun hadapan

© 2018-12-30 10:30:00 +08:00

KUALA LUMPUR: Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) akan meneruskan cabutan bertuah untuk pemegang sijil simpanan premium (SSP) pada tahun hadapan.

Ketua Eksekutif BSN, Datuk Yusof Abdul Ghani berkata bagi 2019, BSN juga akan menawarkan hadiah dua kali ganda, berupa RM2 juta, kepada pemenang cabutan istimewa BSN SSP pada Disember 2019 sahaja.

"Bagi 2019, BSN SSP masih menawarkan hadiah cabutan istimewa berupa RM1 juta bagi Januari hingga November. Senarai peraih hadiah baharu BSN SSP 2019 akan diumumkan di majlis cabutan akan datang," katanya ketika majlis penyampaian hadiah cabutan November dan cabutan bertuah bagi Disember 2018 di sini, semalam.

Beliau juga berkata, BSN sedang mempromosikan BSN SSP Edisi Khas bermula 15 Dis, 2018 sehingga 31 Mac, 2019, iaitu selain berpeluang memenangi hadiah yang ditawarkan setiap bulan, para penyimpan juga berpeluang untuk memperoleh kadar keutungan sehingga 2.5 peratus dan hadiah setiap bulan.

SSP BSN merupakan antara skim simpanan yang diperkenalkan bank itu sejak 1978 dan bagi 2018, sebanyak RM20 juta nilai ganjaran telah diberikan kepada pemenang.

Bagi cabutan November, C. Rasathurai dari Selangor telah membawa pulang RM1 juta bagi cabutan istimewa manakala Zaitun Md Ali dari Perak telah memenangi kereta BMW 318i bagi cabutan bularan. — Bernama



MENJANGKAUI SEMUA RAKYAT MALAYSIA

BSN SENTIASA BERSEDIA UNTUK PERGI LEBIH JAUH DALAM MENAWARKAN PRODUK DAN PERKHIDMATAN KAMI. DI MANA SAHAJA KAMI DIPERLUKAN, KAMI SEDIA MEMBERI KOMITMEN, TIDAK KIRA JARAK ATAU KESULITAN YANG BAKAL DITEMPUHI.

REACHING OUT TO ALL MALAYSIANS

BSN IS ALWAYS READY TO GO FURTHER TO OFFER OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. OUR COMMITMENT EXTENDS TO WHEREVER WE ARE NEEDED, NO MATTER THE DISTANCE OR INCONVENIENCE.



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).

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) LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Lembaga Pengarah kini dianggotai tujuh (7) orang Pengarah susulan daripada tamatnya tempoh lantikan dua (2) orang Pengarah dan peletakan jawatan seorang Pengarah. Komposisi Lembaga Pengarah adalah terdiri daripada enam (6) 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 Pengarah 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 2018, Lembaga Pengarah telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 16 kali. Kehadiran Pengarah-Pengarah adalah seperti berikut.

A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors currently has seven (7) Directors following the expiry of the appointment term of two (2) Directors and the resignation of a Director. BSN has six (6) 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 matters as and when required. During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the Board met 16 times. The attendance of the Directors is as follows:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non Executive Non Independent</i>	16/16
2	Datuk Ahmad Badri Mohd Zahir (<i>Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non Executive Non Independent</i> (<i>meletakkan jawatan pada 8 Oktober 2018/resigned on 8 October 2018</i>)	8/12*
3	Datuk Yunus Abd Ghani <i>Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non Independent</i>	15/16
4	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> (<i>tamat tempoh lantikan pada 31 Ogos 2018/term ended on 31 August 2018</i>)	11/11*
5	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i> (<i>tamat tempoh lantikan pada 14 September 2018/term ended on 14 September 2018</i>)	10/11*
6	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	14/16
7	Tuan Haji Kamari Zaman Juhari <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	16/16
8	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	16/16
9	Professor Dr Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	16/16

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
10	Datin Zaimah Zakaria <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non Executive Independent</i>	12/12**

* 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 of appointment.

B) JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA

Terdapat tiga (3) jawatankuasa lembaga yang membantu Lembaga Pengarah menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab:-

- Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit dan Pemeriksaan;
- Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko; dan
- Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pencalonan dan Saraan (gabungan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pencalonan dan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Saraan bermula Mac 2018).

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA AUDIT DAN PEMERIKSAAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga 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;

B) COMMITTEES

There are three (3) Board Committees established to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities:

- Board Audit and Examination Committee;
- Board Risk Management Committee; and
- Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee (merging of Board Nomination Committee and Board Remuneration Committee w.e.f March 2018).

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;

PENYATA TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Mengkaji semula dan menilai kecukupan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman berhubung aktiviti antara Bank dan pengurusan kecairan Bank keseluruhannya;
- Jawatankuasa ini juga perlu menilai prestasi Ketua Juruaudit Dalam dan memberi maklumbalas dan cadangan mengenai pakej imbuhan untuk kakitangan berkenaan;
- Mengkaji semula dengan Juruaudit Luar bidang pelan audit mereka, sistem kawalan akaun dalaman, laporan-laporan audit, bantuan dari pengurusan dan kakitangan kepada ahli-ahli audit serta penemuan audit dan tindakan yang perlu diambil;
- Mengkaji semula penyata kewangan di hujung tahun kewangan sebelum ianya dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan, dengan tumpuan kepada:
 - andaian perniagaan berterusan;
 - pematuhan kepada piawaian akaun dan keperluan undang-undang;
 - perubahan dalam dasar dan amalan akaun;
 - isu-isu penting dan perkara-perkara berbangkit yang mungkin terhasil dari proses audit;
- Membincangkan apa-apa isu dan keraguan yang dibangkitkan oleh Juruaudit luar melalui audit awal dan akhir dan apa-apa jua hal yang mungkin dikemukakan oleh Juruaudit luar tanpa pembabitan pihak pengurusan;
- Mengkaji semula kandungan surat kepada pengurusan dari Juruaudit luar serta jawapan dari pengurusan; dan
- 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 2018 JAP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 14 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Tuan Haji Kamari Zaman Juhari	14/14
2	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim	13/14
3	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	6/11*
4	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	14/14
5	Professor Dr Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz	14/14
6	Datin Zaimah Zakaria	9/9**

* 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 of appointment to the Committee.

- Review and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems in relation to interbank activities and management of the overall liquidity of the Bank;
- The AEC should evaluate the performance of the Chief Internal Auditor (CIA) and provide feedback on the remuneration package of the CIA;
- Review with the External Auditors, the scope of their audit plan, the system of internal accounting controls, the audit reports, the assistance given by management and its staff to the auditors and any findings and actions to be taken;
- Review the year-end financial statement before it is tabled to the Board for approval, focusing on the following:
 - continuous business assumptions;
 - compliance to accounting standard and legal requirements;
 - changes in policy and accounting practices;
 - important issues and extraordinary matters which arise from the audit process;
- Discuss any issues and reservations raised by the external auditor from the interim and final audits, as well as any matter which the external auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the management or when necessary);
- Review the contents of the management letter issued by the external auditors as well as management's responses thereto; and
- 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 2018, the BAEC met 14 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the AEC is as follows:

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.

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; dan
- Merangka plan perniagaan berterusan.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018, JLPR telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 12 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Datuk Fazlur Rahman Ebrahim	12/12
2	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	8/8*
3	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	12/12
4	Tuan Haji Kamari Zaman Juhari	12/12
5	Professor Dr Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz	12/12
6	Datin Zaimah Zakaria	8/8**

* 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 of appointment to the Committee.

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. 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 2018, the BRMC met 12 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the BRMC is as follows:

PENYATA TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

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JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA PENCALONAN DAN SARAAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pencalonan dan Saraan 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. Jawatankuasa ini juga berperanan 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 Jawatankuasa ini adalah seperti berikut:

- Menetapkan keperluan minima untuk Lembaga dan Ketua Eksekutif menjalankan tugas secara berkesan. Ia juga bertanggungjawab menyelia komposisi Lembaga dari segi jumlah sepatutnya dan kemahiran, keseimbangan antara pengarah eksekutif, bukan eksekutif dan bebas, serta keseimbangan antara kemahiran dan kecekapan utama melalui kajian semula tahunan;
- Mengesyorkan dan menilai pencalonan untuk menjadi ahli Lembaga, mereka yang menganggotai pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga serta pencalonan sebagai Ketua Eksekutif. Tugas ini termasuklah menilai prestasi pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif jika disyorkan untuk perlantikan semula sebelum permohonan untuk kelulusan diserahkan kepada Bank Negara Malaysia;
- 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; dan
- Menyelia perlantikan, pelan pengambilalihan jawatan pengurusan dan prestasi eksekutif kanan dan mengesyorkan kepada Lembaga mengenai penyingkiran mana-mana eksekutif kanan yang tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai dalam menjalankan tugas.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) 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. The other objective of the NRC is also 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 NRC 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 contribution of the various Board committees and the performance of the Chief Executive;
- Recommending to the Board on the 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 the appointment, management of 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.

- 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; dan
 - wujud keseimbangan untuk memastikan dana BSN tidak digunakan untuk menampung pakej imbuhan berlebihan.
- 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; dan
 - Berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun. Untuk tahun 2018, Jawatankuasa Pencalonan dan Saraan telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 12 kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

- 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.
- 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 NRC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2018, the NRC met 12 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the NRC is as follows:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa (Pengerusi sehingga 14 September 2018/Chairman till 14 September 2018)	8/8*
2	Tuan Haji Kamari Zaman Juhari (Pengerusi bermula 1 Oktober 2018/Chairman from 1 October 2018)	11/12
3	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	7/8*
4	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	12/12
5	Professor Dr Rozainun Haji Ab Aziz	12/12

* 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.

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 di Bank. 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 dan polisi kawalan dalaman yang penting dalam mengurus sesuatu aktiviti perniagaan Bank dan kecukupan sistem dan proses bagi menyokong fungsi pengurusan risiko. ALCO pula bertanggungjawab untuk menyelia kecukupan dan pendedahan risiko bagi komposisi aset dan liabiliti Bank, serta keperluan pembiayaan dan kecairannya.

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

"Risiko" sering ditakrifkan sebagai "kesan ketidakpastian bagi sebarang objektif". Pengurusan risiko di BSN ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

"Proses yang berterusan, proaktif dan sistematik dalam memahami, mengenal pasti, mengurus dan menyampaikan risiko yang membentuk perspektif keseluruhan bagi syarikat. Ianya bagi memudahkan pihak Bank dalam membuat keputusan, menyumbang kepada pencapaian keseluruhan objektif Bank."

RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

"Risk" is commonly defined as "effect of uncertainty on objective". Risk management in BSN is defined as follows:

"A continuous, proactive and systematic process to understand, identify, manage and communicate risk forms an enterprise-wide perspective. It is about facilitating the Bank in making its decisions, contributing to the achievement of the Bank's overall objectives."

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.

MEMBANGUNKAN BUDAYA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Penentu kejayaan dalam pengurusan risiko sesungguhnya menjadi keperluan utama dalam memastikan budaya dan kesedaran risiko dirasai oleh setiap pekerja Bank. Pihak Bank akan menyediakan sokongan penuh untuk melaksanakan proses pengurusan risiko dengan struktur organisasi yang bersesuaian dan memastikan bahawa peranan, tanggungjawab dan kebertanggungjawaban ditakrifkan dengan secara jelas dan nyata di semua peringkat. Ini bagi membolehkan maklumat risiko disalurkan melalui struktur laporan yang jelas dan mantap.

SELERA RISIKO

Selera risiko dirumuskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah. Pihak pengurusan mengendalikan kenyataan selera dan merangka Rangka Kerja. Rangka Kerja ini menetapkan tahap risiko yang boleh diterima sebagai asas bagi sebarang keputusan yang perlu dibuat oleh Pihak Pengurusan dan Lembaga Pengarah. Selera risiko dikaji semula bagi menyesuaikan tahap terdedahnya risiko sejajar dengan Pelan Strategi Korporat (CSP) Bank.

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.

DEVELOPING RISK MANAGEMENT CULTURE

The key determinant of success in risk management has become the need to ensure that a strong culture and awareness of risk permeates every employee of the Bank. The Bank shall provide full support to implement the risk management processes with an appropriate organisational structure and ensure that roles, responsibilities and accountabilities are clearly defined and communicated at all levels. This will enable the risk information to be communicated through a clear and robust reporting structure.

RISK APPETITE

Risk appetite is articulated by the Board. The Management operationalizes the appetite statement and designs the Framework. The Framework sets the acceptable level of risk which is the basis of the decision-making of Management and the Board. The risk appetite is reviewed as appropriate to adjust the desired level of risk exposure and in line with the Bank's Corporate Strategy Plan (CSP).

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

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

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
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Rajah 1: Pengurusan Risiko & Pematuhan

Figure 1: Risk Management & Compliance

PROSES PENGURUSAN RISIKO/RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Rajah 2: Proses Pengurusan Risiko

Figure 2: Risk Management Process

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

Pengurusan risiko adalah tertumpu kepada bidang-bidang risiko berikut:

The risk management process within the Bank involves the identification, assessment/measurement, mitigation, monitoring, 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 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 PKP 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 PKP diberikan semasa latihan dan Program Pemulihan Bencana/Pelan Kesenambungan Perniagaan bagi menubuhkan anggota pasukan PKP 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.

2. 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. Berpandukan 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.

1. 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.

2. CREDIT RISK

Credit Risk is defined as the potential loss of income arising from failure of customers or counterparties (from financing 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 risk appetite, the risk management department 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.

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

3. RISIKO PASARAN

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.

4. RISIKO ASET DAN LIABILITI (ALM)

Risiko ALM merujuk kepada risiko yang berkaitan dengan kecairan, kadar pulangan dan pelbagai aset, liabiliti dan kunci kira – kira. Perkara utama dalam konteks ini adalah:

- Campuran aset dan liabiliti
- Struktur harga bagi aset dan liabiliti serta impaknya kepada margin kasar pihak Bank
- Struktur semula harga dan struktur kematangan aset dan liability serta kesannya ke atas kadar pulangan.
- Struktur matang bagi aset dan liabiliti dan kesannya kepada aliran tunai Bank.
- Sumber bagi liabiliti dan kos dana.
- Penggunaan deposit bagi membiayai dana aset sebaik mungkin.
- Mengekalkan jumlah aset yang boleh dipasarkan dengan kecairan yang mencukupi.

5. 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 (SGFIFI) yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Objektif utama BSNSGP ini adalah untuk menggariskan peranan Lembaga Pengarah, Jawatankuasa Syariah, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit dan Pemeriksaan, Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko dan Pengurusan Bank berhubung dengan perkara-perkara Syariah, termasuk meningkatkan kapasiti dan kebolehan jabatan-jabatan dan fungsi-fungsi yang berkaitan yang mempunyai tanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan pematuhan dan fungsi penyelidikan Syariah yang bertujuan untuk mencapai persekitaran operasi yang berasaskan Syariah.

3. MARKET 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.

4. ASSET AND LIABILITY (ALM) RISK

ALM risk refers to the risks associated with liquidity, rate of return and the Bank's full range of assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items.

The major considerations in this context are:

- The mix of the assets and liabilities
- The pricing structure of assets and liabilities and its impact on the Bank's gross margin
- The re-pricing and maturity structure of assets and liabilities and its impact on the rate of return
- The maturity structure of both assets and liabilities and its impact on the Bank's cash flows
- The sources of liabilities and the cost funds
- Mobilisation of deposits and its utilization to fund assets on the best possible terms
- Maintaining an adequate amount of marketable and liquefiable assets

5. 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 (SGFIFI) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). The primary objective of these BSNSGP is to outline the role of the Board of Directors, the Shariah Committee, the Audit and Examination Board Committee, the Board Risk Management Committee, and the Management in relation to Shariah matters, including enhancing the capacity and capability of departments and functions having the responsibility to execute the Shariah compliance and research functions aimed at the attainment of a Shariah-based operating environment.

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.

6. RISIKO TEKNOLOGI MAKLUMAT (IT)

Risiko IT merupakan salah satu risiko perniagaan yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan, pemilikan, operasi, penglibatan, pengaruh dan pengambil alihan IT di dalam Bank. Risiko IT wujud dalam semua teknologi berkaitan IT yang menyokong proses perniagaan Bank. Risiko – risiko ini mungkin timbul akibat tiada pelaksanaan sistem IT, aplikasi, platform atau infrastruktur IT yang mungkin boleh mengakibatkan ancaman serta kelemahan terdedahnya kepada rangkaian luar atau internat yang boleh mengakibatkan kerugian kewangan, gangguan perkhidmatan kewangan atau operasi Bank. Risiko IT boleh dikategorikan dalam tiga (3) kategori berlainan iaitu risiko manfaat/pembolehubah nilai, program IT, risiko persiapan projek, operasi IT dan penyediaan perkhidmatan.

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.

6. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) RISK

IT risk a type of business risk specifically associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence, and adoption of IT within the Bank. IT risk is inherent in all IT-related technologies that support the Bank's business processes. These risks may arise from non-performance of IT systems, applications, platforms or infrastructures including threats or vulnerabilities exposed from external network or Internet, which could result in financial loss, disruption of financial services or the operations of the Bank. IT risk can be categorized in three (3) different categories namely IT benefits/ value enablement risk, IT programme and project delivery risk, and IT operations and service desk delivery.

KENYATAAN AUDIT DALAMAN

INTERNAL AUDIT STATEMENT

Jabatan Audit Dalam (IAD) melapor secara bebas kepada Jawatankuasa Audit & Pemeriksaan (AEC) dan ia adalah bebas daripada aktiviti dan operasi perniagaan serta unit sokongan yang lain. Audit Dalam 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 Dalam 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 asasnya 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, pematuan peraturan undang-undang, pengurusan risiko, amalan tadbir urus dan pemantauan proses kawalan dalaman dalam BSN. AEC BSN memanfaatkan kerja-kerja Jabatan Audit Dalam 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 2018, lapan (8) mesyuarat JKS telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas (12) bulan seperti yang berikut:

Mesyuarat/Meeting	Tarikh/Date	Peratus Kehadiran Ahli/Percentage of Member's Attendance
1/2018	26 Januari/January	100%
2/2018	7 Mac/March	80%
3/2018	23 April/April	100%
4/2018	24 Mei/May	80%
5/2018	25 Julai/July	100%
6/2018	19 September/September	75%
7/2018	25 Oktober/October	100%
8/2018	23 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 Ahmad Zaki Salleh	8/8 (100%)
2	Dr Mohd Fuad Md Sawari	7/8 (88%)
3	Tuan Hj. Md Tajuddin Md. Isa	7/8 (88%)
4	Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor (Tempoh tamat pada Mei 2018/Term ended on May 2018)	3/4 (75%)
5	Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	8/8 (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 2018, eight (8) 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 2018.

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 2018. 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 urusan 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.

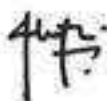
Sepanjang tahun kewangan, terdapat kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah telah dikesan melalui penilaian berterusan yang dilakukan ke atas proses operasi Bank. Tindakan pembetulan sewajarnya telah diambil ke atas kejadian ketidakpatuhan Syariah tersebut sebagaimana yang telah diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah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

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

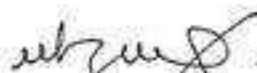
1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusan yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah; dan
2. pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami berdasarkan 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 pengetahuan terbaik kami, bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 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
21 Februari 2019.

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 2018.

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 2018. 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.

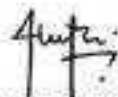
During the financial year, there were Shariah non-compliant incidences detected from the ongoing reviews of the Banks's operational processes. Necessary actions were taken accordingly to rectify the Shariah non-compliant event as approved by the Shariah Committee and Board of Directors.

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

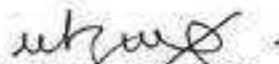
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2018 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profits and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the 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, to the best of our knowledge, do hereby confirm that the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2018 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
21 February 2019



MENCIPTA PENGALAMAN BERHARGA UNTUK SEMUA

SEJAK DARI 1978, BSN TELAH BERKHIDMAT KEPADA RAKYAT MALAYSIA DENGAN PENUH SENYUMAN DALAM MENERAPKAN BUDAYA MENABUNG DAN PRODUK YANG MENGUNTUNGKAN SERTA MEMPUNYAI NILAI YANG UNIK BAGI SEMUA MASYARAKAT.

CREATING REWARDING EXPERIENCES FOR ALL

SERVING MALAYSIANS WITH A SMILE SINCE 1978, BSN HAS NURTURED A SAVINGS CULTURE WITH REWARDING BENEFITS AND UNIQUE VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS THAT SERVE ALL WALKS OF LIFE.





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**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018**

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 2018 dan Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Disatukan serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan dan nota penjelasan lain seperti dinyatakan pada muka surat 5 hingga 220.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2018 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

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan 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 dan 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 adalah 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 berketara serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan.

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 yang responsif 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, representasi 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, 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 dan 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 pemiagaan 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 mengenal 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 8 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.



(DATO' NIK AZMAN NIK ABDUL MAJID)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA

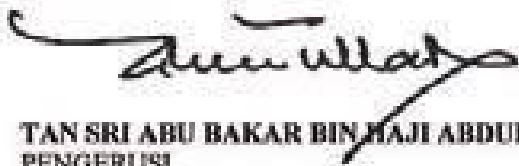
27 MAC 2019



PENYATA Pengerusi 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 2018.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
Pengerusi

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh:

26 FEB 2019



DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
Ahli Lembaga Pengarah

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh:

26 FEB 2019

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

Kami, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** dan **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif, masing-masing yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan kami, adalah betul dan kami membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akaun Berkanun 1960,

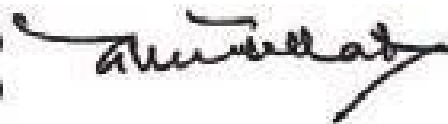
Sebenar dan sesungguhnya diakui oleh
penama di atas:

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

dan

DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
(No. K/P: 570628-01-5959)

di Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan
pada **26 FEB 2019**

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Di hadapan saya,



LAPORAN PENGARAH

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

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 2018.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

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

Aktiviti utama subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti dinyatakan masing-masing dalam Nota 8 dan 9 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	425,423	345,375
Belanja cukai dan zakat	(116,289)	(97,178)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	309,134	248,197
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:		
Pemilik Bank	276,145	248,197
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	32,989	-
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	309,134	248,197

Keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak rosotnilai dengan ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusanniaga 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 2017 adalah RM5 juta.

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan yang lepas ialah:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari
Haji Selamat bin Sirat
Professor Dr. Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria (dilantik pada 26 Mac 2018)
Razali Bin Othman (dilantik pada 1 Februari 2019)
Alex Foong Soo Hah (berkhidmat sehingga 31 Ogos 2018)
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa (berkhidmat sehingga 14 November 2018)
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir (berkhidmat sehingga 8 Oktober 2018)
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim (berkhidmat sehingga 31 Januari 2019)

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

LAPORAN PENGARAH

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

MANFAAT PARA PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan terdahulu, tiada antara Pengarah Bank telah menerima atau layak menerima sebarang imbuhan (selain daripada imbuhan yang termasuk dalam amaun agregat emolumen yang telah diterima atau patut dan belum diterima oleh para Pengarah atau gaji tetap kakitangan sepenuh masa Bank seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 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:

- 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
- untuk memastikan aset-aset semasa yang mana nilai bukunya, mungkin tidak dapat direalisasikan dalam rekod perakaunan dalam urusan niaga biasa perniagaan, telah diturun nilai kepada jumlah yang dijangka boleh direalisasikan.

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

- 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
- nilai aset-aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan; atau
- 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
- 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:

- sebarang cagaran ke atas aset-aset Kumpulan dan Bank untuk menjamin liabiliti pihak lain selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan; atau
- 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 merosotnilaikan 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 2018 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa dan tiada sebarang perkara, urusan niaga 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

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

	NOTA	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
ASET							
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	675,443	708,659	823,012	588,286	577,925	732,206
Depositi dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain		89,876	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti	4	6,574,387	5,713,913	6,528,557	6,366,239	5,519,365	6,365,260
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	5	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842
Aset-aset lain	7	435,624	386,543	403,192	227,416	223,191	237,072
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	8	-	-	-	53,000	53,000	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	213,915	220,690	234,523	188,092	188,592	189,058
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	10	679,156	639,353	645,661	648,594	621,175	633,533
Pelaburan hartanah	11	6,982	7,276	7,570	6,982	7,276	7,570
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	12	76,960	77,574	78,665	75,440	76,719	77,788
Aset tak ketara	13	76,314	37,492	25,465	-	-	-
Cukai boleh dituntut	21	7,519	-	11,852	9,885	-	3,263
Aset cukai tertunda	22	106,399	97,732	93,833	107,186	97,704	93,088
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	2,912,623	2,640,386	2,152,536	-	-	-
Jumlah aset		34,853,634	32,696,335	32,598,708	31,269,556	29,531,664	29,985,680
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI							
Depositi daripada pelanggan	14	20,533,994	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,538,631	20,581,454	21,273,010
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	15	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259
Depositi dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	16	2,852,708	992,975	1,735,258	2,852,708	992,975	1,735,258
Pendapatan tertunda	17	366,559	360,293	381,023	366,559	360,293	381,023
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	18	482,917	436,206	427,569	482,917	436,206	427,569
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	19	33,868	45,937	51,362	33,868	45,937	51,362
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	20	1,180,891	1,260,188	856,178	870,159	1,034,351	648,922
Peruntukan untuk cukai dan zakat	21	4,302	18,806	4,362	4,302	18,148	4,362
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	310,510	312,648	266,333	-	-	-
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	40	2,602,113	2,327,738	1,886,203	-	-	-
Jumlah liabiliti		31,745,582	29,640,246	29,768,528	28,526,864	26,778,073	27,411,765
EKUITI							
Jumlah rizab		2,880,155	2,861,181	2,673,451	2,742,692	2,753,591	2,573,915
Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul		227,897	194,908	156,729	-	-	-
Jumlah ekuiti		3,108,052	3,056,089	2,830,180	2,742,692	2,753,591	2,573,915
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		34,853,634	32,696,335	32,598,708	31,269,556	29,531,664	29,985,680
KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA							
	35	1,073,083	1,101,686	722,753	1,025,385	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 2018

	NOTA	KUMPULAN 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Hasil	23	2,779,675	2,601,920	2,000,770	1,880,305
Pendapatan faedah	24	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Perbelanjaan faedah	25	(197,631)	(198,898)	(199,019)	(200,603)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		531,841	499,982	519,108	489,681
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen	26	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	39	811,265	704,044	811,265	704,044
Pendapatan operasi lain	27	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	28	(21,454)	-	(20,850)	-
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		2,212,761	2,095,586	1,433,072	1,372,266
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	29	(722,128)	(667,867)	(614,273)	(554,435)
Perbelanjaan lain	30	(977,313)	(979,577)	(391,802)	(444,500)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun rosotnilai		513,320	448,142	426,997	373,331
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	31	(81,622)	(197,319)	(81,622)	(197,319)
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai aset-aset lain	32	-	929	-	929
Keuntungan operasi selepas elaun rosotnilai		431,698	251,752	345,375	176,941
Bahagian kerugian selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu		(6,275)	(13,367)	-	-
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat		425,423	238,385	345,375	176,941
Zakat		(3,838)	(3,310)	(1,217)	(1,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	33	(112,451)	(48,598)	(95,961)	(35,697)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		309,134	186,477	248,197	140,244
Pendapatan komprehensif lain selepas cukai:					
Item yang tidak akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi:					
Pengukuran semula obligasi manfaat tertakrif	18	(25,060)	14,151	(25,060)	14,151
Penilaian semula harta, loji dan kelengkapan dan bayaran pajakan prabayar		1,925	-	-	-
Item yang berkemungkinan akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi:					
Sekuriti pada nilai saksama untuk pendapatan komprehensif lain		24,348	-	24,348	-
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		-	30,281	-	30,281
Jumlah pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain bagi tahun semasa		1,213	44,432	(712)	44,432
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun semasa		310,347	230,909	247,485	184,676
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		276,145	148,298	248,197	140,244
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		32,989	38,179	-	-
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		309,134	186,477	248,197	140,244
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		277,358	192,730	247,485	184,676
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		32,989	38,179	-	-
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		310,347	230,909	247,485	184,676

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

KUMPULAN

Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank											
	Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih					
	Rizab Am RM'000	Rizab Modal* RM'000	Rizab Saksama RM'000	Rizab Nilai RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan** RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Rizab Penilaian Semula RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan RM'000	Jumlah Ekuiti RM'000
NOTA											
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dilaporkan sebelum ini	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	-	1,202,121	2,401,818	2,558,547		
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	45										
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15											
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,136	280,136	280,136	-	280,136
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,503)	(8,503)	(8,503)	-	(8,503)
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dinyatakan semula	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	-	1,473,754	2,673,451	2,830,180		
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dilaporkan sebelum ini											
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	45										
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15											
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,564	179,564	179,564	38,179	217,743
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,045)	(30,045)	(30,045)	-	(30,045)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,221)	(1,221)	(1,221)	-	(1,221)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dinyatakan semula											
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa											
	-	-	30,281	-	-	-	14,151	44,432	44,432	-	44,432
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif											
Dividen dibayar	42										
	-	-	30,281	-	-	-	162,449	192,730	192,730	38,179	230,909
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:											
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa											
Penggunaan rizab											
	-	-	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-	-	-	-
Pindahan ke rizab modal											
	-	130,000	-	-	-	-	(130,000)	-	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	-	1,544,052	2,861,181	194,908	3,056,089	

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN

	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
	Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih				
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab Saksama	Rizab Nilai	Rizab Pematuhan**	Rizab Penyamaan	Rizab Penilaian	Keuntungan Tertahan	Jumlah Rizab	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan
NOTA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dilaporkan sebelum ini	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	-	1,303,685	2,620,814	194,908	2,815,722
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,091	250,091	-	250,091
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,724)	(9,724)	-	(9,724)
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 9 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	(253,384)	(253,384)	-	(253,384)
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dinyatakan semula	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	-	1,290,668	2,607,797	194,908	2,802,705
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,145	276,145	32,989	309,134
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	24,348	-	-	-	1,925	(25,060)	1,213	1,213
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	24,348	-	-	-	1,925	251,085	32,989	310,347
Dividen dibayar 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	136,508	-	-	-	-	-	(136,508)	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2018	100,000	1,237,748	8,954	131,283	-	-	1,400,245	2,880,155	227,897	3,108,052

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 55% (2017: 75.7%) 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 penampungan 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 2018

BANK

Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
Tidak boleh diagih						Boleh diagih			
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab	Rizab Saksama	Rizab Nilai	Rizab Pematuhan**	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan	Keuntungan Tertahan	Jumlah Rizab
NOTA	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dilaporkan sebelum ini									
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	100,000	971,240		(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,102,585	2,302,282	
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	45	-	-	-	-	-	280,136	280,136	
	44	-	-	-	-	-	(8,503)	(8,503)	
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dinyatakan semula									
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dilaporkan sebelum ini	100,000	971,240		(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,374,218	2,573,915	
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	45	-	-	-	-	-	171,510	171,510	
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	44	-	-	-	-	-	(30,045)	(30,045)	
		-	-	-	-	-	(1,221)	(1,221)	
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dinyatakan semula		-	-	-	-	-	140,244	140,244	
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa		-	-	30,281	-	-	14,151	44,432	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif		-	-	30,281	-	-	154,395	184,676	
Dividen dibayar	42	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:									
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Penggunaan rizab		-	-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-	
Pindahan ke rizab modal		-	130,000	-	-	-	(130,000)	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2017	100,000	1,101,240		(15,394)	131,283	-	1,436,462	2,753,591	

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

BANK

Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih				
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab Saksama	Rizab Nilai Pematuhan**	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan	Rizab Keuntungan Tertahan	Jumlah Rizab		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000		
NOTA									
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dilaporkan sebelum ini	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,196,095	2,513,224		
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	-	-	-	-	-	250,091	250,091		
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	(9,724)	(9,724)		
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-	(253,384)	(253,384)		
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dinyatakan semula	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,183,078	2,500,207		
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	248,197	248,197		
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	24,348	-	-	(25,060)	(712)		
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	24,348	-	-	223,137	247,485		
Dividen dibayar	42	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)		
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	136,508	-	-	-	(136,508)	-		
Pada 31 Disember 2018	100,000	1,237,748	8,954	131,283	-	1,264,707	2,742,692		

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 55% (2017: 75.7%) 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 penempatan 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 2018

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	425,423	238,385	345,375	176,941
Pelarasan untuk:				
Pertambahan diskaun bersih	(18,677)	(27,434)	(18,677)	(27,434)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	106,222	102,212	102,003	98,537
Susut nilai pelaburan hartanah	294	294	294	294
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,088	1,091	1,067	1,069
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	7,053	3,413	-	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapus kira	3,278	3,144	1,123	3,144
Aset tak ketara dihapus kira	6,326	-	-	-
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	5,019	7,763	5,019	7,763
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dan bayaran pajakan prabayar	(294)	(4,119)	(218)	(4,071)
Kerugian kemerosotan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	(929)	-	(929)
Kerugian peruntukan ECL/rosotnilai kolektif untuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, bersih	(1,134)	(122,555)	(1,134)	(122,555)
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(26,305)	(18,861)	(26,305)	(18,861)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset-aset lain dimasukkan semula	(1,193)	499	(1,193)	499
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	109,061	338,735	109,061	338,735
Bahagian kerugian dalam syarikat bersekutu	6,275	13,367	-	-
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) bersih daripada pelaburan sekuriti	7,522	(25,278)	16,242	(17,721)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	9,107	9,869	9,107	9,869
Pelarasan manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	124	(228)	124	(228)
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	27,105	28,957	27,105	28,957
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain	2,595	10,644	2,595	10,644
Pendapatan dividen	(4,256)	(9,827)	(2,274)	(8,144)
Pelunasan geran kerajaan	(3,734)	(20,730)	(3,734)	(20,730)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	660,899	528,412	565,580	455,779
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(89,876)	100,000	-	100,000
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,235,996)	(870,194)	(1,235,996)	(870,194)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(47,888)	16,150	(3,032)	13,382
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(42,752)	(693,235)	(42,823)	(691,556)
Perubahan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	69,011	418,450	69,011	418,450
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan lain	1,859,733	(742,283)	1,859,733	(742,283)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(79,297)	404,010	(164,192)	385,429
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam operasi	1,093,834	(838,690)	1,048,281	(930,993)
Cukai dibayar	(110,018)	(45,631)	(95,443)	(42,694)
Bayaran balik cukai	38,527	10,000	38,527	10,000
Zakat dibayar	(3,766)	(3,442)	(1,145)	(1,132)
Bayaran untuk manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(2,005)	(1,312)	(2,005)	(1,312)
Bayaran untuk manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	(14,487)	(24,093)	(14,487)	(24,093)
Bayaran untuk manfaat pekerja jangka panjang lain	(788)	(1,049)	(788)	(1,049)
Tunai bersih dihasilkan/(digunakan) dalam aktiviti operasi	1,001,297	(904,217)	972,940	(991,273)

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	500	466	500	466
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dan bayaran pajakan prabayar	569	4,844	727	4,757
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(153,160)	(106,607)	(135,861)	(96,843)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	(52,187)	(15,440)	-	-
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(2,112,855)	(680,311)	(2,100,621)	-
Dividen diterima	4,256	9,827	2,274	8,144
Terimaan daripada pelupusan perlaburan sekuriti	1,285,433	1,587,510	1,277,471	930,893
Tunai bersih (digunakan)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pelaburan	(1,027,444)	800,289	(955,510)	847,417
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	1,183	10,256	1,183	10,256
Pembayaran pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(13,252)	(15,681)	(13,252)	(15,681)
Penerimaan geran daripada Kerajaan	10,000	-	10,000	-
Dividen dibayar kepada Kerajaan	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(7,069)	(10,425)	(7,069)	(10,425)
PENURUNAN/(PENINGKATAN) BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	(33,216)	(114,353)	10,361	(154,281)
	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 3)	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925

PERUBAHAN DALAM LIABILITI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN:**KUMPULAN/BANK**

	1 Januari 2018 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2018 RM'000
Penerimaan pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	45,937	(12,069)	-	33,868
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	45,937	(12,069)	-	33,868
	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

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 berpengkalan 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 2018 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 2018 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 8 dan 9 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 26 Februari 2019.

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 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Pajakan*
- Tafsiran IC 23, *Ketidakpastian Mengenai Rawatan Cukai Pendapatan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan – Ciri Prabayar dengan Pampasan Negatif*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, *Faedah Pekerja – Pelan Pindaan, Pengurangan atau Penyelesaian*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 128, *Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Faedah Jangka Panjang dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama*
- 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 2020:

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 3, *Gabungan Perniagaan – Definisi Perniagaan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 101, *Penyampaian Penyata Kewangan* dan MFRS 108 *Dasar Perakaunan, Perubahan Anggaran dan Kesilapan Perakaunan – Definisi Material*

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*

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

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

(i) MFRS 16 Pajak

MFRS 16 memperkenalkan model perakaunan tunggal untuk pemajak dan menghapuskan perbezaan antara pajakan kewangan dan pajakan operasi. Peminjam kini dikehendaki mengiktiraf aset dan liabiliti untuk semua pajakan dengan jangka masa lebih daripada 12 bulan, kecuali aset pendasar adalah nilai rendah. Selepas menerima pakai MFRS 16, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki mengakaun sebahagian besar daripada pajakan operasi mereka dalam kunci kira-kira dengan mengiktiraf aset 'hak penggunaan' dan liabiliti pajakan, dengan itu meningkatkan aset dan liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank.

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

(ii) MFRS 17 Kontrak Insurans

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

(iii) Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 Penyata Kewangan Disatukan dan Pelaburan MFRS 128 dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usahasama - Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usahasama

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 urusan 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, urusan 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.

Ini adalah set pertama penyata kewangan tahunan Kumpulan di mana MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan* dan MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak BSN dengan Pelanggan* telah digunakan. Perubahan kepada polisi penting dijelaskan masing-masing dalam Nota 2(i) dan Nota 2(d).

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) Penghakiman

Penghakiman dibuat dalam melaksanakan dasar-dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan yang paling ketara ke atas jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan disatukan seperti nota berikut:

- Terpakai kepada 2018 sahaja:
 - Nota 36: klasifikasi aset kewangan
 - Nota 2 (i) (vi): Mewujudkan kriteria untuk menentukan sama ada risiko kredit ke atas aset kewangan telah meningkat dengan ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal

(ii) Andaian dan anggaran yang tidak menentu

Andaian dan anggaran ketidakpastian yang mempunyai risiko kerana mengakibatkan penyesuaian material pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 dimasukkan dalam nota berikut:

- Terpakai kepada 2018 sahaja:
 - Nota 2 (i) (iv): Kemerosotan instrumen kewangan

(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 perubahan kadar peningkatan gaji. Sebarang perubahan dalam andaian ini akan memberi kesan kepada amaun bawaan obligasi pelan manfaat ditentukan.

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

Andaian utama yang digunakan dalam penganggaran obligasi masa hadapan Kumpulan dan Bank yang timbul daripada manfaat perubahan selepas perkhidmatan, manfaat persaraan/gratuiti dan manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain masing-masing dinyatakan dalam Nota 18.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (sambungan)

(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.

(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(i)(vi). 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 ketidakpastian, maka unjuran tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan tuntutan masa hadapan adalah berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan lepas. Ketidakpastian ini berlaku dari perubahan dalam dasar risiko, perubahan dalam penyebaran risiko, masa dan jumlah penyelesaian tuntutan serta ketidakpastian dalam model unjuran dan asas andaian.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (sambungan)

(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 berkecualan. Bagi semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur yang tidak menentu maka pengalaman tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan tuntutan masa hadapan adalah berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan lepas.

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

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga - Rizab aktuari

Liabiliti aktuari bagi produk berkaitan dengan pelaburan dan produk bukan berkaitan dengan pelaburan dikira menggunakan kaedah aliran tunai 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.

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 perakaunan yang dinyatakan di bawah telah digunakan secara konsisten untuk semua tempoh yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini dan telah digunakan secara konsisten oleh entiti Kumpulan, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

Berikutan daripada penggunaan MFRS 15, *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* dan MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan*, terdapat perubahan kepada dasar-dasar perakaunan:

- (i) Instrumen kewangan
- (ii) Pengiktirafan hasil; dan
- (iii) Kerugian rosot nilai instrumen kewangan

berbanding dengan yang diterima pakai dalam penyata kewangan terdahulu. Kesan yang timbul daripada perubahan didedahkan dalam nota 44.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

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

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

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

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

Semua aset dan liabiliti dalam ahli kumpulan, ekuiti, pendapatan, perbelanjaan dan aliran tunai yang berkaitan dengan 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:

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

Semua jumlah yang sebelum ini diiktiraf di dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain yang berkenaan dengan subsidiari tersebut diambil kira seolah-olah Kumpulan telah melupuskan aset atau liabiliti yang berkenaan subsidiari (iaitu dikelaskan semula sebagai untung atau rugi dan dipindahkan ke satu lagi kategori ekuiti seperti yang ditetapkan/dibenarkan oleh MFRS). Nilai saksama bagi apa-apa pelaburan tertahan oleh bekas subsidiari pada tarikh apabila kawalan hilang dianggap sebagai nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal bagi perakaunan berikutnya di bawah MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* atau, di mana berkenaan, kos pada pengiktirafan awal pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (sambungan)

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.

Kepentingan bukan kawalan adalah kepentingan pemilikan yang hadir dan melayakkan pemegangnya untuk berkongsi satu kadar aset bersih entiti sekiranya berlaku pembubaran yang mungkin pada mulanya diukur sama ada pada nilai saksama atau mengikut bahagian bersekadar dengan kepentingan bukan kawalan melalui jumlah yang diiktiraf daripada aset bersih yang boleh dikenalpasti. Asas pilihan pengukuran dibuat berdasarkan transaksi-transaksi. Lain-lain jenis kepentingan bukan kawalan diukur pada nilai saksama atau, apabila berkenaan, atas dasar yang dinyatakan dalam piawaian lain.

Jika pertimbangan yang dipindahkan oleh Kumpulan dalam penggabungan perniagaan termasuk aset atau liabiliti yang terhasil daripada pengaturan kontinjen, pertimbangan kontinjen diukur pada nilai saksama semasa tarikh pengambilalihan. Perubahan dalam nilai saksama pertimbangan kontinjen yang layak ke atas pelarasan tempoh pengukuran diselaraskan secara retrospektif, dengan pelarasan yang sepadan terhadap muhibah. Pelarasan tempoh pengukuran adalah pelarasan yang timbul daripada maklumat tambahan yang diperolehi semasa "tempoh pengukuran" (yang tidak boleh melebihi satu tahun dari tarikh pengambilalihan) mengenai fakta dan keadaan yang wujud pada tarikh pengambilalihan.

Perakaunan yang berikutnya bagi perubahan dalam nilai saksama pertimbangan luar jangka yang tidak layak sebagai pelarasan tempoh pengukuran bergantung kepada bagaimana pertimbangan kontinjen diklasifikasikan. Pertimbangan kontinjen yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuiti tidak diukur semula pada tarikh laporan berikutnya dan penyelesaian berikutnya adalah diambilkira 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 atau 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 atau 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (sambungan)

Subsidiari

Pelaburan dalam subsidiari yang dihapuskan semasa penyatuan, dinyatakan pada kos ditolak kerugian rosotnilai, jika ada, dalam penyata kewangan Bank yang berasingan. 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 ia akan diambil kira selaras dengan MFRS 5. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan di dalam syarikat bersekutu pada mulanya diiktiraf di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada kos dan diselaraskan kemudiannya untuk mengiktiraf untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Kumpulan ke atas syarikat bersekutu. Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu melebihi kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu berkenaan (termasuk sebarang kepentingan jangka panjang yang pada amnya, merupakan sebahagian daripada pelaburan bersih Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu), Kumpulan tidak meneruskan mengiktiraf bahagiannya dalam kerugian. Kerugian tambahan diiktiraf hanya setakat di mana Kumpulan menanggung obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dengan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti dari tarikh di mana pelaburan menjadi syarikat bersekutu. Sebarang lebihan kos pengambilalihan ke atas kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama aset, liabiliti dan liabiliti luar jangka bersih yang dikenal pasti adalah mewakili muhibah, di mana ia dimasukkan di dalam amaun bawaan pelaburan. Sebarang lebihan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama bersih aset dan liabiliti yang boleh dikenal pasti ke atas kos pelaburan, selepas penilaian semula, diiktiraf serta merta di dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh di mana pelaburan tersebut diperoleh.

Keperluan MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan* 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 9, *Instrumen Kewangan*. 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 berurusniaga 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(b) Urus niaga mata wang asing

Urus niaga dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian bagi setiap entiti dalam Kumpulan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urus niaga.

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam mata wang asing pada akhir tempoh pelaporan ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan dalam mata wang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama ditentukan. Perbezaan mata wang asing yang timbul daripada pertukaran semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah dan pembiayaan

Tahun Kewangan Semasa

Kadar faedah berkesan

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan. 'Kadar faedah efektif' adalah kadar yang benar-benar merosot anggaran pembayaran tunai atau penerimaan masa depan melalui jangkaan hayat instrumen kewangan kepada:

- jumlah bawaan kasar aset kewangan; atau
- kos pelunasan liabiliti kewangan

Apabila mengira kadar faedah berkesan untuk instrumen kewangan selain daripada yang dibeli atau aset yang terjejas akibat kredit, Kumpulan menganggarkan aliran tunai masa depan yang mempertimbangkan semua syarat kontrak instrumen kewangan, tetapi bukan *Expected Credit Loss* (ECL). Bagi aset kewangan terjejas yang dibeli atau berasal dari kredit, kadar faedah efektif yang disesuaikan dengan kredit dikira menggunakan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan termasuk ECL.

Pengiraan kadar faedah efektif termasuk kos dan yuran dan mata wang yang dibayar atau diterima yang merupakan bahagian penting dari kadar faedah efektif. Kos transaksi termasuk kos tambahan yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan pengambilalihan atau terbitan aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan.

Kos terlunas dan jumlah bawaan kasar

'Kos terlunas' bagi aset atau liabiliti kewangan adalah amaun di mana aset atau liabiliti kewangan diukur berdasarkan pengiktirafan awal dikurangkan dengan pembayaran balik prinsipal, ditambah atau tolak dengan pelunasan kumulatif dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif bagi sebarang perbezaan antara permulaan amaun dan amaun matang dan, bagi aset kewangan, diselaraskan untuk sebarang elau kerugian kredit yang dijangka (atau elau rosot nilai sebelum 1 Januari 2018).

'Amaun dibawa kasar aset kewangan' adalah kos pelunasan aset kewangan sebelum menyesuaikan untuk apa-apa elau kerugian kredit yang dijangka.

Pengiraan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah

Kadar faedah berkesan aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan dikira atas pengiktirafan permulaan aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan. Dalam mengira pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah, kadar faedah efektif digunakan untuk jumlah bawaan kasar aset (apabila aset itu tidak dipertingkatkan) atau kepada kos liabiliti yang dilunaskan. Kadar faedah efektif disemak hasil daripada pengiraan semula semula aliran tunai instrumen kadar terapung untuk memantulkan pergerakan kadar faedah pasaran. Kadar faedah efektif juga disemak semula untuk pelarasan lindung nilai saksama pada tarikh pelunasan pelarasan lindung bermula.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, bagi aset kewangan yang telah menjadi pengurangan kredit selepas pengiktirafan awal, pendapatan faedah dikira dengan menggunakan kadar faedah efektif kepada kos pelunasan aset kewangan. Sekiranya aset tersebut tidak lagi terjejas oleh kredit, maka pengiraan pendapatan faedah akan dikembalikan kepada asas kasar.

Bagi aset kewangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai kredit pada pengiktirafan awal, pendapatan faedah dikira dengan menggunakan kadar faedah efektif yang diselaraskan oleh kredit ke atas kos yang dilunaskan bagi aset tersebut. Pengiraan pendapatan faedah tidak akan berubah menjadi kasar, walaupun risiko kredit aset meningkat.

Untuk maklumat mengenai apabila aset kewangan mengalami masalah kredit, lihat Nota 36(b).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(c) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

Tahun Kewangan Semasa (sambungan)

Persembahan

Pendapatan faedah dikira menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif yang dibentangkan dalam penyata keuntungan atau kerugian dan pendapatan komprehensif lain termasuk:

- faedah ke atas aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan;
- faedah ke atas instrumen hutang yang diukur di nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI);
- bahagian berkesan perubahan nilai saksama dalam derivatif lindung nilai yang ditetapkan dalam lindung nilai kebolehubahan dalam aliran tunai faedah, dalam tempoh yang sama dengan aliran tunai yang dilindung nilai mempengaruhi pendapatan/perbelanjaan faedah; dan
- bahagian berkesan perubahan nilai saksama dalam derivatif perlindungan lindung nilai yang ditetapkan dalam lindung nilai saksama risiko kadar faedah.

Pendapatan faedah lain yang dibentangkan dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain termasuk pendapatan faedah ke atas pajakan kewangan.

Perbelanjaan faedah yang dibentangkan dalam penyata keuntungan atau kerugian dan pendapatan komprehensif lain termasuk:

- liabiliti kewangan yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan; dan
- bahagian berkesan perubahan nilai saksama dalam derivatif lindung nilai yang ditetapkan dalam lindung nilai aliran nilai bagi kebolehubahan dalam aliran tunai faedah, dalam tempoh yang sama dengan aliran tunai yang dilindung nilai mempengaruhi pendapatan/perbelanjaan faedah.

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah ke atas semua aset dan liabiliti perdagangan dianggap sebagai bersampingan dengan operasi perdagangan Kumpulan dan dibentangkan bersama dengan semua perubahan dalam nilai saksama aset dan liabiliti dagangan dalam pendapatan perdagangan bersih.

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah ke atas aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan lain di nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVTPL) dibentangkan dalam pendapatan bersih daripada instrumen kewangan lain di FVTPL.

Tahun Kewangan Sebelumnya

Bagi semua instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada kos pelunasan dan aset kewangan berfaedah/keuntungan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai pendapatan untuk dijual dan jualan sedia ada, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan untuk faedah dan pembiayaan diiktiraf di bawah pendapatan faedah, perbelanjaan faedah dan pendapatan bersih bagi operasi perbankan Islam masing-masing dalam keuntungan atau kerugian menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan.

Kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan adalah kaedah pengiraan kos pelunasan aset dan liabiliti kewangan dan memperuntukkan pendapatan atau perbelanjaan faedah/pembiayaan sepanjang tempoh yang berkaitan. Kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif ialah kadar yang betul-betul merosot anggaran pembayaran tunai atau resit masa depan melalui jangkaan hayat instrumen kewangan atau tempoh yang lebih pendek, jika sesuai dengan jumlah dibawa aset atau liabiliti kewangan. Pengiraan ini mengambil kira semua terma kontrak instrumen kewangan tetapi tidak menganggap kerugian kredit masa depan. Bayaran dan kos transaksi yang penting kepada kadar faedah efektif serta premium atau diskaun juga dipertimbangkan.

Pendapatan dari kontrak berasaskan jualan diiktiraf berdasarkan kadar keuntungan efektif sepanjang tempoh kontrak berdasarkan jumlah prinsipal yang tertunggak manakala pendapatan dari ljarah (kontrak berasaskan pajakan) diiktiraf berdasarkan kadar keuntungan efektif sepanjang tempoh pajakan.

Bagi aset kewangan yang terjejas di mana nilai aset kewangan telah diturunkan sebagai akibat daripada kerugian kemerosotan nilai, pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan terus diiktiraf menggunakan kadar faedah/keuntungan yang digunakan untuk menolak aliran tunai masa depan bagi tujuan mengukur kerugian kemerosotan.

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(d) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen (sambungan)

Kontrak dengan pelanggan yang mengakibatkan instrumen kewangan yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan kumpulan mungkin sebahagiannya dalam skop MFRS 9 dan sebahagiannya dalam skop MFRS 15. Jika ini berlaku, maka kumpulan pertama menggunakan MFRS 9 untuk memisahkan dan mengukur bahagian kontrak yang berada dalam skop MFRS 9 dan kemudiannya diletakkan di bawah MFRS 15.

Lain-lain fi terutamanya berkaitan dengan urusan 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, peraturan yang dipersetujui ke atas sumbangan kasar akan dikenakan oleh dana Pengendali Takaful secara pendahuluan kepada dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga sebagai fi wakalah.

Fi wakalah yang dikenakan oleh dana Pengendali Takaful daripada peserta digunakan untuk membayar semua perbelanjaan pengurusan dan perbelanjaan komisyen Pengendali Takaful, yang telah ditanggung bagi pihak dana takaful am dan keluarga. Semua perbelanjaan pengurusan diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful apabila berlaku.

Perbelanjaan komisyen, iaitu kos langsung yang telah ditanggung dalam mendapatkan caruman ke atas sijil takaful diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful sebagai perbelanjaan dan diperuntukkan sewajarnya dalam tempoh di mana ia berkemungkinan menghasilkan pendapatan.

(e) Dividen

Pendapatan dividen daripada subsidiari, syarikat bersekutu dan pelaburan lain diiktiraf apabila hak para pemegang saham untuk menerima bayaran telah ditentukan.

(f) Pendapatan sewa

Pendapatan sewa daripada pelaburan hartanah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berasaskan garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diberikan diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian penting daripada jumlah pendapatan sewa di sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Pendapatan sewa daripada hartanah dipajak yang dipajak semula diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan lain.

(g) Geran kerajaan

Geran kerajaan tidak diiktiraf sehingga terdapat kepastian yang munasabah bahawa Bank akan mematuhi syarat-syarat yang dikenakan kepada mereka dan bahawa geran tersebut akan diterima.

Geran kerajaan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi secara sistematik sepanjang tempoh di mana Bank mengiktirafkannya sebagai perbelanjaan kos yang berkaitan di mana geran bertujuan untuk digunakan. Secara amnya, geran kerajaan di mana syarat utama adalah Bank perlu membeli, membina atau memperoleh aset bukan semasa diiktiraf sebagai hasil tertunda dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dilunaskan kepada untung atau rugi secara sistematik dan rasional ke atas 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 urusan niaga yang bukan kombinasi perniagaan dan tidak menrosotnilaikan sama ada perakaunan atau keuntungan boleh cukai atau kerugian.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(h) Pencukaian (sambungan)

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

Melainkan dinyatakan secara khusus di bawah, Kumpulan dan Bank secara amnya menggunakan dasar-dasar perakaunan berikut secara retrospektif. Walau bagaimanapun, seperti yang dibenarkan oleh MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan*, Kumpulan dan Bank telah memilih untuk tidak menyatakan semula perbandingan tersebut.

(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran awal

Tahun kewangan semasa

Aset kewangan (melainkan jika ia merupakan penghutang perdagangan tanpa komponen pembiayaan yang penting) atau liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama tambah atau tolak, untuk item yang bukan nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kos urusniaga yang secara langsung dikaitkan dengan pemerolehannya atau pengeluaran. Penghutang perdagangan tanpa komponen kewangan penting pada awalnya diukur pada harga transaksi.

Derivatif tertanam diiktiraf secara berasingan daripada kontrak tuan rumah di mana kontrak hos bukan aset kewangan, dan diambil kira secara berasingan jika, dan hanya jika, derivatif tidak berkait rapat dengan ciri-ciri dan risiko ekonomi kontrak tuan rumah di mana kontrak tuan rumah tidak diukur pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian. Kontrak tuan rumah, sekiranya terbitan terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan, diambil kira mengikut dasar yang berkenaan dengan sifat kontrak tuan rumah.

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya

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 instrumen kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian).

Derivatif tertanam diiktiraf secara berasingan dari 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 terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan, diambil kira mengikut dasar yang berkenaan dengan sifat kontrak tuan rumah.

(ii) Klasifikasi

Tahun kewangan semasa

Aset kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas jika ia memenuhi kedua-dua syarat berikut dan tidak ditetapkan pada FVTPL:

- aset itu dipegang dalam model perniagaan yang tujuannya adalah untuk memegang aset untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak; dan
- terma kontrak aset kewangan menimbulkan tarikh tertentu kepada aliran tunai bayaran prinsipal dan faedah semata-mata (SPPI).

Instrumen hutang diukur di FVOCI hanya jika ia memenuhi kedua-dua syarat berikut dan tidak ditetapkan pada FVTPL:

- aset dipegang dalam model Perniagaan yang matlamatnya dicapai dengan mengumpul aliran tunai kontraktual dan menjual aset kewangan; dan
- terma kontrak aset kewangan menimbulkan tarikh tertentu kepada aliran tunai yang SPPI.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan semasa (sambungan)

Pada pengiktirafan awal pelaburan ekuiti yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan, Kumpulan boleh memilih untuk membentangkan perubahan seterusnya dalam nilai saksama dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Pemulihan ini dibuat atas dasar pelaburan-oleh-pelaburan.

Semua aset kewangan lain diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada FVTPL.

Di samping itu, pada pengiktirafan awal, Kumpulan boleh menamakan semula aset kewangan yang memenuhi syarat yang perlu diukur pada kos pelunasan atau di FVOCI seperti di FVTPL jika berbuat demikian menghapuskan atau dengan ketara mengurangkan ketidaksesuaian perakaunan yang mungkin timbul.

Penilaian model Perniagaan

Kumpulan membuat penilaian ke atas objektif model perniagaan di mana aset dipegang di peringkat portfolio kerana ini mencerminkan cara pengurusan perniagaan dan maklumat disediakan kepada pihak pengurusan. Maklumat yang dipertimbangkan termasuk:

- dasar dan objektif yang ditetapkan untuk portfolio dan operasi dasar-dasar dalam amalan. Khususnya, sama ada strategi pengurusan memberi tumpuan kepada pendapatan faedah kontrak yang diperolehi, mengekalkan profil kadar faedah tertentu, yang menyamai tempoh aset kewangan hingga tempoh liabiliti yang membiayai aset tersebut atau menyedari aliran tunai melalui penjualan aset;
- bagaimana prestasi portfolio dinilai dan dilaporkan kepada pengurusan Kumpulan;
- risiko yang mempengaruhi prestasi model perniagaan (dan aset kewangan yang dipegang dalam model perniagaan) dan strateginya untuk mengurus risiko-risiko tersebut;
- bagaimana pengurus perniagaan dikompensasi (sama ada pampasan adalah berdasarkan nilai saksama aset yang diuruskan atau aliran tunai kontraktual yang dikumpulkan);
- kekerapan, jumlah dan masa jualan dalam tempoh terdahulu, sebab-sebab jualan dan jangkaan tentang aktiviti jualan masa depan. Walau bagaimanapun, maklumat tentang aktiviti jualan tidak dipertimbangkan secara berasingan, tetapi sebagai sebahagian daripada penilaian menyeluruh tentang bagaimana objektif yang dinyatakan Kumpulan untuk menguruskan aset kewangan dicapai dan bagaimana aliran tunai direalisasikan.

Aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk urusniaga atau urus niaga dan prestasinya dinilai pada asas nilai saksama diukur pada FVTPL kerana mereka tidak dipegang untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak atau tidak memegang kedua-dua untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak dan menjual aset kewangan.

Penilaian sama ada aliran tunai kontrak adalah semata-mata pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, 'prinsipal' ditakrifkan sebagai nilai saksama aset kewangan pada pengiktirafan awal. Faedah ditakrifkan sebagai pertimbangan untuk nilai masa wang dan untuk risiko kredit yang berkaitan dengan jumlah prinsipal yang tertunggak dalam tempoh masa tertentu dan bagi risiko dan kos pemberian pinjaman asas lain (misalnya risiko kecairan dan kos pentadbiran), serta margin keuntungan.

Dalam menilai sama ada aliran tunai kontrak adalah SPPI, Kumpulan menilai terma kontrak instrumen tersebut. Ini termasuk menilai sama ada aset kewangan mengandungi istilah kontrak yang boleh mengubah masa atau jumlah aliran tunai kontraktual supaya tidak memenuhi syarat ini. Dalam membuat penilaian, Kumpulan mempertimbangkan:

- peristiwa kontingen yang akan mengubah jumlah dan masa aliran tunai;
- ciri dimanfaatkan;
- syarat prabayaran dan lanjutan;
- terma yang menghadkan tuntutan Kumpulan kepada aliran tunai dari aset tertentu (contohnya, pinjaman bukan pinjaman); dan
- ciri-ciri yang mengubah suai pertimbangan nilai masa wang (Menetapkan semula kadar faedah secara berkala)

Kumpulan memegang portfolio pinjaman kadar tetap jangka panjang di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pilihan untuk mencadangkan untuk menyamak semula kadar faedah pada tarikh ditetapkan semula berkala. Hak reset ini terhad kepada kadar pasaran pada masa semakan. Peminjam mempunyai pilihan sama ada menerima kadar yang disamak atau menebus pinjaman secara par tanpa hukuman. Kumpulan telah menentukan bahawa aliran tunai kontrak ini adalah SPPI kerana kadar faedah yang berbeza-beza dengan cara yang menjadi pertimbangan untuk nilai masa wang, risiko kredit, risiko pinjaman asas dan lain-lain yang berkaitan dengan jumlah prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan semasa (sambungan)

Penilaian sama ada aliran tunai kontrak adalah semata-mata pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah (sambungan)

(a) Pinjaman bukan sumber

Dalam sesetengah kes, pinjaman yang dibuat oleh Kumpulan yang dijamin oleh cagaran peminjam mengehadkan tuntutan Kumpulan kepada aliran tunai cagaran asas (pinjaman bukan pinjaman). Kumpulan ini menggunakan penghakiman dalam menilai sama ada pinjaman bukan rekursu memenuhi kriteria SPPI. Kumpulan biasanya menimbangkan maklumat berikut apabila membuat penghakiman ini:

- sama ada pengaturan kontraktual secara khusus menentukan jumlah dan tarikh pembayaran tunai pinjaman;
- nilai saksama cagaran berbanding jumlah aset kewangan bercagar;
- kemampuan dan kesanggupan peminjam untuk membuat pembayaran kontrak, walaupun terdapat penurunan nilai cagaran;
- sama ada peminjam adalah individu atau entiti operasi substantif atau entiti tujuan khas;
- risiko kerugian Kumpulan terhadap aset berkenaan dan pinjaman penuh; sejauh mana cagaran mewakili semua atau sebahagian besar aset peminjam; dan
- sama ada Kumpulan akan mendapat faedah daripada sebarang kenaikan daripada aset asas.

(b) Instrumen yang berkaitan dengan kontrak

Kumpulan mempunyai beberapa pelaburan dalam pensekuritan yang dianggap sebagai instrumen berkaitan kontrak. Instrumen yang berkaitan secara kontrak masing-masing mempunyai kedudukan subordinasi tertentu yang menentukan susunan di mana aliran tunai yang dijana oleh kumpulan pelaburan yang mendasari diperuntukkan kepada instrumen. Instrumen sedemikian memenuhi kriteria SPPI hanya jika semua syarat berikut dipenuhi:

- terma kontrak instrumen itu sendiri menimbulkan aliran tunai yang SPPI tanpa melihat kepada instrumen kewangan utama;
- kumpulan dasar instrumen kewangan (i) mengandungi satu atau lebih instrumen yang menimbulkan aliran tunai yang SPPI; dan (ii) juga mengandungi instrumen, seperti derivatif, yang mengurangkan kebolehubahan aliran tunai instrumen di bawah (i) dan gabungan aliran tunai (instrumen di bawah (i) dan (ii)) menimbulkan aliran tunai adalah SPPI; atau menyelaraskan aliran tunai instrumen yang berkaitan dengan kontrak dengan tunai kumpulan instrumen pendasar di bawah (i) timbul akibat daripada perbezaan dalam sama ada akdar faedah tetap atau terapung atau mata wang atau masa aliran tunai; dan
- pendedahan kepada risiko kredit yang terdapat dalam instrumen yang berkaitan dengan kontrak adalah sama dengan atau kurang daripada pendedahan kepada risiko kredit bagi kumpulan instrumen kewangan

Pengklasifikasian

Aset kewangan tidak diklasifikasikan selepas pengiktirafan awalnya, kecuali dalam tempoh selepas Kumpulan mengubah model perniagaannya untuk menguruskan aset kewangan.

Liabiliti kewangan

Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan liabiliti kewangannya, selain jaminan kewangan dan komitmen pinjaman, seperti yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan atau FVTPL.

Tahun Kewangan Sebelumnya

Pada tahun kewangan yang lepas, aset kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dikelaskan dan diukur di bawah MFRS 139, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* seperti berikut:

(a) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian

Nilai saksama melalui kategori keuntungan atau kerugian terdiri daripada aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan, termasuk derivatif (kecuali derivatif yang merupakan kontrak jaminan kewangan atau instrumen lindung nilai yang ditetapkan dan berkesan), pertimbangan kontingen dalam gabungan perniagaan atau aset kewangan yang khusus yang ditetapkan dalam kategori ini apabila pengiktirafan awal.

Derivatif yang dikaitkan dengan dan mesti diselesaikan dengan penyampaian instrumen ekuiti tidak tercatat yang nilai saksama tidak boleh diukur dengan pasti diukur pada kos.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi (sambungan)

Tahun Kewangan Sebelumnya (sambungan)

(a) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian (sambungan)

Aset kewangan lain yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksama dengan keuntungan atau kerugian yang diiktiraf dalam keuntungan dan kerugian.

(b) Dipegang hingga matang

Kategori pelaburan dipegang hingga ke matang terdiri daripada instrumen hutang yang disebut dalam pasaran aktif dan Kumpulan atau Bank mempunyai niat positif dan keupayaan untuk memegangnya sehingga matang.

Aset kewangan yang dikategorikan sebagai pelaburan dipegang hingga matang kemudiannya diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan.

(c) Pinjaman dan penghutang

Kategori pinjaman dan penghutang terdiri daripada instrumen hutang yang tidak disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif, dagangan dan lain-lain penghutang dan tunai dan setara tunai.

Aset kewangan yang dikategorikan sebagai pinjaman dan penghutang kemudiannya diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan.

(d) Aset kewangan tersedia untuk dijual

Kategori sedia untuk dijual terdiri daripada pelaburan dalam ekuiti dan instrumen hutang yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan.

Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak mempunyai harga pasaran disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif dan nilai saksama tidak boleh diukur dengan pasti diukur pada kos. Aset kewangan lain yang dikategorikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksamanya dengan keuntungan atau kerugian yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain, kecuali bagi kerugian kemerosotan, mengatasi keuntungan dan kerugian pertukaran asing yang timbul dari item monetari dan keuntungan dan kerugian barang dilindung nilai yang boleh diagihkan kepada lindung nilai risiko lindung nilai nilai saksama yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Pada pengiktirafan, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dikelaskan semula daripada ekuiti ke dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Faedah yang dikira untuk instrumen hutang menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan

Kumpulan mengabaikan aset kewangan apabila hak kontrak ke aliran tunai dari aset kewangan tamat, atau ia memindahkan hak untuk menerima aliran tunai kontraktual dalam suatu urusan niaga dimana sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan aset kewangan adalah dipindah milik atau di mana Kumpulan tidak memindahkan atau mengekalkan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan dan ia tidak mengekalkan kawalan aset kewangan.

Pada penyahiktirafan aset kewangan, perbezaan antara amaun dibawa aset (atau amaun bawaan yang diperuntukkan kepada bahagian aset yang tidak diiktirafkan) dan jumlah (i) balasan yang diterima (termasuk apa-apa aset baru yang diperolehi ditolak apa-apa liabiliti baru diandaikan) dan (ii) sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang telah diiktiraf dalam OCI diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Dari 1 Januari 2018 sebarang keuntungan/kerugian kumulatif yang diiktiraf dalam OCI berhubung dengan sekuriti pelaburan ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada FVOCI tidak diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyahiktirafan sekuriti tersebut, seperti yang dijelaskan dalam Nota 36. Apa-apa kepentingan dalam memindahkan aset kewangan yang layak untuk penyahiktirafan yang dicipta atau dikekalkan oleh Kumpulan diiktiraf sebagai aset atau liabiliti yang berasingan.

Kumpulan memasuki transaksi di mana ia memindahkan aset yang diiktiraf atas penyata kedudukan kewangannya, tetapi mengekalkan sama ada semua atau sebahagian besarnya semua risiko dan ganjaran aset yang dipindahkan atau sebahagian daripadanya. Dalam kes sedemikian, aset yang dipindahkan tidak dinyahiktirafkan. Contoh-contoh transaksi tersebut adalah pinjaman sekuriti dan urusan niaga jualan dan belian.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Penyahiktirafan (sambungan)

Aset kewangan (sambungan)

Apabila aset dijual kepada pihak ketiga dengan jumlah swap pulangan serentak atas aset yang dipindahkan, urus niaga tersebut diambil kira sebagai urus niaga pembiayaan bercagar yang serupa dengan urusniaga jualan dan belian balik, kerana Kumpulan mengekalkan semua atau sebahagian besarnya semua risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan aset tersebut.

Dalam urus niaga di mana Kumpulan tidak mengekalkan atau memindahkan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan aset kewangan dan ia mengekalkan kawalan ke atas aset tersebut, Kumpulan terus mengiktiraf aset tersebut sehingga tahap penglibatannya yang berterusan, ditentukan oleh tahap yang mana ia terdedah kepada perubahan dalam nilai aset yang dipindahkan.

Dalam urus niaga tertentu, Kumpulan mengekalkan kewajipan untuk mengurus aset kewangan yang dipindahkan dengan bayaran. Aset yang dipindahkan tidak diiktiraf jika ia memenuhi kriteria penyahiktirafan. Aset atau liabiliti diiktiraf untuk kontrak servis jika fi perkhidmatan adalah lebih daripada mencukupi (aset) atau kurang daripada mencukupi (liabiliti) untuk melaksanakan servis.

Kumpulan menjamin pelbagai pinjaman dan pendahuluan kepada pelanggan dan sekuriti pelaburan, yang pada amnya menghasilkan jualan aset tersebut kepada kenderaan penssekuritan yang tidak terkumpul dan di dalam Kumpulan memindahkan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan. Pembawa penssekuritan seterusnya menerbitkan sekuriti kepada pelabur. Kepentingan dalam aset kewangan yang terjejas secara umumnya disimpan dalam bentuk tranche senior atau subordinat, atau kepentingan sisa lain (kepentingan tertahan). Kepentingan yang ditahan diiktiraf sebagai sekuriti pelaburan dan diukur seperti yang dijelaskan Nota 36. Sebelum 1 Januari 2018, kepentingan tertahan terutamanya diklasifikasikan sebagai sekuriti pelaburan sedia untuk dijual dan diukur pada nilai saksama.

Kumpulan mengabaikan liabiliti kewangan apabila obligasi kontraknya dibebaskan atau dibatalkan, atau luput.

(iv) Mengoffset

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan dioffset dan amaun bersih dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak undang-undang untuk mengoffset amaun diiktiraf dengan hasrat samaada untuk menyelesaikan secara asas bersih atau merealisasikan aset dan melaksanakan 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.

(v) Pengukuran nilai saksama

'Nilai saksama' adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urusniaga teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran di prinsipal atau, dalam ketiadaannya, pasar yang paling menguntungkan dimana Kumpulan mempunyai akses pada tarikh itu. Nilai saksama liabiliti mencerminkan risiko tidak berprestasi.

Apabila ada, Kumpulan mengukur nilai saksama instrumen menggunakan harga disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif untuk instrumen tersebut. Pasaran dianggap sebagai 'aktif' jika urus niaga untuk aset atau liabiliti berlaku dengan kekerapan dan jumlah yang mencukupi untuk memberikan maklumat harga secara berterusan.

Sekiranya tidak ada harga disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif, maka Kumpulan menggunakan teknik penilaian yang memaksimumkan penggunaan input yang boleh diperhatikan dan meminimumkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi. Teknik penilaian yang dipilih menggabungkan semua faktor yang peserta pasaran akan mengambil kira dalam menentukan harga transaksi.

Bukti terbaik bagi nilai saksama instrumen kewangan pada pengiktirafan permulaan biasanya adalah harga transaksi - iaitu nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diberi atau diterima. Jika Kumpulan menentukan bahawa nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal berbeza daripada harga transaksi dan nilai saksama tidak dibuktikan oleh harga yang disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif untuk aset atau liabiliti yang sama atau tidak berdasarkan teknik penilaian yang mana mana input yang tidak dapat diobservasi diadili untuk menjadi tidak penting berhubung pengukuran, maka instrumen kewangan pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama, diselaraskan untuk menangguhkan perbezaan antara nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan permulaan dan harga transaksi. Selanjutnya, perbezaan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi atas dasar yang sesuai sepanjang hayat instrumen tetapi tidak lewat daripada penilaian yang disokong sepenuhnya oleh data pasaran yang boleh dilihat atau transaksi ditutup.

Sekiranya aset atau liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama mempunyai harga tawaran dan harga minta, maka Kumpulan mengukur aset dan jawatan panjang pada harga dan liabiliti dan kedudukan jual pada harga satu harga.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(v) Pengukuran nilai saksama (sambungan)

Portfolio aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang terdedah kepada risiko pasaran dan risiko kredit yang diuruskan oleh Kumpulan atas dasar pendedahan bersih sama ada pasaran atau risiko kredit diukur atas dasar harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual kedudukan lama bersih (atau dibayar untuk memindahkan kedudukan pendek bersih) untuk pendedahan risiko tertentu. Pelarasan peringkat portfolio - cth. pelarasan bidaan atau pelarasan risiko kredit yang mencerminkan pengukuran berdasarkan pendedahan bersih - diperuntukkan kepada aset dan liabiliti individu berdasarkan pelarasan risiko relatif setiap instrumen individu dalam portfolio.

Nilai saksama liabiliti kewangan dengan ciri permintaan (contohnya, deposit permintaan) tidak kurang daripada jumlah yang perlu dibayar pada permintaan, yang didiskaun dari tarikh pertama yang jumlahnya diperlukan untuk dibayar.

Kumpulan mengiktiraf pindahan antara tahap hierarki nilai saksama pada akhir tempoh pelaporan semasa perubahan telah berlaku.

(vi) Rosotnilai

Tahun kewangan semasa

Kumpulan mengiktiraf elaun kerugian ECL pada instrumen kewangan berikut yang tidak diukur di FVTPL:

- aset kewangan yang merupakan instrumen hutang;
- pajakan pajakan;
- kontrak jaminan kewangan yang dikeluarkan; dan
- komitmen pinjaman dikeluarkan.

Tiada kerugian kemerosotan diiktiraf atas pelaburan ekuiti. Kumpulan mengukur elaun kerugian pada jumlah yang sama dengan ECL seumur hidup, kecuali yang berikut, yang mana mereka diukur sebagai ECL - 12 bulan:

- sekuriti pelaburan hutang yang bertekad untuk mempunyai risiko kredit yang rendah pada tarikh pelaporan; dan
- instrumen kewangan lain (selain daripada pajakan) di mana risiko kredit tidak meningkat dengan ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal mereka.

Elaun rugi bagi penghutang pajakan sentiasa diukur pada jumlah yang sama dengan ECL seumur hidup.

Kumpulan mempertimbangkan keselamatan pelaburan hutang untuk mempunyai risiko kredit yang rendah apabila penarafan kreditnya bersamaan dengan definisi 'gred pelaburan' yang difahami secara global. Kumpulan tidak menggunakan pengecualian risiko kredit yang rendah kepada mana-mana instrumen kewangan lain.

ECL - 12 bulan adalah bahagian ECL yang disebabkan oleh peristiwa lalai pada instrumen kewangan yang mungkin dalam tempoh 12 bulan selepas tarikh pelaporan. Instrumen kewangan yang mana ECL - 12 bulan diiktiraf disebut sebagai 'instrumen kewangan Peringkat 1'.

ECL masa hidup adalah ECL yang disebabkan oleh semua kemungkinan peristiwa lalai sepanjang hayat anggaran instrumen kewangan. Instrumen kewangan yang mana ECL seumur hidup diiktiraf tetapi yang tidak dipengaruhi oleh kredit disebut sebagai 'instrumen kewangan peringkat 2'.

Pengukuran ECL

ECL adalah anggaran kebarangkalian kebarangkalian kerugian kredit. Mereka diukur seperti berikut:

- aset kewangan yang tidak terjejas kredit pada tarikh pelaporan: sebagai nilai semasa semua kekurangan tunai (iaitu perbezaan di antara aliran tunai yang disebabkan oleh Kumpulan mengikut kontrak dan aliran tunai yang dijangkakan oleh Kumpulan);
- aset kewangan yang mengalami kerosakan kredit pada tarikh pelaporan: sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan kasar dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan;
- komitmen pinjaman yang tidak diletakkan: sebagai nilai semasa perbezaan antara aliran tunai kontraktual yang disebabkan oleh Kumpulan jika komitmen tersebut ditarik dan aliran tunai yang dijangkakan oleh Kumpulan akan diterima; dan
- kontrak jaminan pembayaran yang dijangkakan untuk membayar balik pemegang kurang jumlah yang dijangkakan oleh Kumpulan untuk pulih.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(vi) Rosotnilai (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan semasa (sambungan)

Aset kewangan disusun semula

Sekiranya syarat-syarat sesuatu aset kewangan dirundingkan semula atau diubahsuai atau aset kewangan sedia ada digantikan dengan yang baru disebabkan oleh kesulitan kewangan peminjam, maka penilaian dibuat sama ada aset kewangan harus diiktiraf dan ECL diukur seperti berikut:

- sekiranya penstrukturan semula yang dijangka tidak akan mengakibatkan penyahiktirafan aset sedia ada, maka aliran tunai yang dijangkakan yang timbul daripada aset kewangan yang diubahsuai dimasukkan dalam pengiraan kekurangan tunai daripada aset sedia ada;
- sekiranya penstrukturan semula yang dijangka akan mengakibatkan penyahiktirafan aset sedia ada, maka nilai saksama aset baru yang dijangka dianggap sebagai aliran tunai akhir dari aset kewangan sedia ada pada masa penyahiktirafannya. Jumlah ini dimasukkan dalam pengiraan kekurangan tunai dari aset kewangan sedia ada yang didiskaun dari tarikh dijangka penyahiktirafan kepada tarikh pelaporan dengan menggunakan kadar faedah efektif asal aset kewangan sedia ada.

Aset kewangan kredit berkurang

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Kumpulan menaksir sama ada aset kewangan yang dibawa pada kos yang dilunaskan dan aset kewangan hutang yang dibawa di FVOCI, dan penghutang pajakan kewangan adalah kredit terjejas (dirujuk sebagai 'aset kewangan peringkat 3). Aset kewangan adalah 'terjejas kredit' apabila satu atau lebih peristiwa yang mempunyai kesan buruk terhadap anggaran aliran tunai masa depan aset kewangan telah berlaku.

Bukti bahawa aset kewangan tergendala kredit termasuk data yang boleh dilihat seperti berikut:

- kesukaran kewangan yang signifikan kepada peminjam atau penerbit;
- pelanggaran kontrak seperti kejadian yang mungkir atau masa lampau;
- penstrukturan semula pinjaman atau pendahuluan oleh Kumpulan atas terma yang tidak dipertimbangkan oleh Kumpulan sebaliknya;
- ia menjadi kemungkinan bahawa peminjam akan mufis atau penyusunan semula kewangan lain; atau
- kehilangan pasaran aktif untuk keselamatan kerana masalah kewangan.

Pinjaman yang telah dirundingkan semula kerana kemerosotan dalam keadaan peminjam biasanya dianggap sebagai masalah kredit kecuali terdapat bukti bahawa risiko tidak menerima aliran tunai kontrak telah berkurang dengan ketara dan tidak ada penunjuk kemerosotan lain. Di samping itu, pinjaman runcit yang tertunggak selama 90 hari atau lebih dianggap sebagai masalah kredit walaupun definisi kawal selia lalai adalah berbeza.

Dalam membuat penilaian sama ada pelaburan dalam hutang berdaulat adalah kredit terjejas, Kumpulan mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor berikut:

- penilaian pasaran kepercayaan kredit seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam hasil bon;
- penilaian kelayakan kredit oleh agensi kredit;
- keupayaan negara untuk mengakses pasaran modal untuk penerbitan hutang baru;
- kebarangkalian hutang yang disusun semula, mengakibatkan pemegang mengalami penderitaan melalui pengampunan hutang secara sukarela atau mandatori.

Pembentangan peruntukan ECL dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan

Elaun rugi untuk ECL dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan seperti berikut:

- aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos pelunasan: sebagai potongan daripada jumlah bawaan kasar aset;
- Komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan kewangan: pada amnya, sebagai peruntukan;
- di mana instrumen kewangan termasuk komponen yang dilukis dan tidak tertulis, dan Kumpulan tidak dapat mengenal pasti ECL pada komponen komitmen pinjaman secara berasingan daripada komponen yang disediakan: Kumpulan membentangkan elaun rugi gabungan bagi kedua-dua komponen. Jumlah gabungan dibentangkan sebagai potongan daripada jumlah bawaan kasar bagi komponen yang dikeluarkan. Apa-apa lebihan elaun kerugian atas jumlah kasar komponen yang dikeluarkan dibentangkan sebagai peruntukan; dan
- Instrumen hutang diukur pada FVOCI: tiada elaun kerugian diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan kerana amaun dibawa aset tersebut adalah nilai saksama mereka. Walau bagaimanapun, elaun kerugian dizahirkan dan diiktiraf dalam rizab nilai saksama.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(vi) Rosotnilai (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan semasa (sambungan)

Hapuskira

Pinjaman dan sekuriti hutang dihapus kira (sama ada sebahagian atau sepenuhnya) apabila tidak ada jangkaan munasabah untuk memulihkan aset kewangan secara keseluruhan atau sebahagiannya. Ini biasanya berlaku apabila Kumpulan menentukan bahawa peminjam tidak mempunyai aset atau sumber pendapatan yang boleh menghasilkan aliran tunai yang mencukupi untuk membayar balik jumlah yang tertakluk kepada penolakan itu. Penilaian ini dijalankan pada tahap aset individu.

Pemulihan jumlah yang dilupuskan sebelum ini dimasukkan dalam 'kerugian rosotnilai ke atas instrumen kewangan' dalam penyata pendapatan atau kerugian dan pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Aset kewangan yang dihapuskan masih boleh tertakluk kepada aktiviti penguatkuasaan untuk mematuhi prosedur Kumpulan untuk mendapatkan semula jumlah yang perlu dibayar.

Kontrak jaminan kewangan bukan integral

Kumpulan menaksir sama ada kontrak jaminan kewangan yang dipegang adalah elemen penting bagi aset kewangan yang diambilkira sebagai komponen instrumen itu atau merupakan kontrak yang diambilkira secara berasingan. Faktor-faktor yang dianggap oleh Kumpulan apabila membuat penilaian ini termasuk sama ada:

- jaminan adalah secara tersirat sebahagian daripada syarat kontrak instrumen hutang;
- jaminan dikehendaki oleh undang-undang dan peraturan yang mengawal kontrak instrumen hutang;
- jaminan dibuat pada masa yang sama seperti dan dalam konteks instrumen hutang; dan
- jaminan diberikan oleh induk peminjam atau syarikat lain dalam kumpulan peminjam.

Jika Kumpulan menentukan bahawa jaminan adalah elemen penting dalam aset kewangan, maka sebarang premium yang perlu dibayar berkaitan dengan pengiktirafan awal aset kewangan dianggap sebagai kos transaksi untuk memperolehnya. Kumpulan menganggap kesan perlindungan apabila mengukur nilai saksama instrumen hutang dan apabila mengukur ECL.

Jika Kumpulan menentukan bahawa jaminan itu bukan merupakan elemen penting dalam instrumen hutang, maka ia mengiktiraf aset yang mewakili sebarang prabayaran premium jaminan dan hak untuk pampasan bagi kerugian kredit. Aset premium prabayar diiktiraf hanya jika pendedahan terjamin tidak terjejas oleh kredit atau telah mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang ketara apabila jaminan diperolehi. Aset ini diiktiraf dalam 'aset lain'. Kumpulan membentangkan keuntungan atau kerugian atas hak pampasan dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dalam kerugian penurunan nilai item atas instrumen kewangan'.

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya

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 kemufilsan; hilang daripada pasaran aktif untuk sekuriti; atau data lain yang boleh diperhatikan berkaitan dengan sekumpulan aset seperti perubahan yang bertentangan dengan status pembayaran peminjam atau penerbit dalam kumpulan; atau keadaan ekonomi yang berkait dengan kemungkiran kumpulan tersebut. Sebagai tambahan untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, pengurangan yang ketara 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(vi) Rosotnilai (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya (sambungan)

Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran rosotnilai (sambungan)

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

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.

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. Hanya dilaraskan oleh pertimbangan pengurusan sama ada kedudukan kredit dan ekonomi semasa menyebabkan kerugian melebihi atau berkurangan daripada yang dicadangkan oleh permodelan sejarah. Kadar kemungkir, 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 keduanya 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 penampan 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 JDPK/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. Apabila MFRS 9 dilaksanakan, arahan tersebut tidak lagi terpakai kecuali bagi rezab Pematuhan di mana ia masih dikekalkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(i) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(vi) Rosotnilai (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya (sambungan)

Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran rosotnilai (sambungan)

(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.

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.

(vii) Penetapan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Aset kewangan

Pada pengiktirafan awal, Kumpulan telah menetapkan aset kewangan tertentu sebagai FVTPL kerana penentuan ini menghapuskan atau mengurangkan dengan ketara ketidakseimbangan perakaunan, yang mana akan timbul.

Sebelum 1 Januari 2018, Kumpulan juga menetapkan aset kewangan tertentu sebagai FVTPL kerana aset tersebut diurus, dinilai dan dilaporkan secara dalaman berdasarkan nilai saksama.

Liabiliti kewangan

Kumpulan telah menetapkan liabiliti kewangan tertentu sebagai FVTPL dalam salah satu daripada keadaan berikut:

- liabiliti diuruskan, dinilai dan dilaporkan secara dalaman berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- penetapan menghapuskan atau ketara mengurangkan ketidaksesuaian perakaunan yang mungkin timbul.

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(j) Rosotnilai aset bukan kewangan (sambungan)

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 bolehpulihan 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.

(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 pembiayaan 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)(vii).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(n) Pelaburan sekuriti

Tahun kewangan semasa

Sekuriti pelaburan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan termasuk:

- Sekuriti pelaburan hutang yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan (lihat Nota 2 (i) (ii)); ini pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama dan kos urus niaga langsung tambahan, dan kemudiannya pada kos yang dilunaskan dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif;
- sekuriti pelaburan hutang dan ekuiti secara mandatori diukur pada FVTPL atau ditetapkan pada FVTPL; ini adalah pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan yang diiktiraf dengan segera dalam keuntungan atau kerugian;
- sekuriti hutang yang diukur di FVOCI; dan
- sekuriti pelaburan ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada FVOCI.

Bagi sekuriti hutang yang diukur pada FVOCI, keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain, kecuali yang berikut, yang diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dengan cara yang sama dengan aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan:

- Pendapatan faedah menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan; dan
- ECL dan pembalikan; dan keuntungan dan kerugian pertukaran asing.

Apabila jaminan hutang yang diukur di FVOCI diiktirafkan, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula daripada ekuiti kepada untung atau rugi.

Kumpulan memilih untuk membentangkan perubahan pendapatan komprehensif lain dalam nilai saksama pelaburan tertentu dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan. Pemulihan dibuat berdasarkan instrumen berdasarkan instrumen pengenalan awal dan tidak boleh dibatalkan.

Keuntungan dan kerugian atas instrumen ekuiti tidak pernah diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi dan tiada penurunan nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Dividen diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian melainkan ia jelas mewakili pemulihan sebahagian daripada kos pelaburan, di mana ia diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dipindahkan ke pendapatan terkumpul atas pelupusan pelaburan.

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya

Pelaburan sekuriti pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama, dalam keadaan di mana pelaburan sekuriti tidak pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, tambahan kos transaksi langsung dan seterusnya diakaunkan bergantung kepada klasifikasi sama ada dipegang hingga matang, nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau tersedia untuk jualan.

Pelaburan sekuriti Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan menurut kategori berikut, bergantung kepada tujuan sekuriti tersebut diperoleh.

(i) Dipegang hingga matang

Pelaburan dipegang hingga matang ialah aset bukan derivatif dengan bayaran balik tetap dan boleh ditentukan serta mempunyai tarikh kematangan tetap di mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hasrat positif dan kemampuan untuk memegang sehingga matang dan tidak ditanda pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau sebagai tersedia untuk jualan.

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang dibawa pada kos terlunas dengan menggunakan kaedah kadar efektif. Jualan atau klasifikasi semula amaun yang signifikan bagi sekuriti dipegang hingga matang akan menyebabkan pengklasifikasian semula semua sekuriti dipegang hingga matang sebagai sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan. Ini juga akan menghalang Kumpulan dan Bank dari mengklasifikasikan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang untuk tahun semasa dan dua tahun kewangan berikutnya. Bagaimanapun, penjualan dan klasifikasi semula dalam sebarang keadaan berikut tidak akan mencetuskan kepada klasifikasi semula seperti berikut:

- Jualan atau klasifikasi semula yang menghampiri kematangan dan perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran tidak akan mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap nilai saksama aset kewangan tersebut.
- Jualan atau klasifikasi semula selepas Kumpulan dan Bank membuat kutipan sebahagian besar prinsipal asal aset.
- Jualan atau pengklasifikasian semula yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa yang terpencil dan tidak berulang dan di luar kawalan Kumpulan dan Bank dan ianya tidak dapat dijangka secara munasabah.

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang diukur pada kos ditambah/dilunaskan berasaskan kaedah kadar hasil efektif, ditolak 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(n) Pelaburan sekuriti (sambungan)

Tahun kewangan sebelumnya (sambungan)

(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 disebut harga 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 disebut harga 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.

(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 rosotnilai 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(o) Peruntukan (sambungan)

(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 manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

(q) Aset lain belum terima

Aset-aset lain yang belum terima pada awalnya diiktiraf pada kos apabila hak berkontrak untuk menerima tunai atau aset kewangan lain daripada entiti lain telah disahkan.

Lanjutan kepada pengiktirafan awal, aset-aset lain yang belum terima dinyatakan pada kos tolak 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (sambungan)

(i) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran (sambungan)

Jumlah harta yang telah dinilai semula ditentukan dengan menggunakan Kaedah Perbandingan. Kaedah Perbandingan memerlukan membandingkan harta dengan harta setanding yang telah dijual/dibiarkan atau ditawarkan untuk dijual/untuk membiarkan dan membuat penyesuaian bagi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai seperti lokasi dan kebolehaksesan, keadaan pasaran, saiz dan sekatan jika ada dan lain-lain ciri yang berkaitan.

Penilaian harta melibatkan tahap penghakiman sebelum tiba di jumlah penilaian semula hartanah masing-masing.

Oleh itu, amaun penilaian semula hartanah mungkin berbeza daripada harga pasaran sebenarnya. Lebihan yang timbul daripada penilaian semula diuruskan dalam akaun rizab penilaian semula. Sebarang defisit yang timbul adalah diimbangi dengan rizab penilaian semula setakat peningkatan sebelumnya untuk harta yang sama. Dalam semua kes susunan, pengurangan dalam jumlah dibawa diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

(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 dan yang sesuai dilaraskan.

Sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyahiktiraf apabila dilupuskan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi dijangka timbul dari penggunaan aset tersebut di masa hadapan dari penggunaan berterusan. Sebarang untung atau rugi terhasil semasa pelupusan atau persaraan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ditentukan sebagai perbezaan antara hasil jualan dan amaun dibawa aset tersebut dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(s) Pelaburan hartanah

Pelaburan hartanah adalah harta yang dimiliki atau dipegang di bawah kepentingan pegangan pajak untuk memperoleh pendapatan sewaan atau untuk menambah nilai modal atau untuk kedua-duanya. Ini termasuk tanah dipegang untuk kegunaan masa depan yang belum ditentukan buat masa kini. Harta yang diduduki oleh entiti dalam Kumpulan dan Bank diambil kira sebagai harta huni sendiri dan bukan sebagai pelaburan hartanah.

Pelaburan hartanah dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosotnilai 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(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 ditolak 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/pembiayaan 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.

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(x) Manfaat pekerja (sambungan)

(iii) Pelan manfaat ditentukan (sambungan)

Pengukuran semula yang terdiri daripada keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari, kesan perubahan kepada siling aset (jika berkenaan) dan pulangan ke atas pelan (tidak termasuk faedah) ditunjukkan dengan serta-merta di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dengan caj atau kredit diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dalam tempoh di mana ia berlaku.

Pengukuran semula diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain ditunjukkan serta-merta dalam keuntungan tertahan dan tidak akan diklasifikasikan kepada untung atau rugi. Kos perkhidmatan yang lepas diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh pindaan pelan. Faedah bersih diambil kira dengan menggunakan kadar diskaun kepada manfaat pada awal tempoh kepada liabiliti bersih. Kos manfaat tertakrif dikategorikan sebagai berikut:

- Kos perkhidmatan (termasuk kos perkhidmatan semasa, kos perkhidmatan yang lepas dan keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas pengurangan dan pembayaran);
- Perbelanjaan atau pendapatan faedah bersih; dan
- Pengukuran semula.

Kumpulan dan Bank membentangkan dua komponen pertama kos manfaat ditentukan dalam untung atau rugi sebagai kos kakitangan.

Obligasi manfaat persaraan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan mewakili defisit atau lebihan sebenar dalam pelan manfaat ditentukan Kumpulan dan Bank. Sebarang lebihan terhasil daripada pengiraan ini adalah terhad kepada nilai kini manfaat ekonomi yang boleh didapati dalam bentuk bayaran balik daripada pelan atau pengurangan caruman masa hadapan kepada pelan.

(iv) Manfaat penamatan

Manfaat penamatan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila Kumpulan dan Bank komited dengan ketara tanpa kemungkinan realistik untuk menarik balik kepada pelan terperinci rasmi sama ada menamatkan penggajian sebelum tarikh persaraan biasa atau untuk menyediakan manfaat-manfaat penamatan kesan daripada tawaran yang dibuat untuk menggalakkan penamatan secara sukarela. Manfaat penamatan sukarela diiktiraf jika Kumpulan dan Bank membuat tawaran menggalakkan sukarela yang kemungkinan tawaran itu akan diterima dan bilangan penerimaan boleh dijangka pasti. Jika manfaat penamatan yang dibayar lebih daripada 12 bulan selepas tempoh laporan, maka ia akan didiskaunkan kepada nilai kini.

(v) Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain

Liabiliti diiktiraf bagi manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain diukur pada nilai semasa daripada anggaran aliran tunai keluar masa hadapan yang dibuat oleh Kumpulan dan Bank berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan yang dijalankan oleh kakitangan sehingga tempoh akhir pelaporan.

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.

(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 penanggungan jaminan takaful am ditentukan untuk setiap kelas perniagaan selepas mengambil kira takaful semula, komisyen, sumbangan tidak diperoleh 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(y) Dana takaful am (sambungan)

(ii) Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh (sambungan)

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 bertaualiah 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 bertaualiah Kumpulan terhadap dana takaful keluarga yang tidak diperuntukkan, nilai aset bersih boleh agih kepada pemegang unit dan rizab lain yang berkenaan. Sebarang defisit aktuari dalam dana takaful keluarga akan dicukupkan oleh Pengendali Takaful melalui pinjaman ihsan atau Qard. Lebihan yang boleh diagihkan kepada para peserta ditentukan selepas ditolak tuntutan/manfaat yang dibayar dan perlu dibayar, takaful semula, peruntukan, rizab, komisyen, perbelanjaan pengurusan, serta pembayaran balik Qard, jika ada, dan dibahagikan mengikut terma-terma dan syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah Kumpulan.

(i) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf sebaik sahaja amaun sumbangan boleh diukur pasti.

Perniagaan berkaitan dengan pelaburan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf berasaskan andaian risiko dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf atas dasar tunai. Risiko berikutan diandaikan berasaskan kecukupan unit bagi peserta.

Perniagaan tak berkaitan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf dari tarikh awal dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf apabila tamat tempoh. Pada akhir tahun kewangan, semua sumbangan yang harus diterima akan diakaunkan sehingga ke tahap di mana ianya dapat diukur pasti.

(ii) Perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

Pelaburan dalam perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan dinyatakan pada nilai saksama. Sebarang peningkatan atau penurunan dalam nilai pelaburan diambil kira dalam untung atau rugi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

(z) Dana takaful keluarga (sambungan)

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Tuntutan dan kos penyelesaian yang ditanggung dalam tempoh kewangan diiktiraf apabila peristiwa boleh tuntutan berlaku dan/atau kumpulan dimaklumkan.

Tuntutan dan peruntukan untuk tuntutan yang timbul daripada sijil takaful keluarga, termasuk kos penyelesaian tolak pemulihan takaful semula, diambil kira menggunakan kaedah berasaskan kes dan untuk tujuan ini, manfaat yang perlu dibayar di bawah sijil takaful keluarga diiktiraf seperti berikut:

- Kematangan atau bayaran manfaat takaful lain yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tertentu dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh pembayaran.
- Kematian, serahan dan manfaat lain tanpa tarikh tamat tempoh dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh penerimaan makluman penamatan akibat kematian peserta atau berlakunya hal luar jangka yang dilindungi.

3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Tunai di tangan dan baki di bank-bank dan lain-lain institusi kewangan	577,675	470,452	562,606	463,855
Wang panggilan, deposit dan penempatan yang matang dalam tempoh sebulan	97,768	238,207	25,680	114,070
	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	4(a) 6,233,674	-	6,233,674	-
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(b) 340,713	194,548	132,565	-
Pelaburan sekuriti sedia untuk dijual	4(c) -	5,519,365	-	5,519,365
	6,574,387	5,713,913	6,366,239	5,519,365

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (sambungan)

(a) Sekuriti pelaburan pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

Berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Januari 2018, Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan pelaburan yang ditunjukkan di bawah sebagai sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain kerana sekuriti ini mewakili pelaburan yang dipersembahkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank bercadang untuk memegang untuk tujuan strategik jangka panjang. Pada tahun 2017, pelaburan ini dikelaskan sebagai sedia untuk dijual.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	760,634	-
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	281,583	-
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	2,394,053	-
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	1,789,040	-
Bon Khazanah	545,500	-
	5,770,810	-
Tambah: Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	44,977	-
	5,815,787	-
Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia:		
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	39,995	-
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	379,884	-
	419,879	-
Tolak: Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	(1,992)	-
	417,887	-
	6,233,674	-

Struktur kematangan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	524,363	-
Matang dalam tempoh lebih satu tahun	5,709,311	-
	6,233,674	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (sambungan)

(b) Sekuriti pelaburan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	3,287	3,310	-	-
	3,287	3,310	-	-
Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia:				
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	148,478	138,175	-	-
Saham	380	-	380	-
	148,858	138,175	380	-
Tolak: Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia	(380)	-	(380)	-
	148,478	138,175	-	-
Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia:				
Saham	4,607	-	4,607	-
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	184,341	53,063	127,958	-
	188,948	53,063	132,565	-
	340,713	194,548	132,565	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (sambungan)

(c) Sekuriti pelaburan sedia untuk dijual

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	611,546
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	-	391,547
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	2,077,841
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	1,213,644
Bon Khazanah	-	607,000
	-	4,901,578
Tambah: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	-	25,313
	-	4,926,891
Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia:		
Saham	-	380
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	39,851
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	398,932
	-	439,163
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	-	(1,005)
Tolak: Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	-	(380)
	-	437,778
Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia:		
Saham	-	20,643
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	-	205,568
	-	226,211
Tolak: Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia	-	(71,515)
	-	154,696
	-	5,519,365

Struktur kematangan sekuriti pelaburan sedia untuk dijual

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	-	505,194
Melebihi satu tahun	-	4,859,475
Tiada tempoh kematangan	-	154,696
	-	5,519,365

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842

Berikut adalah pecahan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:

KUMPULAN/BANK	AMAUN KASAR 31.12.2018 RM'000	NILAI ROSOTNILAI 31.12.2018 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 31.12.2018 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	10,423,205	(470,870)	9,952,335
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	10,804,502	(161,011)	10,643,491
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	111,653	(2,765)	108,888
Sewa beli belum terima	1,418,525	(63,716)	1,354,809
Mikro kredit	1,061	-	1,061
Mikro kewangan	511,429	(101,625)	409,804
Kad kredit/caj	499,268	(75,352)	423,916
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	108,133	(4,001)	104,132
	23,877,776	(879,340)	22,998,436

KUMPULAN/BANK	AMAUN KASAR 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	NILAI ROSOTNILAI 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	AMAUN DIBAWA 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	9,663,144	(308,691)	9,354,453
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	10,721,245	(108,221)	10,613,024
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	87,853	(2,452)	85,401
Sewa beli belum terima	1,102,165	(35,575)	1,066,590
Mikro kredit	1,077	4	1,081
Mikro kewangan	573,278	(68,180)	505,098
Kad kredit/caj	500,505	(34,798)	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	75,269	68	75,337
Kredit pusingan	-	26	26
	22,724,536	(557,819)	22,166,717

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK	AMAUN KASAR 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	NILAI ROSOTNILAI 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	AMAUN DIBAWA 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	8,957,115	(233,862)	8,723,253
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	11,263,295	(223,034)	11,040,261
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	100,843	(2,542)	98,301
Sewa beli belum terima	666,449	(31,907)	634,542
Mikro kredit	1,175	(75)	1,100
Mikro kewangan	630,489	(128,674)	501,815
Kad kredit/caj	456,921	(44,968)	411,953
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	84,760	(2,168)	82,592
Kredit pusingan	13,169	(13,144)	25
	22,174,216	(680,374)	21,493,842

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	26,397,303	24,235,070	22,277,824
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	14,651,587	14,764,114	15,829,165
Sewa beli belum terima	1,697,824	1,326,326	793,333
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain*	107,682	75,162	84,492
Mikro kredit	1,060	1,076	1,174
Mikro kewangan	590,228	673,563	731,299
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	127,935	88,216	102,269
Kad kredit/caj	499,268	500,505	456,921
Kredit pusingan	-	-	13,169
Tolak: Faedah/pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(20,195,111)	(18,939,496)	(18,115,430)
Jumlah kasar pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216
Tolak: Peruntukan kejejasan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Peruntukan ECL/kejejasan terkumpul	(879,340)	(557,819)	(680,374)
- Peringkat 1: 12-Bulan ECL	(368,084)	-	-
- Peringkat 2: ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas	(202,574)	-	-
- Peringkat 3: ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas	(308,682)	-	-
Jumlah bersih pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842

* 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 6.85% (2017: 6.70%) setahun dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada September 2025. Amaun dibawa pinjaman bertempoh pada 31 Disember 2018 adalah RM13.56 juta (2017: RM12.97 juta).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (sambungan)

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Institusi kewangan bukan bank domestik			
Koperasi	-	-	13,169
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik			
Subordinat	13,562	11,478	13,354
Korporat	94,545	63,736	68,223
Individu	23,769,669	22,649,322	22,079,470
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

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

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kadar tetap			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	2,348,227	2,503,192	1,243,970
Sewa beli belum terima	1,418,525	1,102,171	666,464
Mikro kredit	1,061	1,077	1,175
Mikro kewangan	511,429	573,278	630,489
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap lain	11,450,480	11,330,116	11,848,153
Kadar boleh ubah			
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas-tokok keuntungan	8,074,978	7,159,952	7,713,145
Kos-tokok keuntungan	73,076	54,750	70,820
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	10,500,972	9,740,076	9,037,611
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	108,107	75,214	81,577
Pembelian sekuriti	223,423	186,716	208,970
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	1,486,944	1,156,558	724,251
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	28	2,119
Kredit penggunaan	10,546,572	10,491,084	11,031,103
Kad kredit	499,268	500,505	456,921
Mikro kredit	1,061	1,077	1,175
Mikro kewangan	511,429	573,278	630,489
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (sambungan)

(e) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kedah/Perlis	1,248,622	1,214,015	1,242,824
Pulau Pinang	1,587,341	1,485,558	1,397,243
Perak	1,962,262	1,882,354	1,843,562
Selangor	3,760,375	3,505,595	3,324,405
Kuala Lumpur	4,074,295	3,943,195	3,939,937
Melaka	1,664,797	1,564,167	1,497,943
Negeri Sembilan	1,324,778	1,219,243	1,189,237
Johor	2,341,739	2,260,310	2,154,304
Pahang	1,156,590	1,085,214	1,074,016
Kelantan	1,227,075	1,185,343	1,169,650
Terengganu	954,469	941,768	957,820
Sarawak	1,167,261	1,084,264	1,056,153
Sabah	1,408,172	1,353,510	1,327,122
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

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

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	111,439	125,920	785,960
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	348,283	327,829	527,584
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	835,087	658,608	1,001,402
Melebihi lima tahun	22,582,967	21,612,179	19,859,270
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI

(a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada awal tahun	453,242	553,422
Diklasifikasi sebagai rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	258,148	311,462
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	(170,557)	(93,902)
Amaun dihapusira	(81,263)	(317,740)
Pada akhir tahun	459,570	453,242
Nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan rosotnilai kepada pinjaman/pembiayaan kasar	1.92%	1.99%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI (sambungan)

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	278,229	291,753	198,227
Pembelian sekuriti	7,954	11,876	15,084
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	17,180	24,410	18,306
Kredit penggunaan	82,075	64,347	183,417
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	-	2,119
Mikro kewangan	72,311	52,756	110,591
Mikro kredit	-	-	79
Kad kredit	1,821	8,100	25,599
	459,570	453,242	553,422

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

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kedah/Perlis	27,890	26,233	44,093
Pulau Pinang	24,515	28,313	30,600
Perak	34,124	36,872	43,821
Selangor	98,573	85,722	77,696
Kuala Lumpur	113,282	111,526	151,248
Melaka	26,203	33,274	32,923
Negeri Sembilan	34,408	35,727	47,087
Johor	22,376	29,755	31,235
Pahang	16,235	13,111	20,359
Kelantan	20,985	16,964	21,496
Terengganu	17,692	16,847	17,967
Sarawak	9,603	7,259	13,273
Sabah	13,684	11,639	21,624
	459,570	453,242	553,422

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN ROSOTNILAI (sambungan)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai hutang lapuk dan ragu

KUMPULAN/BANK	12 Bulan ECL (Peringkat 1) RM'000	ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2) RM'000	ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3) RM'000	Rosotnilai terkumpul RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017, dilaporkan sebelum ini	-	-	-	557,819	557,819
Kesan penggunaan MFRS 9	316,544	299,738	264,192	(557,819)	322,655
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dinyatakan semula	316,544	299,738	264,192	-	880,474
Perubahan peruntukan (Nota 31)					
Pertukaran kepada 12-bulan ECL (Peringkat 1)	78,903	(73,551)	(5,352)	-	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2)	(24,731)	77,427	(52,696)	-	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3)	(7,258)	(49,566)	56,824	-	-
Pengukuran semula elaun bersih	(79,143)	(46,223)	124,958	-	(408)
Pinjaman/pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf semula pada tahun semasa	(2,843)	(5,251)	(79,244)	-	(87,338)
Pinjaman/pembiayaan baru berasal atau dibeli	86,612	-	-	-	86,612
Pada 31 Disember 2018	368,084	202,574	308,682	-	879,340

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai
% dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan
pembiayaan kasar

3.68%

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk
rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman,
pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar

4.23%

KUMPULAN/BANK 2017 RM'000

Rosotnilai kolektif:

Pada 1 Januari 2017	680,374
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 31)	350,912
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 31)	(473,467)
Pada 31 Disember 2017	557,819

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai
% dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan
pembiayaan kasar

2.45%

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk
rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman,
pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar

3.03%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. 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 31 Disember 2017 RM'000	Pelarasan pada penggunaan awal MFRS 9 RM'000	Pada 1 Januari 2018 RM'000	Elaun dibuat/ (Amaun masukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan) RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2018 RM'000
Rosotnilai kolektif:					
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	308,691	158,985	467,676	3,191	470,867
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	108,221	82,862	191,083	(30,072)	161,011
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	2,452	(71)	2,381	385	2,766
Sewa beli belum terima	35,575	36,349	71,924	(8,206)	63,718
Mikro kredit	(4)	4	-	-	-
Mikro kewangan	68,180	26,391	94,571	7,053	101,624
Kad kredit/caj	34,798	17,992	52,790	22,562	75,352
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	(68)	117	49	3,953	4,002
Kredit pusingan	(26)	26	-	-	-
	557,819	322,655	880,474	(1,134)	879,340

KUMPULAN/BANK	Pada 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Elaun dibuat RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan RM'000	Pada 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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. ASET-ASET LAIN

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Faedah/pendapatan belum terima	48,929	45,449	55,748	47,165	43,985	54,353
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	14,738	16,444	15,162	14,738	16,444	15,162
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima	370,495	319,270	323,756	164,051	157,328	158,500
Dividen belum terima	175	2,706	2,641	175	2,706	2,641
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari*	-	-	-	-	54	531
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu*	1,287	3,867	6,579	1,287	3,867	6,579
	435,624	387,736	403,886	227,416	224,384	237,766
Tolak: Peruntukan rosotnilai hutang ragu	-	(1,193)	(694)	-	(1,193)	(694)
	435,624	386,543	403,192	227,416	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.

8. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI

	BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga pada kos	53,000	53,000

Butiran subsidi adalah seperti berikut:

Nama	Aktiviti utama	Negara diperbadankan	Peratus ekuiti dipegang secara langsung	
			2018 %	2017 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Pengurusan dana unit amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*	Pengurusan Dana Takaful	Malaysia	51	51

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan butir-butir yang bebas dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh syarikat subsidiari Kumpulan yang mengawal bebas yang penting kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul:

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	
		2018 %	2017 %	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	32,989	38,179	227,897	194,908

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Saham tak disebut harga, pada kos:				
Pada awal tahun	388,459	388,925	388,459	388,925
Pembalihan	(500)	(466)	(500)	(466)
Pada akhir tahun	387,959	388,459	387,959	388,459
Tambah: Saham Kumpulan selepas pengambilalihan	25,823	32,098	-	-
	413,782	420,557	387,959	388,459
Tolak: Peruntukan rosot nilai terkumpul	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)
	213,915	220,690	188,092	188,592

	KUMPULAN	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Diwakili oleh:		
Perkongsian aset ketara bersih	213,915	220,690

Butiran syarikat bersekutu pada 31 Disember 2018 adalah seperti yang berikut:

Nama Syarikat	Tempat perniagaan/ Negara diperbadankan	Faedah Efektif Kumpulan		Aktiviti Utama
		2018 %	2017 %	
<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

9. 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	2018 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,362,497	187,989	2,550,486
Jumlah liabiliti	1,937,316	84,151	2,021,467
Aset bersih	425,181	103,838	529,019
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif	(25,796)	5,469	(20,327)
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	375,120	15,382	390,502
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	127,554	42,926	170,480
Bahagian kerugian komprehensif yang tidak diiktiraf	27,846	15,589	43,435
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	155,400	58,515	213,915
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif	(8,536)	2,261	(6,275)

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
Bahagian kerugian komprehensif yang tidak diiktiraf	20,108	21,933	42,041
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	155,400	65,290	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)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN

KUMPULAN

KUMPULAN															
		Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan			Kerja dalam proses				Pengubahsuaian			
		Penyaman udara			Sumber		Sumber	Perabot dan Ke-lengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Sumber Bank	Sumber geran	Jumlah
		Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
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	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2017															
Tambahan		13,413	273,284	4,146	6,380	473,427	35,018	121,177	30,080	52,866	53,910	322,571	344	1,386,616	
Pelupusan		-	-	135	1,774	28,067	746	3,988	831	46,740	5,594	18,732	-	106,607	
Hapus-kira		-	(374)	-	-	(5)	-	(60)	(1,997)	-	-	(454)	-	(2,890)	
Pelarasan		-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)	
Pengkelasan semula		-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-	(7,759)	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,306)	-	1,306	-	-	
Pada 31 Disember 2017/															
Pada 1 Januari 2018															
Tambahan		13,413	274,312	5,860	9,985	440,174	35,764	126,709	28,855	64,620	58,652	327,910	344	1,386,598	
Pelupusan		-	-	888	143	22,773	83	4,570	400	118,109	-	6,194	-	153,160	
Hapus-kira		-	-	-	-	2	-	(3)	(2,394)	-	-	-	-	(2,395)	
Pelarasan		-	-	-	-	(3,106)	-	(4,715)	(1,916)	(2,155)	-	(3,469)	-	(15,361)	
Pindahan kepada aset tak ketara		13	-	-	-	(1,569)	-	-	-	(35,952)	(58,652)	906	(42)	(5,102)	
Pengkelasan semula		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(259)	-	259	-	(1,569)	
Penilaian semula		-	1,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,215	
Pada 31 Disember 2018		13,413	275,527	6,748	10,128	564,119	15,568	129,633	24,945	144,363	-	331,800	302	1,516,546	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (sambungan)

[illegible]

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (sambungan)

BANK	Komponen		Loji dan		Kerja dalam		Pengubahsuaian						
	utama		peralatan		proses								
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan Ke- lengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS													
Pada 1 Januari 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
Tambahan	-	-	135	1,774	25,283	746	3,798	501	42,868	5,594	16,144	-	96,843
Pelupusan	-	(374)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,727)	-	-	-	-	(2,101)
Hapuskira	-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)
Pelarasan	-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-	(7,759)
Pada 31 Disember 2017/													
Pada 1 Januari 2018	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
Tambahan	-	-	888	143	22,425	83	4,004	-	102,256	-	6,062	-	135,861
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,352)	-	-	-	-	(1,352)
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(3,106)	-	(4,715)	(1,916)	-	-	(3,469)	-	(13,206)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	105,845	(20,279)	3,072	-	(35,952)	(58,652)	906	(42)	(5,102)
Pada 31 Disember 2018	13,413	271,347	6,748	10,128	556,973	15,568	125,069	23,291	127,532	-	314,608	302	1,464,979

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (sambungan)

BANK	Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan		Kerja dalam proses				Pengubahsuaian	
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan Ke- lengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL											
DAN ROSOTNILAI											
NOTA											
Pada 1 Januari 2017											
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	91,950	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	179,880	723,309
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
Caj tahun semasa	-	92,879	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	179,880	724,238
Rosotnilai dinilai semula	30	5,430	111	475	34,876	6,785	13,974	2,530	-	34,304	98,537
Pelupusan	32	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)
Hapuskira	-	(110)	-	-	-	-	(1,305)	(29)	-	-	(1,415)
Pelarasan	-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	(4,018)	(92,832)
Pada 31 Disember 2017/ Pada 1 Januari 2018											
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	209,356	727,603
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caj tahun semasa	-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	209,356	727,603
Pelupusan	30	5,433	179	491	46,848	2,303	13,457	1,848	-	31,627	102,003
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,055)	-	-	(1,055)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	(3,057)	-	(4,263)	(1,916)	-	(2,847)	(12,083)
Pada 31 Disember 2018											
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	102,564	1,190	5,862	355,287	15,568	82,845	15,275	-	237,492	816,385
Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMAUN DIBAWA											
Pada 1 Januari 2017											
	13,413	177,440	1,659	1,484	108,726	28,538	54,440	12,442	52,040	129,330	633,533
Pada 31 Disember 2017											
	13,413	174,216	4,849	4,614	120,319	22,499	49,612	9,961	61,228	101,753	621,175
Pada 31 Disember 2018											
	13,413	168,783	5,558	4,266	201,686	-	42,224	8,016	127,532	77,116	648,594

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH PELABURAN

KUMPULAN/BANK	— Komponen utama —					Jumlah RM'000
	NOTA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	
KOS						
Pada 1 Januari 2017/						
Pada 31 Disember 2017/						
Pada 1 Januari 2018/						
Pada 31 Disember 2018		358	10,310	336	1,492	12,496
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL						
Pada 1 Januari 2017		120	3,648	184	974	4,926
Caj tahun semasa	30	4	206	13	71	294
Pada 31 Disember 2017/Pada 1 Januari 2018		124	3,854	197	1,045	5,220
Caj tahun semasa	30	4	206	13	71	294
Pada 31 Disember 2018		128	4,060	210	1,116	5,514
AMAUN DIBAWA						
Pada 1 Januari 2017		238	6,662	152	518	7,570
Pada 31 Disember 2017		234	6,456	139	447	7,276
Pada 31 Disember 2018		230	6,250	126	376	6,982
NILAI SAKSAMA						RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017*						56,700
Pada 31 Disember 2018						56,700

* Tanah dan bangunan Kumpulan dan Bank dinilai semula berdasarkan nilai pasaran terbuka pada 22 Februari 2017 berdasarkan Penilaian Profesional. Bank akan melakukan penilaian sekurang-kurangnya setiap 3 tahun.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Berikut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berkaitan dengan pelaburan hartanah:		
Pendapatan sewa	1,325	1,218
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(295)	(321)

Maklumat nilai saksama

Nilai saksama hartanah pelaburan adalah dikategorikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK	Tahap 3 RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2018	
Pelaburan hartanah	
Tanah dan bangunan	56,700
Pada 31 Disember 2017	
Pelaburan hartanah	
Tanah dan bangunan	56,700

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH PELABURAN (sambungan)

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.

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

KUMPULAN

	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2017/Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		101,826	101,826
Pelupusan		(242)	(242)
Penilaian semula		442	442
Pada 31 Disember 2018		102,026	102,026

PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL

Pada 1 Januari 2017		23,161	23,161
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,091	1,091
Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		24,252	24,252
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,088	1,088
Pelupusan		(30)	(30)
Perimbangan susut nilai terkumpul atas penilaian semula		(244)	(244)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		25,066	25,066

AMAUN DIBAWA

Pada 1 Januari 2017		78,665	78,665
Pada 31 Disember 2017		77,574	77,574
Pada 31 Disember 2018		76,960	76,960

BANK

	NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2017/Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		100,748	100,748
Pelupusan		(242)	(242)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		100,506	100,506
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2017		22,960	22,960
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,069	1,069
Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		24,029	24,029
Caj tahun semasa	30	1,067	1,067
Pelupusan		(30)	(30)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		25,066	25,066

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (sambungan)

BANK	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
AMAUN DIBAWA		
Pada 1 Januari 2017	77,788	77,788
Pada 31 Disember 2017	76,719	76,719
Pada 31 Disember 2018	75,440	75,440

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

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	36	38	36	38
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	76,924	77,536	75,404	76,681
	76,960	77,574	75,440	76,719

13. ASET TAK KETARA

KUMPULAN	NOTA	Modal kerja dalam proses RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Lesen dan perisian komputer RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Jumlah RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
KOS				
Pada 1 Januari 2017		9,697	33,500	43,197
Tambahan		7,780	7,660	15,440
Pengkelasan semula		(2,916)	2,916	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		14,561	44,076	58,637
Tambahan		42,886	9,301	52,187
Hapuskira		(6,326)	-	(6,326)
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	10	-	1,569	1,569
Pengkelasan semula		(25,898)	25,898	-
Pada 31 Disember 2018		25,223	80,844	106,067
SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL				
Pada 1 Januari 2017		-	17,732	17,732
Pelunasan tahun semasa	30	-	3,413	3,413
Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018		-	21,145	21,145
Pelunasan tahun semasa	30	-	7,053	7,053
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan		-	1,555	1,555
Pada 31 Disember 2018		-	29,753	29,753

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. ASET TAK KETARA (sambungan)

KUMPULAN

NOTA	Modal kerja dalam proses RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Lesen dan perisian komputer RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Jumlah RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 1 Januari 2017	9,697	15,768	25,465
Pada 31 Disember 2017	14,561	22,931	37,492
Pada 31 Disember 2018	25,223	51,091	76,314

14. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Deposit simpanan	8,983,885	8,819,236	8,983,885	8,819,236
Deposit tetap	11,499,581	11,593,575	11,504,218	11,598,283
Deposit borong				
Deposit pasaran wang	50,000	160,000	50,000	160,000
Lain-lain	528	3,935	528	3,935
	20,533,994	20,576,746	20,538,631	20,581,454

(b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	5,767,738	4,810,629	5,767,738	4,810,629
Perusahaan perniagaan	4,207,410	3,909,787	4,212,047	3,914,495
Deposit pelaburan individu	10,231,058	11,375,167	10,231,058	11,375,167
Lain-lain	327,788	481,163	327,788	481,163
	20,533,994	20,576,746	20,538,631	20,581,454

(c) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	7,267,144	5,967,058	7,271,781	5,971,766
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	2,314,707	1,264,902	2,314,707	1,264,902
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	1,864,617	4,288,970	1,864,617	4,288,970
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	53,113	72,645	53,113	72,645
	11,499,581	11,593,575	11,504,218	11,598,283

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

15. AKAUN PELABURAN OLEH PELANGGAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had	3,377,720	3,308,709

16. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	2,852,708	992,975

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	2,599,992	869,829
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	252,716	123,146
	2,852,708	992,975

17. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Geran kerajaan:		
KOS		
Pada awal tahun	465,600	465,600
Tambah: Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan	10,000	-
Pada akhir tahun	475,600	465,600
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL		
Pada awal tahun	105,307	84,577
Pelunasan belanja aset geran tahun semasa	2,330	6,864
Lain-lain penggunaan geran	1,404	13,866
Jumlah pelunasan/penggunaan (Nota 27)	3,734	20,730
Pada akhir tahun	109,041	105,307
AMAUN DIBAWA	366,559	360,293

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2018

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	-	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	59,329	50	186,559	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 & 8 Februari 2018	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	92,559	4,330	130,000	130,000
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	10,565	179	50,000	50,000
								366,559	475,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. 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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	167,438	160,212
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	301,139	263,461
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	14,340	12,533
	482,917	436,206

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi (Nota 29):		
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	9,107	9,869
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	27,105	28,957
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	2,595	10,644
	38,807	49,470

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi:		
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	-	4,716
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	(25,060)	9,435
	(25,060)	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 2018 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	167,438	160,212

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	160,212	156,599
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	350	521
Kos faedah	8,757	9,348
Keuntungan aktuari	-	(4,716)
Manfaat dibayar	(2,005)	(1,312)
Pelarasan	124	(228)
Pada akhir tahun	167,438	160,212

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (sambungan)

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (sambungan)

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	350	521
Kos faedah	8,757	9,348
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	9,107	9,869

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan aktuari		
- kesan perubahan pelarasan pengalaman	-	4,716

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit dalam	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit luar	4.5	4.5

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			
	2018		2017	
	Sensitiviti		Sensitiviti	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	(28,062)	36,341	(27,768)	36,193
Kadar inflasi perubatan	37,243	(29,171)	35,194	(27,572)

(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 2018 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (sambungan)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (sambungan)

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	301,139	263,461

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	263,461	268,032
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	13,506	13,306
Kos faedah	13,599	15,651
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) aktuari	25,060	(9,435)
Manfaat dibayar	(14,487)	(24,093)
Pada akhir tahun	301,139	263,461

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	13,506	13,306
Kos faedah	13,599	15,651
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	27,105	28,957

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
(Kerugian)/keuntungan aktuari		
- kesan perubahan pelarasan pengalaman	(25,060)	9,435

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.30	5.30
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. 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			
	2018		2017	
	Sensitiviti -1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	Sensitiviti -1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi:				
Kadar diskaun	29,828	(25,843)	26,812	(23,182)
Kadar kenaikan gaji	(24,824)	28,052	(22,300)	25,250

(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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Nilai kini manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	14,340	12,533

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	12,533	2,938
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	618	587
Kos faedah	649	628
Manfaat dibayar	(788)	(1,049)
Kerugian aktuari	1,328	9,429
Pada akhir tahun	14,340	12,533

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	618	587
Kos faedah	649	628
Kerugian aktuari	1,328	9,429
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 29)	2,595	10,644

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (sambungan)

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

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.30	5.30
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2018		2017	
	Sensitiviti		Sensitiviti	
	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas obligasi manfaat ditakrifkan:				
Kadar diskaun	1,455	(1,259)	1,310	(1,131)
Kadar kenaikan gaji	(1,211)	1,370	(1,090)	1,235

19. PINJAMAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia	33,868	45,937

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.

20. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	31.12.2018	KUMPULAN		31.12.2018	BANK	
	RM'000	31.12.2017	1.1.2017	RM'000	31.12.2017	1.1.2017
		RM'000	RM'000		RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)	(Dinyatakan semula)		(Dinyatakan semula)	(Dinyatakan semula)
Faedah yang perlu dibayar	177,149	160,767	193,048	177,149	160,767	193,048
Pelbagai yang perlu dibayar	560,797	514,564	316,631	337,483	357,938	163,555
Pertimbangan tertunda	-	21,000	21,000	-	21,000	21,000
Deposit diterima	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	-
Akruan	204,430	112,999	71,424	117,012	43,788	17,244
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	217,515	221,342	203,310	217,515	221,342	203,310
Dividen ke atas Sijil Simpanan						
Premium perlu bayar	21,000	29,516	50,765	21,000	29,516	50,765
	1,180,891	1,260,188	856,178	870,159	1,034,351	648,922

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

21. CUKAI BOLEH DITUNTUT DAN PERUNTUKAN ZAKAT

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada awal tahun:						
- cukai	14,576	(11,852)	(143,168)	13,918	(3,263)	(131,114)
- zakat	4,230	4,362	3,696	4,230	4,362	3,696
Kesan cukai daripada MFRS 9 (Nota 44)	(80,018)	-	-	(80,018)	-	-
Bayaran cukai dalam tahun semasa:						
- cukai	(110,018)	(45,631)	(57,054)	(95,443)	(42,694)	(45,258)
- zakat	(3,766)	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,145)	(1,132)	(2,334)
Bayaran balik cukai	38,527	10,000	-	38,527	10,000	-
Kurangan/(Lebih) peruntukan tahun lepas (Nota 33)	387	(12,916)	6,073	4,260	(12,197)	6,517
Peruntukan tahun semasa:						
- cukai (Nota 33)	129,027	74,975	182,297	108,871	62,072	166,592
- zakat	3,838	3,310	5,401	1,217	1,000	3,000
Pada akhir tahun:						
- cukai	(7,519)	14,576	(11,852)	(9,885)	13,918	(3,263)
- zakat	4,302	4,230	4,362	4,302	4,230	4,362
Peruntukan cukai dan zakat	(3,217)	18,806	(7,490)	(5,583)	18,148	1,099

22. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda dioffset apabila terdapat undang-undang yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengoffset 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 dioffset adalah seperti berikut: -

KUMPULAN	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(9,511)	(7,030)	(9,511)	(7,030)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	(2,827)	-	(2,827)	-
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	4,861	-	-	-	4,861
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	709	-	-	-	709	-
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	94,695	89,498	-	-	94,695	89,498
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	23,333	10,403	-	-	23,333	10,403
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	118,737	104,762	(12,338)	(7,030)	106,399	97,732
Ditolak cukai	(12,338)	(7,030)	12,338	7,030	-	-
Aset cukai bersih	106,399	97,732	-	-	106,399	97,732

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (sambungan)

BANK	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(8,903)	(7,030)	(8,903)	(7,030)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	(2,827)	-	(2,827)	-
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	4,861	-	-	-	4,861
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	709	-	-	-	709	-
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	94,695	89,498	-	-	94,695	89,498
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	23,512	10,375	-	-	23,512	10,375
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	118,916	104,734	(11,730)	(7,030)	107,186	97,704
Ditolak cukai	(11,730)	(7,030)	11,730	7,030	-	-
Aset cukai bersih	107,186	97,704	-	-	107,186	97,704

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (sambungan)

KUMPULAN

	Pada 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2017/ 1 Januari 2018 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2018 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)	(1,873)	(608)	(9,511)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	-	-	-	(2,827)	(2,827)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861	-	(4,861)	-
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	-	-	-	-	709	-	709
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	84,029	5,469	-	89,498	5,197	-	94,695
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	4,980	5,423	-	10,403	12,930	-	23,333
	93,833	13,461	(9,562)	97,732	16,963	(8,296)	106,399

BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2017 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2017/ 1 Januari 2018 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi (Nota 33) RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2018 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)	(1,873)	-	(8,903)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	-	-	-	(2,827)	(2,827)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861	-	(4,861)	-
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	-	-	-	-	709	-	709
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	84,029	5,469	-	89,498	5,197	-	94,695
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	4,235	6,140	-	10,375	13,137	-	23,512
	93,088	14,178	(9,562)	97,704	17,170	(7,688)	107,186

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

23. HASIL

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

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan faedah (Nota 24)	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Pendapatan fi dan komisen (Nota 26)	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam (Nota 39)	1,159,094	1,011,480	1,159,094	1,011,480
Pendapatan operasi lain (Nota 27)	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968
	2,779,675	2,601,920	2,000,770	1,880,305

24. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan				
Pendapatan faedah selain pemulihan daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan tidak berbayar	520,358	475,280	520,358	475,280
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan deposit di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	13,316	21,027	9,055	18,921
Pelaburan sekuriti:				
Nilai saksama melalui untung rugi	7,084	6,490	-	-
Tersedia untuk jualan	-	172,526	-	172,526
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	165,128	-	165,128	-
	705,886	675,323	694,541	666,727
Pertambahan diskaun bersih tolak pelunasan premium	23,586	23,557	23,586	23,557
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Yang mana:				
Pendapatan faedah diperolehi daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan yang rosotnilai	28,191	21,974	28,191	21,974

25. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	177,680	184,334	179,068	186,039
Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	19,343	13,816	19,343	13,816
Lain-lain	608	748	608	748
	197,631	198,898	199,019	200,603

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

26. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	656,975	654,884	74,525	89,380
Pendapatan fi yang lain	138,184	134,444	28,067	30,193
	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573

27. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<i>Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	17,721	-	17,721
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	4,608	-	4,608	-
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	861	1,042	-	-
<i>Keuntungan nilai saksama pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	8,463	6,515	-	-
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebuttharga di Malaysia				
Tersedia untuk jualan	-	8,958	-	7,275
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	3,387	-	1,405	-
Tidak disebuttharga di Malaysia				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	869	869	869	869
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pertukaran asing	443	372	443	372
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	294	4,119	218	4,071
Pendapatan sewaan	1,749	1,922	1,749	1,922
Pelunasan geran Kerajaan (Nota 17)	3,734	20,730	3,734	20,730
Lain-lain	71,542	39,984	7,931	6,008
	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968

28. PERBELANJAAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<i>Kerugian nilai saksama pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	21,454	-	20,850	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	371,429	356,985	297,657	280,407
Elaun dan bonus	87,094	45,084	87,094	44,718
Kos keselamatan sosial	5,089	4,973	5,089	4,973
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)	92,415	80,820	81,289	68,534
Gratuiti	17,052	15,535	(1)	1,099
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (Nota 18)	9,107	9,869	9,107	9,869
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (Nota 18)	27,105	28,957	27,105	28,957
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain (Nota 18)	2,595	10,644	2,595	10,644
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	110,242	115,000	104,338	105,234
	722,128	667,867	614,273	554,435

Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah imbuhan Pengarah masing-masing berjumlah RM 3.98 juta (2017: RM4.78 juta) dan RM3.29 juta (2017: RM3.63 juta).

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Para Pengarah Bank				
<u>Pengarah Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	960	1,017	943	1,004
Manfaat persaraan	-	707	-	707
Bonus	158	47	158	47
Fi	164	255	60	60
Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang	116	-	116	-
	1,398	2,026	1,277	1,818

Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:

Fi	858	694	660	605
Emolumen lain	1,369	1,207	1,352	1,207
	2,227	1,901	2,012	1,812
	3,625	3,927	3,289	3,630

Para Pengarah syarikat subsidiari

Pengarah Eksekutif:

Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	-	365	-	-
Bonus	-	14	-	-
	-	379	-	-

Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif:

Fi	315	395	-	-
Emolumen lain	38	78	-	-
	353	473	-	-
	353	852	-	-
	3,978	4,779	3,289	3,630

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (sambungan)

Ganjaran Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis ganjaran

2018	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank					Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari				
	Gaji RM'000	Manfaat persaraan RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Para Pengarah										
Pengarah eksekutif	840	-	158	60	103	116	1,277	104	17	1,398
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani	840	-	158	60	103	116	1,277	104	17	1,398
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>										
Tan Sri Abu Bakar	-	-	-	240	80	-	320	42	-	362
Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	40	129	-	169	-	-	169
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	45	95	-	140	125	17	282
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	60	248	-	308	31	-	339
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	45	76	-	121	-	-	121
Datuk Ahmad Badri	-	-	-	60	169	-	229	-	-	229
Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	60	221	-	281	-	-	281
Datuk Fazlur Rahman	-	-	-	60	208	-	268	-	-	268
Bin Ebrahim	-	-	-	50	126	-	176	-	-	176
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	660	1,352	-	2,012	198	17	2,227
Professor Dr Rozainun	-	-	-	720	1,455	116	3,289	302	34	3,625
Binti Haji Abd Aziz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	840	-	158	720	1,455	116	3,289	302	34	3,625

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (sambungan)

Gaiajan Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-gaiajan (sambungan)

2017	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank						Ganjaran diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari			
	Gaji RM'000	Manfaat persaraan RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Manfaat bukuan berbentuk wang RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Para Pengarah										
Pengarah eksekutif										
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
Para pengarah bukan eksekutif										
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	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. OVERHED LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Promosi dan pemasaran				
Pengiklanan dan publisiti	12,553	27,642	4,402	21,812
Kos penubuhan				
Sewaan premis	27,330	27,707	23,368	23,622
Susutnilai bagi:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 10)	106,222	102,212	102,003	98,537
Pelaburan hartanah (Nota 11)	294	294	294	294
Pelunasan bagi:				
Pajakan prabayar (Nota 12)	1,088	1,091	1,067	1,069
Aset tak ketara (Nota 13)	7,053	3,413	-	-
Perbelanjaan pemprosesan data elektrik	92,650	84,777	82,373	84,164
Sewa kelengkapan	5,306	5,164	5,306	5,164
Perbelanjaan am				
Fi juruaudit	1,419	1,227	734	559
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan*	15	27	15	27
Hapuskira:				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 10)	3,278	3,144	1,123	3,144
Perbelanjaan komisyen	361,115	352,261	16,309	24,452
Fi penyumberluaran	68,455	73,689	98	85
Lain-lain	290,535	296,929	154,710	181,571
	977,313	979,577	391,802	444,500

* 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Kerugian rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Perubahan peruntukan (Nota 6)		
Pertukaran kepada 12-bulan ECL (Peringkat 1)	(51,540)	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 2)	97,164	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3)	(44,490)	-
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 6)	-	(350,912)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula (Nota 6)	-	473,467
Hutang lapuk:		
Dipulihkan semula	26,305	18,861
Dihapus kira	(109,061)	(338,735)
	(81,622)	(197,319)

32. MASUK KIRA SEMULA ROSOTNILAI BAGI ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Rosotnilai pada harta, loji dan peralatan yang dimasukkan kira semula	-	929

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

33. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Perbelanjaan cukai semasa:				
Tahun semasa (Nota 21)	129,027	74,975	108,871	62,072
Kurangan/(Lebih)an peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya (Nota 21)	387	(12,916)	4,260	(12,197)
	129,414	62,059	113,131	49,875
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda:				
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara				
Tahun semasa (Nota 22)	(17,170)	8,720	(17,170)	8,720
Lebih peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	-	(22,898)	-	(22,898)
Penarikbalikan dan pengasalan perbezaan sementara berkaitan dengan syarikat subsidiari	207	717	-	-
	(16,963)	(13,461)	(17,170)	(14,178)
	112,451	48,598	95,961	35,697

	KUMPULAN	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	425,423	238,385
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia	102,102	57,212
Kesan ke atas pendapatan yang dikecualikan cukai	(166,483)	(159,331)
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak	176,412	185,904
Kesan aset cukai tertunda yang tidak diiktiraf berkenaan dengan subsidiari	20	627
	112,051	84,412
Kurangan/(Lebih)an peruntukan bagi perbelanjaan cukai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya	387	(12,916)
Lebih cukai perbelanjaan tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	-	(22,898)
Lain-lain	13	-
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	112,451	48,598

	BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	345,375	176,941
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia 24% (2017: 24%)	82,890	42,467
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak	8,811	28,325
	91,701	70,792
Kurangan/(Lebih)an peruntukan bagi perbelanjaan cukai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya	4,260	(12,197)
Lebih cukai perbelanjaan tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	-	(22,898)
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	95,961	35,697

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 8.

(b) Syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting tetapi bukan kawalan, dan ia secara amnya memegang kepentingan sebanyak 20% hingga 50% dalam entiti tersebut seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

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

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu			
	2018		2017	
	RM'000		RM'000	
Pendapatan diterima:				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	631		703	
BANK	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan diterima:				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	-	-	631	703
Komisyen diterima	6,375	6,173	-	-
Pendapatan lain	5,247	4,031	-	-
	11,622	10,204	631	703
Perbelanjaan yang ditanggung:				
Faedah deposit	1,388	1,705	-	-
	1,388	1,705	-	-

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

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Jumlah terutang oleh pihak berkaitan:		
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	13,562	12,969
Tolak: Rosotnilai/Peruntukan hutang ragu	-	(1)
Lain-lain	1,287	3,867
	14,849	16,835
Jumlah terutang kepada pihak berkaitan:		
Deposit dan penempatan diterima	3,298	3,089

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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan - Bersih	-	-	13,562	12,968
Lain-lain	-	54	1,287	3,867
	-	54	14,849	16,835
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Deposit dan penempatan diterima	4,637	4,708	3,298	3,089

(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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama yang lain:				
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	14,651	15,175	3,489	3,873
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	5,783	3,227	-	-
	20,434	18,402	3,489	3,873

Tiada pinjaman yang diberikan kepada para Pengarah Bank. Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank adalah berdasarkan terma dan syarat yang sama seperti yang disediakan kepada kakitangan Bank yang lain.

Semua urusanniaga pihak berkaitan dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan berdasarkan terma komersial biasa yang tidak lebih menguntungkan berbanding dengan yang tersedia untuk orang ramai.

Tiada peruntukan yang diiktiraf berkaitan dengan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama pada tahun semasa dan tahun sebelumnya.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

35. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN

KUMPULAN	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2018 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	6,301	-	-	10,489	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,018,333	509,167	254,583	1,032,857	516,429	258,214
	1,024,634	509,167	254,583	1,043,346	516,429	258,214
Komitmen lain:						
Dibenarkan dan tidak dikontrakkan untuk						
- Aset tak ketara	41,233	-	-	15,875	-	-
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Aset tak ketara	6,465	-	-	33,787	-	-
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	-	7,927	-	-
	47,698	-	-	57,589	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	751	376	376	751	376	376
	751	376	376	751	376	376
	1,073,083	509,543	254,959	1,101,686	516,805	258,590

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

BANK	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2018 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	6,301	-	-	10,489	-	-
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,018,333	509,167	254,583	1,032,857	516,429	258,214
	1,024,634	509,167	254,583	1,043,346	516,429	258,214
Komitmen lain:						
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	-	4,916	-	-
	-	-	-	4,916	-	-
Liabiliti luar jangka:						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	751	376	376	751	376	376
	751	376	376	751	376	376
	1,025,385	509,543	254,959	1,049,013	516,805	258,590

* 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 instrumen Kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- (i) Kos terlunas (AC)
- (ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVTPL)
- (iii) Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI)
- (iv) Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas (FL)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2018	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	675,443	-	-	675,443
Sekuriti pelaburan	-	340,713	6,233,674	6,574,387
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	22,998,436	-	-	22,998,436
Aset-aset lain	420,886	-	-	420,886
	24,094,765	340,713	6,233,674	30,669,152
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(20,533,994)	-	-	(20,533,994)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,377,720)	-	-	(3,377,720)
Deposit dan perletakan Bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,852,708)	-	-	(2,852,708)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(33,868)	-	-	(33,868)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,180,891)	-	-	(1,180,891)
	(27,979,181)	-	-	(27,979,181)
BANK Pada 31 Disember 2018	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	588,286	-	-	588,286
Sekuriti pelaburan	-	132,565	6,233,674	6,366,239
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	22,998,436	-	-	22,998,436
Aset-aset lain	212,678	-	-	212,678
	23,799,400	132,565	6,233,674	30,165,639
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(20,538,631)	-	-	(20,538,631)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,377,720)	-	-	(3,377,720)
Deposit dan perletakan Bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,852,708)	-	-	(2,852,708)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(33,868)	-	-	(33,868)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(870,159)	-	-	(870,159)
	(27,673,086)	-	-	(27,673,086)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis instrumen kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017 dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- (i) Pinjaman/Pembiayaan dan belum terima (L&R)
- (ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVTPL)
- (iii) Aset-aset kewangan tersedia untuk dijual (AFS)
- (iv) Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas (FL)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	708,659	-	-	708,659
Sekuriti pelaburan	-	194,548	5,519,365	5,713,913
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	22,166,717	-	-	22,166,717
Aset-aset lain	370,099	-	-	370,099
	23,245,475	194,548	5,519,365	28,959,388
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(20,576,746)	-	-	(20,576,746)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposit dan perletakan Bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,260,188)	-	-	(1,260,188)
	(26,184,555)	-	-	(26,184,555)
BANK Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	577,925	-	-	577,925
Sekuriti pelaburan	-	-	5,519,365	5,519,365
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pada kos terlunas	22,166,717	-	-	22,166,717
Aset-aset lain	206,747	-	-	206,747
	22,951,389	-	5,519,365	28,470,754
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(20,581,454)	-	-	(20,581,454)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposit dan perletakan Bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,034,351)	-	-	(1,034,351)
	(25,963,426)	-	-	(25,963,426)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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.

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 dipercayai bahawa rosotnilai adalah tidak perlu berasaskan kepada tahap sekuriti/jaminan dan cagaran yang ada dan tahap kutipan amaun terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

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. Rosotnilai

Tahun Kewangan semasa

Keperluan rosotnilai digunakan untuk aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos pelunasan dan FVOCI, termasuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan sekuriti pembiayaan dan pelaburan.

Peruntukan rosotnilai akan dibuat berdasarkan pendekatan tiga peringkat berikut yang mencerminkan perubahan dalam kualiti kredit instrumen kewangan sejak pengiktirafan awal:

i) Peringkat 1: 12-bulan ECL

Bagi pendedahan di mana terdapat peningkatan risiko kredit yang ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal dan yang tidak terjejas oleh kredit ketika mula pinjaman/pembiayaan, ECL yang dikaitkan dengan kebarangkalian tidak berbayar yang berlaku dalam tempoh 12 bulan akan datang akan diiktiraf.

ii) Peringkat 2: ECL seumur hidup – tanpa kejejasan kredit

Bagi pendedahan di mana terdapat peningkatan risiko kredit yang ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal tetapi tidak terjejas oleh kredit, ECL seumur hidup akan diiktiraf.

iii) Peringkat 3: ECL seumur hidup - kredit terjejas

Aset kewangan dinilai sebagai kredit terjejas apabila satu atau lebih peristiwa kejejasan kredit terhadap anggaran aliran tunai masa depan aset tersebut telah berlaku. Bagi aset kewangan yang mengalami kerosakan kredit, ECL seumur hidup akan diiktiraf.

Penilaian risiko kredit, serta anggaran ECL, diperlukan untuk menjadi tidak berat sebelah, kebarangkalian berlawanan dan harus memasukkan semua maklumat yang tersedia yang berkaitan dengan penilaian, termasuk maklumat mengenai peristiwa masa lalu, keadaan semasa dan ramalan yang boleh dipercayai dan boleh dipercayai masa depan peristiwa dan keadaan ekonomi pada tarikh pelaporan. Di samping itu, anggaran ECL juga harus mengambil kira nilai masa wang.

Tahun Kewangan sebelumnya

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 menghapuskan 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 diikuti.

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 ialah analisis aset kasar dan bersih (peruntukan rosotnilai) mengikut kelas risiko.

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Amaun dibawa	5	22,998,436	22,166,717
Aset pada kos terlunas			
Rosotnilai secara kolektif			
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari		459,570	453,242
Jumlah kasar	6	459,570	453,242
Elaun ECL		(308,682)	-
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		-	(341,965)
Amaun dibawa		150,888	111,277
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		3,073,488	3,429,396
Senarai perhatian		134,749	683,979
Jumlah kasar		3,208,237	4,113,375
Elaun ECL		(202,574)	-
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		-	(151,221)
Amaun dibawa		3,005,663	3,962,154
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak rosotnilai terdiri daripada:</u>			
1-30 hari		1,624,623	3,383,864
31-60 hari		1,448,865	683,979
61-90 hari		134,749	45,532
Jumlah kasar		3,208,237	4,113,375
Elaun ECL		(202,574)	-
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		-	(151,221)
Amaun dibawa		3,005,663	3,962,154
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>			
Risiko rendah		20,209,969	18,157,919
Jumlah kasar		20,209,969	18,157,919
Elaun ECL		(368,084)	-
Peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif		-	(64,633)
Amaun dibawa		19,841,885	18,093,286
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		22,998,436	22,166,717

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

b. Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVTPL)

NOTA	KUMPULAN	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Amaun dibawa	4(b) 340,713	194,548
Aset pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>		
Risiko rendah	340,713	194,548
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	340,713	194,548

NOTA	BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(b) 132,565	-
Aset pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>		
Risiko rendah	132,565	-
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	132,565	-

c. Aset-aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan (AFS)

NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(c) -	5,519,365
Aset pada nilai saksama		
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>		
Risiko rendah	-	5,591,260
Jumlah kasar	-	5,591,260
Peruntukan rosotnilai	-	(71,895)
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama	-	5,519,365

d. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI)

NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(a) 6,233,674	-
Aset pada nilai saksama menerusi pendapatan komprehensif lain		
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</u>		
Risiko rendah	6,233,674	-
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi pendapatan komprehensif lain	6,233,674	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

d. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI) (sambungan)

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 serta perjanjian pelaburan sekuriti, adalah tidak layak.

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 2018		
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	459,570	150,888
Jumlah	459,570	150,888
Pada 31 Disember 2017		
Rosotnilai dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	453,242	111,277
Jumlah	453,242	111,277

Kumpulan dan Bank memantau tumpuan risiko kredit berdasarkan sektor. Analisa konsentrisasi risiko kredit dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan RM'000	Pelaburan sekuriti RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2018		
Jumlah dibawa	NOTA 4 & 5 22,998,436	6,233,674
Tumpuan mengikut sektor		
<i>Korporat</i>		
Tenaga	-	72,192
Perkhidmatan kewangan	104,106	147,071
Pengangkutan	-	955,236
Lain-lain	-	548,185
<i>Kerajaan</i>		4,510,990
<i>Runcit</i>		
Perumahan	10,028,769	-
Pengangkutan	1,422,373	-
Mikro kewangan	409,804	-
Penggunaan kredit	10,400,028	-
Kad Kredit	423,916	-
Lain-lain	209,440	-
Amaun dibawa	22,998,436	6,233,674

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

d. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI) (sambungan)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti rosotnilai (sambungan)

		KUMPULAN/BANK Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
		Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017	NOTA		
Jumlah dibawa	4 & 5	22,166,717	5,364,669
Tumpuan mengikut sektor			
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga		-	92,651
Perkhidmatan kewangan		75,214	147,909
Pengangkutan		-	871,560
Lain-lain		-	560,315
<i>Kerajaan</i>		-	3,692,234
<i>Runcit</i>			
Perumahan		9,448,323	-
Pengangkutan		1,132,148	-
Mikro kewangan		520,522	-
Penggunaan kredit		10,426,737	-
Kad Kredit		492,405	-
Lain-lain		71,368	-
Amaun dibawa		22,166,717	5,364,669

(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:

	2018 %	2017 %
Nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan		
Pada 31 Disember 2018	81	82
Purata bagi tahun	81	80
Maksimum bagi tahun	84	82
Minimum bagi tahun	77	76

KUMPULAN						
Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)						
	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 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					
Liabiliti bukan derivatif						
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
Bukan individu	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	-	-	-	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,351
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,043,346	-	-	440	311	-
	14,241,580	3,336,551	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,029,187
						221,129
						27,416,941

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (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
Pada 31 Disember 2018							
Liabiliti bukan derivatif							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu							
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	11,388,209	418,367	575,987	442,500	593,771	189,944	13,608,778
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,968,158	4,420,686	3,629,171	1,268,038	1,802,118	72,110	13,160,281
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	-	-	-	-	-	33,868	33,868
	1,024,634	-	-	440	311	870,159	870,159
	14,381,001	4,839,053	4,205,158	1,710,978	2,396,200	1,166,081	28,698,471
BANK							
Pada 31 Disember 2017							
(Dinyatakan Semula)							
Liabiliti bukan derivatif							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu							
Bukan individu							
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	12,131,900	255,964	142,763	137,200	1,615,312	424,463	14,707,602
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,066,334	3,080,597	2,607,454	1,440,365	1,644,639	524,436	10,363,825
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	-	-	-	-	-	45,937	45,937
	1,043,346	-	-	440	311	1,034,351	1,034,351
	14,241,580	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,029,187	27,195,812

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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 Pada 31 Disember 2018	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga				Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
		1 bulan RM'000	3 bulan RM'000	6 bulan RM'000	12 bulan RM'000				
Asas aktiviti bank									
- bukan dagangan									
Pengaliran masuk									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	23,353	8,997	11,432	19,093	50,346	23,764,555	-	23,877,776	6.74
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	562,606	-	-	-	-	-	15,069	577,675	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	227,416	208,208	435,624	
Pengaliran keluar									
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(3,180,411)	(700,817)	(775,207)	(908,984)	(776,187)	(20,427,453)	4,637	(26,764,422)	2.11
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,497)	(3,588,715)	(8,089,212)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(2,594,452)	(691,820)	(763,775)	(889,891)	(725,841)	(935,979)	(3,360,801)	(9,962,559)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
Pengaliran masuk									
Penempatan jangka pendek	25,680	-	-	-	-	-	72,088	97,768	3.08
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	-	6,190,689	3.18
	25,680	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	72,088	6,288,457	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(2,568,772)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	4,757,874	(3,288,713)	(3,674,102)	
Pengaliran keluar									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(205,077)	-	-	-	-	(820,308)	-	(1,025,385)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,773,849)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	3,937,566	(3,288,713)	(4,699,487)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan Semula)	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	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,589,600	-	22,724,536	6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	6,597	470,452	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	163,352	386,543	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
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)	4,708	(24,878,430)	2.02
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(4,648,526)	(3,169,379)	(7,817,905)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,224,952)	(2,994,722)	(9,114,804)	
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
Jumlah jurang kematangan	114,070	-	210,226	110,235	184,732	4,859,476	124,137	5,602,876	
	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(365,476)	(2,870,585)	(3,511,928)	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(830,362)	-	(1,044,097)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,195,838)	(2,870,585)	(4,556,025)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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 2018								
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan								
Pengaliran masuk								
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	23,353	8,997	11,432	19,093	50,346	23,764,555	23,877,776	6.74
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	562,606	-	-	-	-	-	562,606	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	227,416	227,416	
Pengaliran keluar								
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(3,180,411)	(700,817)	(775,207)	(908,984)	(776,187)	(20,427,453)	(26,769,059)	2.11
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,497)	(4,500,497)	
Jumlah kematangan bersih	(2,594,452)	(691,820)	(763,775)	(889,891)	(725,841)	(935,979)	(6,601,758)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal								
Pengaliran masuk								
Penempatan jangka pendek	25,680	-	-	-	-	-	25,680	3.08
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	6,190,689	3.18
Jumlah jurang kematangan	25,680	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	6,216,369	
Pengaliran keluar	(2,568,772)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	4,757,874	(385,389)	
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(205,077)	-	-	-	-	(820,308)	(1,025,385)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,773,849)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	3,937,566	(1,410,774)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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 (Dinyatakan Semula)								
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>								
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,589,600	22,724,536	6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan								
institusi kewangan lain	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	463,855	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	223,191	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>								
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	-	-	-	-	-	(4,648,526)	(4,648,526)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>								
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	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>								
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk								
melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(365,476)	(641,343)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,195,838)	(1,685,440)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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 opsyen, perbandingan dengan instrumen yang serupa di mana wujud harga pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan teknik penilaian lain.

Objektif teknik penilaian adalah untuk mencapai penentuan nilai saksama yang mencerminkan harga instrumen pada akhir tempoh pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh peserta pasaran yang bertindak atas dasar tulus.

Teknik penilaian yang digunakan merangkumi andaian berhubung kadar diskaun, lengkung hasil kadar faedah/keuntungan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini boleh menrosotnilaikan 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.

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut hierarki:

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2018	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
NOTA				
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain 4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	760,449	-	760,449
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	-	281,437	-	281,437
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	2,392,921	-	2,392,921
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	1,786,714	-	1,786,714
Bon Khazanah	-	594,266	-	594,266
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	39,997	-	39,997
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	377,890	-	377,890
	-	6,233,674	-	6,233,674
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi 4(b)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	-	3,287	-	3,287
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	148,478	-	148,478
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	-	184,341	-	184,341
Saham	4,607	-	-	4,607
	4,607	336,106	-	340,713
	4,607	6,569,780	-	6,574,387

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

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

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	4(b)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	3,310	-	3,310
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	138,175	-	138,175
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	53,063	-	53,063
		-	194,548	-	194,548
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
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	5,704,851	-	5,713,913
BANK					
Pada 31 Disember 2018					
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		-	760,449	-	760,449
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		-	281,437	-	281,437
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		-	2,392,921	-	2,392,921
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		-	1,786,714	-	1,786,714
Bon Khazanah		-	594,266	-	594,266
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		-	39,997	-	39,997
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		-	377,890	-	377,890
		-	6,233,674	-	6,233,674
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(b)				
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		-	127,958	-	127,958
Saham		4,607	-	-	4,607
		4,607	127,958	-	132,565
		4,607	6,361,632	-	6,366,239

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
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
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	5,510,303	-	5,519,365

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 2018	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,998,436	22,853,068	22,998,436	22,853,068
Aset-aset lain	420,886	420,886	212,678	212,678
	23,419,322	23,273,954	23,211,114	23,065,746
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	20,533,994	20,533,994	20,538,631	20,538,631
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,377,720	3,377,720	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	2,852,708	2,852,708	2,852,708	2,852,708
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	33,868	33,868	33,868	33,868
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,180,891	1,180,891	870,159	870,159
	27,979,181	27,979,181	27,673,086	27,673,086

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)

Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,166,717	22,649,716	22,166,717	22,649,716
Aset-aset lain	370,099	370,099	206,747	206,747
	22,536,816	23,019,815	22,373,464	22,856,463
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	20,576,746	20,576,746	20,581,454	20,581,454
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,308,709	3,308,709	3,308,709	3,308,709
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
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,260,188	1,260,188	1,034,351	1,034,351
	26,184,555	26,184,555	25,963,426	25,963,426

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 2018	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	9,952,335	9,952,335
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,643,491	10,643,491
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	108,888	108,888
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,354,809	1,354,809
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,061	1,061
Mikro kewangan	-	-	409,804	409,804
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	423,916	423,916
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	104,132	104,132
	-	-	22,998,436	22,998,436
Aset-aset lain				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	48,929	48,929
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	370,495	370,495
Dividen belum terima	-	-	175	175
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	1,287	1,287
	-	-	420,886	420,886
	-	-	23,419,322	23,419,322
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	20,533,994	20,533,994
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	2,852,708	2,852,708
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	33,868	33,868
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	1,180,891	1,180,891
	-	-	27,979,181	27,979,181

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 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)	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	-	-	9,354,453	9,354,453
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,613,024	10,613,024
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	85,401	85,401
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,066,590	1,066,590
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Mikro kewangan	-	-	505,098	505,098
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	465,707	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	75,337	75,337
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,166,717	22,166,717
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	45,449	45,449
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	318,077	318,077
Dividen belum terima	-	-	2,706	2,706
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	370,099	370,099
	-	-	22,536,816	22,536,816
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	20,576,746	20,576,746
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	3,308,709	3,308,709
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	992,975	992,975
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	45,937	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	1,260,188	1,260,188
	-	-	26,184,555	26,184,555

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 2018	1	2	3	JUMLAH
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	9,952,335	9,952,335
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,643,491	10,643,491
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	108,888	108,888
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,354,809	1,354,809
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,061	1,061
Mikro kewangan	-	-	409,804	409,804
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	423,916	423,916
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	104,132	104,132
	-	-	22,998,436	22,998,436
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	-	-	47,165	47,165
Pelbagai belum terima	-	-	164,051	164,051
Dividen belum terima	-	-	175	175
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	-	-	1,287	1,287
	-	-	212,678	212,678
	-	-	23,211,114	23,211,114
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	20,538,631	20,538,631
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	2,852,708	2,852,708
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	33,868	33,868
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	870,159	870,159
	-	-	27,673,086	27,673,086

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	JUMLAH
Pada 31 Disember 2017	1	2	3	
(Dinyatakan semula)	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	9,354,453	9,354,453
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	10,613,024	10,613,024
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	-	-	85,401	85,401
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	1,066,590	1,066,590
Mikro kredit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Mikro kewangan	-	-	505,098	505,098
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	465,707	465,707
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	-	-	75,337	75,337
Kredit pusingan	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,166,717	22,166,717
<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
	-	-	22,373,464	22,373,464
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	20,581,454	20,581,454
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	-	-	3,308,709	3,308,709
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	992,975	992,975
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	45,937	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	1,034,351	1,034,351
	-	-	25,963,426	25,963,426

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(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 diperoleh daripada pihak ketiga.

(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 elaan 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 mengangap 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan bukan pelaburan

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan bukan pelaburan terdiri daripada pelan perlindungan (untuk kematian, TPD dan penyakit kritikal), pelan simpanan dan kredit berkaitan jumlah pengurangan pelan perlindungan yang dilindungi.

Kontrak takaful am

Kontrak takaful am terdiri daripada kebakaran, kemalangan diri, pampasan pekerja dan liabiliti majikan, liabiliti dan kejuruteraan dan lain-lain. Pelan utama ialah kebakaran di mana disediakan perlindungan terutamanya untuk rumah kediaman.

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga

Tumpuan risiko takaful

Tumpuan risiko mungkin timbul apabila berlakunya sesuatu peristiwa atau siri peristiwa boleh memberi kesan ketara kepada kemampuan dana. Contoh peristiwa-peristiwa itu boleh termasuk bencana alam, influenza, wabak dan bencana di kawasan geografi tertentu.

Risiko takaful juga timbul dari hak peserta membayar sumbangan dikurangkan atau tiada sumbangan di masa depan, atau untuk menamatkan kontrak sepenuhnya. Risiko ini akan memberi kesan kepada keuntungan masa hadapan tetapi ia juga akan mengurangkan liabiliti takaful kerana sifat tiada jaminan ke atas produk takaful kami. Wang yang tidak mencukupi dalam akaun peserta untuk membayar caj tabarru akan menyebabkan sijilnya luput. Risiko ini dibenarkan dalam andaian yang digunakan untuk mengukur liabiliti.

Strategi pengunderaitan memastikan bahawa portfolio sijil takaful ini juga pelbagai dari segi jenis dan tahap risiko. Ini dicapai dengan menguatkuasakan pemilihan risiko yang betul dan klasifikasi risiko.

Proses pemilihan risiko menentukan kumpulan risiko takaful yang boleh diterima supaya kepelbagaian jenis risiko takaful dicapai. Ini adalah untuk memastikan bahawa dalam setiap jenis risiko, terdapat penduduk yang cukup besar risiko untuk mengurangkan kepelbagaian hasil yang diharapkan.

Dalam proses klasifikasi sijil, sijil dikelaskan ke dalam kategori piawaian berasingan dan tahap sub piawaian. Pemilihan perubatan dan garis panduan pengunderaitan kewangan termasuk dalam prosedur pengunderaitan membolehkan penyerahan risiko takaful kepada kelas yang sesuai. Setiap kelas telah diubah caj takaful untuk menggambarkan kesihatan dan sejarah perubatan peserta.

Pengaturan takaful semula bagi risiko yang diambil oleh dana juga telah menghadkan pendedahan risiko dana. Terdapat had pengekal maksimum bagi mana-mana perlindungan nyawa tunggal. Secara umumnya, dana mengekalkan risiko pihak lain rendah dengan mempunyai takaful semula dengan kedudukan kredit yang tinggi pengendali takaful semula.

Tumpuan risiko berdasarkan baki dana peserta

KUMPULAN	Jumlah Kasar RM'000	Takaful semula RM'000	Jumlah Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2018			
Wakaf	1,991,877	-	1,991,877
Bertempoh	336,147	-	336,147
Gadai janji	274,089	(2,080)	272,009
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	2,602,113	(2,080)	2,600,033
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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (sambungan)

Andaian utama

Pertimbangan material dan analisis yang diperlukan dalam pilihan andaian untuk menentukan liabiliti. Tanggapan ini berdasarkan pengalaman lalu, data dalaman semasa dan indeks pasaran luar dan penanda aras yang mencerminkan harga pasaran semasa dan maklumat yang diterbitkan. Andaian yang digunakan dalam penilaian liabiliti berdasarkan anggaran yang wajar. Ini memastikan bahawa dana itu adalah dari segi kewangan bunyi untuk memenuhi obligasi peserta.

Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran ini. Andaian dinilai secara berterusan untuk memastikan penilaian yang realistik dan munasabah. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak dan dalam mana-mana tempoh masa depan.

Andaian utama anggaran liabiliti adalah sangat sensitif adalah seperti berikut:

Kematian dan morbiditi

Kumpulan berasal kematian anggaran atau morbiditi andaian terbaik bagi setiap jenis produk. Anggaran ini terbaik adalah berdasarkan kepada kajian yang diperolehi daripada portfolio yang sedia ada. Dalam amalan, kerana portfolio yang dikuasai oleh jualan perniagaan baru yang pengalaman yang dipengaruhi oleh pengunderaitan kesan pemilihan, yang terbaik anggaran andaian tidak ditubuhkan berasaskan kepada pengalaman portfolio tetapi juga dengan merujuk kepada kadar risiko takaful semula jadual.

Pengunderaitan amalan mempengaruhi pengalaman mortaliti dan morbiditi dana. Pemantauan dan pengalaman kajian perlu dilakukan jika terdapat perubahan dalam amalan pengunderaitan.

Umur panjang

Kerana tiada produk anuiti, umur panjang bukan andaian penting bagi portfolio.

Pulangan pelaburan

Model operasi kontrak takaful adalah berdasarkan kepada caj Tabarru' ditolak daripada dana peserta untuk bulanan dana Risiko. Risiko pelaburan adalah sebahagian besarnya disalurkan kepada para peserta. Hasilnya, dana Risiko tidak terdedah kepada pergerakan dalam kadar pulangan dan pasaran nilai aset asas.

Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan ditanggung sepenuhnya oleh pengendali takaful dan bukan dana takaful. Andaian perbelanjaan tidak memberi kesan kepada dana risiko.

Ketegaran

Ketegaran mempunyai kesan marginal kepada dana Takaful sebagai caj ditolak setiap bulan dan tuntutan yang dibayar hanya jika perakuan itu berkuatkuasa.

Kadar diskaun

Kadar diskaun mempunyai kesan yang besar ke atas peruntukan bagi liabiliti. Kadar diskaun yang lebih rendah akan meningkatkan peruntukan diperlukan sebagai pulangan pelaburan yang boleh didapati pada peruntukan yang lebih rendah. Sebaliknya, kadar diskaun yang lebih tinggi mengurangkan peruntukan.

Sensitiviti

Analisis di bawah dilaksanakan untuk pergerakan yang mungkin berlaku dalam andaian utama dengan semua andaian lain kekal, menunjukkan kesan ke atas liabiliti kasar, liabiliti bersih, lebihan dan pengendali takaful untung atau rugi. Hubungan andaian-andaian akan mempunyai kesan yang besar dalam menentukan liabiliti tuntutan muktamad, tetapi untuk menunjukkan kesan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam andaian, andaian terpaksa ditukar secara individu. Ia harus diperhatikan bahawa pergerakan dalam andaian ini adalah bukan linear. Maklumat sensitiviti juga akan berbeza-beza mengikut andaian ekonomi semasa.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (sambungan)

KUMPULAN

	Perubahan pada andaian %	Kesan ke atas jumlah kasar liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas jumlah bersih liabiliti RM'000	Kesan ke atas lebih RM'000	Kesan ke atas keuntungan atau kerugian pengendali takaful RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2018					
Kematian/Morbiditi	+10	62,475	60,454	983	(40,175)
Pulangan pelaburan*	+/-1	403	371	(371)	(187)
Kadar luput dan tender yang ditetapkan	-10	733	702	(702)	(310)
Kadar diskaun	-1	11,452	11,377	(11,377)	(3,278)
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)

* 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. Lebih 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 lebih mengambil kira jumlah lebih yang ada sebelum pengagihan lebih yang timbul dan lebih yang dibawa ke hadapan. Akibatnya, kesan kepada untung atau rugi pengendali takaful hanya akan berlaku jika tekanan menggunakan sepenuhnya jumlah lebih yang ada seperti halnya dengan tekanan kematian di mana satu pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) daripada pengendali takaful akan dikeluarkan kepada membetulkan defisit dalam dana Tabarru.

(b) Kontrak takaful am

Kumpulan telah memindahkan sijil perniagaan Takaful Amnya kepada syarikat takaful berlesen lain. Oleh itu, perbandingan yang akan dibentangkan hanyalah seperti berikut:

Tumpuan risiko takaful

Tumpuan risiko mungkin timbul apabila berlakunya sesuatu peristiwa atau siri peristiwa boleh memberi kesan ketara kepada kemampuan bayar dana. Ini boleh menjadi amat membebankan jika risiko tertumpu pada kawasan geografi tertentu. Untuk portfolio dana takaful am, ini bukanlah satu kebimbangan utama sebagai jenis kontrak terutamanya perlindungan kebakaran untuk rumah kediaman. Berkadar dan tak berkadar perjanjian takaful semula juga bagi memastikan bahawa dana boleh menahan risiko ini.

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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

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)

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 di tertinggi. Apabila tuntutan berkembang dan kos tuntutan muktamad menjadi lebih pasti, tahap relatif margin yang dikekalkan harus berkurangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti kasar kontrak takaful am untuk 2017:

	2012 dan sebelumnya	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN							
Tahun kemalangan							
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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (sambungan)

(b) Kontrak takaful am (sambungan)

Jumlah liabiliti bersih kontrak takaful am untuk 2017:

KUMPULAN	2012 dan sebelumnya	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Jumlah
Tahun kemalangan	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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 diambilkira 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 mengikut 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keuntungan tertahan	1,400,245	1,544,052	1,264,707	1,436,462
Rizab modal	1,237,748	1,101,240	1,237,748	1,101,240
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	227,897	194,908	-	-
	2,965,890	2,940,200	2,602,455	2,637,702
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(109,226)	(92,871)	(110,013)	(92,843)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,856,664	2,847,329	2,492,442	2,544,859
Modal Tahap II				
Geran Kerajaan	366,559	360,293	366,559	360,293
Rizab pematuhan	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Rosotnilai kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak rosotnilai	570,658	215,854	570,658	215,854
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	1,068,500	707,430	1,068,500	707,430
Tolak: Pelaburan dalam subsidiari (Nota 8)	-	-	(53,000)	(53,000)
Modal Asas	3,925,164	3,554,759	3,507,942	3,199,289
Nisbah modal teras	14.21%	14.70%	12.68%	13.40%
Nisbah modal teras Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	12.56%	13.15%	11.18%	11.96%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	19.53%	18.35%	17.85%	16.84%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	17.26%	16.41%	15.73%	15.03%

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2018 Prinsipal RM'000	2018 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	2017 Prinsipal RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2017 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
0%	6,891,020	-	5,901,727	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	1,251,695	250,339	759,652	151,930
50%	9,583,146	4,791,573	9,232,983	4,616,492
100%	15,058,427	15,058,427	14,601,525	14,601,525
	32,784,288	20,100,339	30,495,887	19,369,947

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko: (sambungan)

	2018		2017	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
0%	6,799,226	-	5,766,285	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	1,251,695	250,339	759,652	151,930
50%	9,583,146	4,791,573	9,232,983	4,616,492
100%	14,612,888	14,612,888	14,225,406	14,225,406
	32,246,955	19,654,800	29,984,326	18,993,828
			KUMPULAN/BANK	
			2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi			2,645,685	2,287,996

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

	NOTA	31.12.2018 RM'000	31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	(a)	31,345	29,001	163,158
Sekuriti pelaburan sedia untuk dijual	(b)	-	676,308	948,067
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	(c)	1,278,132	-	-
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(d)	15,533,629	14,724,167	14,251,211
Aset-aset lain	(f)	160,596	239,256	400,576
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan		301	352	74
Aset cukai tertunda		-	-	1,782
Jumlah Aset		17,004,003	15,669,084	15,764,868
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM				
Depositi daripada pelanggan	(g)	9,331,293	9,685,050	10,063,834
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(h)	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259
Depositi dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(i)	2,301,071	815,512	1,007,743
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain		304,792	214,730	236,996
Jumlah Liabiliti		15,314,876	14,024,001	14,198,832

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018 (sambungan)

	NOTA	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM				
Dana perbankan Islam		80,000	80,000	80,000
Rizab		1,609,127	1,565,083	1,486,036
Jumlah Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		1,689,127	1,645,083	1,566,036
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		17,004,003	15,669,084	15,764,868

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Hasil	(j)	1,159,094	1,011,480
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	(k)	1,041,852	915,529
Elaun bagi kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(l)	(86,882)	(98,999)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(347,829)	(307,436)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(n)	117,242	95,951
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		724,383	605,045
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(o)	(572,568)	(528,142)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat		151,815	76,903
Zakat		(1,217)	(1,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa		150,598	75,903
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain selepas ditolak zakat:			
Sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain		11,625	-
Sekuriti sedia untuk dijual		-	3,144
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		11,625	3,144
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		162,223	79,047

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (sambungan)

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(j)	1,039,134	903,846
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan Islam	(j)	46,630	35,235
Pendapatan lain	(j)	73,330	72,399
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(347,829)	(307,436)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Bank		811,265	704,044
Yang mana:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang rosotnilai		13,020	10,568

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

KUMPULAN/BANK	NOTA	Tidak boleh diagihkan				Boleh diagihkan	
		Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dilaporkan sebelum ini		80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,111,633	1,336,238
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	39(y)	-	-	-	-	236,069	236,069
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(6,271)	(6,271)
Pada 1 Januari 2017, dinyatakan semula		80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,341,431	1,566,036
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dilaporkan sebelum ini		-	-	-	-	107,877	107,877
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	39(y)	-	-	-	-	(31,061)	(31,061)
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(913)	(913)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa, dinyatakan semula		-	-	-	-	75,903	75,903
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa		-	3,144	-	-	-	3,144
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		-	3,144	-	-	75,903	79,047
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan:							
Peruntukan sepanjang tahun semasa		-	-	-	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab		-	-	-	(42,849)	42,849	-
Pada 31 Disember 2017		80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,460,183	1,645,083

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018 (sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK	NOTA	Tidak boleh diagihkan				Boleh diagihkan	
		Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dilaporkan sebelum ini		80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,262,359	1,447,259
Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya	39(y)	-	-	-	-	205,008	205,008
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(7,184)	(7,184)
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 9	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(118,179)	(118,179)
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dinyatakan semula		80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,342,004	1,526,904
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		-	-	-	-	150,598	150,598
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa		-	11,625	-	-	-	11,625
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		-	11,625	-	-	150,598	162,223
Pada 31 Disember 2018		80,000	17,003	99,522	-	1,492,602	1,689,127

* Rizab pematuhan diselenggarakan menurut arahan JDPK/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014 dengan menjumlahkan peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif dan rizab berkanun di mana sewajarnya ia tidak kurang daripada 1.2% daripada jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan selepas ditolak peruntukan rosotnilai individu.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)	
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	151,815	76,903
Pelarasan untuk:		
Pelunasan tambahan diskaun	(245)	(2,447)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	57	12
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapusira	-	36
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	7	28
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	51,633	(23,962)
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(12,309)	(8,085)
Peruntukan untuk hutang ragu termasuk dalam aset lain dimasukkan semula	(1,193)	499
Hutang lapuk dihapusira	47,558	131,046
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(1,883)	(4,248)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	235,440	169,782
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,014,523)	(570,173)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	79,853	160,821
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(353,757)	(378,784)
Perubahan dalam akaun pelaburan pelanggan	69,011	418,450
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan	1,485,559	(192,231)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	89,990	(22,134)
Aliran tunai dihasilkan daripada/(digunakan dalam) aktiviti operasi	591,573	(414,269)
Zakat dibayar	(1,145)	(1,132)
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada/(digunakan dalam) aktiviti operasi	590,428	(415,401)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(11)	-
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(2)	(354)
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(891,209)	(755,254)
Terimaan daripada pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	303,138	1,036,852
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pelaburan	(588,084)	281,244
KENAIKAN/(PENURUNAN) BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	2,344	(134,157)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	29,001	163,158
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	31,345	29,001
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TERDIRI DARIPADA:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 39 (a))	31,345	29,001

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(a) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain	5,665	8,161
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan penempatan deposit yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	25,680	20,840
	31,345	29,001

(b) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	334,581
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	-	342,113
	-	676,694
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	-	(386)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	676,308

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	-	100,883
Lebih dari satu tahun	-	575,425
	-	676,308

(c) Sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	455,958	-
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	822,315	-
	1,278,273	-
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(141)	-
Sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	1,278,132	-

Struktur kematangan bagi nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih dari satu tahun	1,278,132	-
	1,278,132	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

(i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bertempoh			
Pembiayaan perumahan	23,005,999	21,140,890	19,453,786
Pembiayaan persendirian	10,069,010	9,862,174	10,648,650
Sewa beli belum terima	1,384,711	974,102	515,614
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	(3)	28	2,119
Mikro kewangan	176,907	140,811	130,589
Pendahuluan kakitangan	48,211	48,442	41,717
Kad kredit/caj	368,140	366,878	335,473
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(19,058,246)	(17,517,871)	(16,561,488)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460
Tolak: Peruntukan kejejasan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Peruntukan ECL/kejejasan terkumpul	(461,100)	(291,287)	(315,249)
- Tahap 1: 12-Bulan ECL	(207,816)	-	-
- Tahap 2: ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas	(112,847)	-	-
- Tahap 3: ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas	(140,437)	-	-
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	15,533,629	14,724,167	14,251,211

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Individu	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sensitiviti kadar keuntungan

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kadar tetap			
Pembiayaan perumahan	2,338,449	714,870	789,054
Sewa beli belum terima	1,147,271	798,607	420,639
Mikro kewangan	144,118	115,159	106,429
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	7,682,982	7,544,248	7,917,702
Kadar boleh ubah			
Kadar pembiayaan asas-tokok	4,676,767	5,841,369	5,331,549
Kos-tokok	5,142	1,201	1,087
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	7,015,216	6,556,239	6,120,603
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	1,147,271	798,607	420,639
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	28	2,119
Kredit penggunaan	7,319,984	7,178,543	7,581,197
Kad kredit	368,140	366,878	335,473
Mikro kewangan	144,118	115,159	106,429
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kedah/Perlis	986,368	943,566	959,030
Penang	1,149,119	1,061,569	1,022,270
Perak	1,266,234	1,172,853	1,155,303
Selangor	2,783,280	2,553,669	2,384,951
Kuala Lumpur	2,873,233	2,737,938	2,638,883
Melaka	766,678	687,076	654,277
Negeri Sembilan	788,491	710,486	700,439
Johor	1,426,871	1,302,318	1,197,620
Pahang	837,311	819,337	819,921
Kelantan	1,179,056	1,131,258	1,107,123
Terengganu	860,562	841,414	845,341
Sarawak	459,332	441,530	460,481
Sabah	618,194	612,440	620,821
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(vi) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	31.12.2018 RM'000	KUMPULAN/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	24,452	27,116	396,275
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	212,886	186,089	224,976
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	594,085	438,495	492,790
Melebihi lima tahun	15,163,306	14,363,754	13,452,419
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

KUMPULAN/BANK
Pada 31 Disember 2018

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	17,100,467	-	-	-	5,905,532	-	23,005,999
Pembiayaan perumahan	-	-	-	-	1,558,786	-	10,069,010
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	8,510,224	-	-	-	-	1,384,711
Sewa beli belum terma	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,711	-
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	13,508	163,399	-	176,907
Pembiayaan kakitangan	-	4,260	-	-	43,951	-	48,211
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	368,140	-	-	-	368,140
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(13,639,383)	(2,203,980)	-	235	(2,977,678)	(237,440)	(19,058,246)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	3,461,084	6,310,504	368,140	13,740	4,693,990	1,147,271	15,994,729
Tolak:							
Peruntukan kejelasan bagi pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(161,895)	(96,581)	(54,134)	(2,916)	(102,596)	(42,978)	(461,100)
Peruntukan ECL	(61,813)	(33,932)	(16,838)	(76)	(76,763)	(18,394)	(207,816)
- Tahap 1: 12-Bulan ECL	(31,727)	(13,810)	(36,889)	(181)	(10,787)	(19,453)	(112,847)
- Tahap 2: ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas	(68,355)	(48,839)	(407)	(2,659)	(15,046)	(5,131)	(140,437)
- Tahap 3: ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas							
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	3,299,189	6,213,923	314,006	10,824	4,591,394	1,104,293	15,533,629

* Aset yang dibiayai di bawah cara pembiayaan ini dimiliki oleh IFI sepanjang tempoh pembiayaan ijarah dan pemilikan aset akan dipindahkan kepada pelanggan melalui mekanisme yang sesuai pada akhir pembiayaan ijarah.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak (sambungan)

Jenis/kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman		Bai' Inah		Ujrah	Murabahah	Tawarruq	Ijarah*	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2017									
(Dinyatakan semula)									
Pembiayaan bertempoh	17,866,027	-	-	-	-	-	3,274,863	-	21,140,890
Pembiayaan perumahan	-	9,861,298	-	-	-	-	876	-	9,862,174
Pembiayaan persendirian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974,102	974,102
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,811
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,576	-	48,442
Pembiayaan kaktangan	-	10,691	-	-	-	-	37,751	-	366,878
Kad kredit/caj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(13,119,705)	(2,731,828)	-	(950)	-	(1,489,893)	-	(175,495)	(17,517,871)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,746,322	7,140,161	366,878	17,313	366,878	1,946,173	798,607	15,015,454	
Tolak:									
Elaun rosotnilai untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(173,248)	(63,059)	(24,697)	(3,499)	(24,697)	(10,588)	(16,196)	(291,287)	
Rosotnilai kolektif	4,573,074	7,077,102	342,181	13,814	342,181	1,935,585	782,411	14,724,167	
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih									

* Aset yang dibiayai di bawah cara pembiayaan ini dimiliki oleh IFI sepanjang tempoh pembiayaan ijarah dan pemilihan aset akan dipindahkan kepada pelanggan melalui mekanisme yang sesuai pada akhir pembiayaan ijarah.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak (sambungan)

Jenis/kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman		Bai' Inah		Ujrah	Murabahah	Tawarruq	Ijarah*	Jumlah
	RM'000	Ajil	RM'000	Inah	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 1 Januari 2017									
(Dinyatakan semula)									
Pembinaan bertempoh	18,559,415	-	-	-	-	-	894,371	-	19,453,786
Pembinaan perumahan	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,606	-	10,648,650
Pembinaan persendirian	-	-	10,451,044	-	-	-	-	-	515,614
Sewa beli belum terima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,614	2,119
Pembinaan bertempoh yang lain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,589
Mikro kewangan	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,219	-	41,717
Pembinaan kakitangan	-	-	19,921	-	-	-	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)	14,566,460
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	5,645,691	7,266,438	335,473	30,108	868,111	420,639	14,566,460		
Tolak:									
Elaun rosotnilai untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(127,272)	(118,977)	(31,258)	(10,157)	(16,008)	(11,577)	(315,249)		
Rosotnilai kolektif	5,518,419	7,147,461	304,215	19,951	852,103	409,062	14,251,211		
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih									

* Aset yang dibiayai di bawah cara pembiayaan ini dimiliki oleh IFI sepanjang tempoh pembiayaan ijarah dan pemilikan aset akan dipindahkan kepada pelanggan melalui mekanisme yang sesuai pada akhir pembiayaan ijarah.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

(i) Pergerakan rosotnilai dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Pada awal tahun	214,672	231,321
Diklasifikasikan sebagai rosotnilai dalam tahun semasa	136,181	148,987
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak rosotnilai pada tahun semasa	(90,202)	(43,179)
Amaun dihapuskan	(33,787)	(122,457)
Pada akhir tahun	226,864	214,672
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.42%	1.43%

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	KUMPULAN/BANK		
	31.12.2018	31.12.2017	1.1.2017
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)	(Dinyatakan semula)
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	145,802	146,716	89,432
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	6,044	7,015	3,711
Kad kredit	1,127	5,263	17,530
Mikro kewangan	15,482	11,624	9,892
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	-	-	2,123
Kredit penggunaan	58,409	44,054	108,633
	226,864	214,672	231,321

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK		
	31.12.2018	31.12.2017	1.1.2017
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)	(Dinyatakan semula)
Kedah/Perlis	15,500	12,506	15,664
Penang	14,399	15,162	14,194
Perak	15,232	16,069	17,011
Selangor	51,527	44,104	39,158
Kuala Lumpur	51,585	47,006	61,098
Melaka	10,075	12,997	12,709
Negeri Sembilan	14,468	16,699	18,872
Johor	8,178	12,481	7,662
Pahang	8,737	6,979	8,992
Kelantan	19,064	14,122	15,882
Terengganu	11,380	11,129	9,739
Sarawak	2,344	1,126	3,739
Sabah	4,375	4,292	6,601
	226,864	214,672	231,321

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai (sambungan)

(iv) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN/BANK	12 Bulan ECL (Tahap 1) RM'000	ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Tahap 2) RM'000	ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Tahap 3) RM'000	Rosotnilai terkumpul RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2017, dilaporkan sebelum ini	-	-	-	291,287	291,287
Kesan pemakaian MFRS 9	151,977	146,247	111,243	(291,287)	118,180
Pada 1 Januari 2018, dinyatakan semula	151,977	146,247	111,243	-	409,467
Perubahan peruntukan (Note 39(I))					
Pertukaran kepada 12-bulan ECL (Peringkat 1)	43,348	(40,335)	(3,013)	-	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2)	(10,755)	37,579	(26,824)	-	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3)	(3,157)	(18,812)	21,969	-	-
Pengukuran semula elaun bersih	(25,587)	(9,162)	66,945	-	32,196
Pinjaman/pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf semula pada tahun semasa	(1,953)	(2,670)	(29,883)	-	(34,506)
Pinjaman/pembiayaan baru berasal atau dibeli	53,943	-	-	-	53,943
Pada 31 Disember 2018	207,816	112,847	140,437	-	461,100

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar 2.88%

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman,
pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar 3.51%

KUMPULAN/BANK 31 Disember 2017 RM'000

Rosotnilai kolektif:

Pada awal tahun	315,249
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 39 (I))	210,625
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkan kira semula (Nota 39 (I))	(234,587)
Pada akhir tahun	291,287

Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar 1.94%

Portfolio elaun rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar 2.60%

(f) Aset-aset lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Pendapatan belum terima	8,581	4,387
Pelbagai belum terima	152,015	234,869
	160,596	239,256

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Tawarruq		
Deposit tetap	6,480,147	6,916,898
Deposit borong		
Deposit pasaran wang	50,000	60,000
Dana Qard		
Deposit simpanan	2,800,618	2,704,217
Lain-lain	528	3,935
	9,331,293	9,685,050

(ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	3,101,411	2,313,165
Perusahaan perniagaan	2,590,918	3,279,071
Individu	3,311,176	3,653,782
Lain-lain	327,788	439,032
	9,331,293	9,685,050

(iii) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	3,859,145	2,086,853
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	890,834	637,247
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	1,730,168	4,192,798
	6,480,147	6,916,898

(h) Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Mudharabah		
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had	3,349,233	3,308,709
Dana Tawarruq		
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had	28,487	-
	3,377,720	3,308,709

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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(i) Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Tawarruq		
Institusi kewangan lain	2,301,071	815,512

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	2,075,355	755,156
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	102,000	6,191
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	123,716	54,165
	2,301,071	815,512

(j) Hasil

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, perbendaharaan, pelaburan dan perbankan Islam yang dijalankan oleh Bank.

Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan diperolehi daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	1,039,134	903,846
Pendapatan diperolehi daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain dan dana modal perbankan Islam		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	908	3,259
Lain-lain	45,722	31,976
Pendapatan lain	73,330	72,399
	1,159,094	1,011,480

Dalam tahun kewangan sebelumnya, ia telah dikenal pasti bahawa terdapat pembiayaan untuk hartanah-dalam-pembinaan berdasarkan kontrak Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA) yang tidak 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 3 juta (2017: RM 4 juta) pada 31 Disember 2018.

(k) Pendapatan diperolehi daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit

		KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2018	2017
	NOTA	RM'000	RM'000
			(Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan diperolehi daripada pelaburan:			
Deposit pelaburan am	(i)	847,424	735,984
Deposit lain	(ii)	194,428	179,545
		1,041,852	915,529

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit (sambungan)

(i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan am

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)	
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	759,720	657,666
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	664	2,371
Lain-lain	33,428	23,267
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	793,812	683,304
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	4,537	3,977
Caj	49,075	48,703
Jumlah pendapatan	847,424	735,984

(ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)	
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	174,306	160,439
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit lain		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	152	578
Lain-lain	7,670	5,677
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	182,128	166,694
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyen	1,041	970
Caj	11,259	11,881
Jumlah pendapatan	194,428	179,545

(l) Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Kerugian rosotnilai pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:		
Perubahan peruntukan (Nota 39(e) (iii))		
Pertukaran kepada 12-bulan ECL (Peringkat 1)	(55,839)	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2)	33,400	-
Pertukaran kepada ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3)	(29,194)	-
Kerugian rosotnilai kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian rosotnilai diiktiraf (Nota 39 (e)(iv))	-	(210,625)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasukkira semula (Nota 39 (e)(iv))	-	234,587
Hutang lapuk		
Dipulihkan semula	12,309	8,085
Dihapus kira	(47,558)	(131,046)
	(86,882)	(98,999)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(m) Pendapatan boleh diagih kepada penyimpan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan		
Dana Tawarruq	310,293	281,069
Dana Mudarabah	26,011	26,367
Dana Qard	11,525	-
	347,829	307,436

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	105,109	85,741
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam lain		
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	92	309
Lain-lain	4,623	3,033
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	109,824	89,083
Pendapatan lain:		
Komisyon	628	519
Caj	6,790	6,349
Jumlah pendapatan	117,242	95,951

(o) Perbelanjaan operasi lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Dinyatakan semula)
Perbelanjaan kakitangan:		
Gaji dan upah	1,394	1,210
Kos keselamatan sosial	18	17
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpan Pekerja (KWSP)	278	245
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan*	347,270	305,683
	348,960	307,155
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am:		
Kos penyelenggaraan	168,748	168,175
Fi guaman dan profesional	15,034	22,302
Lain-lain	39,826	30,510
	223,608	220,987
	572,568	528,142

* Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah untuk RM200,000 (2017: RM243,000) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 39 (p) dan pengagihan perbelanjaan kakitangan tidak langsung berjumlah RM324.15 juta (2017: RM305.47 juta).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	200	243

Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuhan

Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2018

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	30	13	43
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	13	43
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	36	16	52
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	13	5	18
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	30	14	44
	-	-	139	61	200

Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2017

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah 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

(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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(s) Nisbah kecukupan modal

Jadual dibawah menunjukkan nisbah model berwajaran risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi institusi pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:		
Modal Tahap I:		
Keuntungan tertahan	1,492,602	1,460,183
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	80,000
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	1,572,602	1,540,183
Modal Tahap II:		
Rizab pemuatan	99,522	99,522
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pembiayaan tidak rosotnilai	320,663	128,140
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	420,185	227,662
Asas modal	1,992,787	1,767,845
Nisbah modal teras	12.73%	12.95%
Nisbah modal teras caj modal risiko operasi	11.39%	11.80%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	16.13%	14.86%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko caj modal risiko operasi	14.43%	13.54%

Pecahan aset kasar berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2018		2017	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
0%	1,312,180	-	732,408	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	809,777	161,955	425,474	85,095
50%	6,502,578	3,251,289	6,289,166	3,144,583
100%	8,939,801	8,939,801	8,663,296	8,663,296
	17,564,336	12,353,045	16,110,344	11,892,974

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi	1,456,258	1,160,173

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(t) Analisis kontrak kematangan untuk liabiliti kewangan

KUMPULAN/BANK									
Pada 31 Disember 2018									
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 dan kontinjen liabiliti									

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK															
Pada 31 Disember 2018															
	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000		1 minggu 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	9,423		5,919		7,071		10,778		24,976		15,936,562		15,994,729		6.74
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	5,665		-		-		-		-		-		5,665		
Aset-aset lain	-		-		-		-		-		160,596		160,596		
Pengaliran keluar															
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,276,615)		(558,272)		(280,791)		(760,119)		-		(12,134,287)		(15,010,084)		2.11
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-		-		-		-		-		(1,993,919)		(1,993,919)		
Jurang kematangan bersih	(1,261,527)		(552,353)		(273,720)		(749,341)		24,976		1,968,952		(843,013)		
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal:															
Pengaliran masuk															
Penempatan jangka pendek	25,680		-		-		-		-		-		25,680		3.08
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	-		-		70,016		70,005		11,709		1,126,543		1,278,273		3.18
	25,680		-		70,016		70,005		11,709		1,126,543		1,303,953		
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(1,235,847)		(552,353)		(203,704)		(679,336)		36,685		3,095,495		460,940		
Pengaliran keluar															
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(132,538)		-		-		-		-		(530,152)		(662,690)		
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,368,385)		(552,353)		(203,704)		(679,336)		36,685		2,565,343		(201,750)		

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut: (sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2017 (Dinyatakan semula)	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	14,943,846	15,015,454	6.52
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	8,161	-	-	-	-	-	8,161	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	239,256	239,256	
Pengaliran keluar								
Depositi 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	-	-	-	-	-	(1,859,813)	(1,859,813)	
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								
IKomitmen 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)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(v) Komitmen dan luar jangka

KUMPULAN/BANK	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2018 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	2017 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	1,268	-	-	2,166	-	-
Matang melebihi satu tahun	661,422	330,711	165,356	618,553	309,277	154,638
	662,690	330,711	165,356	620,719	309,277	154,638

* Amaun kesamaan kredit dikira menggunakan faktor ubahan kredit mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

(w) Dana Derma/Kebajikan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Dana yang tidak diagihkan pada 1 Januari	2,593	906
Sumber dana:		
Gharamah	-	433
Pendapatan ketidakpatuhan Syariah	(42)	1,087
Lain-lain	-	417
	(42)	1,937
Kegunaan dana:		
Sumbangan kepada organisasi bukan berasaskan keuntungan	(2,161)	(250)
	(2,161)	(250)
Dana yang tidak diagihkan pada 31 Disember	390	2,593

(x) Perubahan Penting Dalam Dasar Perakaunan

Sepanjang tahun, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai MFRS 15, *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* dan MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan* dalam penyata kewangan. Kumpulan dan Bank secara amnya menggunakan keperluan piawaian perakaunan ini secara retrospektif dengan dan mengaplikasikan pengecualian peralihan sebagaimana yang dibenarkan oleh piawaian. Walau bagaimanapun, seperti yang dibenarkan oleh MFRS 9, Kumpulan dan Bank telah memilih tidak menyatakan semula perbandingan tersebut.

Jadual berikut merumuskan kesan daripada pemakaian MFRS 15, MFRS 9 dan pelarasan tahun sebelumnya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 39(y) ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi operasi perbankan Islam.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(x) Perubahan Penting Dalam Dasar Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Penyata kedudukan kewangan

KUMPULAN/BANK	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 39 (y)) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
1 Januari 2017				
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	163,158	-	-	163,158
Pelaburan sekuriti sedia untuk dijual	948,067	-	-	948,067
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	14,015,142	-	236,069	14,251,211
Aset-aset lain	400,576	-	-	400,576
Harta, loji dan peralatan	74	-	-	74
Aset cukai tertunda	1,782	-	-	1,782
Jumlah aset	15,528,799	-	236,069	15,764,868
LIABILI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	10,063,834	-	-	10,063,834
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposit dan perletakan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,007,743	-	-	1,007,743
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	230,725	6,271	-	236,996
Jumlah liabiliti	14,192,561	6,271	-	14,198,832
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM				
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	-	-	80,000
Rizab	1,256,238	(6,271)	236,069	1,486,036
Jumlah Dana Modal Perbankan Islam	1,336,238	(6,271)	236,069	1,566,036
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Dana Modal Perbankan Islam	15,528,799	-	236,069	15,764,868

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(x) Perubahan Penting Dalam Dasar Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Penyata kedudukan kewangan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK	31 Disember 2017			1 Januari 2018		
	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 39 (y)) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 9 RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
ASET						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	29,001	-	-	29,001	-	29,001
Sekuriti pelaburan sedia untuk dijual	676,308	-	-	676,308	-	676,308
Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan	14,519,159	-	205,008	14,724,167	(118,179)	14,605,988
Aset-aset lain	239,256	-	-	239,256	-	239,256
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	352	-	-	352	-	352
Jumlah Aset	15,464,076	-	205,008	15,669,084	(118,179)	15,550,905
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	9,685,050	-	-	9,685,050	-	9,685,050
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	815,512	-	-	815,512	-	815,512
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	207,546	7,184	-	214,730	-	214,730
Jumlah Liabiliti	14,016,817	7,184	-	14,024,001	-	14,024,001
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM						
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Rizab	1,367,259	(7,184)	205,008	1,565,083	(118,179)	1,446,904
Jumlah Dana Modal Perbankan Islam	1,447,259	(7,184)	205,008	1,645,083	(118,179)	1,526,904
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Dana Modal Perbankan Islam	15,464,076	-	205,008	15,669,084	(118,179)	15,550,905

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(x) Perubahan Penting Dalam Dasar Perakaunan (sambungan)

(ii) Penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain

KUMPULAN/BANK	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 39 (y)) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2017				
Hasil	1,042,541	-	(31,061)	1,011,480
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	943,644	-	(28,115)	915,529
Elaun bagi kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(98,999)	-	-	(98,999)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(307,436)	-	-	(307,436)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	98,897	-	(2,946)	95,951
Jumlah pendapatan bersih	636,106	-	(31,061)	605,045
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(527,229)	(913)	-	(528,142)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	108,877	(913)	(31,061)	76,903
Zakat	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa	107,877	(913)	(31,061)	75,903

(y) Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya

Baki berikut telah dinyatakan semula bagi menunjukkan kesan pelarasan yang dinyatakan di bawah dan pemakaian MFRS 15 seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 39 (x):

KUMPULAN/BANK	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 (Nota 39 (x)) RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya RM'000		Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 1 Januari 2017					
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	14,015,142	-	236,069	(i)	14,251,211
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(230,725)	(6,271)	-		(236,996)
Rizab	(1,256,238)	6,271	(236,069)	(i)	(1,486,036)
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2017					
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	14,519,159	-	205,008	(i)	14,724,167
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(207,546)	(7,184)	-		(214,730)
Rizab	(1,367,259)	7,184	(205,008)	(i)	(1,565,083)
Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain Bagi Tahun Berakhir Pada 31 Disember 2017					
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	943,644	-	(28,115)	(i)	915,529
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	98,897	-	(2,946)	(i)	95,951
Perbelanjaan lain-lain operasi	(527,229)	(913)	-		(528,142)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	107,877	(913)	(31,061)	(i)	75,903

(i) Kadar Keuntungan Berkesan ("EPR")

Pelarasan pada tahun lepas adalah untuk jumlah amaun yang dibawa bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada tahun-tahun terdahulu yang timbul daripada peningkatan kadar keuntungan berkesan (EPR). Kesan daripada pelarasan telah diakaunkan secara retrospektif dan kesan pada tahun sebelumnya telah diambil pada penyesuaian tahun lepas dalam penyata kewangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

40. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL AM DAN DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

KUMPULAN	2018			2017		
	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	7,113	368,350	375,463	27,010	190,991	218,001
Pelaburan	-	2,503,195	2,503,195	-	2,383,811	2,383,811
Aset-aset lain	10	18,671	18,681	138	16,912	17,050
Aset ditakaful semula	-	15,284	15,284	47	21,477	21,524
	7,123	2,905,500	2,912,623	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386
LIABILITI						
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	7,118	289,653	296,771	10,596	270,529	281,125
Takaful dan Qard belum bayar	5	12,574	12,579	2,818	17,173	19,991
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	-	1,160	1,160	-	11,532	11,532
	7,123	303,387	310,510	13,414	299,234	312,648
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	-	2,602,113	2,602,113	13,781	2,313,957	2,327,738
	7,123	2,905,500	2,912,623	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386

Pendapatan operasi dihasilkan dari takaful am dan keluarga Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan berjumlah kira-kira RM1,800.06 juta (2017: RM1,618.05 juta)

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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 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 2018, pendapatan kasar Kumpulan dan Bank yang berpotensi tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah berjumlah (2017: RM127,402).		
Para Pengarah tidak mengharapkan hasil di atas mempunyai kesan material ke atas kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.	-	127

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 (2017 : RM5,173,642) akan memerlukan untuk dibalikkan.

Para Pengarah tidak mengharapkan hasil di atas mempunyai kesan material ke atas kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

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NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

42. DIVIDEN DIBAYAR

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Dividen tunai	5,000	5,000

Dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2017 adalah RM 5 juta.

43. KEMUDAHAN PEMBIAYAAN DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Pendedahan belum jelas dengan pihak berkaitan	525,242	1,100,824
Pendedahan tertunggak kepada pihak berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah pendedahan	2.05%	4.55%
Pendedahan tertunggak pendedahan pembiayaan dengan pihak berkaitan yang tidak berbayar atau ingkar	0.00%	0.01%

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN

Pada tahun ini, Kumpulan dan Bank telah menggunakan MFRS 15, *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* dan MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan* ke atas penyata kewangan. Kumpulan dan Bank secara amnya menggunakan keperluan piawaian perakaunan ini secara retrospektif dengan perbelanjaan praktikal dan pengecualian peralihan sebagaimana yang dibenarkan oleh piawaian. Walau bagaimanapun, seperti yang dibenarkan oleh MFRS 9, Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk tidak menyatakan semula perbandingan tersebut.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan

Jadual berikut merumuskan kesan daripada pemakaian MFRS 15, MFRS 9 dan pelarasan tahun sebelumnya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 45 ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(i) Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

KUMPULAN

	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
1 Januari 2017				
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	823,012	-	-	823,012
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	100,000	-	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti	6,528,544	-	13	6,528,557
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,093,111	-	400,731	21,493,842
Aset-aset lain	403,730	-	(538)	403,192
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	234,523	-	-	234,523
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	655,388	-	(9,727)	645,661
Pelaburan hartanah	7,570	-	-	7,570
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	78,665	-	-	78,665
Aset tak ketara	15,738	-	9,727	25,465
Cukai boleh dituntut	131,922	-	(120,070)	11,852
Aset cukai tertunda	93,833	-	-	93,833
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful fund assets	2,152,536	-	-	2,152,536
Jumlah aset	32,318,572	-	280,136	32,598,708
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	21,269,981	-	-	21,269,981
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,735,258	-	-	1,735,258
Pendapatan tertunda	381,023	-	-	381,023
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	427,569	-	-	427,569
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	51,362	-	-	51,362
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	847,675	8,503	-	856,178
Peruntukan untuk zakat	4,362	-	-	4,362
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	266,333	-	-	266,333
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,886,203	-	-	1,886,203
Jumlah liabiliti	29,760,025	8,503	-	29,768,528
EKUITI				
Jumlah rizab	2,401,818	(8,503)	280,136	2,673,451
Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul	156,729	-	-	156,729
Jumlah ekuiti	2,558,547	(8,503)	280,136	2,830,180
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti	32,318,572	-	280,136	32,598,708

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN	31 Disember 2017			1 Januari 2018		
	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan Tahun Sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 9 RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
ASET						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	708,659	-	-	708,659	-	708,659
Pelaburan sekuriti	5,713,900	-	13	5,713,913	(10,747)	5,703,166
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	-	360,814	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062
Aset-aset lain	386,775	-	(232)	386,543	-	386,543
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	220,690	-	-	220,690	-	220,690
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	653,922	-	(14,569)	639,353	-	639,353
Pelaburan hartanah	7,276	-	-	7,276	-	7,276
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	77,574	-	-	77,574	-	77,574
Aset tak ketara	22,923	-	14,569	37,492	-	37,492
Cukai boleh dituntut	95,928	-	(110,504)	(14,576)	80,018	65,442
Aset cukai tertunda	97,732	-	-	97,732	-	97,732
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	2,640,386	-	-	2,640,386	-	2,640,386
Jumlah Aset	32,431,668	-	250,091	32,681,759	(253,384)	32,428,375
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	20,576,746	-	-	20,576,746	-	20,576,746
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	992,975	-	-	992,975	-	992,975
Pendapatan tertunda	360,293	-	-	360,293	-	360,293
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	436,206	-	-	436,206	-	436,206
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	45,937	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,250,464	9,724	-	1,260,188	-	1,260,188
Peruntukan untuk zakat	4,230	-	-	4,230	-	4,230
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	312,648	-	-	312,648	-	312,648
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	2,327,738	-	-	2,327,738	-	2,327,738
Jumlah Liabiliti	29,615,946	9,724	-	29,625,670	-	29,625,670
EKUITI						
Jumlah rizab	2,620,814	(9,724)	250,091	2,861,181	(253,384)	2,607,797
Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul	194,908	-	-	194,908	-	194,908
Jumlah ekuiti	2,815,722	(9,724)	250,091	3,056,089	(253,384)	2,802,705
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti	32,431,668	-	250,091	32,681,759	(253,384)	32,428,375

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan (sambungan)

BANK				
	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
1 Januari 2017				
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	732,206	-	-	732,206
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	100,000	-	-	100,000
Pelaburan sekuriti	6,365,260	-	-	6,365,260
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,093,111	-	400,731	21,493,842
Aset-aset lain	237,072	-	-	237,072
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	53,000	-	-	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	189,058	-	-	189,058
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	633,533	-	-	633,533
Pelaburan hartanah	7,570	-	-	7,570
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	77,788	-	-	77,788
Cukai boleh dituntut	123,858	-	(120,595)	3,263
Aset cukai tertunda	93,088	-	-	93,088
Jumlah Aset	29,705,544	-	280,136	29,985,680
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	21,273,010	-	-	21,273,010
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,735,258	-	-	1,735,258
Pendapatan tertunda	381,023	-	-	381,023
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	427,569	-	-	427,569
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	51,362	-	-	51,362
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	640,419	8,503	-	648,922
Peruntukan untuk zakat	4,362	-	-	4,362
Jumlah liabiliti	27,403,262	8,503	-	27,411,765
EKUITI				
Jumlah rizab	2,302,282	(8,503)	280,136	2,573,915
Jumlah ekuiti	2,302,282	(8,503)	280,136	2,573,915
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti	29,705,544	-	280,136	29,985,680

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan (sambungan)

BANK	31 Disember 2017			1 Januari 2018		
	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan Tahun Sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 9 RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
ASET						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	577,925	-	-	577,925	-	577,925
Pelaburan sekuriti	5,519,365	-	-	5,519,365	(10,747)	5,508,618
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	-	360,814	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062
Aset-aset lain	223,191	-	-	223,191	-	223,191
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	188,592	-	-	188,592	-	188,592
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	621,175	-	-	621,175	-	621,175
Pelaburan hartanah	7,276	-	-	7,276	-	7,276
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	76,719	-	-	76,719	-	76,719
Cukai boleh dituntut/(perlu dibayar)	96,805	-	(110,723)	(13,918)	80,018	66,100
Aset cukai tertunda	97,704	-	-	97,704	-	97,704
Jumlah Aset	29,267,655	-	250,091	29,517,746	(253,384)	29,264,362
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI						
Depositi daripada pelanggan	20,581,454	-	-	20,581,454	-	20,581,454
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Depositi dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	992,975	-	-	992,975	-	992,975
Pendapatan tertunda	360,293	-	-	360,293	-	360,293
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	436,206	-	-	436,206	-	436,206
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	45,937	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,024,627	9,724	-	1,034,351	-	1,034,351
Peruntukan untuk zakat	4,230	-	-	4,230	-	4,230
Jumlah Liabiliti	26,754,431	9,724	-	26,764,155	-	26,764,155
EKUITI						
Jumlah rizab	2,513,224	(9,724)	250,091	2,753,591	(253,384)	2,500,207
Jumlah ekuiti	2,513,224	(9,724)	250,091	2,753,591	(253,384)	2,500,207
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti	29,267,655	-	250,091	29,517,746	(253,384)	29,264,362

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain

KUMPULAN

Tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2017	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Hasil	2,641,837	-	(39,917)	2,601,920
Pendapatan faedah	707,736	-	(8,856)	698,880
Perbelanjaan faedah	(198,898)	-	-	(198,898)
Pendapatan faedah bersih	508,838	-	(8,856)	499,982
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen	789,328	-	-	789,328
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	735,105	-	(31,061)	704,044
Pendapatan operasi lain	102,232	-	-	102,232
Jumlah pendapatan bersih	2,135,503	-	(39,917)	2,095,586
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	(667,867)	-	-	(667,867)
Overhed lain	(978,356)	(1,221)	-	(979,577)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun rosotnilai	489,280	(1,221)	(39,917)	448,142
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(197,319)	-	-	(197,319)
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai aset-aset lain	929	-	-	929
Keuntungan operasi selepas elaun rosotnilai	292,890	(1,221)	(39,917)	251,752
Bahagian kerugian selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu	(13,367)	-	-	(13,367)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	279,523	(1,221)	(39,917)	238,385
Zakat	(3,310)	-	-	(3,310)
Perbelanjaan cukai	(58,470)	-	9,872	(48,598)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	217,743	(1,221)	(30,045)	186,477

BANK

Tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2017	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya (Nota 45) RM'000	Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Hasil	1,920,222	-	(39,917)	1,880,305
Pendapatan faedah	699,140	-	(8,856)	690,284
Perbelanjaan faedah	(200,603)	-	-	(200,603)
Pendapatan faedah bersih	498,537	-	(8,856)	489,681
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen	119,573	-	-	119,573
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	735,105	-	(31,061)	704,044
Pendapatan operasi lain	58,968	-	-	58,968
Jumlah pendapatan bersih	1,412,183	-	(39,917)	1,372,266
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	(554,435)	-	-	(554,435)
Overhed lain	(443,279)	(1,221)	-	(444,500)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun rosotnilai	414,469	(1,221)	(39,917)	373,331
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(197,319)	-	-	(197,319)
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai aset-aset lain	929	-	-	929
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	218,079	(1,221)	(39,917)	176,941
Zakat	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	(45,569)	-	9,872	(35,697)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	171,510	(1,221)	(30,045)	140,244

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(b) Perakaunan untuk instrumen kewangan

(i) Peralihan

Dalam penggunaan MFRS 9, pengecualian peralihan berikut yang dibenarkan oleh piawaian telah diterima pakai:

- a. Kumpulan dan Bank tidak menyatakan semula maklumat perbandingan untuk tempoh terdahulu berkaitan dengan pengelasan dan pengukuran (termasuk penurunan nilai) keperluan. Perbezaan dalam jumlah dibawa aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang terhasil daripada penerimaan MFRS 9 diiktiraf dalam pendapatan dan rizab tertahan pada 1 Januari 2018. Oleh itu, maklumat yang dibentangkan untuk tahun 2017 tidak secara umumnya mencerminkan keperluan MFRS 9, tetapi sebaliknya daripada MFRS 139, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran*.
- b. Penilaian berikut telah dibuat berdasarkan fakta dan keadaan yang wujud pada tarikh permohonan awal:
 - Penentuan model perniagaan di mana aset kewangan dipegang
 - Penetapan dan pembatalan semula nama aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan tertentu diukur pada FVTPL; dan
 - Penetapan pelaburan tertentu dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan seperti pada FVTPL.
- c. Sekiranya pelaburan dalam sekuriti hutang mempunyai risiko yang rendah pada tarikh permulaan MFRS 9, Kumpulan telah mengandaikan bahawa risiko kredit aset tidak meningkat dengan ketara sejak pengiktirafan awalnya.
- d. Jumlah elaun ECL yang dikira di bawah MFRS 9 adalah lebih tinggi daripada jumlah peruntukan bagi kemerosotan nilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan di bawah MFRS 139 kerana pendekatan yang lebih maju ke hadapan diterima pakai dan lebih banyak aset kewangan dinilai untuk kemerosotan dan elaun untuk penurunan nilai dibuat pada paling kurang 12 bulan ECL.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(b) Perakaunan untuk instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan pada tarikh penerimaan awal MFRS 9

Jadual berikut menunjukkan kategori pengukuran di bawah MFRS 139 dan kategori pengukuran baru di bawah MFRS 9 untuk setiap kelas Kumpulan dan aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan Bank pada 1 Januari 2018:

KUMPULAN	Kategori di bawah MFRS 139 31 Disember 2017 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	Pelarasan MFRS 9 2018 RM'000	Pengkelasan semula kepada kategori MFRS 9 1 Januari 2018			
			AC	FVTPL	FVOCI	AMAUN
			RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan:						
Pinjaman dan penghutang						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	708,659	-	708,659	-	-	708,659
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062	-	-	21,844,062
Aset-aset lain	370,099	-	370,099	-	-	370,099
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi						
Pelaburan sekuriti	194,548	-	-	194,548	-	194,548
Sedia untuk jualan						
Pelaburan sekuriti	5,519,365	(10,747)	-	154,696	5,353,922	5,508,618
	28,959,388	(333,402)	22,922,820	349,244	5,353,922	28,625,986
Liabiliti kewangan:						
Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(20,576,746)	-	(20,576,746)	-	-	(20,576,746)
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(3,308,709)	-	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(992,975)	-	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(45,937)	-	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,260,188)	-	(1,260,188)	-	-	(1,260,188)
	(26,184,555)	-	(26,184,555)	-	-	(26,184,555)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(b) Perakaunan untuk instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan pada tarikh penerimaan awal MFRS 9 (sambungan)

BANK	Kategori di	Pelarasan	Pengkelasan semula kepada kategori MFRS 9			
	bawah MFRS 139		1 Januari 2018			
	31 Disember	MFRS 9				AMAUN
	2017	2018	AC	FVTPL	FVOCI	DIBAWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)					
Aset kewangan:						
Pinjaman dan penghutang						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	577,925	-	577,925	-	-	577,925
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062	-	-	21,844,062
Aset-aset lain	206,747	-	206,747	-	-	206,747
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi						
Pelaburan sekuriti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedia untuk jualan						
Pelaburan sekuriti	5,519,365	(10,747)	-	154,696	5,353,922	5,508,618
	28,470,754	(333,402)	22,628,734	154,696	5,353,922	28,137,352
Liabiliti kewangan:						
Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(20,581,454)	-	(20,581,454)	-	-	(20,581,454)
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(3,308,709)	-	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(992,975)	-	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(45,937)	-	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,034,351)	-	(1,034,351)	-	-	(1,034,351)
	(25,963,426)	-	(25,963,426)	-	-	(25,963,426)

a. Pengkelasan semula daripada pinjaman dan penghutang kepada kos pelunasan

Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek, pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan aset lain yang dikelaskan sebagai pinjaman dan penghutang di bawah MFRS 139 kini diklasifikasi semula pada kos pelunasan. Peningkatan sebanyak RM242,637,000 dalam peruntukan untuk penjejakan nilai diiktiraf dalam pembukaan pendapatan tertahan Kumpulan dan Bank pada 1 Januari 2018 masing-masing atas peralihan MFRS 9.

b. Pengkelasan semula daripada AFS kepada FVOCI

Instrumen pasaran wang dan sekuriti tidak disebut harga yang sebelum ini dikelaskan sebagai sedia untuk dijual dipegang oleh Kumpulan terutamanya untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontraktual dan menjualnya jika keperluan timbul untuk memenuhi keperluan kecairan. Instrumen pasaran wang dan sekuriti tidak disebut harga telah dikelaskan semula sebagai aset kewangan di FVOCI.

c. Pengkelasan semula dari AFS kepada FVTPL

Ini adalah pelaburan ekuiti yang tidak dipegang untuk tujuan strategik. Akibatnya, pelaburan ekuiti tersebut dikelaskan semula dari AFS ke FVTPL.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

44. PERUBAHAN PENTING DALAM POLISI PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(b) Perakaunan untuk instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Klasifikasi aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan pada tarikh penerimaan awal MFRS 9 (sambungan)

d. Perakaunan bagi hasil – Program Kesytaian Pelanggan

Bank mempunyai Program Kesytaian Pelanggan khusus untuk kad kredit BSN di mana pelanggan berhak untuk mengutip “Mata Ganjaran” yang terhasil daripada urus niaga kad kredit mereka.

Dalam tahun-tahun sebelumnya, Bank tidak mempunyai pengiktirafan awal terhadap kos kad kredit dalam penyata kewangannya. Kos diiktiraf hanya selepas penebusan mata kad kredit oleh pelanggan.

Akibatnya, pengiktirafan awal kos mata kad kredit adalah apabila pelanggan memperoleh mata, iaitu dari transaksi kad kredit. Selaras dengan MFRS 15, kos akan ditangguhkan dan diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian pada tarikh penebusan awal oleh pelanggan atau habisnya mata.

45. PELARASAN TAHUN SEBELUMNYA

Baki berikut telah dinyatakan semula bagi menunjukkan kesan pelarasan yang dinyatakan di bawah dan pemakaian MFRS 15 seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 45:

KUMPULAN	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 (Nota 44) RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya RM'000		Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 1 Januari 2017					
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	655,388	-	(9,727)	(a)	645,661
Aset tak ketara	15,738	-	9,727	(a)	25,465
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,093,111	-	400,731	(e)	21,493,842
Pelaburan sekuriti	6,528,544	-	13	(b)	6,528,557
Aset-aset lain	403,730	-	(538)	(d)	403,192
Cukai boleh dituntut	131,922	-	(120,070)	(c), (e), (f)	11,852
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(847,675)	(8,503)	-		(856,178)
Jumlah rizab	(2,401,818)	8,503	(280,136)	(e), (f)	(2,673,451)
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2017					
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	653,922	-	(14,569)	(a)	639,353
Aset tak ketara	22,923	-	14,569	(a)	37,492
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	-	360,814	(e)	22,166,717
Pelaburan sekuriti	5,713,900	-	13	(b)	5,713,913
Aset-aset lain	386,775	-	(232)	(d)	386,543
Cukai boleh dituntut/(perlu dibayar)	95,928	-	(110,504)	(c), (e), (f)	(14,576)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,250,464)	(9,724)	-		(1,260,188)
Jumlah rizab	(2,620,814)	9,724	(250,091)	(e), (f)	(2,861,181)
Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain Bagi Tahun Berakhir Pada 31 Disember 2017					
Pendapatan faedah	707,736	-	(8,856)	(e)	698,880
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	735,105	-	(31,061)	(e)	704,044
Overhead lain	(978,356)	(1,221)	-		(979,577)
Perbelanjaan cukai	(58,470)	-	9,872	(f)	(48,598)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	217,743	(1,221)	(30,045)	(e), (f)	186,477

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

45. PELARASAN TAHUN SEBELUMYA (sambungan)

Baki berikut telah dinyatakan semula bagi menunjukkan kesan pelarasan yang dinyatakan di bawah dan pemakaian MFRS 15 seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 45 (Sambungan):

BANK	Dilaporkan sebelum ini RM'000	Pelarasan MFRS 15 (Nota 44) RM'000	Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya RM'000		Dinyatakan semula RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 1 Januari 2017					
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,093,111	-	400,731	(e)	21,493,842
Cukai boleh dituntut	123,858	-	(120,595)	(e), (f)	3,263
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(640,419)	(8,503)	-		(648,922)
Jumlah rizab	(2,302,282)	8,503	(280,136)	(e), (f)	(2,573,915)
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2017					
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	21,805,903	-	360,814	(e)	22,166,717
Cukai boleh dituntut/(perlu dibayar)	96,805	-	(110,723)	(e), (f)	(13,918)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,024,627)	(9,724)	-		(1,034,351)
Jumlah rizab	(2,513,224)	9,724	(250,091)	(e), (f)	(2,753,591)
Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain pada 31 Disember 2017					
Pendapatan faedah	699,140	-	(8,856)	(e)	690,284
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	735,105	-	(31,061)	(e)	704,044
Overhead lain	(443,279)	(1,221)	-		(444,500)
Perbelanjaan cukai	(45,569)	-	9,872	(f)	(35,697)
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	171,510	(1,221)	(30,045)	(e), (f)	140,244

(a) Aset Tak Ketara

Pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya, aset tanpa kewujudan fizikal seperti perisian komputer telah diklasifikasikan sebagai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan secara salah.

Selaras dengan MFRS 138, *Aset Tidak Ketara*, item yang memenuhi definisi Aset Tidak Ketara seperti perisian komputer, harus diambilkira sebagai Aset Tak Ketara.

Pelarasan tahun 2017 telah dibuat untuk menunjukkan aset tidak ketara secara berasingan pada penyata kedudukan kewangan.

(b) Stok pengurus

Sebelum ini, nilai saksama stok pengurus dikira secara tidak tepat. Walaupun stok pengurus diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga mengikut MFRS 139, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran*, Kumpulan telah mengakui secara terperinci perubahan nilai saksama dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain selain daripada perubahan nilai saksama yang diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya telah dibuat untuk menghapuskan rizab nilai saksama dalam ekuiti.

(c) Cukai boleh diperolehi semula

Pada tahun-tahun terdahulu, cukai yang boleh diperolehi semula telah dikelaskan sebagai penghutang perdagangan dan lain-lain penghutang manakala peruntukan untuk cukai telah dibentangkan secara berasingan di bawah liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya telah dibuat untuk membentangkan jumlah bersih cukai yang dapat diperolehi semula dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

(d) Perbelanjaan sewa

Pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya, perbelanjaan sewa telah dikira sebagai deposit di bawah perdagangan dan penghutang lain dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan bukannya dibelanjakan dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

Pelarasan tahun sebelumnya telah dibuat untuk mengelaskan perbelanjaan sewa ini dalam keuntungan tertahan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

45. PELARASAN TAHUN SEBELUMYA (sambungan)

(e) Kadar Faedah Berkesan ("EIR")

Pelarasan pada tahun lepas adalah untuk jumlah amaun yang dibawa bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada tahun-tahun terdahulu yang timbul daripada peningkatan Kadar Faedah Berkesan (EIR). Kesan daripada pelarasan telah diakaunkan secara retrospektif dan kesan pada tahun sebelumnya telah diambil kira pada penyesuaian tahun lepas dalam penyata kewangan.

(f) Pengembalian cukai

Pada tahun sebelum ini, pengembalian cukai bagi Kumpulan telah diakaunkan secara tidak tepat sebagai terlebih peruntukkan.

Pelarasan dilakukan untuk membalikkan semula pengembalian cukai yang telah terlebih peruntukan.

46. PERNIAGAAN TAKAFUL AM

Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (IFSA 2013), yang mula berkuatkuasa pada 30 Jun 2013, menghendaki semua Pengendali Takaful berlesen menjalankan perniagaan Takaful Keluarga dan Perniagaan Takaful Am (pengendali Takaful berlesen komposit) untuk menukarkan perniagaan mereka kepada perniagaan Takaful Tunggal.

Oleh yang demikian, Kumpulan mengusulkan satu cadangan pemindahan sijil takaful am kepada Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Am Berhad (No. Syarikat 1246486D) dan ini telah disempurnakan pada 30 September 2018, di mana pemindahan sijil, termasuk liabiliti kontrak takaful berhubung dengan perniagaan itu dibuat.

Oleh kerana perniagaan Takaful Am tidak terlalu besar kepada Kumpulan, penyata keuntungan atau kerugian komparatif dan pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak dibentangkan untuk menunjukkan operasi yang dihentikan secara berasingan daripada operasi yang berterusan.





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 2018**

Report on the Audit of 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 2018 and 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, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 5 to 207.

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 2018 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

The audit was conducted 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 Auditor's 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 Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors of the Bank Simpanan Nasional are responsible for the other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the financial statements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group does not cover the information other than the financial statements and auditor's 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 the 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 determines 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 the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group, the Directors are responsible for assessing of the 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the 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 auditor's 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 responsive 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 the 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 Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of auditor's report.
- e. Evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and of the Group including the disclosures that achieve 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 148), 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 148).

- 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 B 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 auditor's reports on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the Directors and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.



(DATO' NIK AZMAN NIK ABDUL MAJID)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA

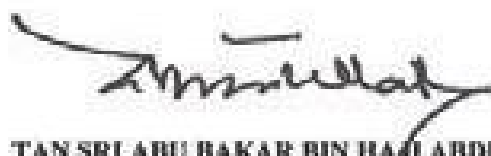
27 MARCH 2019



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 2018 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: **26 FEB 2019**



DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Kuala Lumpur

Date: **26 FEB 2019**

**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 abovesigned:

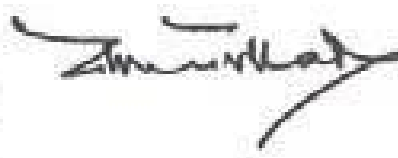
TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
(I/C No.: 550216-02-5191)

and

DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
(I/C No.: 570628-01-5959)

at Kuala Lumpur in Federal Territory

date **26 FEB 2019**

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Before me,



No. 66, Jalan Putra
50550 Kuala Lumpur

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 2018.

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 are as disclosed in Notes 8 and 9 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	425,423	345,375
Tax expense and zakat	(116,289)	(97,178)
Net profit for the year	309,134	248,197
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the Bank	276,145	248,197
Non-controlling interests	32,989	-
Net profit for the year	309,134	248,197

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 2017 is RM5 million.

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
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat
Professor Dr. Rozainun Binti Haji Abd Aziz
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria (appointed on 26 March 2018)
Razali Bin Othman (appointed on 1 February 2019)
Alex Foong Soo Hah (served until 31 August 2018)
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa (served until 14 September 2018)
Datuk Ahmad Badri Bin Mohd Zahir (served until 8 October 2018)
Datuk Fazlur Rahman Bin Ebrahim (served until 31 January 2019)

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS (continued)

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Bank was a party whereby the Directors of the Bank might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the statements of financial position and statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:

- i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their book value in the ordinary course of business had been written down to their estimated realisable values.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- ii) that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iii) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iv) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of the Group and of the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, 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 2018 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 YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
Date: 26 February 2019

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	NOTE	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
ASSETS							
Cash and short-term funds	3	675,443	708,659	823,012	588,286	577,925	732,206
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		89,876	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Investment securities	4	6,574,387	5,713,913	6,528,557	6,366,239	5,519,365	6,365,260
Loans, advances and financing	5	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842
Other assets	7	435,624	386,543	403,192	227,416	223,191	237,072
Investment in subsidiaries	8	-	-	-	53,000	53,000	53,000
Investment in associates	9	213,915	220,690	234,523	188,092	188,592	189,058
Property, plant and equipment	10	679,156	639,353	645,661	648,594	621,175	633,533
Investment properties	11	6,982	7,276	7,570	6,982	7,276	7,570
Prepaid lease payments	12	76,960	77,574	78,665	75,440	76,719	77,788
Intangible assets	13	76,314	37,492	25,465	-	-	-
Tax recoverable	21	7,519	-	11,852	9,885	-	3,263
Deferred tax assets	22	106,399	97,732	93,833	107,186	97,704	93,088
General takaful and family takaful fund assets	40	2,912,623	2,640,386	2,152,536	-	-	-
Total assets		34,853,634	32,696,335	32,598,708	31,269,556	29,531,664	29,985,680
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Deposits from customers	14	20,533,994	20,576,746	21,269,981	20,538,631	20,581,454	21,273,010
Investment accounts of customers	15	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	16	2,852,708	992,975	1,735,258	2,852,708	992,975	1,735,258
Deferred income	17	366,559	360,293	381,023	366,559	360,293	381,023
Retirement benefit obligations	18	482,917	436,206	427,569	482,917	436,206	427,569
Borrowings and financing from institutions	19	33,868	45,937	51,362	33,868	45,937	51,362
Other liabilities	20	1,180,891	1,260,188	856,178	870,159	1,034,351	648,922
Provision for tax and zakat	21	4,302	18,806	4,362	4,302	18,148	4,362
General takaful and family takaful fund liabilities	40	310,510	312,648	266,333	-	-	-
General takaful and family takaful policy holders' fund	40	2,602,113	2,327,738	1,886,203	-	-	-
Total liabilities		31,745,582	29,640,246	29,768,528	28,526,864	26,778,073	27,411,765
EQUITY							
Total reserves		2,880,155	2,861,181	2,673,451	2,742,692	2,753,591	2,573,915
Accumulated non-controlling interests		227,897	194,908	156,729	-	-	-
Total equity		3,108,052	3,056,089	2,830,180	2,742,692	2,753,591	2,573,915
Total liabilities and equity		34,853,634	32,696,335	32,598,708	31,269,556	29,531,664	29,985,680
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES							
	35	1,073,083	1,101,686	722,753	1,025,385	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 2018

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Revenue	23	2,779,675	2,601,920	2,000,770	1,880,305
Interest income	24	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Interest expense	25	(197,631)	(198,898)	(199,019)	(200,603)
Net interest income		531,841	499,982	519,108	489,681
Fees and commissions income	26	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573
Net income from Islamic banking operations	39	811,265	704,044	811,265	704,044
Other operating income	27	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968
Other operating expense	28	(21,454)	-	(20,850)	-
Total net income		2,212,761	2,095,586	1,433,072	1,372,266
Personnel expenses	29	(722,128)	(667,867)	(614,273)	(554,435)
Other overheads	30	(977,313)	(979,577)	(391,802)	(444,500)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		513,320	448,142	426,997	373,331
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	31	(81,622)	(197,319)	(81,622)	(197,319)
Impairment write back for other assets	32	-	929	-	929
Operating profit after impairment allowance		431,698	251,752	345,375	176,941
Share of loss after tax of associates		(6,275)	(13,367)	-	-
Profit before tax and zakat		425,423	238,385	345,375	176,941
Zakat		(3,838)	(3,310)	(1,217)	(1,000)
Tax expense	33	(112,451)	(48,598)	(95,961)	(35,697)
Net profit for the year		309,134	186,477	248,197	140,244
Other comprehensive income net of tax:					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	18	(25,060)	14,151	(25,060)	14,151
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments		1,925	-	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		24,348	-	24,348	-
Securities available-for-sale fair value		-	30,281	-	30,281
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,213	44,432	(712)	44,432
Total comprehensive income for the year		310,347	230,909	247,485	184,676
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		276,145	148,298	248,197	140,244
Non-controlling interests		32,989	38,179	-	-
Net profit for the year		309,134	186,477	248,197	140,244
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		277,358	192,730	247,485	184,676
Non-controlling interests		32,989	38,179	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		310,347	230,909	247,485	184,676

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

GROUP

Attributable to the owners of the Bank											
	Non-distributable				Distributable						
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Profit Equalisation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity	
NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2017, previously reported	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	-	1,202,121	2,401,818	156,729	2,558,547	
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,136	280,136	-	280,136	
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,503)	(8,503)	-	(8,503)	
At 1 January 2017, restated	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	-	1,473,754	2,673,451	156,729	2,830,180	
Net profit for the year, previously reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,564	179,564	38,179	217,743	
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,045)	(30,045)	-	(30,045)	
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,221)	(1,221)	-	(1,221)	
Net profit for the year, restated	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,298	148,298	38,179	186,477	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30,281	-	-	-	14,151	44,432	-	44,432	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	30,281	-	-	-	162,449	192,730	38,179	230,909	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(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	-	-	1,544,052	2,861,181	194,908	3,056,089	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

GROUP

	Attributable to the owners of the Bank									
	Non-distributable				Distributable					
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Profit Equalisation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2018, previously reported	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	-	1,303,685	2,620,814	194,908	2,815,722
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,091	250,091	-	250,091
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,724)	(9,724)	-	(9,724)
Effect on adoption of MFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	(253,384)	(253,384)	-	(253,384)
At 1 January 2018, restated	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	-	1,290,668	2,607,797	194,908	2,802,705
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,145	276,145	32,989	309,134
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	24,348	-	-	1,925	(25,060)	1,213	-	1,213
Total comprehensive income	-	-	24,348	-	-	1,925	251,085	277,358	32,989	310,347
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Transfer to capital reserve	-	136,508	-	-	-	-	(136,508)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	100,000	1,237,748	8,954	131,283	-	1,925	1,400,245	2,880,155	227,897	3,108,052

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 55% (2017: 75.7%) 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 2018

Attributable to the owners of the Bank							
Non-distributable					Distributable		
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Profit Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
NOTE							
At 1 January 2017, previously reported	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,102,585	2,302,282
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	280,136	280,136
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	(8,503)	(8,503)
At 1 January 2017, restated	100,000	971,240	(45,675)	131,283	42,849	1,374,218	2,573,915
Net profit for the year, previously reported	-	-	-	-	-	171,510	171,510
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(30,045)	(30,045)
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	(1,221)	(1,221)
Net profit for the year, restated	-	-	-	-	-	140,244	140,244
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30,281	-	-	14,151	44,432
Total comprehensive income	-	-	30,281	-	-	154,395	184,676
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	-	1,436,462	2,753,591

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

BANK

Attributable to the owners of the Bank						
Non-distributable					Distributable	
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve**	Profit Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
NOTE	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,196,095
At 1 January 2018, previously reported						2,513,224
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	250,091
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	-	-	-	-	-	(9,724)
Effect on adoption of MFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-	(253,384)
At 1 January 2018, restated	100,000	1,101,240	(15,394)	131,283	-	1,183,078
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	248,197
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	24,348	-	-	(25,060)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	24,348	-	-	223,137
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000)
Transfer to capital reserve	-	136,508	-	-	-	(136,508)
At 31 December 2018	100,000	1,237,748	8,954	131,283	-	1,264,707
						2,742,692

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 55% (2017: 75.7%) 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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and zakat	425,423	238,385	345,375	176,941
Adjustments for:				
Net accretion of discounts	(18,677)	(27,434)	(18,677)	(27,434)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	106,222	102,212	102,003	98,537
Depreciation of investment properties	294	294	294	294
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,088	1,091	1,067	1,069
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,053	3,413	-	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,278	3,144	1,123	3,144
Intangible asset written off	6,326	-	-	-
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	5,019	7,763	5,019	7,763
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments	(294)	(4,119)	(218)	(4,071)
Impairment write back on property, plant and equipment	-	(929)	-	(929)
ECL provision/collective impairment losses for loans, advances and financing, net	(1,134)	(122,555)	(1,134)	(122,555)
Bad debts recovered	(26,305)	(18,861)	(26,305)	(18,861)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	(1,193)	499	(1,193)	499
Bad debts written off	109,061	338,735	109,061	338,735
Share of loss after tax of associates	6,275	13,367	-	-
Net loss/(gain) on investment securities	7,522	(25,278)	16,242	(17,721)
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,107	9,869	9,107	9,869
Post-retirement medical benefits adjustment	124	(228)	124	(228)
Retirement/gratuity benefits	27,105	28,957	27,105	28,957
Other long-term employee benefits	2,595	10,644	2,595	10,644
Dividend income	(4,256)	(9,827)	(2,274)	(8,144)
Amortisation of government grant	(3,734)	(20,730)	(3,734)	(20,730)
Operating profit before working capital changes	660,899	528,412	565,580	455,779
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(89,876)	100,000	-	100,000
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(1,235,996)	(870,194)	(1,235,996)	(870,194)
Changes in other assets	(47,888)	16,150	(3,032)	13,382
Changes in deposits from customers	(42,752)	(693,235)	(42,823)	(691,556)
Changes in investment accounts of customers	69,011	418,450	69,011	418,450
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	1,859,733	(742,283)	1,859,733	(742,283)
Changes in other liabilities	(79,297)	404,010	(164,192)	385,429
Cash flows used in operations	1,093,834	(838,690)	1,048,281	(930,993)
Tax paid	(110,018)	(45,631)	(95,443)	(42,694)
Tax refund	38,527	10,000	38,527	10,000
Zakat paid	(3,766)	(3,442)	(1,145)	(1,132)
Post-retirement medical benefits paid	(2,005)	(1,312)	(2,005)	(1,312)
Retirement/Gratuity benefits paid	(14,487)	(24,093)	(14,487)	(24,093)
Other long-term employee benefits paid	(788)	(1,049)	(788)	(1,049)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,001,297	(904,217)	972,940	(991,273)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in associates	500	466	500	466
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and prepaid lease payments	569	4,844	727	4,757
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(153,160)	(106,607)	(135,861)	(96,843)
Purchase of intangible assets	(52,187)	(15,440)	-	-
Net purchase of investment securities	(2,112,855)	(680,311)	(2,100,621)	-
Dividend received	4,256	9,827	2,274	8,144
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,285,433	1,587,510	1,277,471	930,893
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(1,027,444)	800,289	(955,510)	847,417
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and financing from institutions	1,183	10,256	1,183	10,256
Repayment of borrowings and financing from institutions	(13,252)	(15,681)	(13,252)	(15,681)
Grant received from Government	10,000	-	10,000	-
Dividends paid to Government	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,069)	(10,425)	(7,069)	(10,425)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(33,216)	(114,353)	10,361	(154,281)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	708,659	823,012	577,925	732,206
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT:				
Cash and short-term funds (Note 3)	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**GROUP/BANK**

	1 January 2018 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2018 RM'000
Borrowings and financing from institutions	45,937	(12,069)	-	33,868
Total liabilities from financing activities	45,937	(12,069)	-	33,868
	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

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 2018 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 2018 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 8 and 9 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 26 February 2019.

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 2019:

- MFRS 16, *Leases*
- IC Interpretation 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- Amendments to MFRS 128, *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- 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 2020:

- Amendments to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements and MFRS 108, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material*

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2021:

- MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

Effective 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*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

A brief description of the new MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and IC Interpretations above that have been issued is set out as below:

(i) 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 the Bank.

The financial effects arising from the adoption of this standard are still being assessed by the Group.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

This is the first set of the Group's annual financial statements in which MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* have been applied. Changes to significant policies are described in Note 2(i) and Note 2(d), respectively.

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) Judgments

Judgments were made in applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

- Applicable to 2018 only:
 - Note 36: classification of financial assets.
 - Note 2(i) (vi): Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 December 2018 are included in the following note:

- Applicable to 2018 only:
 - Note 2(i) (vi): Impairment of financial instruments

(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 18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(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.

(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) (vi). 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(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.

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 entities, unless otherwise stated.

Arising from the adoption of MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, there are changes to the accounting policies of:

- (i) Financial instruments;
- (ii) Revenue recognition; and
- (iii) Impairment losses of financial instruments

as compared to those adopted in previous financial statements. The impacts arising from the changes are disclosed in Note 44.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

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 9, *Financial Instruments* 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.

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)

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.

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 9, *Financial Instruments* 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(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 9, *Financial Instruments* 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.

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 9, *Financial Instruments*. 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 on 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 on 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Interest and financing income and expense

Current Financial Year

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses (ECL). For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

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

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance (or impairment allowance before 1 January 2018).

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see Note 36(b).

Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Interest and financing income and expense (continued)

Current Financial Year (continued)

Presentation (continued)

Other interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes interest income on finance leases.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes:

- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Group's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are presented in net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL.

Previous Financial Year

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.

(d) Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – is recognised as and when the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Group's financial statements may be partially in the scope of MFRS 9 and partially in the scope of MFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Group first applies MFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of MFRS 9 and then applies MFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fee and commission expenses mainly related to transaction and service fees, which are recognised as expense once the services are received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Fee and commission income and expense (continued)

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 by the Takaful Operator as incurred.

Commission expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing contributions on takaful certificates are recognised by 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 attached 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Taxation (continued)

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

Unless specifically disclosed below, the Group and the Bank generally applied the following accounting policies retrospectively. Nevertheless, as permitted by MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the Group and the Bank have elected not to restate the comparatives.

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Current financial year

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not a fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract where the host contract is not a financial asset, and accounted for separately if, and only if, the derivative is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract where the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or 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.

Previous financial year

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) Classification

Current financial year

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the Group has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

(a) Non-recourse loans

In some cases, loans made by the Group that are secured by collateral of the borrower limit the Group's claim to cash flows of the underlying collateral (non-recourse loans). The Group applies judgment in assessing whether the non-recourse loans meet the SPPI criterion. The Group typically considers the following information when making this judgement:

- whether the contractual arrangement specifically defines the amounts and dates of the cash payments of the loan;
- the fair value of the collateral relative to the amount of the secured financial asset;
- the ability and willingness of the borrower to make contractual payments, notwithstanding a decline in the value of collateral;
- whether the borrower is an individual or a substantive operating entity or is a special-purpose entity;
- the Group's risk of loss on the asset relative to a full-recourse loan; the extent to which the collateral represents all or a substantial portion of the borrower's assets; and
- whether the Group will benefit from any upside from the underlying assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

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

(b) Contractually linked instruments

The Group has some investments in securitisations that are considered contractually linked instruments. Contractually linked instruments each have a specified subordination ranking that determines the order in which any cash flows generated by the pool of underlying investments are allocated to the instruments. Such an instrument meets the SPPI criterion only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the contractual terms of the instrument itself give rise to cash flows that are SPPI without looking through to the underlying pool of financial instruments;
- the underlying pool of financial instruments (i) contains one or more instruments that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI; and (ii) may also contain instruments, such as derivatives, that reduce the cash flow variability of the instruments under (i) and the combined cash flows (of the instruments under (i) and (ii)) give rise to cash flows that are SPPI; or align the cash flows of the contractually linked instruments with the cash flows of the pool of underlying instruments under (i) arising as a result of differences in whether interest rates are fixed or floating or the currency or timing of cash flows; and
- the exposure to credit risk inherent in the contractually linked instruments is equal to or less than the exposure to credit risk of the underlying pool of financial instruments.

Reclassifications

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

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Previous Financial Year

In the previous financial year, financial assets of the Group and the Bank were classified and measured under MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as follows:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss category comprised financial assets that were held for trading, including derivatives (except for a derivative that was a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument), contingent consideration in a business combination or financial assets that were specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

Derivatives that were linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair values could not be reliably measured were measured at cost.

Other financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or losses were subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

(b) Held-to-maturity

Held to maturity investments category comprised debt instruments that were quoted in an active market and the Group or the Bank had the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity.

Financial assets categorised as held-to-maturity investments were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Previous Financial Year (continued)

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables category comprised debt instruments that were not quoted in an active market, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets categorised as loans and receivables were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Available for sale financial assets

Available-for-sale category comprised investments in equity and debt instruments that were not held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments that did not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value could not be reliably measured were measured at cost. Other financial assets categorised as available for sale were subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items and gains and losses of hedged items attributable to hedge risks of fair value hedges which were recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income was reclassified from equity into profit or loss. Interest calculated for a debt instrument using the effective interest method was recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

From 1 January 2018 any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities, as explained in Note 36. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale and repurchase transactions, because the Group retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

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

In certain transactions, the Group retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Group securitises various loans and advances to customers and investment securities, which generally result in the sale of these assets to unconsolidated securitisation vehicles and in the Group transferring substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The securitisation vehicles in turn issue securities to investors. Interests in the securitised financial assets are generally retained in the form of senior or subordinated tranches, or other residual interests (retained interests). Retained interests are recognised as investment securities and measured as explained in Note 36. Before 1 January 2018, retained interests were primarily classified as available-for-sale investment securities and measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities

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

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

(v) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

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

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

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

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for the particular risk exposure. Portfolio-level adjustments – e.g. bid-ask adjustment or credit risk adjustments that reflect the measurement on the basis of the net exposure – are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Impairment

Current financial year

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments. The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- if the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset;
- if the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Impairment (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields;
- the rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;
- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Impairment (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

Non-integral financial guarantee contracts

The Group assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately. The factors that the Group considers when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by laws and regulations that govern the contract of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time as and in contemplation of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is given by the parent of the borrower or another company within the borrower's group.

If the Group determines that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Group considers the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

If the Group determines that the guarantee is not an integral element of the debt instrument, then it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure neither is credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in 'other assets'. The Group presents a gain or loss on a compensation right in profit or loss in the line item 'impairment losses on financial instruments'.

Previous financial year

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Impairment (continued)

Previous financial year (continued)

Identification and measurement of impairment value (continued)

(a) Loans, advances and financing (continued)

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.

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 JDKP/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. Upon adoption of MFRS 9, the instruction is no longer applicable except for regulatory reserve which remains continuously maintained by the Group and the Bank.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Impairment (continued)

Previous financial year (continued)

Identification and measurement of impairment value (continued)

(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 uncollectable.

(vii) Designation at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets

At initial recognition, the Group has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

Before 1 January 2018, the Group also designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because the assets were managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

Financial liabilities

The Group has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

- the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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'.

(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 Ujarah 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) (vii).

(n) Investment securities

Current financial year

The 'investment securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost (see Note 2(i) (ii)); these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- debt and equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method; and
- ECL and reversals; and foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Group elects to present in other comprehensive income changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Investment securities (continued)

Current financial year (continued)

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Previous financial year

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.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Investment securities (continued)

Previous financial year (continued)

(iii) Available-for-sale (continued)

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/valuation. 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.

The revalued amounts of property, plant and equipment are determined by using the Comparison Method. The Comparison Method entails comparing the property with comparable property which have been sold/let or are being offered for sale/to let and making adjustments for factors which affect value such as location and accessibility, market conditions, size and restriction if any and other relevant characteristics.

Valuation of property, plant and equipment involves a degree of judgement before arriving at the respective property, plant and equipment's revalued amount.

As such, the revalued amount of the property, plant and equipment may be different from its actual market price. Surpluses arising from revaluation are dealt with in the revaluation reserve account. Any deficit arising is offset against the revaluation reserve to the extent of a previous increase for the same property, plant and equipment. In all other cases, a decrease in carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(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.

(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, and adjusted as appropriate.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Intangible assets (continued)

(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.

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 2018.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined benefit plans (continued)

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. Net interest expense or income; and
- c. Remeasurement.

The Group and the Bank present the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss as staff costs.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the statements of financial position 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) General takaful fund (continued)

(ii) Unearned contribution reserves (continued)

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 into account the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant general takaful technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned contributions less related deferred acquisition costs is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability adequacy.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised in respect of direct takaful business. The amount of outstanding claims is the best estimate of the expenditure required together with related expenses less recoveries, if any, to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(z) Family takaful fund (continued)

(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:

- Maturity or other takaful certificate benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates.
- 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.

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	577,675	470,452	562,606	463,855
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	97,768	238,207	25,680	114,070
	675,443	708,659	588,286	577,925

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	4(a)	6,233,674	-	6,233,674	-
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	4(b)	340,713	194,548	132,565	-
Investment securities available-for-sale	4(c)	-	5,519,365	-	5,519,365
		6,574,387	5,713,913	6,366,239	5,519,365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(a) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Effective from 1 January 2018, the Group and the Bank designated the investments shown below as securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these securities represent investments that the Group and the Bank intend to hold for long-term strategic purposes. In 2017, these investments were classified as available-for-sale.

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	760,634	-
Malaysian Government Sukuk	281,583	-
Government Guaranteed Bonds	2,394,053	-
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	1,789,040	-
Khazanah Bonds	545,500	-
	5,770,810	-
Add: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	44,977	-
	5,815,787	-
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Private Debt Securities	39,995	-
Islamic Debt Securities	379,884	-
	419,879	-
Less: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	(1,992)	-
	417,887	-
	6,233,674	-

Maturity structure for securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	524,363	-
More than one year	5,709,311	-
	6,233,674	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(b) Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

At fair value through profit or loss:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Money market instruments:				
Malaysian Government Securities	3,287	3,310	-	-
	3,287	3,310	-	-
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:				
Islamic Debt Securities	148,478	138,175	-	-
Shares	380	-	380	-
	148,858	138,175	380	-
Less: Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	(380)	-	(380)	-
	148,478	138,175	-	-
Quoted securities in Malaysia:				
Shares	4,607	-	4,607	-
Unit Trust Investments	184,341	53,063	127,958	-
	188,948	53,063	132,565	-
	340,713	194,548	132,565	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	-	611,546
Malaysian Government Sukuk	-	391,547
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	2,077,841
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	1,213,644
Khazanah Bonds	-	607,000
	-	4,901,578
Add: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	-	25,313
	-	4,926,891
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Shares	-	380
Private Debt Securities	-	39,851
Islamic Debt Securities	-	398,932
	-	439,163
Less: Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	-	(1,005)
Less: Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	-	(380)
	-	437,778
Quoted securities in Malaysia:		
Shares	-	20,643
Unit Trust Investments	-	205,568
	-	226,211
Less: Accumulated impairment losses quoted securities in Malaysia	-	(71,515)
	-	154,696
	-	5,519,365

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	-	505,194
More than one year	-	4,859,475
No maturity	-	154,696
	-	5,519,365

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842

The following are the detailed breakdown of loans, advances and financing:

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 31.12.2018 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 31.12.2018 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 31.12.2018 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	10,423,205	(470,870)	9,952,335
Personal loans/financing	10,804,502	(161,011)	10,643,491
Staff loans/financing	111,653	(2,765)	108,888
Hire purchase receivables	1,418,525	(63,716)	1,354,809
Micro credit	1,061	-	1,061
Micro finance	511,429	(101,625)	409,804
Credit/charge cards	499,268	(75,352)	423,916
Other term loans/financing	108,133	(4,001)	104,132
	23,877,776	(879,340)	22,998,436

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	CARRYING VALUE 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	9,663,144	(308,691)	9,354,453
Personal loans/financing	10,721,245	(108,221)	10,613,024
Staff loans/financing	87,853	(2,452)	85,401
Hire purchase receivables	1,102,165	(35,575)	1,066,590
Micro credit	1,077	4	1,081
Micro finance	573,278	(68,180)	505,098
Credit/charge cards	500,505	(34,798)	465,707
Other term loans/financing	75,269	68	75,337
Revolving credit	-	26	26
	22,724,536	(557,819)	22,166,717

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (continued)

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	CARRYING VALUE 1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	8,957,115	(233,862)	8,723,253
Personal loans/financing	11,263,295	(223,034)	11,040,261
Staff loans/financing	100,843	(2,542)	98,301
Hire purchase receivables	666,449	(31,907)	634,542
Micro credit	1,175	(75)	1,100
Micro finance	630,489	(128,674)	501,815
Credit/charge cards	456,921	(44,968)	411,953
Other term loans/financing	84,760	(2,168)	82,592
Revolving credit	13,169	(13,144)	25
	22,174,216	(680,374)	21,493,842

(a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Term loans/financing			
Housing loans/financing	26,397,303	24,235,070	22,277,824
Personal loans/financing	14,651,587	14,764,114	15,829,165
Hire purchase receivables	1,697,824	1,326,326	793,333
Other term loans/financing*	107,682	75,162	84,492
Micro credit	1,060	1,076	1,174
Micro finance	590,228	673,563	731,299
Staff loans/financing	127,935	88,216	102,269
Credit/charge cards	499,268	500,505	456,921
Revolving credit	-	-	13,169
Less: Unearned interest/income	(20,195,111)	(18,939,496)	(18,115,430)
Gross loans, advances and financing	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing			
ECL provision/collective impairment	(879,340)	(557,819)	(680,374)
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL	(368,084)	-	-
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(202,574)	-	-
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(308,682)	-	-
Total net loans, advances and financing	22,998,436	22,166,717	21,493,842

* Includes subordinated term loan due from BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, an associate company, with principal amount of RM150 million. In year 2014, the repayment of the balance outstanding of RM38.62 million has been restructured with payments due on a quarterly basis with interest at monthly rest of BLR - 2.5%. The BLR of the Bank during the financial year is 6.85% (2017: 6.70%) per annum and the last payment is due in September 2025. The carrying amount of the term loan as at 31 December 2018 is RM13.56 million (2017: RM12.97 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (continued)

(b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Domestic non-bank financial institutions			
Co-operative	-	-	13,169
Domestic business enterprises			
Subordinate	13,562	11,478	13,354
Corporates	94,545	63,736	68,223
Individuals	23,769,669	22,649,322	22,079,470
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

(c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate sensitivity

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Fixed rate			
Housing loans/financing	2,348,227	2,503,192	1,243,970
Hire purchase receivables	1,418,525	1,102,171	666,464
Micro credit	1,061	1,077	1,175
Micro finance	511,429	573,278	630,489
Other fixed rate loan/financing	11,450,480	11,330,116	11,848,153
Variable rate			
Base lending rate-plus	8,074,978	7,159,952	7,713,145
Cost-plus	73,076	54,750	70,820
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

(d) Loans, advances and financing by economic purpose

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Purchase of residential property	10,500,972	9,740,076	9,037,611
Finance, insurance and business services	108,107	75,214	81,577
Purchase of securities	223,423	186,716	208,970
Purchase of transport vehicles	1,486,944	1,156,558	724,251
Consumer durables	-	28	2,119
Consumption credit	10,546,572	10,491,084	11,031,103
Credit cards	499,268	500,505	456,921
Micro credit	1,061	1,077	1,175
Micro finance	511,429	573,278	630,489
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (continued)

(e) Loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Kedah/Perlis	1,248,622	1,214,015	1,242,824
Penang	1,587,341	1,485,558	1,397,243
Perak	1,962,262	1,882,354	1,843,562
Selangor	3,760,375	3,505,595	3,324,405
Kuala Lumpur	4,074,295	3,943,195	3,939,937
Malacca	1,664,797	1,564,167	1,497,943
Negeri Sembilan	1,324,778	1,219,243	1,189,237
Johor	2,341,739	2,260,310	2,154,304
Pahang	1,156,590	1,085,214	1,074,016
Kelantan	1,227,075	1,185,343	1,169,650
Terengganu	954,469	941,768	957,820
Sarawak	1,167,261	1,084,264	1,056,153
Sabah	1,408,172	1,353,510	1,327,122
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

(f) Loans, advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Maturity within one year	111,439	125,920	785,960
More than one year to three years	348,283	327,829	527,584
More than three years to five years	835,087	658,608	1,001,402
More than five years	22,582,967	21,612,179	19,859,270
	23,877,776	22,724,536	22,174,216

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
At beginning of year	453,242	553,422
Classified as impaired during the year	258,148	311,462
Reclassified as non-impaired during the year	(170,557)	(93,902)
Amount written off	(81,263)	(317,740)
At end of year	459,570	453,242
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	1.92%	1.99%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (continued)

(b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by economic purpose

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Purchase of residential property	278,229	291,753	198,227
Purchase of securities	7,954	11,876	15,084
Purchase of transport vehicles	17,180	24,410	18,306
Consumption credit	82,075	64,347	183,417
Consumer durables	-	-	2,119
Micro finance	72,311	52,756	110,591
Micro credit	-	-	79
Credit cards	1,821	8,100	25,599
	459,570	453,242	553,422

(c) Impaired loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Kedah/Perlis	27,890	26,233	44,093
Penang	24,515	28,313	30,600
Perak	34,124	36,872	43,821
Selangor	98,573	85,722	77,696
Kuala Lumpur	113,282	111,526	151,248
Malacca	26,203	33,274	32,923
Negeri Sembilan	34,408	35,727	47,087
Johor	22,376	29,755	31,235
Pahang	16,235	13,111	20,359
Kelantan	20,985	16,964	21,496
Terengganu	17,692	16,847	17,967
Sarawak	9,603	7,259	13,273
Sabah	13,684	11,639	21,624
	459,570	453,242	553,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (continued)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

GROUP/BANK	12 months ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Collective Impairment RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2017, previously reported	-	-	-	557,819	557,819
Effect on adoption of MFRS 9	316,544	299,738	264,192	(557,819)	322,655
At 1 January 2018, restated	316,544	299,738	264,192	-	880,474
Changes in provision (Note 31)					
Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	78,903	(73,551)	(5,352)	-	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(24,731)	77,427	(52,696)	-	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired provision (Stage 3)	(7,258)	(49,566)	56,824	-	-
Net remeasurement of allowances	(79,143)	(46,223)	124,958	-	(408)
Loans/financing derecognised during the year	(2,843)	(5,251)	(79,244)	-	(87,338)
New loans/financing originated or purchased	86,612	-	-	-	86,612
At 31 December 2018	368,084	202,574	308,682	-	879,340

Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans,
advances and financing

3.68%

Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of
regulatory reserve as % of gross loans,
advances and financing

4.23%

**GROUP/BANK
2017
RM'000**

Collective impairment:

At 1 January 2017	680,374
Impairment losses recognised (Note 31)	350,912
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 31)	(473,467)
At 31 December 2017	557,819

Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans,
advances and financing

2.45%

Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of
regulatory reserve as % of gross loans,
advances and financing

3.03%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. 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 31 December 2017 RM'000	Adjustment on initial application on MFRS 9 RM'000	At 1 January 2018 RM'000	Allowance made/ (Amount written back in respect of recoveries) RM'000	At 31 December 2018 RM'000
Collective impairment:					
Housing loans/financing	308,691	158,985	467,676	3,191	470,867
Personal loans/financing	108,221	82,862	191,083	(30,072)	161,011
Staff loans/financing	2,452	(71)	2,381	385	2,766
Hire purchase receivables	35,575	36,349	71,924	(8,206)	63,718
Micro credit	(4)	4	-	-	-
Micro finance	68,180	26,391	94,571	7,053	101,624
Credit/charge cards	34,798	17,992	52,790	22,562	75,352
Other term loans/financing	(68)	117	49	3,953	4,002
Revolving credit	(26)	26	-	-	-
	557,819	322,655	880,474	(1,134)	879,340

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER ASSETS

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Interest/Profit receivables	48,929	45,449	55,748	47,165	43,985	54,353
Deposits and prepayments	14,738	16,444	15,162	14,738	16,444	15,162
Sundry receivables	370,495	319,270	323,756	164,051	157,328	158,500
Dividend receivables	175	2,706	2,641	175	2,706	2,641
Due from subsidiaries*	-	-	-	-	54	531
Due from associates*	1,287	3,867	6,579	1,287	3,867	6,579
	435,624	387,736	403,886	227,416	224,384	237,766
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(1,193)	(694)	-	(1,193)	(694)
	435,624	386,543	403,192	227,416	223,191	237,072

* Amounts due from subsidiaries and associates, which represent expenses paid on behalf, are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK 2018 RM'000	2017 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 2018 %	2017 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

The table below shows details of the non wholly owned subsidiary of the Group that has material non-controlling interests.

GROUP	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
Name of subsidiary		2018 % 2017 %	2018 RM'000 2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000 2017 RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49 49	32,989 38,179	227,897 194,908

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost:				
At beginning of year	388,459	388,925	388,459	388,925
Reversal	(500)	(466)	(500)	(466)
At end of year	387,959	388,459	387,959	388,459
Add: Group's share of post-acquisition results	25,823	32,098	-	-
	413,782	420,557	387,959	388,459
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)	(199,867)
	213,915	220,690	188,092	188,592
			GROUP	
			2018	2017
			RM'000	RM'000
Represented by:				
Share of net tangible assets			213,915	220,690

Set out below are details of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2018:

Name of companies	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group's Effective Interest		Principal Activity
		2018 %	2017 %	
<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

9. 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	2018 Other immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,362,497	187,989	2,550,486
Total liabilities	1,937,316	84,151	2,021,467
Net assets	425,181	103,838	529,019
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(25,796)	5,469	(20,327)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	375,120	15,382	390,502
Reconciliation of net assets to carry amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	127,554	42,926	170,480
Share of unrecognised total comprehensive loss	27,846	15,589	43,435
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	155,400	58,515	213,915
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total comprehensive (loss)/income	(8,536)	2,261	(6,275)
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
Share of unrecognised total comprehensive loss	20,108	21,933	42,041
Carrying amount in the statement of financial position	155,400	65,290	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)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	NOTE	Major components			Plant and equipment			Fixtures and fittings			Work in progress			Renovations			Total
		Land	Buildings	Lift	Aircond	Source Bank	Source grant	Motor vehicles	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant	Source Bank	Source grant			
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000			
COST						(Restated)											
As at 1 January 2017																	
Addition		13,413	273,284	4,146	6,380	473,427	35,018	121,177	30,080	52,866	53,910	322,571	344	1,386,616			
Disposals		-	-	135	1,774	28,067	746	3,988	831	46,740	5,594	18,732	-	106,607			
Write-off		-	(374)	-	-	(5)	-	(60)	(1,997)	-	-	(454)	-	(2,890)			
Adjustments		-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	-	(95,976)			
Reclassification		-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	-	(7,759)			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,306)	-	1,306	-	-			
As at 31 December 2017/As at 1 January 2018																	
Addition		13,413	274,312	5,860	9,985	440,174	35,764	126,709	28,855	64,620	58,652	327,910	344	1,386,598			
Disposals		-	-	888	143	22,773	83	4,570	400	118,109	-	6,194	-	153,160			
Write-off		-	-	-	-	2	-	(3)	(2,394)	-	-	-	-	(2,395)			
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	(3,106)	-	(4,715)	(1,916)	(2,155)	-	(3,469)	-	(15,361)			
Transfer to intangible assets	13	-	-	-	-	105,845	(20,279)	3,072	-	(35,952)	(58,652)	906	(42)	(5,102)			
Reclassification		-	-	-	-	(1,569)	-	-	-	(259)	-	-	-	(1,569)			
Revaluation		-	1,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	-			
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
As at 31 December 2018		13,413	275,527	6,748	10,128	564,119	15,568	129,633	24,945	144,363	-	331,800	302	1,516,546			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

GROUP	Major components			Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles		Work in progress		Renovations		Total
	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	RM'000
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE				(Restated)				(Restated)				
As at 1 January 2017													
Accumulated depreciation	-	92,466	2,487	4,896	363,679	6,480	64,740	16,211	-	-	188,834	233	740,026
Accumulated impairment loss	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929
Charge for the year													
Impairment written back	30	-	93,395	2,487	4,896	363,679	6,480	64,740	-	-	188,834	233	740,955
Disposals	32	-	5,489	111	475	35,710	6,785	14,346	-	-	36,286	52	102,212
Write-off	-	(110)	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	(4,052)	(29)	-	-	(4,018)	-	(92,832)
Adjustments	-	-	-	607	(101)	-	308	-	-	-	(810)	-	4
As at 31 December 2017/As at 1 January 2018													
Accumulated depreciation	-	97,706	1,011	5,371	316,883	13,265	75,307	17,565	-	-	219,852	285	747,245
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year													
Disposals	30	-	97,706	1,011	5,371	316,883	13,265	75,307	-	-	219,852	285	747,245
Write-off	-	5,491	-	179	491	47,919	2,303	13,861	-	-	33,909	17	106,222
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(3,057)	(10)	(1,714)	-	-	-	-	(1,724)
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	(4,263)	(1,916)	-	-	-	(2,847)	-	(12,083)
Offset of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-	-	6	-	555	-	-	-	(644)	-	(83)
Offset of accumulated depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-	-	(1,555)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,555)
As at 31 December 2018													
Accumulated depreciation	-	102,565	1,190	5,862	360,196	15,568	85,450	15,987	-	-	250,270	302	837,390
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNTS													
As at 1 January 2017													
Land	13,413	179,889	1,659	1,484	109,748	28,538	56,437	13,869	52,866	53,910	133,737	111	645,661
Buildings	13,413	176,606	4,849	4,614	123,291	22,499	51,402	11,290	64,620	58,652	108,058	59	639,353
At 31 December 2017													
Land	13,413	172,962	5,558	4,266	203,923	-	44,183	8,958	144,363	-	81,530	-	679,156
Buildings	13,413	172,962	5,558	4,266	203,923	-	44,183	8,958	144,363	-	81,530	-	679,156

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

BANK	Major components				Plant and equipment		Work in progress				Renovations	
	Buildings		Lift		Aircond		Source Bank		Source grant		Source Bank	
	Land RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
COST												Total RM'000
As at 1 January 2017												
Addition	13,413	270,319	4,146	6,380	467,841	35,018	117,306	27,844	52,040	53,910	309,210	1,357,771
Disposals	-	-	135	1,774	25,283	746	3,798	501	42,868	5,594	16,144	96,843
Write-off	-	(374)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,727)	-	-	-	(2,101)
Adjustments	-	(339)	(3,297)	-	(82,835)	-	(4,524)	(59)	-	-	(4,922)	(95,976)
	-	1,741	4,876	1,831	21,520	-	6,128	-	(33,680)	(852)	(9,323)	(7,759)
As at 31 December 2017/As at 1 January 2018												
Addition	13,413	271,347	5,860	9,985	431,809	35,764	122,708	26,559	61,228	58,652	311,109	1,348,778
Disposals	-	-	888	143	22,425	83	4,004	-	102,256	-	6,062	135,861
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,352)	-	-	-	(1,352)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(3,106)	-	(4,715)	(1,916)	-	-	(3,469)	(13,206)
	-	-	-	-	105,845	(20,279)	3,072	-	(35,952)	(58,652)	906	(5,102)
As at 31 December 2018	13,413	271,347	6,748	10,128	556,973	15,568	125,069	23,291	127,532	-	314,608	1,464,579

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

BANK	NOTE	Major components			Plant and equipment		Work in progress			Renovations		Total RM'000
		Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000	Source grant RM'000	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT												
As at 1 January 2017												
Accumulated depreciation		-	91,950	2,487	4,896	359,115	6,480	62,866	15,402	-	179,880	723,309
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	724,238
Impairment written back	32	-	5,430	111	475	34,876	6,785	13,974	2,530	-	34,304	98,537
Disposals		-	(929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(929)
Write-off		-	(110)	-	-	-	-	(1,305)	-	-	-	(1,415)
Adjustments		-	(139)	(2,194)	-	(82,400)	-	(4,052)	(29)	-	(4,018)	(92,832)
As at 31 December 2017/As at 1 January 2018		-	-	607	-	(101)	-	308	-	-	(810)	4
As at 1 January 2018												
Accumulated depreciation		-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	209,356	727,603
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	30	-	97,131	1,011	5,371	311,490	13,265	73,096	16,598	-	209,356	727,603
Disposals		-	5,433	179	491	46,848	2,303	13,457	1,648	-	31,627	102,003
Write-off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,055)	-	-	(1,055)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	(3,057)	-	(4,263)	(1,916)	-	(2,847)	(12,083)
As at 31 December 2018		-	-	-	-	6	-	555	-	-	(644)	(83)
Accumulated depreciation		-	102,564	1,190	5,862	355,287	15,568	82,845	15,275	-	237,492	816,385
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNTS		-	102,564	1,190	5,862	355,287	15,568	82,845	15,275	-	237,492	816,385
As at 1 January 2017												
Land	13,413	177,440	1,859	1,484	28,538	54,440	12,442	53,910	111	633,533		
Buildings	13,413	174,216	4,949	4,614	22,499	49,612	9,961	58,652	59	621,175		
As at 31 December 2017		13,413	168,783	5,558	4,266	201,686	-	42,224	8,016	127,532	77,116	648,594
As at 31 December 2018		13,413	168,783	5,558	4,266	201,686	-	42,224	8,016	127,532	77,116	648,594

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP/BANK		Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	— Major Components — Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Total RM'000
	NOTE					
COST						
As at 1 January 2017/ As at 31 December 2017/ As at 31 December 2017/ As at 1 January 2018/ As at 31 December 2018		358	10,310	336	1,492	12,496
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
As at 1 January 2017		120	3,648	184	974	4,926
Charge for the year	30	4	206	13	71	294
As at 31 December 2017/As at 1 January 2018		124	3,854	197	1,045	5,220
Charge for the year	30	4	206	13	71	294
As at 31 December 2018		128	4,060	210	1,116	5,514
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
As at 1 January 2017		238	6,662	152	518	7,570
As at 31 December 2017		234	6,456	139	447	7,276
As at 31 December 2018		230	6,250	126	376	6,982
FAIR VALUE						RM'000
As at 31 December 2017*						56,700
As at 31 December 2018						56,700

* The land and buildings of the Group and the 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:		
Rental income	1,325	1,218
Direct operating expenses	(295)	(321)

Fair Value Information

Fair value of investment properties is categorised as follows:

GROUP/BANK	Level 3 RM'000
As at 31 December 2018	
Investment properties	
Land and buildings	56,700
As at 31 December 2017	
Investment properties	
Land and buildings	56,700

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

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.

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

GROUP

	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
As at 1 January 2017/As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		101,826	101,826
Disposals		(242)	(242)
Revaluation		442	442
As at 31 December 2018		102,026	102,026

ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION

As at 1 January 2017		23,161	23,161
Charge for the year	30	1,091	1,091
As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		24,252	24,252
Charge for the year	30	1,088	1,088
Disposals		(30)	(30)
Offset of accumulated depreciation on revaluation		(244)	(244)
As at 31 December 2018		25,066	25,066

CARRYING AMOUNT

As at 1 January 2017		78,665	78,665
As at 31 December 2017		77,574	77,574
As at 31 December 2018		76,960	76,960

BANK

	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
As at 1 January 2017/As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		100,748	100,748
Disposals		(242)	(242)
As at 31 December 2018		100,506	100,506

ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION

As at 1 January 2017		22,960	22,960
Charge for the year	30	1,069	1,069
As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		24,029	24,029
Charge for the year	30	1,067	1,067
Disposals		(30)	(30)
As at 31 December 2018		25,066	25,066

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (continued)

BANK	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
CARRYING AMOUNT		
As at 1 January 2017	77,788	77,788
As at 31 December 2017	76,719	76,719
As at 31 December 2018	75,440	75,440

The unexpired lease terms of the leasehold land are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	36	38	36	38
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	76,924	77,536	75,404	76,681
	76,960	77,574	75,440	76,719

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP	NOTE	Capital Work-in- progress RM'000 (Restated)	Computer software and license RM'000 (Restated)	Total RM'000 (Restated)
COST				
As at 1 January 2017		9,697	33,500	43,197
Addition		7,780	7,660	15,440
Reclassification		(2,916)	2,916	-
As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		14,561	44,076	58,637
Addition		42,886	9,301	52,187
Write-off		(6,326)	-	(6,326)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	-	1,569	1,569
Reclassification		(25,898)	25,898	-
As at 31 December 2018		25,223	80,844	106,067
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
As at 1 January 2017		-	17,732	17,732
Amortisation for the year	30	-	3,413	3,413
As at 31 December 2017/1 January 2018		-	21,145	21,145
Amortisation for the year	30	-	7,053	7,053
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		-	1,555	1,555
As at 31 December 2018		-	29,753	29,753
CARRYING AMOUNT				
As at 1 January 2017		9,697	15,768	25,465
As at 31 December 2017		14,561	22,931	37,492
As at 31 December 2018		25,223	51,091	76,314

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Savings deposits	8,983,885	8,819,236	8,983,885	8,819,236
Fixed deposits	11,499,581	11,593,575	11,504,218	11,598,283
Wholesales deposits				
Money market deposits	50,000	160,000	50,000	160,000
Others	528	3,935	528	3,935
	20,533,994	20,576,746	20,538,631	20,581,454

(b) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	5,767,738	4,810,629	5,767,738	4,810,629
Business enterprises	4,207,410	3,909,787	4,212,047	3,914,495
Individual investment deposits	10,231,058	11,375,167	10,231,058	11,375,167
Others	327,788	481,163	327,788	481,163
	20,533,994	20,576,746	20,538,631	20,581,454

(c) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Due within six months	7,267,144	5,967,058	7,271,781	5,971,766
More than six months to one year	2,314,707	1,264,902	2,314,707	1,264,902
More than one year to three years	1,864,617	4,288,970	1,864,617	4,288,970
More than three years to five years	53,113	72,645	53,113	72,645
	11,499,581	11,593,575	11,504,218	11,598,283

15. INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS OF CUSTOMERS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Unrestricted investment accounts	3,377,720	3,308,709

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Other financial institutions	2,852,708	992,975

The maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Due within six months	2,599,992	869,829
More than six months to one year	252,716	123,146
	2,852,708	992,975

17. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Government grant:		
COST		
At beginning of year	465,600	465,600
Add: Grant received from Government	10,000	-
At end of year	475,600	465,600
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
At beginning of year	105,307	84,577
Grant asset amortisation expenses for the year	2,330	6,864
Other utilisations of grant	1,404	13,866
Total amortisation/utilisation (Note 27)	3,734	20,730
At end of year	109,041	105,307
CARRYING AMOUNT	366,559	360,293

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEFERRED INCOME (continued)

GROUP/BANK

At 31 December 2018

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	-	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	59,329	50	186,559	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 & 8 February 2018	Nil	Agent for the Government	92,559	4,330	130,000	130,000
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	10,565	179	50,000	50,000
								366,559	475,600

* Ministry of Finance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. 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. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Post-retirement medical benefits	167,438	160,212
Retirement/gratuity benefits	301,139	263,461
Other long-term employee benefits	14,340	12,533
	482,917	436,206
	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Charge to profit or loss (Note 29):		
Post-retirement medical benefits	9,107	9,869
Retirement/gratuity benefits	27,105	28,957
Other long-term employee benefits	2,595	10,644
	38,807	49,470
	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Charge to other comprehensive income:		
Post-retirement medical benefits	-	4,716
Retirement/gratuity benefits	(25,060)	9,435
	(25,060)	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 2018 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	167,438	160,212

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	160,212	156,599
Current service cost	350	521
Interest cost	8,757	9,348
Actuarial gain	-	(4,716)
Benefits paid	(2,005)	(1,312)
Adjustment	124	(228)
At end of year	167,438	160,212

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits (continued)

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service cost	350	521
Interest cost	8,757	9,348
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	9,107	9,869

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Actuarial gain		
- effect of changes in financial assumptions	-	4,716

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	%	%
Discount rate	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Inpatient	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Outpatient	4.5	4.5

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			
	2018		2017	
	Sensitivity		Sensitivity	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(28,062)	36,341	(27,768)	36,193
Medical inflation rate	37,243	(29,171)	35,194	(27,572)

(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 2018 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn. Bhd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	301,139	263,461

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of year	263,461	268,032
Current service cost	13,506	13,306
Interest cost	13,599	15,651
Actuarial loss/(gain)	25,060	(9,435)
Benefits paid	(14,487)	(24,093)
At end of year	301,139	263,461

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service cost	13,506	13,306
Interest cost	13,599	15,651
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	27,105	28,957

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Actuarial (loss)/gain		
- effect of changes in financial assumptions	(25,060)	9,435

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	%	%
Discount rate	5.30	5.30
Salary increment rate	5	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. 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			
	2018 Sensitivity		2017 Sensitivity	
	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1.5% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	29,828	(25,843)	26,812	(23,182)
Salary increment rate	(24,824)	28,052	(22,300)	25,250

(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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Present value of other long-term employee benefits	14,340	12,533

Movement in the present value of other long-term employee benefits is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
At beginning of year	12,533	2,938
Current service cost	618	587
Interest cost	649	628
Benefits paid	(788)	(1,049)
Actuarial loss	1,328	9,429
At end of year	14,340	12,533

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Current service cost	618	587
Interest cost	649	628
Actuarial loss	1,328	9,429
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 29)	2,595	10,644

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 %	2017 %
Discount rate	5.30	5.30
Salary increment rate	5	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

(c) Other long-term employee benefits (continued)

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2018 Sensitivity		2017 Sensitivity	
	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000
Impact on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	1,455	(1,259)	1,310	(1,131)
Salary increment rate	(1,211)	1,370	(1,090)	1,235

19. BORROWINGS AND FINANCING FROM INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia	33,868	45,937

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.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Interest payable	177,149	160,767	193,048	177,149	160,767	193,048
Sundry payables	560,797	514,564	316,631	337,483	357,938	163,555
Deferred consideration	-	21,000	21,000	-	21,000	21,000
Deposit received	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	-
Accruals	204,430	112,999	71,424	117,012	43,788	17,244
Advanced loan repayment	217,515	221,342	203,310	217,515	221,342	203,310
Dividend on Premium						
Savings Certificates payable	21,000	29,516	50,765	21,000	29,516	50,765
	1,180,891	1,260,188	856,178	870,159	1,034,351	648,922

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. PROVISION FOR TAX AND ZAKAT

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	31.12.2018 RM'000	BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
At beginning of year:						
- tax	14,576	(11,852)	(143,168)	13,918	(3,263)	(131,114)
- zakat	4,230	4,362	3,696	4,230	4,362	3,696
Tax effect of MFRS 9 (Note 44)	(80,018)	-	-	(80,018)	-	-
Payment made during the year:						
- tax	(110,018)	(45,631)	(57,054)	(95,443)	(42,694)	(45,258)
- zakat	(3,766)	(3,442)	(4,735)	(1,145)	(1,132)	(2,334)
Tax refunded	38,527	10,000	-	38,527	10,000	-
Under/(Over) provision in previous year (Note 33)	387	(12,916)	6,073	4,260	(12,197)	6,517
Provision for the year:						
- tax (Note 33)	129,027	74,975	182,297	108,871	62,072	166,592
- zakat	3,838	3,310	5,401	1,217	1,000	3,000
At end of year:						
- tax	(7,519)	14,576	(11,852)	(9,885)	13,918	(3,263)
- zakat	4,302	4,230	4,362	4,302	4,230	4,362
Provision for tax and zakat	(3,217)	18,806	(7,490)	(5,583)	18,148	1,099

22. 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(9,511)	(7,030)	(9,511)	(7,030)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,827)	-	(2,827)	-
Securities available-for-sale	-	4,861	-	-	-	4,861
Loans, financing and advances	709	-	-	-	709	-
Retirement benefit obligations	94,695	89,498	-	-	94,695	89,498
Other liabilities and provisions	23,333	10,403	-	-	23,333	10,403
Tax assets/(liabilities)	118,737	104,762	(12,338)	(7,030)	106,399	97,732
Set off of tax	(12,338)	(7,030)	12,338	7,030	-	-
Net tax assets	106,399	97,732	-	-	106,399	97,732

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (continued)

BANK	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(8,903)	(7,030)	(8,903)	(7,030)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,827)	-	(2,827)	-
Securities available-for-sale	-	4,861	-	-	-	4,861
Loans, financing and advances	709	-	-	-	709	-
Retirement benefit obligations	94,695	89,498	-	-	94,695	89,498
Other liabilities and provisions	23,512	10,375	-	-	23,512	10,375
Tax assets/(liabilities)	118,916	104,734	(11,730)	(7,030)	107,186	97,704
Set off of tax	(11,730)	(7,030)	11,730	7,030	-	-
Net tax assets	107,186	97,704	-	-	107,186	97,704

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (continued)

GROUP

	As at 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/ 1 January 2018 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2018 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)	(1,873)	(608)	(9,511)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(2,827)	(2,827)
Securities available-for-sale	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861	-	(4,861)	-
Loans, financing advances	-	-	-	-	709	-	709
Retirement benefit obligations	84,029	5,469	-	89,498	5,197	-	94,695
Other liabilities and provisions	4,980	5,423	-	10,403	12,930	-	23,333
	93,833	13,461	(9,562)	97,732	16,963	(8,296)	106,399

BANK

	As at 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/ 1 January 2018 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 33) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2018 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(9,599)	2,569	-	(7,030)	(1,873)	-	(8,903)
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(2,827)	(2,827)
Securities available-for-sale	14,423	-	(9,562)	4,861	-	(4,861)	-
Loans, financing advances	-	-	-	-	709	-	709
Retirement benefit obligations	84,029	5,469	-	89,498	5,197	-	94,695
Other liabilities and provisions	4,235	6,140	-	10,375	13,137	-	23,512
	93,088	14,178	(9,562)	97,704	17,170	(7,688)	107,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. REVENUE

Revenue comprises income derived from lending, treasury investment and other activities undertaken by the Group and the Bank.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Interest income (Note 24)	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Fees and commissions income (Note 26)	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573
Income from Islamic banking operations (Note 39)	1,159,094	1,011,480	1,159,094	1,011,480
Other operating income (Note 27)	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968
	2,779,675	2,601,920	2,000,770	1,880,305

24. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Loans and advances				
Interest income other than recoveries from non performing loans and advances	520,358	475,280	520,358	475,280
Money at call and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	13,316	21,027	9,055	18,921
Investment securities:				
Fair value through profit or loss	7,084	6,490	-	-
Available-for-sale	-	172,526	-	172,526
Fair value through other comprehensive income	165,128	-	165,128	-
	705,886	675,323	694,541	666,727
Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	23,586	23,557	23,586	23,557
Total interest income	729,472	698,880	718,127	690,284
Of which:				
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	28,191	21,974	28,191	21,974

25. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	177,680	184,334	179,068	186,039
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	19,343	13,816	19,343	13,816
Others	608	748	608	748
	197,631	198,898	199,019	200,603

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Service charges and fees	656,975	654,884	74,525	89,380
Other fee income	138,184	134,444	28,067	30,193
	795,159	789,328	102,592	119,573

27. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<i>Gain on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Available-for-sale	-	17,721	-	17,721
Fair value through other comprehensive income	4,608	-	4,608	-
Fair value through profit or loss	861	1,042	-	-
<i>Fair value gain on investment securities</i>				
Fair value through profit or loss	8,463	6,515	-	-
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia				
Available-for-sale	-	8,958	-	7,275
Fair value through profit or loss	3,387	-	1,405	-
Unquoted in Malaysia				
Fair value through profit or loss	869	869	869	869
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange	443	372	443	372
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	294	4,119	218	4,071
Rental income	1,749	1,922	1,749	1,922
Amortisation of Government grant (Note 17)	3,734	20,730	3,734	20,730
Others	71,542	39,984	7,931	6,008
	95,950	102,232	20,957	58,968

28. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
<i>Fair value loss on investment securities</i>				
Fair value through profit or loss	21,454	-	20,850	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Salaries and wages	371,429	356,985	297,657	280,407
Allowances and bonuses	87,094	45,084	87,094	44,718
Social security costs	5,089	4,973	5,089	4,973
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)	92,415	80,820	81,289	68,534
Gratuity	17,052	15,535	(1)	1,099
Post-retirement medical benefits (Note 18)	9,107	9,869	9,107	9,869
Retirement/gratuity benefits (Note 18)	27,105	28,957	27,105	28,957
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 18)	2,595	10,644	2,595	10,644
Other staff related expenses	110,242	115,000	104,338	105,234
	722,128	667,867	614,273	554,435

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is Directors' remuneration amounting to RM3.98 million (2017: RM4.78 million) and RM3.29 million (2017: RM3.63 million), respectively.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	960	1,017	943	1,004
Retirement benefits	-	707	-	707
Bonuses	158	47	158	47
Fees	164	255	60	60
Benefits-in-kind	116	-	116	-
	1,398	2,026	1,277	1,818
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	858	694	660	605
Other remuneration	1,369	1,207	1,352	1,207
	2,227	1,901	2,012	1,812
	3,625	3,927	3,289	3,630
Directors of subsidiaries				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	-	365	-	-
Bonuses	-	14	-	-
	-	379	-	-
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	315	395	-	-
Other remuneration	38	78	-	-
	353	473	-	-
	353	852	-	-
	3,978	4,779	3,289	3,630

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (continued)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

2018	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	Benefits- in-kind RM'000	Bank total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Group total RM'000
Directors										
<u>Executive Director</u>										
Datuk Yunos Bin Abd Ghani	840	-	158	60	103	116	1,277	104	17	1,398
	840	-	158	60	103	116	1,277	104	17	1,398
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>										
Tan Sri Abu Bakar										
Bin Haji Abdullah	-	-	-	240	80	-	320	42	-	362
Alex Foong Soo Hah	-	-	-	40	129	-	169	-	-	169
Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa	-	-	-	45	95	-	140	125	17	282
Haji Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari	-	-	-	60	248	-	308	31	-	339
Datuk Ahmad Badri										
Bin Mohd Zahir	-	-	-	45	76	-	121	-	-	121
Datuk Fazlur Rahman										
Bin Ebrahim	-	-	-	60	169	-	229	-	-	229
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	60	221	-	281	-	-	281
Professor Dr Rozainun										
Binti Haji Abd Aziz	-	-	-	60	208	-	268	-	-	268
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	50	126	-	176	-	-	176
	-	-	-	660	1,352	-	2,012	198	17	2,227
840	-	-	158	720	1,455	116	3,289	302	34	3,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (continued)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations (continued)

2017	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	Benefits- in-kind 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 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
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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. OTHER OVERHEADS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Promotion and marketing				
Advertisement and publicity	12,553	27,642	4,402	21,812
Establishment costs				
Rental of premises	27,330	27,707	23,368	23,622
Depreciation of:				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	106,222	102,212	102,003	98,537
Investment properties (Note 11)	294	294	294	294
Amortisation of:				
Prepaid lease payments (Note 12)	1,088	1,091	1,067	1,069
Intangible assets (Note 13)	7,053	3,413	-	-
Electronic data processing expenses	92,650	84,777	82,373	84,164
Hire of equipment	5,306	5,164	5,306	5,164
General expenses				
Auditors' fees	1,419	1,227	734	559
Subsidised interest on staff loans*	15	27	15	27
Write off:				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	3,278	3,144	1,123	3,144
Commission expenses	361,115	352,261	16,309	24,452
Outsourcing fees	68,455	73,689	98	85
Others	290,535	296,929	154,710	181,571
	977,313	979,577	391,802	444,500

* 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Impairment losses for loans, advances and financing		
Changes in provision (Note 6)		
Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	(51,540)	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	97,164	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired provision (Stage 3)	(44,490)	-
Impairment losses recognised (Note 6)	-	(350,912)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 6)	-	473,467
Bad debts:		
Recovered	26,305	18,861
Written off	(109,061)	(338,735)
	(81,622)	(197,319)

32. IMPAIRMENT WRITE BACK FOR OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Impairment write back on property, plant and equipment	-	929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Current tax expense:				
Current year (Note 21)	129,027	74,975	108,871	62,072
Under/(Over) provision in previous years (Note 21)	387	(12,916)	4,260	(12,197)
	129,414	62,059	113,131	49,875
Deferred tax expense:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences				
Current year (Note 22)	(17,170)	8,720	(17,170)	8,720
Over provision in previous years (Note 22)	-	(22,898)	-	(22,898)
Reversal and origination of temporary differences in respect of a subsidiary	207	717	-	-
	(16,963)	(13,461)	(17,170)	(14,178)
	112,451	48,598	95,961	35,697

	GROUP	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Reconciliation of tax expense:		
Profit before tax and zakat	425,423	238,385
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate	102,102	57,212
Effect of tax exempt income	(166,483)	(159,331)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	176,412	185,904
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax in respect of a subsidiary	20	627
	112,051	84,412
Under/(Over) provision of current tax expense in previous years	387	(12,916)
Over provision of deferred tax expense in previous years	-	(22,898)
Others	13	-
Tax expense for the year	112,451	48,598

	BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Reconciliation of tax expense:		
Profit before tax and zakat	345,375	176,941
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2017: 24%)	82,890	42,467
Effect of non-deductible expenses	8,811	28,325
	91,701	70,792
Under/(Over) provision of current tax expense in previous years	4,260	(12,197)
Over provision of deferred tax expense in previous years	-	(22,898)
Tax expense for the year	95,961	35,697

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 8.

(b) Associates

Associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control, and where it generally holds interest between 20% to 50% in the entity. Details of the associates are disclosed in Note 9.

The significant transactions of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associates			
	2018	2017		
	RM'000	RM'000		
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	631	703		
BANK				
	Subsidiaries		Associates	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	-	-	631	703
Commissions received	6,375	6,173	-	-
Other income	5,247	4,031	-	-
	11,622	10,204	631	703
Expenditure incurred:				
Interest on deposits	1,388	1,705	-	-
	1,388	1,705	-	-

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associates	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Amount due from related parties:		
Loans, advances and financing	13,562	12,969
Less: Impairment/Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(1)
Others	1,287	3,867
	14,849	16,835
Amount due to related parties:		
Deposits and placements received	3,298	3,089

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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing - Net	-	-	13,562	12,968
Others	-	54	1,287	3,867
	-	54	14,849	16,835
Amount due to related parties:				
Deposits and placements received	4,637	4,708	3,298	3,089

(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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Other key management personnel:				
Short-term employee benefits	14,651	15,175	3,489	3,873
Long-term employee benefits	5,783	3,227	-	-
	20,434	18,402	3,489	3,873

No loans were granted to the Directors of the Bank. Loans granted 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	2018 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2017 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments						
to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	6,301	-	-	10,489	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,018,333	509,167	254,583	1,032,857	516,429	258,214
	1,024,634	509,167	254,583	1,043,346	516,429	258,214
Other Commitments:						
Authorised but not contracted for						
- Intangible assets	41,233	-	-	15,875	-	-
Contracted but not provided for						
- Intangible assets	6,465	-	-	33,787	-	-
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	7,927	-	-
	47,698	-	-	57,589	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	751	376	376	751	376	376
	751	376	376	751	376	376
	1,073,083	509,543	254,959	1,101,686	516,805	258,590

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

BANK	Principal amount RM'000	2018 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2017 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments						
to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	6,301	-	-	10,489	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,018,333	509,167	254,583	1,032,857	516,429	258,214
	1,024,634	509,167	254,583	1,043,346	516,429	258,214
Other Commitments:						
Contracted but not provided for						
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	4,916	-	-
	-	-	-	4,916	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	751	376	376	751	376	376
	751	376	376	751	376	376
	1,025,385	509,543	254,959	1,049,013	516,805	258,590

* 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 as at 31 December 2018 categorised as follows:

- (i) Amortised cost (AC)
- (ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- (iv) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FL)

GROUP At 31 December 2018	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	675,443	-	-	675,443
Investment securities	-	340,713	6,233,674	6,574,387
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	22,998,436	-	-	22,998,436
Other assets	420,886	-	-	420,886
	24,094,765	340,713	6,233,674	30,669,152
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(20,533,994)	-	-	(20,533,994)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,377,720)	-	-	(3,377,720)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,852,708)	-	-	(2,852,708)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(33,868)	-	-	(33,868)
Other liabilities	(1,180,891)	-	-	(1,180,891)
	(27,979,181)	-	-	(27,979,181)
BANK At 31 December 2018	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	588,286	-	-	588,286
Investment securities	-	132,565	6,233,674	6,366,239
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	22,998,436	-	-	22,998,436
Other assets	212,678	-	-	212,678
	23,799,400	132,565	6,233,674	30,165,639
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(20,538,631)	-	-	(20,538,631)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,377,720)	-	-	(3,377,720)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,852,708)	-	-	(2,852,708)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(33,868)	-	-	(33,868)
Other liabilities	(870,159)	-	-	(870,159)
	(27,673,086)	-	-	(27,673,086)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments as at 31 December 2017 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) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FL)

GROUP At 31 December 2017	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	708,659	-	-	708,659
Investment securities	-	194,548	5,519,365	5,713,913
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	22,166,717	-	-	22,166,717
Other assets	370,099	-	-	370,099
	23,245,475	194,548	5,519,365	28,959,388
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(20,576,746)	-	-	(20,576,746)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	(1,260,188)	-	-	(1,260,188)
	(26,184,555)	-	-	(26,184,555)
BANK At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	AC/ (FL) RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	577,925	-	-	577,925
Investment securities	-	-	5,519,365	5,519,365
Loans, advances and financing				
At amortised cost	22,166,717	-	-	22,166,717
Other assets	206,747	-	-	206,747
	22,951,389	-	5,519,365	28,470,754
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(20,581,454)	-	-	(20,581,454)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	(1,034,351)	-	-	(1,034,351)
	(25,963,426)	-	-	(25,963,426)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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. Impairment

Current financial year

The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, which include loans, advances and financing and investment securities.

Allowance for impairment will be made based on the following three-stage approach which reflects the change in credit quality of the financial instrument since initial recognition:

i) Stage 1: 12-month ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months will be recognised.

ii) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - non-credit impaired

For exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are non-credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that are credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

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.

Previous financial year

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Carrying amount	5	22,998,436	22,166,717
Asset at amortised cost			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired more than 90 days past due		459,570	453,242
Total gross	6	459,570	453,242
ECL allowance		(308,682)	-
Collective impairment allowance		-	(341,965)
Carrying amount		150,888	111,277
<u>Past due but not impaired</u>			
Low risk		3,073,488	3,429,396
Watch list		134,749	683,979
Total gross		3,208,237	4,113,375
ECL allowance		(202,574)	-
Collective impairment allowance		-	(151,221)
Carrying amount		3,005,663	3,962,154
<u>Past due but not impaired consist of:</u>			
1-30 days		1,624,623	3,383,864
31-60 days		1,448,865	683,979
61-90 days		134,749	45,532
Total gross		3,208,237	4,113,375
ECL allowance		(202,574)	-
Collective impairment allowance		-	(151,221)
Carrying amount		3,005,663	3,962,154
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		20,209,969	18,157,919
Total gross		20,209,969	18,157,919
ECL allowance		(368,084)	-
Collective impairment allowance		-	(64,633)
Carrying amount		19,841,885	18,093,286
Carrying amount at amortised cost		22,998,436	22,166,717

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

b. At fair value through profit or loss

		GROUP	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Carrying amount	4(b)	340,713	194,548
Asset at fair value through profit or loss			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		340,713	194,548
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		340,713	194,548

		BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(b)	132,565	-
Asset at fair value through profit or loss			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		132,565	-
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		132,565	-

c. Available-for-sale

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(c)	-	5,519,365
Asset at fair value			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		-	5,591,260
Total gross		-	5,591,260
Impairment allowance		-	(71,895)
Carrying amount at fair value		-	5,519,365

d. At fair value through other comprehensive income

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(a)	6,233,674	-
Asset at fair value through other comprehensive income			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		6,233,674	-
Carrying amount at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,233,674	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

d. At fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

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 2018		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	459,570	150,888
Total	459,570	150,888
At 31 December 2017		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	453,242	111,277
Total	453,242	111,277

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 RM'000	Investment securities RM'000
At 31 December 2018	NOTE		
Carrying amount	4 & 5	22,998,436	6,233,674
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	72,192
Financial services		104,106	147,071
Transportation		-	955,236
Others		-	548,185
<i>Government</i>		-	4,510,990
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		10,028,769	-
Transportation		1,422,373	-
Micro finance		409,804	-
Consumption credit		10,400,028	-
Credit card		423,916	-
Others		209,440	-
Carrying amount		22,998,436	6,233,674

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

d. At fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities (continued)

		GROUP/BANK Loans, advances and financing RM'000 (Restated)	Investment securities RM'000
At 31 December 2017	NOTE		
Carrying amount	4 & 5	22,166,717	5,364,669
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		-	92,651
Financial services		75,214	147,909
Transportation		-	871,560
Others		-	560,315
<i>Government</i>		-	3,692,234
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		9,448,323	-
Transportation		1,132,148	-
Micro finance		520,522	-
Consumption credit		10,426,737	-
Credit card		492,405	-
Others		71,368	-
Carrying amount		22,166,717	5,364,669

(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:

	2018 %	2017 %
Ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers		
At 31 December 2018	81	82
Average for the year	81	80
Maximum for the year	84	82
Minimum for the year	77	76

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

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 2018								
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	11,388,209	418,367	575,987	442,500	593,771	189,944	-	13,608,778
Non-individuals	1,968,158	4,420,686	3,629,171	1,268,038	1,802,118	72,110	(4,637)	13,155,644
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	33,868	-	33,868
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	870,159	310,732	1,180,891
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,024,634	-	-	440	311	-	-	1,025,385
	14,381,001	4,839,053	4,205,158	1,710,978	2,396,200	1,166,081	306,095	29,004,566
GROUP								
At 31 December 2017 (Restated)								
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	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,351	225,837	1,260,188
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,043,346	-	-	440	311	-	-	1,044,097
	14,241,580	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,029,187	221,129	27,416,941

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

BANK At 31 December 2018	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	11,388,209	418,367	575,987	442,500	593,771	189,944	13,608,778
Non-individuals	1,968,158	4,420,686	3,629,171	1,268,038	1,802,118	72,110	13,160,281
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	-	-	-	33,868	33,868
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	870,159	870,159
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,024,634	-	-	440	311	-	1,025,385
	14,381,001	4,839,053	4,205,158	1,710,978	2,396,200	1,166,081	28,698,471
BANK At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	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	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	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,351	1,034,351
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,043,346	-	-	440	311	-	1,044,097
	14,241,580	3,336,561	2,750,217	1,578,005	3,260,262	2,029,187	27,195,812

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 2018	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									
Inflows									
Loans, advances and financing	23,353	8,997	11,432	19,093	50,346	23,764,555	-	23,877,776	6.74
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	562,606	-	-	-	-	-	15,069	577,675	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	227,416	208,208	435,624	
Outflows									
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(3,180,411)	(700,817)	(775,207)	(908,984)	(776,187)	(20,427,453)	4,637	(26,764,422)	2.11
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,497)	(3,588,715)	(8,089,212)	
Net maturity gap	(2,594,452)	(691,820)	(763,775)	(889,891)	(725,841)	(935,979)	(3,360,801)	(9,962,559)	
Treasury and capital market activities									
Inflows									
Short-term placements	25,680	-	-	-	-	-	72,088	97,768	3.08
Investment debt securities	-	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	-	6,190,689	3.18
Total maturity gap	25,680	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	72,088	6,288,457	
	(2,568,772)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	4,757,874	(3,288,713)	(3,674,102)	
Outflows									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(205,077)	-	-	-	-	(820,308)	-	(1,025,385)	
Total net maturity gap	(2,773,849)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	3,937,566	(3,288,713)	(4,699,487)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

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	Effective interest rate %
At 31 December 2017 (Restated)									
Bank core activities - non-trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,589,600	-	22,724,536	6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	6,597	470,452	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	163,352	386,543	
<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	-	-	-	-	-	(4,648,526)	(3,169,379)	(7,817,905)	
Net maturity gap	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,224,952)	(2,994,722)	(9,114,804)	
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	(365,476)	(2,870,585)	(3,511,928)	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(830,362)	-	(1,044,097)	
Total net maturity gap	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,195,838)	(2,870,585)	(4,556,025)	

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:

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	Effective interest rate %
At 31 December 2018								
Bank core activities - non-trading								
Inflows								
Loans, advances and financing	23,353	8,997	11,432	19,093	50,346	23,764,555	23,877,776	6.74
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	562,606	-	-	-	-	-	562,606	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	227,416	227,416	
Outflows								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(3,180,411)	(700,817)	(775,207)	(908,984)	(776,187)	(20,427,453)	(26,769,059)	2.11
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(4,500,497)	(4,500,497)	
Net maturity gap	(2,594,452)	(691,820)	(763,775)	(889,891)	(725,841)	(935,979)	(6,601,758)	
Treasury and capital market activities								
Inflows								
Short-term placements	25,680	-	-	-	-	-	25,680	3.08
Investment debt securities	-	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	6,190,689	3.18
Total maturity gap	25,680	15,022	70,016	70,005	341,793	5,693,853	6,216,369	
Outflows								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(205,077)	-	-	-	-	(820,308)	(1,025,385)	
Total net maturity gap	(2,773,849)	(676,798)	(693,759)	(819,886)	(384,048)	4,757,874	(385,389)	

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:

BANK At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	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								
Inflows								
Loans, advances and financing	28,856	11,964	13,339	26,903	53,874	22,589,600	22,724,536	6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	463,855	-	-	-	-	-	463,855	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	223,191	223,191	
Outflows								
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	-	-	-	-	-	(4,648,526)	(4,648,526)	
Net maturity gap	(260,414)	2,218,597	(4,426,328)	10,505	1,562,510	(5,224,952)	(6,120,082)	
Treasury and capital market activities								
Inflows								
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	
	(146,344)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(365,476)	(641,343)	
Outflows								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(213,735)	-	-	-	-	(830,362)	(1,044,097)	
Total net maturity gap	(360,079)	2,218,597	(4,216,102)	120,740	1,747,242	(1,195,838)	(1,685,440)	

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.

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		LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	
At 31 December 2018		1	2	3	TOTAL
	NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	760,449	-	760,449
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	281,437	-	281,437
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	2,392,921	-	2,392,921
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,786,714	-	1,786,714
Khazanah Bonds		-	594,266	-	594,266
Private Debt Securities		-	39,997	-	39,997
Islamic Debt Securities		-	377,890	-	377,890
		-	6,233,674	-	6,233,674
Fair value through profit or loss	4(b)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	3,287	-	3,287
Islamic Debt Securities		-	148,478	-	148,478
Unit Trust Investments		-	184,341	-	184,341
Shares		4,607	-	-	4,607
		4,607	336,106	-	340,713
		4,607	6,569,780	-	6,574,387

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)

GROUP At 31 December 2017	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss	4(b)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	3,310	-	3,310
Islamic Debt Securities		-	138,175	-	138,175
Unit Trust Investments		-	53,063	-	53,063
		-	194,548	-	194,548
Investment securities available-for-sale	4(c)				
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	5,704,851	-	5,713,913
BANK At 31 December 2018					
Fair value through other comprehensive income	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		-	760,449	-	760,449
Malaysian Government Sukuk		-	281,437	-	281,437
Government Guaranteed Bonds		-	2,392,921	-	2,392,921
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		-	1,786,714	-	1,786,714
Khazanah Bonds		-	594,266	-	594,266
Private Debt Securities		-	39,997	-	39,997
Islamic Debt Securities		-	377,890	-	377,890
		-	6,233,674	-	6,233,674
Fair value through profit or loss	4(b)				
Unit Trust Investments		-	127,958	-	127,958
Shares		4,607	-	-	4,607
		4,607	127,958	-	132,565
		4,607	6,361,632	-	6,366,239

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
Investment securities available-for-sale	4(c)				
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	5,510,303	-	5,519,365

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 2018	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Loans, advances and financing	22,998,436	22,853,068	22,998,436	22,853,068
Other assets	420,886	420,886	212,678	212,678
	23,419,322	23,273,954	23,211,114	23,065,746
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	20,533,994	20,533,994	20,538,631	20,538,631
Investment accounts of customers	3,377,720	3,377,720	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	2,852,708	2,852,708	2,852,708	2,852,708
Borrowings and financing from institutions	33,868	33,868	33,868	33,868
Other liabilities	1,180,891	1,180,891	870,159	870,159
	27,979,181	27,979,181	27,673,086	27,673,086

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)

At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Loans, advances and financing	22,166,717	22,649,716	22,166,717	22,649,716
Other assets	370,099	370,099	206,747	206,747
	22,536,816	23,019,815	22,373,464	22,856,463
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	20,576,746	20,576,746	20,581,454	20,581,454
Investment accounts of customers	3,308,709	3,308,709	3,308,709	3,308,709
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
Other liabilities	1,260,188	1,260,188	1,034,351	1,034,351
	26,184,555	26,184,555	25,963,426	25,963,426

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 2018	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
Loans, advances and financing				
Housing loans/financing	-	-	9,952,335	9,952,335
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,643,491	10,643,491
Staff loans/financing	-	-	108,888	108,888
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,354,809	1,354,809
Micro credit	-	-	1,061	1,061
Micro finance	-	-	409,804	409,804
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	423,916	423,916
Other term loans/financing	-	-	104,132	104,132
	-	-	22,998,436	22,998,436
Other assets				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	48,929	48,929
Sundry receivables	-	-	370,495	370,495
Dividend receivables	-	-	175	175
Due from associates	-	-	1,287	1,287
	-	-	420,886	420,886
	-	-	23,419,322	23,419,322
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	20,533,994	20,533,994
Investment accounts of customers	-	-	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	2,852,708	2,852,708
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	33,868	33,868
Other liabilities	-	-	1,180,891	1,180,891
	-	-	27,979,181	27,979,181

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 2017 (Restated)	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	-	-	9,354,453	9,354,453
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,613,024	10,613,024
Staff loans/financing	-	-	85,401	85,401
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,066,590	1,066,590
Micro credit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Micro finance	-	-	505,098	505,098
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	465,707	465,707
Other term loans/financing	-	-	75,337	75,337
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,166,717	22,166,717
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	45,449	45,449
Sundry receivables	-	-	318,077	318,077
Dividend receivables	-	-	2,706	2,706
Due from associates	-	-	3,867	3,867
	-	-	370,099	370,099
	-	-	22,536,816	22,536,816
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	20,576,746	20,576,746
Investment accounts of customers	-	-	3,308,709	3,308,709
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	992,975	992,975
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	45,937	45,937
Other liabilities	-	-	1,260,188	1,260,188
	-	-	26,184,555	26,184,555

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 2018	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	-	-	9,952,335	9,952,335
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,643,491	10,643,491
Staff loans/financing	-	-	108,888	108,888
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,354,809	1,354,809
Micro credit	-	-	1,061	1,061
Micro finance	-	-	409,804	409,804
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	423,916	423,916
Other term loans/financing	-	-	104,132	104,132
	-	-	22,998,436	22,998,436
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	-	-	47,165	47,165
Sundry receivables	-	-	164,051	164,051
Dividend receivables	-	-	175	175
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Due from associates	-	-	1,287	1,287
	-	-	212,678	212,678
	-	-	23,211,114	23,211,114
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	20,538,631	20,538,631
Investment accounts of customers	-	-	3,377,720	3,377,720
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	2,852,708	2,852,708
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	33,868	33,868
Other liabilities	-	-	870,159	870,159
	-	-	27,673,086	27,673,086

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 2017 (Restated)	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	-	-	9,354,453	9,354,453
Personal loans/financing	-	-	10,613,024	10,613,024
Staff loans/financing	-	-	85,401	85,401
Hire purchase receivables	-	-	1,066,590	1,066,590
Micro credit	-	-	1,081	1,081
Micro finance	-	-	505,098	505,098
Credit/Charge cards	-	-	465,707	465,707
Other term loans/financing	-	-	75,337	75,337
Revolving credit	-	-	26	26
	-	-	22,166,717	22,166,717
<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
	-	-	22,373,464	22,373,464
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	-	-	20,581,454	20,581,454
Investment accounts of customers	-	-	3,308,709	3,308,709
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	992,975	992,975
Borrowings and financing from institutions	-	-	45,937	45,937
Other liabilities	-	-	1,034,351	1,034,351
	-	-	25,963,426	25,963,426

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.

(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 borrowings 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 potential net losses.

Not all risks are borne by the Risk fund, and more details can be found in the Key Assumptions section of this note. Risks that are specific to the various types of takaful certificates are elaborated below:

Family takaful investment-linked contracts

The family takaful investment-linked contracts are mainly made up of regular contribution investment-linked products which can be attached to various riders such as medical, contributor, hospital income and accidental riders.

Family takaful non-investment-linked contracts

The family takaful non-investment-linked contracts consist of protection plans (for death, TPD and critical illness), savings plan and credit related reducing sum covered protection plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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 2018			
Endowment	1,991,877	-	1,991,877
Term	336,147	-	336,147
Mortgage	274,089	(2,080)	272,009
Total family takaful fund	2,602,113	(2,080)	2,600,033
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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Family takaful contracts (continued)

Key assumptions (continued)

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 practices influences the mortality and morbidity experience of the fund. Monitoring and experience studies need to be performed if there are changes to underwriting practice.

Longevity

As there are no annuity products, longevity is not a significant assumption for the portfolio.

Investment return

The operational model of the takaful contracts is based on Tabarru' charges deducted from the participant funds to the Risk fund monthly. Investment risk is largely passed on to the participants. As a result, the Risk fund is not exposed to movements in rate of return and market values of the underlying assets.

Expenses

Expenses are borne entirely by the takaful operator and not the takaful funds. Expense assumption has no impact to the Risk funds.

Persistency

Persistency has marginal impact to the Takaful funds as charges are deducted monthly and claims paid only if the certificate is in-force.

Discount rate

Discount rate has a significant impact on provisions for liabilities. Lower discount rates will increase provisions required as the investment return that can be earned on the provisions are lower. Conversely, a higher discount rate reduces the provisions.

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross liabilities, net liabilities, surplus and takaful operator's profit or loss. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Family takaful contracts (continued)

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 2018					
Mortality/Morbidity	+10	62,475	60,454	983	(40,175)
Investment return*	+/-1	403	371	(371)	(187)
Lapse and surrender rates	-10	733	702	(702)	(310)
Discount rate	-1	11,452	11,377	(11,377)	(3,278)
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)

* 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

The Group has transferred its General Takaful business certificates to another licensed takaful company as such only the comparatives will be presented as follows:

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.

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
Personal Accident	162	(342)	(180)
Contribution written in the year	8,770	(2,521)	6,249

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) General takaful contracts (continued)

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)

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 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	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

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 9 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Tier I Capital				
General reserve	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	1,400,245	1,544,052	1,264,707	1,436,462
Capital reserve	1,237,748	1,101,240	1,237,748	1,101,240
Non-controlling interests	227,897	194,908	-	-
	2,965,890	2,940,200	2,602,455	2,637,702
Less: Deferred tax assets	(109,226)	(92,871)	(110,013)	(92,843)
Total Tier I capital	2,856,664	2,847,329	2,492,442	2,544,859
Tier II Capital				
Government grants	366,559	360,293	366,559	360,293
Regulatory reserve	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Collective impairment for non impaired loans, advances and financing	570,658	215,854	570,658	215,854
Total Tier II capital	1,068,500	707,430	1,068,500	707,430
Less: Investment in subsidiaries (Note 8)	-	-	(53,000)	(53,000)
Capital base	3,925,164	3,554,759	3,507,942	3,199,289
Core capital ratio	14.21%	14.70%	12.68%	13.40%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	12.56%	13.15%	11.18%	11.96%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	19.53%	18.35%	17.85%	16.84%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	17.26%	16.41%	15.73%	15.03%

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of risk weight:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2018 Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	2017 Principal RM'000 (Restated)	Risk Weighted RM'000 (Restated)
0%	6,891,020	-	5,901,727	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	1,251,695	250,339	759,652	151,930
50%	9,583,146	4,791,573	9,232,983	4,616,492
100%	15,058,427	15,058,427	14,601,525	14,601,525
	32,784,288	20,100,339	30,495,887	19,369,947
	2018 Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	2017 Principal RM'000 (Restated)	Risk Weighted RM'000 (Restated)
0%	6,799,226	-	5,766,285	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	1,251,695	250,339	759,652	151,930
50%	9,583,146	4,791,573	9,232,983	4,616,492
100%	14,612,888	14,612,888	14,225,406	14,225,406
	32,246,955	19,654,800	29,984,326	18,993,828

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	2,645,685	2,287,996

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	NOTE	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	31,345	29,001	163,158
Investment securities available-for-sale	(b)	-	676,308	948,067
Investment securities fair value through other comprehensive income	(c)	1,278,132	-	-
Advances and financing	(d)	15,533,629	14,724,167	14,251,211
Other assets	(f)	160,596	239,256	400,576
Property, plant and equipment		301	352	74
Deferred tax assets		-	-	1,782
Total Assets		17,004,003	15,669,084	15,764,868
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Deposits from customers	(g)	9,331,293	9,685,050	10,063,834
Investment accounts of customers	(h)	3,377,720	3,308,709	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(i)	2,301,071	815,512	1,007,743
Other liabilities		304,792	214,730	236,996
Total Liabilities		15,314,876	14,024,001	14,198,832
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Islamic banking fund		80,000	80,000	80,000
Reserves		1,609,127	1,565,083	1,486,036
Total Islamic Banking Capital Funds		1,689,127	1,645,083	1,566,036
Total Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds		17,004,003	15,669,084	15,764,868

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 2018

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Revenue	(j)	1,159,094	1,011,480
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(k)	1,041,852	915,529
Allowance for losses on advances and financing - net	(l)	(86,882)	(98,999)
Income attributable to the depositors	(m)	(347,829)	(307,436)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(n)	117,242	95,951
Total net income		724,383	605,045
Other operating expenses	(o)	(572,568)	(528,142)
Profit before zakat		151,815	76,903
Zakat		(1,217)	(1,000)
Net profit for the year		150,598	75,903
Other comprehensive income net of zakat:			
Securities fair value through other comprehensive income		11,625	-
Securities available-for-sale fair value		-	3,144
Total other comprehensive income for the year		11,625	3,144
Total comprehensive income for the year		162,223	79,047

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	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Income derived from advances and financing	(j)	1,039,134	903,846
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds	(j)	46,630	35,235
Other income	(j)	73,330	72,399
Income attributable to depositors	(m)	(347,829)	(307,436)
Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Bank		811,265	704,044
Of which:			
Income earned on impaired advances and financing		13,020	10,568

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 CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

GROUP/BANK	NOTE	Non-distributable			Distributable		
		Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2017, previously reported							
		80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,111,633	1,336,238
Prior year adjustments	39(y)	-	-	-	-	236,069	236,069
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(6,271)	(6,271)
At 1 January 2017, restated							
		80,000	2,234	99,522	42,849	1,341,431	1,566,036
Net profit for the year, previously reported		-	-	-	-	107,877	107,877
Prior year adjustments	39(y)	-	-	-	-	(31,061)	(31,061)
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(913)	(913)
Net profit for the year, restated		-	-	-	-	75,903	75,903
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	3,144	-	-	-	3,144
Total comprehensive income		-	3,144	-	-	75,903	79,047
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	-	1,460,183	1,645,083
GROUP/BANK	NOTE	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Non-distributable Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Distributable Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2018, previously reported							
		80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,262,359	1,447,259
Prior year adjustments	39(y)	-	-	-	-	205,008	205,008
Effect on adoption of MFRS 15	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(7,184)	(7,184)
Effect on adoption of MFRS 9	39(x)	-	-	-	-	(118,179)	(118,179)
At 1 January 2018, restated							
		80,000	5,378	99,522	-	1,342,004	1,526,904
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	150,598	150,598
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	11,625	-	-	-	11,625
Total comprehensive income		-	11,625	-	-	150,598	162,223
At 31 December 2018		80,000	17,003	99,522	-	1,492,602	1,689,127

* Regulatory reserve is maintained in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia instruction JDPK/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014 by aggregating collective impairment provision and regulatory reserve of no less than 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provision.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	151,815	76,903
Adjustments for:		
Net accretion of discounts	(245)	(2,447)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	57	12
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	36
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	7	28
Collective impairment for advances and financing - net	51,633	(23,962)
Bad debts recovered	(12,309)	(8,085)
Allowance for doubtful debts included in other assets written back	(1,193)	499
Bad debts write-off	47,558	131,046
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(1,883)	(4,248)
Operating profit before working capital changes	235,440	169,782
Changes in advances and financing	(1,014,523)	(570,173)
Changes in other assets	79,853	160,821
Changes in deposits from customers	(353,757)	(378,784)
Changes in investment accounts of customers	69,011	418,450
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,485,559	(192,231)
Changes in other liabilities	89,990	(22,134)
Cash flows used in operations	591,573	(414,269)
Zakat paid	(1,145)	(1,132)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	590,428	(415,401)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(11)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(354)
Net purchase of investment securities	(891,209)	(755,254)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	303,138	1,036,852
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(588,084)	281,244
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,344	(134,157)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	29,001	163,158
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	31,345	29,001
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT BY:		
Cash and short-term funds (Note 39(a))	31,345	29,001

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	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	5,665	8,161
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	25,680	20,840
	31,345	29,001

(b) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	334,581
Government Guaranteed Bonds	-	342,113
	-	676,694
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	-	(386)
Investment securities available-for-sale	-	676,308

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	-	100,883
More than one year	-	575,425
	-	676,308

(c) Investment securities fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	455,958	-
Government Guaranteed Bonds	822,315	-
	1,278,273	-
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(141)	-
Investment securities fair value other comprehensive income	1,278,132	-

Maturity structure for fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
More than one year	1,278,132	-
	1,278,132	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(d) Advances and financing

(i) Advances and financing by type

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Term financing			
Housing financing	23,005,999	21,140,890	19,453,786
Personal financing	10,069,010	9,862,174	10,648,650
Hire purchase receivables	1,384,711	974,102	515,614
Other term financing	(3)	28	2,119
Micro finance	176,907	140,811	130,589
Staff financing	48,211	48,442	41,717
Credit/Charge cards	368,140	366,878	335,473
Less: Unearned income	(19,058,246)	(17,517,871)	(16,561,488)
Gross advances and financing	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460
Less: Allowance of impairment for advances and financing			
ECL provision/collective impairment	(461,100)	(291,287)	(315,249)
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL	(207,816)	-	-
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(112,847)	-	-
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(140,437)	-	-
Total net advances and financing	15,533,629	14,724,167	14,251,211

(ii) Advances and financing by type of customer

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Individuals	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(iii) Advances and financing by profit rate sensitivity

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Fixed rate			
Housing financing	2,338,449	714,870	789,054
Hire purchase receivables	1,147,271	798,607	420,639
Micro finance	144,118	115,159	106,429
Other term financing	7,682,982	7,544,248	7,917,702
Variable rate			
Base lending rate-plus	4,676,767	5,841,369	5,331,549
Cost-plus	5,142	1,201	1,087
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(d) Advances and financing (continued)

(iv) Advances and financing by economic purpose

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Purchase of residential property	7,015,216	6,556,239	6,120,603
Purchase of transport vehicles	1,147,271	798,607	420,639
Consumer durables	-	28	2,119
Consumption credit	7,319,984	7,178,543	7,581,197
Credit cards	368,140	366,878	335,473
Micro finance	144,118	115,159	106,429
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(v) Advances and financing spread by geographical area

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Kedah/Perlis	986,368	943,566	959,030
Penang	1,149,119	1,061,569	1,022,270
Perak	1,266,234	1,172,853	1,155,303
Selangor	2,783,280	2,553,669	2,384,951
Kuala Lumpur	2,873,233	2,737,938	2,638,883
Malacca	766,678	687,076	654,277
Negeri Sembilan	788,491	710,486	700,439
Johor	1,426,871	1,302,318	1,197,620
Pahang	837,311	819,337	819,921
Kelantan	1,179,056	1,131,258	1,107,123
Terengganu	860,562	841,414	845,341
Sarawak	459,332	441,530	460,481
Sabah	618,194	612,440	620,821
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

(vi) Advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK 31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Maturity within one year	24,452	27,116	396,275
More than one year to three years	212,886	186,089	224,976
More than three years to five years	594,085	438,495	492,790
More than five years	15,163,306	14,363,754	13,452,419
	15,994,729	15,015,454	14,566,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(d) Advances and financing (continued)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract

GROUP/BANK		Bai'		Bai'		Murabahah		Tawarruq		Ijarah*		Total	
At 31 December 2018		Bithaman		Inah		RM'000		RM'000		RM'000		RM'000	
Types/Shariah contracts		Ajiil		RM'000		Ujrah		RM'000		RM'000		RM'000	
Term financing		17,100,467		-		-		5,905,532		-		23,005,999	
House financing		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Personal financing		-		8,510,224		-		1,558,786		-		10,069,010	
Hire purchase receivables		-		-		-		-		1,384,711		1,384,711	
Other term financing		-		-		-		-		-		(3)	
Micro financing		-		-		-		13,508		-		176,907	
Staff financing		-		4,260		-		43,951		-		48,211	
Credit/Charge cards		-		-		368,140		-		-		368,140	
Less: Unearned income		(13,639,383)		(2,203,980)		-		(2,977,678)		(237,440)		(19,058,246)	
Gross advances and financing		3,461,084		6,310,504		368,140		4,693,990		1,147,271		15,994,729	
Less:													
Allowance of impairment for advances and financing													
ECL provisions		(161,895)		(96,581)		(54,134)		(102,596)		(42,978)		(461,100)	
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		(61,813)		(33,932)		(16,838)		(76)		(18,394)		(207,816)	
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		(31,727)		(13,810)		(36,889)		(181)		(19,453)		(112,847)	
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(68,355)		(48,839)		(407)		(2,659)		(5,131)		(140,437)	
Total net advances and financing		3,299,189		6,213,923		314,006		4,591,394		1,104,293		15,533,629	

* Assets funded under this mode of financing are owned by the IFI throughout the tenure of the ijarah financing and ownership of the assets will be transferred to the customers via a suitable mechanism at the end of the ijarah financing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(d) Advances and financing (continued)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract (continued)

GROUP/BANK		Bai' Bithaman	Bai' Inah	Ujarah	Murabahah	Tawarruq	Ijarah*	Total
At 31 December 2017		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
(Restated)								
Types/Shariah contracts		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Term financing								
House financing		17,866,027	-	-	-	3,274,863	-	21,140,890
Personal financing		-	9,861,298	-	-	876	-	9,862,174
Hire purchase receivables		-	-	-	-	-	974,102	974,102
Other term financing		-	-	-	28	-	-	28
Micro financing		-	-	-	18,235	122,576	-	140,811
Staff financing		-	10,691	-	-	37,751	-	48,442
Credit/Charge cards		-	-	366,878	-	-	-	366,878
Less: Unearned income		(13,119,705)	(2,731,828)	-	(950)	(1,489,893)	(175,495)	(17,517,871)
Gross advances and financing		4,746,322	7,140,161	366,878	17,313	1,946,173	798,607	15,015,454
Less:								
Allowance of impairment for advances and financing								
Collective impairment		(173,248)	(63,059)	(24,697)	(3,499)	(10,588)	(16,196)	(291,287)
Total net advances and financing		4,573,074	7,077,102	342,181	13,814	1,935,585	782,411	14,724,167

* Assets funded under this mode of financing are owned by the IFI throughout the tenure of the ijarah financing and ownership of the assets will be transferred to the customers via a suitable mechanism at the end of the ijarah financing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(d) Advances and financing (continued)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract (continued)

GROUP/BANK At 1 January 2017 (Restated)	Bai' Bithaman		Bai' Inah		Ujarah		Murabahah		Tawarruq		Ijarah*		Total
	Types/Shariah contracts	RM'000	Ajil	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Term financing													
House financing		18,559,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	894,371	-	-	-	19,453,786
Personal financing		-	10,451,044	-	-	-	-	-	197,606	-	-	-	10,648,650
Hire purchase receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,614	-	-	515,614
Other term financing		-	-	-	-	-	2,119	-	-	-	-	-	2,119
Micro financing		-	-	-	-	-	30,370	-	100,219	-	-	-	130,589
Staff financing		-	-	19,921	-	-	-	-	21,796	-	-	-	41,717
Credit/Charge cards		-	-	-	335,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,473
Less: Unearned income		(12,913,724)	(3,204,527)	-	-	-	(2,381)	-	(345,881)	(94,975)	-	-	(16,561,488)
Gross advances and financing		5,645,691	7,266,438	335,473	30,108	868,111	420,639	14,566,460					
Less:													
Allowance of impairment for advances and financing		(127,272)	(118,977)	(31,258)	(10,157)	(16,008)	(11,577)	(315,249)					
Collective impairment													
Total net advances and financing		5,518,419	7,147,461	304,215	19,951	852,103	409,062	14,251,211					

* Assets funded under this mode of financing are owned by the IFI throughout the tenure of the ijarah financing and ownership of the assets will be transferred to the customers via a suitable mechanism at the end of the ijarah financing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(e) Impaired advances and financing

(i) Movement in impaired advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000 (Restated)
At beginning of year	214,672	231,321
Classified as impaired during the year	136,181	148,987
Reclassified as non-impaired during the year	(90,202)	(43,179)
Amount written off	(33,787)	(122,457)
At end of year	226,864	214,672
Ratio of impaired advances and financing to gross advances and financing	1.42%	1.43%

(ii) Impaired advances and financing by economic purpose

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK	
		31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Purchase of residential property	145,802	146,716	89,432
Purchase of transport vehicles	6,044	7,015	3,711
Credit cards	1,127	5,263	17,530
Micro finance	15,482	11,624	9,892
Consumer durables	-	-	2,123
Consumption credit	58,409	44,054	108,633
	226,864	214,672	231,321

(iii) Impaired advances and financing spread by geographical area

	31.12.2018 RM'000	GROUP/BANK	
		31.12.2017 RM'000 (Restated)	1.1.2017 RM'000 (Restated)
Kedah/Perlis	15,500	12,506	15,664
Penang	14,399	15,162	14,194
Perak	15,232	16,069	17,011
Selangor	51,527	44,104	39,158
Kuala Lumpur	51,585	47,006	61,098
Malacca	10,075	12,997	12,709
Negeri Sembilan	14,468	16,699	18,872
Johor	8,178	12,481	7,662
Pahang	8,737	6,979	8,992
Kelantan	19,064	14,122	15,882
Terengganu	11,380	11,129	9,739
Sarawak	2,344	1,126	3,739
Sabah	4,375	4,292	6,601
	226,864	214,672	231,321

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(e) Impaired advances and financing (continued)

(iv) Movement in allowance of impairment on advances and financing

GROUP/BANK	12 months ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Collective Impairment RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2017, previously reported	-	-	-	291,287	291,287
Effect on adoption of MFRS 9	151,977	146,247	111,243	(291,287)	118,180
At 1 January 2018, restated	151,977	146,247	111,243	-	409,467
Changes in provision (Note 39(I))					
Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	43,348	(40,335)	(3,013)	-	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(10,755)	37,579	(26,824)	-	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired provision (Stage 3)	(3,157)	(18,812)	21,969	-	-
Net remeasurement of allowances	(25,587)	(9,162)	66,945	-	32,196
Loans/financing derecognised during the year	(1,953)	(2,670)	(29,883)	-	(34,506)
New loans/financing originated or purchased	53,943	-	-	-	53,943
At 31 December 2018	207,816	112,847	140,437	-	461,100

Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advances and financing 2.88%

Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advances and financing 3.51%

GROUP/BANK 31 December 2017 RM'000

Collective impairment:

At beginning of year	315,249
Impairment losses recognised (Note 39(I))	210,625
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 39(I))	(234,587)
At end of year	291,287

Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross advances and financing 1.94%

Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross advances and financing 2.60%

(f) Other assets

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Income receivables	8,581	4,387
Sundry receivables	152,015	234,869
	160,596	239,256

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(g) Deposits from customers

(i) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Tawarruq fund		
Fixed deposits	6,480,147	6,916,898
Wholesale deposits		
Money market deposits	50,000	60,000
Qard fund		
Saving deposits	2,800,618	2,704,217
Others	528	3,935
	9,331,293	9,685,050

(ii) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	3,101,411	2,313,165
Business enterprises	2,590,918	3,279,071
Individuals	3,311,176	3,653,782
Others	327,788	439,032
	9,331,293	9,685,050

(iii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	3,859,145	2,086,853
More than six months to one year	890,834	637,247
More than one year to three years	1,730,168	4,192,798
	6,480,147	6,916,898

(h) Investment accounts of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Mudarabah fund		
Unrestricted investment accounts	3,349,233	3,308,709
Tawarruq fund		
Unrestricted investment accounts	28,487	-
	3,377,720	3,308,709

The premium savings certificates (SSP) offered by Bank, which is structured using Mudarabah contract, shall be classified as an Investment account under DFIA. In this regard, SSP is structured using Mudarabah 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(i) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Tawarruq fund		
Other financial institutions	2,301,071	815,512

Maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	2,075,355	755,156
More than six months to one year	102,000	6,191
More than one year to three years	123,716	54,165
	2,301,071	815,512

(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	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000 (Restated)
Income derived from advances and financing	1,039,134	903,846
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds and Islamic banking capital funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	908	3,259
Others	45,722	31,976
Other income	73,330	72,399
	1,159,094	1,011,480

During the previous 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 3 million (2017: RM 4 million) as at 31 December 2018.

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

		GROUP/BANK	
	NOTE	2018	2017
		RM'000	RM'000 (Restated)
Income derived from investment of:			
General investment deposits	(i)	847,424	735,984
Other deposits	(ii)	194,428	179,545
		1,041,852	915,529

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	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	759,720	657,666
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	664	2,371
Others	33,428	23,267
Total income from investment and advances and financing	793,812	683,304
Other income:		
Commissions	4,537	3,977
Charges	49,075	48,703
Total income	847,424	735,984

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	174,306	160,439
Income derived from other investment of depositors' funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	152	578
Others	7,670	5,677
Total income from investment and advances and financing	182,128	166,694
Other income:		
Commissions	1,041	970
Charges	11,259	11,881
Total income	194,428	179,545

(l) Allowance for losses on advances and financing-net

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Impairment losses for advances and financing:		
Changes in provision (Note 39(e) (iii))		
Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	(55,839)	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	33,400	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired provision (Stage 3)	(29,194)	-
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 39(e) (iv))	-	(210,625)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 39(e) (iv))	-	234,587
Bad debts		
Recovered	12,309	8,085
Written off	(47,558)	(131,046)
	(86,882)	(98,999)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(m) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers		
Tawarruq fund	310,293	281,069
Mudarabah fund	26,011	26,367
Qard fund	11,525	-
	347,829	307,436

(n) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Finance income:		
Income derived from advances and financing	105,109	85,741
Income derived from other investment of Islamic banking capital funds		
Income from placements with financial institutions	92	309
Others	4,623	3,033
Total income from investment and advances and financing	109,824	89,083
Other income:		
Commissions	628	519
Charges	6,790	6,349
Total income	117,242	95,951

(o) Other operating expenses

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Personnel expenses:		
Salaries and wages	1,394	1,210
Social security costs	18	17
Contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)	278	245
Other staff related expenses*	347,270	305,683
	348,960	307,155
General administrative expenses:		
Maintenance cost	168,748	168,175
Legal and professional fees	15,034	22,302
Others	39,826	30,510
	223,608	220,987
	572,568	528,142

* Included in other staff related expenses are Shariah Committee's remuneration amounted to RM200,000 (2017: RM243,000) as further disclosed in Note 39 (p) and allocated indirect personnel expenses amounted to RM324.15 million (2017: RM305.47 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(p) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	200	243

Shariah Committee's remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

Year ended 31 December 2018

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee:					
Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	-	-	30	13	43
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	-	-	30	13	43
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	-	-	36	16	52
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	-	-	13	5	18
Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	-	-	30	14	44
	-	-	139	61	200

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

(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	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Restated)	
The capital adequacy ratios of the reporting institution are as follows:		
Tier I Capital:		
Retained earnings	1,492,602	1,460,183
Islamic banking fund	80,000	80,000
Total Tier I capital	1,572,602	1,540,183
Tier II Capital:		
Regulatory reserve	99,522	99,522
Collective impairment on non impaired advances and financing	320,663	128,140
Total Tier II capital	420,185	227,662
Capital base	1,992,787	1,767,845
Core capital ratio	12.73%	12.95%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	11.39%	11.80%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	16.13%	14.86%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	14.43%	13.54%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2018		2017	
	Principal	Risk	Principal	Risk
	RM'000	Weighted	RM'000	Weighted
	(Restated)		(Restated)	
0%	1,312,180	-	732,408	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	809,777	161,955	425,474	85,095
50%	6,502,578	3,251,289	6,289,166	3,144,583
100%	8,939,801	8,939,801	8,663,296	8,663,296
	17,564,336	12,353,045	16,110,344	11,892,974

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018	2017
	RM'000	RM'000
	(Restated)	
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	1,456,258	1,160,173

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(t) Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2018	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	5,907,425	164,213	204,722	148,181	191,901	72,454	6,688,896
Non individuals	1,034,657	3,013,726	2,259,380	767,230	1,177,470	68,725	8,321,188
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	304,792	304,792
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	662,690	-	-	-	-	-	662,690
	7,604,772	3,177,939	2,464,102	915,411	1,369,371	445,971	15,977,566
GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	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	589,861	2,052,757	1,405,462	915,385	1,496,693	491,018	6,951,176
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	214,730	214,730
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	888,166	14,772,842

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 2018	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	9,423	5,919	7,071	10,778	24,976	15,936,562	15,994,729	6.74
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	5,665	-	-	-	-	-	5,665	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	160,596	160,596	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(1,276,615)	(558,272)	(280,791)	(760,119)	-	(12,134,287)	(15,010,084)	2.11
Reserves and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,993,919)	(1,993,919)	
Net maturity gap	(1,261,527)	(552,353)	(273,720)	(749,341)	24,976	1,968,952	(843,013)	
Treasury and capital market activities:								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	25,680	-	-	-	-	-	25,680	3.08
Investment debt securities	-	-	70,016	70,005	11,709	1,126,543	1,278,273	3.18
Total maturity gap	25,680	-	70,016	70,005	11,709	1,126,543	1,303,953	
	(1,235,847)	(552,353)	(203,704)	(679,336)	36,685	3,095,495	460,940	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(132,538)	-	-	-	-	(530,152)	(662,690)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,368,385)	(552,353)	(203,704)	(679,336)	36,685	2,565,343	(201,750)	

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: (continued)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2017 (Restated)	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	profit Total RM'000	Effective rate %
Bank core activities - non trading:								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Advances and financing	11,100	8,329	8,925	14,614	28,640	14,943,846	15,015,454	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	-	-	-	-	-	(1,859,813)	(1,859,813)	
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)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(v) Commitments and contingencies

GROUP/BANK	2018			2017		
	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	1,268	-	-	2,166	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	661,422	330,711	165,356	618,553	309,277	154,638
	662,690	330,711	165,356	620,719	309,277	154,638

* 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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Undistributed funds as at 1 January	2,593	906
Sources of funding:		
Gharamah	-	433
Shariah non-compliance income	(42)	1,087
Others	-	417
	(42)	1,937
Use of funds:		
Contribution to non-profit organisation	(2,161)	(250)
	(2,161)	(250)
Undistributed funds as at 31 December	390	2,593

(x) Significant Changes In Accounting Policies

During the year, the Group and the Bank adopted MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* on the financial statements. The Group and the Bank generally applied the requirement of these accounting standards retrospectively with practical expedients and transitional exemptions as allowed by the standards. Nevertheless, as permitted by MFRS 9, the Group and the Bank have elected not to restate the comparatives.

The following tables summarise the impacts arising from the adoption of MFRS 15, MFRS 9 and the prior year adjustment as highlighted in Note 39 (y) on the Group's and the Bank's financial statements for the operation of Islamic banking.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(x) Significant Changes In Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Statements of financial position

GROUP/BANK	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustment (Note 39 (y)) RM'000	As restated RM'000
1 January 2017				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term funds	163,158	-	-	163,158
Investment securities available-for-sale	948,067	-	-	948,067
Advances and financing	14,015,142	-	236,069	14,251,211
Other assets	400,576	-	-	400,576
Property, plant and equipment	74	-	-	74
Deferred tax assets	1,782	-	-	1,782
Total Assets	15,528,799	-	236,069	15,764,868
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Deposits from customers	10,063,834	-	-	10,063,834
Investment accounts of customers	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,007,743	-	-	1,007,743
Other liabilities	230,725	6,271	-	236,996
Total Liabilities	14,192,561	6,271	-	14,198,832
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Islamic banking fund	80,000	-	-	80,000
Reserves	1,256,238	(6,271)	236,069	1,486,036
Total Islamic Banking Capital Funds	1,336,238	(6,271)	236,069	1,566,036
Total Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds	15,528,799	-	236,069	15,764,868

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(x) Significant Changes In Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Statements of financial position (continued)

GROUP/BANK	31 December 2017			1 January 2018		
	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustment (Note 39 (y)) RM'000	As restated RM'000	MFRS 9 adjustment RM'000	As restated RM'000
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term funds	29,001	-	-	29,001	-	29,001
Investment securities						
available-for-sale	676,308	-	-	676,308	-	676,308
Advances and financing	14,519,159	-	205,008	14,724,167	(118,179)	14,605,988
Other assets	239,256	-	-	239,256	-	239,256
Property, plant and equipment	352	-	-	352	-	352
Total Assets	15,464,076	-	205,008	15,669,084	(118,179)	15,550,905
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS						
Deposits from customers	9,685,050	-	-	9,685,050	-	9,685,050
Investment accounts						
of customers	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Deposits and placements						
of banks and other						
financial institutions	815,512	-	-	815,512	-	815,512
Other liabilities	207,546	7,184	-	214,730	-	214,730
Total Liabilities	14,016,817	7,184	-	14,024,001	-	14,024,001
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS						
Islamic banking fund	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Reserves	1,367,259	(7,184)	205,008	1,565,083	(118,179)	1,446,904
Total Islamic Banking Capital Funds	1,447,259	(7,184)	205,008	1,645,083	(118,179)	1,526,904
Total Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds	15,464,076	-	205,008	15,669,084	(118,179)	15,550,905

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (continued)

(x) Significant Changes In Accounting Policies (continued)

(ii) Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

GROUP/BANK	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustment (Note 39 (y)) RM'000	As restated RM'000
For the year ended 31 December 2017				
Revenue	1,042,541	-	(31,061)	1,011,480
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	943,644	-	(28,115)	915,529
Allowance for losses on advances and financing - net	(98,999)	-	-	(98,999)
Income attributable to the depositors	(307,436)	-	-	(307,436)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	98,897	-	(2,946)	95,951
Total net income	636,106	-	(31,061)	605,045
Other operating expenses	(527,229)	(913)	-	(528,142)
Profit before zakat	108,877	(913)	(31,061)	76,903
Zakat	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
Net profit for the year	107,877	(913)	(31,061)	75,903

(y) Prior Year Adjustment

The following balances have been restated to reflect the effects of the adjustment mentioned below and adoption of MFRS 15 as highlighted in Note 39(x):

GROUP/BANK	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment (Note 39 (x)) RM'000	Prior year adjustments RM'000		As restated RM'000
Statement of Financial Position as of 1 January 2017					
Advances and financing	14,015,142	-	236,069	(i)	14,251,211
Other liabilities	(230,725)	(6,271)	-		(236,996)
Reserves	(1,256,238)	6,271	(236,069)	(i)	(1,486,036)
Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2017					
Advances and financing	14,519,159	-	205,008	(i)	14,724,167
Other liabilities	(207,546)	(7,184)	-		(214,730)
Reserves	(1,367,259)	7,184	(205,008)	(i)	(1,565,083)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2017					
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	943,644	-	(28,115)	(i)	915,529
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	98,897	-	(2,946)	(i)	95,951
Other operating expenses	(527,229)	(913)	-		(528,142)
Net profit for the year	107,877	(913)	(31,061)	(i)	75,903

(i) Effective Profit Rate ("EPR")

Prior year adjustment is in respect of the understatement of the carrying amount of advances and financing in prior years arising from effective profit rate refinement. The effects of the adjustment have been accounted for retrospectively in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. GENERAL TAKAFUL AND FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

GROUP	2018			2017		
	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000	Total RM'000	General Takaful Fund RM'000	Family Takaful Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term funds	7,113	368,350	375,463	27,010	190,991	218,001
Investments	-	2,503,195	2,503,195	-	2,383,811	2,383,811
Other assets	10	18,671	18,681	138	16,912	17,050
Retakaful assets	-	15,284	15,284	47	21,477	21,524
	7,123	2,905,500	2,912,623	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	7,118	289,653	296,771	10,596	270,529	281,125
Takaful and Qard payables	5	12,574	12,579	2,818	17,173	19,991
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,160	1,160	-	11,532	11,532
	7,123	303,387	310,510	13,414	299,234	312,648
Liabilities of general takaful and family takaful policy holders' funds	-	2,602,113	2,602,113	13,781	2,313,957	2,327,738
	7,123	2,905,500	2,912,623	27,195	2,613,191	2,640,386

The operating revenue generated from the general and family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM1,800.06 million (2017: RM1,618.05 million)

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	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA)		
During previous financial years, 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 2018, the gross income of the Group and the Bank that may potentially not be in accordance with Shariah-principles amounted to Nil (2017: 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

Tawarruq and Bai'Inah

During previous financial years, it was identified that certain Tawarruq and Bai'Inah financing contracts of the Bank may potentially not be in accordance with Shariah-principles. 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 Nil (2017: RM5,173,642), 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. DIVIDEND PAID

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Cash dividend	5,000	5,000

Cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2017 is RM5 million.

43. FINANCING FACILITIES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	GROUP/BANK	
	2018 RM'000	2017 RM'000
Outstanding exposures with connected parties	525,242	1,100,824
Outstanding exposures to connected parties as a portion of total exposure	2.05%	4.55%
Outstanding exposures financing exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0.00%	0.01%

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the year, the Group and the Bank adopted MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* on the financial statements. The Group and the Bank generally applied the requirement of these accounting standards retrospectively with practical expedients and transitional exemptions as allowed by the standards. Nevertheless, as permitted by MFRS 9, the Group and the Bank have elected not to restate the comparatives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Impact on financial statements

The following tables summarise the impacts arising from the adoption of MFRS 15, MFRS 9 and the prior year adjustments as highlighted in Note 45 on the Group's and the Bank's financial statements.

(i) Statements of Financial Position

GROUP	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustments (Note 45) RM'000	As restated RM'000
1 January 2017				
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	6,528,544	-	13	6,528,557
Loans, advances and financing	21,093,111	-	400,731	21,493,842
Other assets	403,730	-	(538)	403,192
Investment in associates	234,523	-	-	234,523
Property, plant and equipment	655,388	-	(9,727)	645,661
Investment properties	7,570	-	-	7,570
Prepaid lease payments	78,665	-	-	78,665
Intangible assets	15,738	-	9,727	25,465
Tax recoverable	131,922	-	(120,070)	11,852
Deferred tax assets	93,833	-	-	93,833
General takaful and family takaful fund assets	2,152,536	-	-	2,152,536
Total assets	32,318,572	-	280,136	32,598,708
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Deposits from customers	21,269,981	-	-	21,269,981
Investment accounts of customers	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,735,258	-	-	1,735,258
Deferred income	381,023	-	-	381,023
Retirement benefit obligations	427,569	-	-	427,569
Borrowings and financing from institutions	51,362	-	-	51,362
Other liabilities	847,675	8,503	-	856,178
Provision for zakat	4,362	-	-	4,362
General takaful and family takaful fund liabilities	266,333	-	-	266,333
General takaful and family takaful policy holders' fund	1,886,203	-	-	1,886,203
Total liabilities	29,760,025	8,503	-	29,768,528
EQUITY				
Total reserves	2,401,818	(8,503)	280,136	2,673,451
Accumulated non-controlling interests	156,729	-	-	156,729
Total equity	2,558,547	(8,503)	280,136	2,830,180
Total liabilities and equity	32,318,572	-	280,136	32,598,708

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Impact on financial statements (continued)

(i) Statements of Financial Position (continued)

GROUP	31 December 2017			1 January 2018		
	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustments (Note 45) RM'000	As restated RM'000	MFRS 9 adjustment RM'000	As restated RM'000
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term funds	708,659	-	-	708,659	-	708,659
Investment securities	5,713,900	-	13	5,713,913	(10,747)	5,703,166
Loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	-	360,814	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062
Other assets	386,775	-	(232)	386,543	-	386,543
Investment in associates	220,690	-	-	220,690	-	220,690
Property, plant and equipment	653,922	-	(14,569)	639,353	-	639,353
Investment properties	7,276	-	-	7,276	-	7,276
Prepaid lease payments	77,574	-	-	77,574	-	77,574
Intangible assets	22,923	-	14,569	37,492	-	37,492
Tax recoverable/(payable)	95,928	-	(110,504)	(14,576)	80,018	65,442
Deferred tax assets	97,732	-	-	97,732	-	97,732
General takaful and family takaful fund assets	2,640,386	-	-	2,640,386	-	2,640,386
Total assets	32,431,668	-	250,091	32,681,759	(253,384)	32,428,375
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Deposits from customers	20,576,746	-	-	20,576,746	-	20,576,746
Investment accounts of customers	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	992,975	-	-	992,975	-	992,975
Deferred income	360,293	-	-	360,293	-	360,293
Retirement benefit obligations	436,206	-	-	436,206	-	436,206
Borrowings and financing from institutions	45,937	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Other liabilities	1,250,464	9,724	-	1,260,188	-	1,260,188
Provision for zakat	4,230	-	-	4,230	-	4,230
General takaful and family takaful fund liabilities	312,648	-	-	312,648	-	312,648
General takaful and family takaful policy holders' fund	2,327,738	-	-	2,327,738	-	2,327,738
Total liabilities	29,615,946	9,724	-	29,625,670	-	29,625,670
EQUITY						
Total reserves	2,620,814	(9,724)	250,091	2,861,181	(253,384)	2,607,797
Accumulated non-controlling interests	194,908	-	-	194,908	-	194,908
Total equity	2,815,722	(9,724)	250,091	3,056,089	(253,384)	2,802,705
Total liabilities and equity	32,431,668	-	250,091	32,681,759	(253,384)	32,428,375

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Impact on financial statements (continued)

(i) Statements of Financial Position (continued)

BANK	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustments (Note 45) RM'000	As restated RM'000
1 January 2017				
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	6,365,260	-	-	6,365,260
Loans, advances and financing	21,093,111	-	400,731	21,493,842
Other assets	237,072	-	-	237,072
Investment in subsidiaries	53,000	-	-	53,000
Investment in associates	189,058	-	-	189,058
Property, plant and equipment	633,533	-	-	633,533
Investment properties	7,570	-	-	7,570
Prepaid lease payments	77,788	-	-	77,788
Tax recoverable	123,858	-	(120,595)	3,263
Deferred tax assets	93,088	-	-	93,088
Total assets	29,705,544	-	280,136	29,985,680
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Deposits from customers	21,273,010	-	-	21,273,010
Investment accounts of customers	2,890,259	-	-	2,890,259
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,735,258	-	-	1,735,258
Deferred income	381,023	-	-	381,023
Retirement benefit obligations	427,569	-	-	427,569
Borrowings and financing from institutions	51,362	-	-	51,362
Other liabilities	640,419	8,503	-	648,922
Provision for zakat	4,362	-	-	4,362
Total liabilities	27,403,262	8,503	-	27,411,765
EQUITY				
Total reserves	2,302,282	(8,503)	280,136	2,573,915
Total equity	2,302,282	(8,503)	280,136	2,573,915
Total liabilities and equity	29,705,544	-	280,136	29,985,680

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Impact on financial statements (continued)

(i) Statements of Financial Position (continued)

BANK	31 December 2017			1 January 2018		
	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustments (Note 45) RM'000	As restated RM'000	MFRS 9 adjustment RM'000	As restated RM'000
ASSETS						
Cash and short-term funds	577,925	-	-	577,925	-	577,925
Investment securities	5,519,365	-	-	5,519,365	(10,747)	5,508,618
Loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	-	360,814	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062
Other assets	223,191	-	-	223,191	-	223,191
Investment in subsidiaries	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	53,000
Investment in associates	188,592	-	-	188,592	-	188,592
Property, plant and equipment	621,175	-	-	621,175	-	621,175
Investment properties	7,276	-	-	7,276	-	7,276
Prepaid lease payments	76,719	-	-	76,719	-	76,719
Tax recoverable/(payable)	96,805	-	(110,723)	(13,918)	80,018	66,100
Deferred tax assets	97,704	-	-	97,704	-	97,704
Total assets	29,267,655	-	250,091	29,517,746	(253,384)	29,264,362
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
Deposits from customers	20,581,454	-	-	20,581,454	-	20,581,454
Investment accounts of customers	3,308,709	-	-	3,308,709	-	3,308,709
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	992,975	-	-	992,975	-	992,975
Deferred income	360,293	-	-	360,293	-	360,293
Retirement benefit obligations	436,206	-	-	436,206	-	436,206
Borrowings and financing from institutions	45,937	-	-	45,937	-	45,937
Other liabilities	1,024,627	9,724	-	1,034,351	-	1,034,351
Provision for zakat	4,230	-	-	4,230	-	4,230
Total liabilities	26,754,431	9,724	-	26,764,155	-	26,764,155
EQUITY						
Total reserves	2,513,224	(9,724)	250,091	2,753,591	(253,384)	2,500,207
Total equity	2,513,224	(9,724)	250,091	2,753,591	(253,384)	2,500,207
Total liabilities and equity	29,267,655	-	250,091	29,517,746	(253,384)	29,264,362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Impact on financial statements (continued)

(ii) Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

GROUP	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment RM'000	Prior year adjustments (Note 45) RM'000	As restated RM'000
For the year ended 31 December 2017				
Revenue	2,641,837	-	(39,917)	2,601,920
Interest income	707,736	-	(8,856)	698,880
Interest expense	(198,898)	-	-	(198,898)
Net interest income	508,838	-	(8,856)	499,982
Fees and commissions income	789,328	-	-	789,328
Net income from Islamic banking operations	735,105	-	(31,061)	704,044
Other operating income	102,232	-	-	102,232
Total net income	2,135,503	-	(39,917)	2,095,586
Personnel expenses	(667,867)	-	-	(667,867)
Other overheads	(978,356)	(1,221)	-	(979,577)
Operating profit before impairment allowance	489,280	(1,221)	(39,917)	448,142
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	(197,319)	-	-	(197,319)
Impairment write back for other assets	929	-	-	929
Operating profit after impairment allowance	292,890	(1,221)	(39,917)	251,752
Share of loss after tax of associates	(13,367)	-	-	(13,367)
Profit before tax and zakat	279,523	(1,221)	(39,917)	238,385
Zakat	(3,310)	-	-	(3,310)
Tax expense	(58,470)	-	9,872	(48,598)
Net profit for the year	217,743	(1,221)	(30,045)	186,477
BANK				
For the year ended 31 December 2017				
Revenue	1,920,222	-	(39,917)	1,880,305
Interest income	699,140	-	(8,856)	690,284
Interest expense	(200,603)	-	-	(200,603)
Net interest income	498,537	-	(8,856)	489,681
Fees and commissions income	119,573	-	-	119,573
Net income from Islamic banking operations	735,105	-	(31,061)	704,044
Other operating income	58,968	-	-	58,968
Total net income	1,412,183	-	(39,917)	1,372,266
Personnel expenses	(554,435)	-	-	(554,435)
Other overheads	(443,279)	(1,221)	-	(444,500)
Operating profit before impairment allowance	414,469	(1,221)	(39,917)	373,331
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	(197,319)	-	-	(197,319)
Impairment write back for other assets	929	-	-	929
Profit before tax and zakat	218,079	(1,221)	(39,917)	176,941
Zakat	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
Tax expense	(45,569)	-	9,872	(35,697)
Net profit for the year	171,510	(1,221)	(30,045)	140,244

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Accounting for financial instruments

(i) Transition

In the adoption of MFRS 9, the following transitional exemptions as permitted by the standard have been adopted:

- a. The Group and the Bank have not restated comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from adoption of MFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not generally reflect the requirements of MFRS 9, but rather those of MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.
- b. The following assessments have been made based on the facts and circumstances that existed on the date of initial application:
 - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held
 - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL; and
 - The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVTPL.
- c. If an investment in a debt security had low risk on the date of initial application of MFRS 9, the Group has assumed that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.
- d. The total ECL allowances computed under MFRS 9 is higher than the total allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing under MFRS 139 as more forward looking approach is adopted as well as more financial assets were assessed for impairment and allowances for impairment were made for at least 12-month ECL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Accounting for financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial adoption of MFRS 9

The following table shows the measurement categories under MFRS 139 and the new measurement categories under MFRS 9 for each class of the Group's and the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018:

GROUP	Category under MFRS 139 31 December 2017 RM'000 (Restated)	MFRS 9 adjustment 2018 RM'000	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category			
			1 January 2018			CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
			AC RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	
Financial assets:						
Loans and receivables						
Cash and short-term funds	708,659	-	708,659	-	-	708,659
Loans, advances and financing	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062	-	-	21,844,062
Other assets	370,099	-	370,099	-	-	370,099
Fair value through profit or loss						
Investment securities	194,548	-	-	194,548	-	194,548
Available-for-sale						
Investment securities	5,519,365	(10,747)	-	154,696	5,353,922	5,508,618
	28,959,388	(333,402)	22,922,820	349,244	5,353,922	28,625,986
Financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Deposits from customers	(20,576,746)	-	(20,576,746)	-	-	(20,576,746)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,308,709)	-	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(992,975)	-	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(45,937)	-	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	(1,260,188)	-	(1,260,188)	-	-	(1,260,188)
	(26,184,555)	-	(26,184,555)	-	-	(26,184,555)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Accounting for financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial adoption of MFRS 9 (continued)

BANK	Category under	MFRS 9	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category			
	MFRS 139	adjustment	1 January 2018			CARRYING
	31 December	2018	AC	FVTPL	FVOCI	AMOUNT
	2017	2018	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	RM'000	RM'000				
	(Restated)	(Restated)				
Financial assets:						
Loans and receivables						
Cash and short-term funds	577,925	-	577,925	-	-	577,925
Loans, advances and financing	22,166,717	(322,655)	21,844,062	-	-	21,844,062
Other assets	206,747	-	206,747	-	-	206,747
Fair value through profit or loss						
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale						
Investment securities	5,519,365	(10,747)	-	154,696	5,353,922	5,508,618
	28,470,754	(333,402)	22,628,734	154,696	5,353,922	28,137,352
Financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Deposits from customers	(20,581,454)	-	(20,581,454)	-	-	(20,581,454)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,308,709)	-	(3,308,709)	-	-	(3,308,709)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(992,975)	-	(992,975)	-	-	(992,975)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(45,937)	-	(45,937)	-	-	(45,937)
Other liabilities	(1,034,351)	-	(1,034,351)	-	-	(1,034,351)
	(25,963,426)	-	(25,963,426)	-	-	(25,963,426)

a. Reclassification from loans and receivables to amortised cost

Cash and short-term funds, loans, advances and financing and other assets that were classified as loans and receivables under MFRS 139 are now reclassified at amortised cost. An increase of RM242,637,000 in allowance for impairment was recognised in opening retained earnings of the Group and the Bank as at 1 January 2018 respectively on transition of MFRS 9.

b. Reclassification from AFS to FVOCI

Money market instruments and unquoted securities previously classified as available-for-sale were held by the Group primarily for collecting contractual cash flows and selling it if the need arises to meet liquidity requirements. These money market instruments and unquoted securities were reclassified as financial assets at FVOCI.

c. Reclassification from AFS to FVTPL

These are equity investments which are not held for strategic purposes. As a result, these equity investments were reclassified from AFS to FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Accounting for financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial adoption of MFRS 9 (continued)

d. Accounting for revenue – Customer Loyalty Programme

The Bank has a Customer Loyalty Programme specifically for BSN credit cards in which customers are entitled to collect “Happy Points” arising from their credit card transactions.

In previous years, the Bank did not have any initial recognition of the cost of the credit card points in its financial statements. Cost was recognised only upon redemption of the credit card points by the customer.

As a result, the initial recognition of the cost of the credit card points should be when the customers earn the points, i.e. from a credit card transaction. In accordance with MFRS 15, the cost would then be deferred and recognised in profit or loss upon the earlier date of redemption by the customer or the expiration of the points.

45. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

The following balances have been restated to reflect the effects of the adjustments mentioned below and adoption of MFRS 15 as highlighted in Note 44:

GROUP	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment (Note 44) RM'000	Prior year adjustments RM'000		As restated RM'000
Statement of Financial Position as of 1 January 2017					
Property, plant and equipment	655,388	-	(9,727)	(a)	645,661
Intangible assets	15,738	-	9,727	(a)	25,465
Loans, advances and financing	21,093,111	-	400,731	(e)	21,493,842
Investment Securities	6,528,544	-	13	(b)	6,528,557
Other assets	403,730	-	(538)	(d)	403,192
Tax recoverable	131,922	-	(120,070)	(c), (e), (f)	11,852
Other liabilities	(847,675)	(8,503)	-		(856,178)
Total reserves	(2,401,818)	8,503	(280,136)	(e), (f)	(2,673,451)
Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2017					
Property, plant and equipment	653,922	-	(14,569)	(a)	639,353
Intangible assets	22,923	-	14,569	(a)	37,492
Loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	-	360,814	(e)	22,166,717
Investment Securities	5,713,900	-	13	(b)	5,713,913
Other assets	386,775	-	(232)	(d)	386,543
Tax recoverable/(payable)	95,928	-	(110,504)	(c), (e), (f)	(14,576)
Other liabilities	(1,250,464)	(9,724)	-		(1,260,188)
Total reserves	(2,620,814)	9,724	(250,091)	(e), (f)	(2,861,181)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2017					
Interest income	707,736	-	(8,856)	(e)	698,880
Net income from Islamic banking operations	735,105	-	(31,061)	(e)	704,044
Other overheads	(978,356)	(1,221)	-		(979,577)
Tax expense	(58,470)	-	9,872	(f)	(48,598)
Net profit for the year	217,743	(1,221)	(30,045)	(e), (f)	186,477

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

45. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

The following balances have been restated to reflect the effects of the adjustments mentioned below and adoption of MFRS 15 as highlighted in Note 44 (continued):

BANK	As previously reported RM'000	MFRS 15 adjustment (Note 44) RM'000	Prior year adjustments RM'000		As restated RM'000
Statement of Financial Position as of 1 January 2017					
Loans, advances and financing	21,093,111	-	400,731	(e)	21,493,842
Tax recoverable	123,858	-	(120,595)	(e), (f)	3,263
Other liabilities	(640,419)	(8,503)	-		(648,922)
Total reserves	(2,302,282)	8,503	(280,136)	(e), (f)	(2,573,915)
Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2017					
Loans, advances and financing	21,805,903	-	360,814	(e)	22,166,717
Tax recoverable/(payable)	96,805	-	(110,723)	(e), (f)	(13,918)
Other liabilities	(1,024,627)	(9,724)	-		(1,034,351)
Total reserves	(2,513,224)	9,724	(250,091)	(e), (f)	(2,753,591)
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2017					
Interest income	699,140	-	(8,856)	(e)	690,284
Net income from Islamic banking operations	735,105	-	(31,061)	(e)	704,044
Other overheads	(443,279)	(1,221)	-		(444,500)
Tax expense	(45,569)	-	9,872	(f)	(35,697)
Net profit for the year	171,510	(1,221)	(30,045)	(e), (f)	140,244

(a) Intangible assets

In previous years, intangible assets of the Group in the form of computer software were erroneously classified as property, plant and equipment.

In accordance with MFRS 138, *Intangible Assets*, items which meet the definition of intangible assets such as computer software, should be accounted for as intangible assets.

As a result, prior year adjustment has been made to present intangible assets separately on the statement of financial position.

(b) Manager's stocks

In previous years, the fair value of manager's stocks of the Group was erroneously computed. Although manager's stocks were classified as held-for-trading in accordance with MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, the Group had erroneously recognised fair value changes in other comprehensive income in addition to fair value changes recognised in profit or loss.

As a result, prior year adjustment has been made to remove the fair value reserve in equity.

(c) Tax recoverable

In previous years, tax recoverable of the Group was erroneously classified in trade and other receivables whereas provision for taxation was separately disclosed under liabilities in the statement of financial position.

As a result, prior year adjustment has been made to present the net amount of tax recoverable in the statement of financial position.

(d) Rental expense

In previous years, rental expense of the Group was erroneously accounted for as deposits under trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position instead of being expensed in profit or loss.

As a result, prior year adjustment has been made to recognise the rental expense in retained profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

45. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

(e) Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

Prior year adjustment is in respect of the understatement of the carrying amount of loans, advances and financing in prior years arising from effective interest rate refinement. The effects of the adjustment have been accounted for retrospectively in the financial statements.

(f) Tax refunds

In previous year, tax refunds of the Group were erroneously accounted for as over-provision of tax.

As a result, prior year adjustment has been made to reverse the tax refund that was over-provided.

46. GENERAL TAKAFUL BUSINESS

The Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA 2013), which came into effect on 30 June 2013, requires all licensed Takaful Operators carrying on both Family Takaful business and General Takaful business (composite licensed Takaful Operators) to convert their businesses to a Single Takaful business.

As such, the Group entered into a proposed transfer of its general takaful certificates to Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Am Berhad (Company No. 1246486D) and this was completed on 30 September 2018, on which the transfer of certificates, including takaful contract liabilities in relation to the business, was made.

As the General Takaful business is not significant to the Group, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income has not been re-presented to show the discontinued operation separately from continuing operations.



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