



BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL



tahun perbankan cemerlang

YEARS OF BANKING EXCELLENCE

LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2014** ANNUAL REPORT

M Mission MISI

Menjadi penyedia khidmat kewangan yang komprehensif serta bertaraf nasional dan menjadi pilihan utama rakyat Malaysia.

To be the national and preferred provider of comprehensive financial services for all Malaysians.

V Vision VISI

Meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi dan kualiti hidup rakyat Malaysia dengan menggalakkan penyimpanan, pelaburan dan amalan pengurusan kewangan yang bijak yang dilakukan secara aktif serta mengadakan kemudahan tersedia untuk tujuan ini.

To improve the economic wellbeing and quality of life of Malaysians by actively promoting savings, investment and the practice of sound financial management and by providing ready facilities for this purpose.

Pelanggan sentiasa diutamakan.

Perkhidmatan yang meyakinkan dan memuaskan hati pelanggan.

Produk/perkhidmatan yang berkualiti, cekap dan konsisten.

Ketepatan menyampaikan maklumat secara jelas dan lengkap.

Persekitaran yang selesa dan selamat.

PIAGAM PELANGGAN

Clients' Charter

The customer is always the priority.

A service that instils confidence and satisfies the customer.

Products/services that are of quality, efficient and consistent.

Providing information that is timely, precise and complete.

An environment that is comfortable and secure.

The Establishment of Bank Simpanan Nasional

PENUBUHAN BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL



Pelancaran BSN pada 5 Disember 1974, menggariskan lima matlamat utama yang masih relevan dan menjadi prinsip utama kewujudannya hingga ke hari ini:

- Menggalakkan dan mengembleng simpanan, terutama dari penyimpan bersimpanan kecil.
- Menyemai tabiat berjimat cermat dan suka menabung.
- Menyediakan saluran bagi masyarakat umum untuk menyimpan wang.
- Menggunakan dana Bank untuk pelaburan, termasuk membiayai pembangunan ekonomi negara.
- Memelihara kepentingan pelabur dan lain-lain pelanggan.

BSN's inception on 5th December 1974 outlined 5 main objectives. These objectives remain relevant until today as the core principles of its existence:

- To promote and mobilise savings, particularly from small savers.
- To inculcate the habit of thrift and savings.
- To provide the means for savings by the general public.
- To utilise the funds of the Bank for investment including financing of economic development of the nation.
- To uphold the interest of its depositors and other customers.

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Chairman's
Statement

**KENYATAAN
PENGKERUSI**

Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya dengan sukacitanya membentangkan Laporan Tahunan dan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2014.

LANSKAP EKONOMI

Pada tahun 2014, ekonomi global berkembang pada kadar yang sederhana dengan pertumbuhan tidak sekata antara ekonomi maju dan baru muncul. Pertumbuhan dalam ekonomi maju kekal lemah sementara ekonomi sedang membangun kekal dan terus berkembang secara positif. Walaupun persekitaran ekonomi global agak perlahan, namun ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 6.0% pada tahun 2014 (2013: 4.7%) menjadikan Malaysia satu daripada ekonomi yang paling pesat berkembang di Asia. Ini didorong oleh permintaan dalam negeri yang terus kukuh, disokong oleh peningkatan prestasi perdagangan luar negara dan keadaan pekerjaan yang stabil.

Kestabilan kewangan dalam negeri terus terpelihara sepanjang tahun 2014 walaupun menghadapi cabaran daripada pasaran kewangan yang turun naik dan hutang isi rumah yang tinggi serta kenaikan harga hartanah. Walau bagaimanapun, sistem kewangan Malaysia mempunyai kapasiti yang jauh lebih teguh untuk menghadapi cabaran-cabaran ini dengan kecairan dan tahap permodalan yang tinggi.

(Sumber: Laporan Tahunan 2014 Bank Negara Malaysia)

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

Meskipun persekitaran operasi yang mencabar pada tahun 2014, BSN terus memperkukuhkan kedudukannya sebagai Bank yang semakin kompetitif dengan prestasi kewangan yang mantap, dalam masa yang sama meningkatkan peranan sosialnya. BSN mencatatkan keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat sebanyak RM136.8 juta dengan hasil yang tinggi sebanyak RM1,881.9 juta berbanding RM1,841.5 juta pada tahun kewangan sebelumnya. Pendapatan bersih berjumlah RM1,173.9 juta berbanding RM1,257.4 juta pada tahun 2013.

ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

In 2014, the global economy grew at a moderate pace with uneven growth between advanced and emerging economies. Growth in advanced economies remained subdued while emerging economies continued to grow positively. Despite a slower global economic environment, the Malaysian economy expanded by 6.0% in 2014 (2013: 4.7%) making Malaysia one of the fastest growing economies in Asia. This was driven by strong private domestic demand, supported by rising foreign trade performance and stable employment conditions.

Domestic financial stability continued to be preserved throughout 2014 although facing challenges from heightened volatility in financial markets, high household debts and rising property prices remained. However, Malaysia's financial system has a far stronger capacity to cope with these challenges with ample liquidity and high capitalisation level.

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annual Report 2014)

PENDAPATAN/REVENUE

RM1.88
billion/billion

Jumlah pinjaman terus meningkat secara positif pada 8.6%, disokong oleh pertumbuhan 40.5% daripada pinjaman Sewa Beli berjumlah RM74.0 juta. Ini diikuti dengan Kad Kredit (30.1%), Pinjaman/Pembiayaan Perumahan (26.5%), Mikro Kewangan (9.9%), manakala Pinjaman /Pembiayaan Peribadi mencatatkan sedikit penurunan sebanyak 0.1%. Jumlah deposit meningkat 6.6% pada tahun 2014 berjumlah RM28,312.9 juta (2013: RM26,552.9 juta). Ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan deposit runcit pada kadar 8.2% kepada RM26,853.5 juta hasil sumbangan daripada Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP).

PERBANKAN ISLAM

Pada tahun 2014, Perbankan Islam mencatatkan pertumbuhan hasil operasi sebanyak 2.9% atau RM27.0 juta daripada 2013, kepada RM959.7 juta. Pertumbuhan ini merupakan hasil sumbangan pendapatan yang tinggi daripada aktiviti pembiayaan yang meningkat sebanyak 3.9% atau RM29.5 juta, dan peningkatan dalam aktiviti perbendaharaan sebanyak

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Despite a challenging operating environment in 2014, BSN continued to strengthen its position as an increasingly competitive Bank with steady financial performance, while enhancing its social role. BSN recorded a profit after tax and zakat of RM136.8 million with higher revenue of RM1,881.9 million compared to RM1,841.5 million in the previous financial year. Net income amounted to RM1,173.9 million compared to RM1,257.4 million in 2013.

Total loans continued to grow healthily at 8.6%, supported mainly by growth of 40.5% in Hire Purchase loans totalling RM74.0 million. This was followed by Credit Card (30.1%), Mortgage (26.5%), Micro Finance (9.9%), while Personal Loans/Financing recorded a slight decline of 0.1%. Total deposits grew 6.6% in 2014 amounting to RM28,312.9 million (2013: RM26,552.9 million). This was driven by an 8.2% growth in retail deposits to RM26,853.5 million due to the increased contribution from Premium Savings Certificate (SSP).

BSN meneruskan pelaburan dalam penggunaan teknologi maklumat baru untuk menambahbaik proses dan perkhidmatan kaunter, membangunkan modal insan serta menaiktaraf saluran perkhidmatan Bank selaras dengan komitmen Bank mengutamakan pelanggan.

BSN continues to invest in the use of new information technologies to improve processes and counter services, develop its human capital and upgrade service channels in line with the Bank's commitment to prioritise its customers.

2.7% atau RM2.9 juta; yang mengimbangi penguncupan RM5.3 juta dalam lain-lain produk. Penyumbang utama kepada Perbankan Islam adalah pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pembiayaan yang menyumbang 82.9% atau RM795.9 juta, dirangsang oleh pertumbuhan Pembiayaan Peribadi sebanyak RM583.0 juta dan permintaan pasaran yang semakin meningkat bagi produk-produk patuh Syariah.

Kos dana meningkat sebanyak 10.0% atau RM26.1 juta disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam dana bagi produk komoditi Murabahah yang dilancarkan pada April 2014.

ISLAMIC BANKING

In 2014, operating revenue from Islamic Banking registered a growth of 2.9% or RM27.0 million from 2013, to RM959.7 million. This growth was contributed by higher income from financing activities which rose by 3.9% or RM29.5 million, and increase in treasury activities of 2.7% or RM2.9 million; which offset the RM5.3 million contraction in other products. The main contributors to Islamic Banking was the income earned from funding which contributed 82.9%

Peningkatan ini adalah selaras dengan keperluan kumpulan wang bagi membiayai pertumbuhan dalam aset pembiayaan.

Perbelanjaan operasi meningkat 21.5% kepada RM468.6 juta (2013:RM385.5 juta), dan mengakibatkan keuntungan yang lebih rendah selepas bayaran zakat sebanyak RM142.7 juta.

MEMBINA DAN MENGUKUHKAN

Sebagai menyahut seruan Kerajaan untuk meningkatkan tahap dan kualiti hidup masyarakat luar bandar dan menyediakan akses perbankan kepada mereka yang memerlukan, BSN terus berkembang dan mengukuhkan rangkaian perbankan ejennya (EB). Pada akhir 2014, BSN mempunyai seramai 5,700 ejen yang terlatih untuk berkhidmat kepada masyarakat setempat. BSN juga telah melantik ejen di kawasan bandar/pinggir bandar sebagai satu lagi saluran alternatif untuk mereka yang melakukan urusan perbankan selepas waktu pejabat.

Selain enam perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan di semua EB, seperti deposit tunai dan pengeluaran, pembayaran bil, pembelian Sijil Simpanan Premium (e-SSP), tambah nilai Prabayar telefon bimbit serta pembelian tanpa tunai, orang ramai kini boleh mengunjungi mana-mana EB untuk membuka akaun simpanan baru dengan BSN.

Pada tahun 2014, Bank terus menaik taraf Cawangan-cawangan di lokasi strategik kepada cawangan "Business Branches" (BB). Cawangan-cawangan ini menawarkan pelbagai perkhidmatan termasuk pinjaman dan pembiayaan, deposit dan juga khidmat nasihat berkaitan pelbagai Perkhidmatan Pengurusan Harta. Pada akhir tahun 2014 bilangan BB telah meningkat daripada 19 cawangan kepada 28 cawangan.

Bagi menggalakkan simpanan, Bank terus menjalankan usaha-usaha promosi Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) sepanjang tahun; jumlah simpanan dalam SSP sehingga akhir Disember 2014 berjumlah lebih RM2.7 bilion dengan peningkatan lebih 2.1 juta pendeposit. Dalam usaha untuk menggalakkan gaya hidup bebas hutang di kalangan belia, Bank terus menggalakkan penggunaan kad debit "Visa payWave". Pada akhir Disember 2014, BSN telah berjaya mencapai sasaran pemasaran "1 juta Kad Debit Visa dalam 1 tahun".

Bank juga terus menyokong inisiatif Kerajaan dan melaksanakan peranan mandatnya seperti bayaran Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia, program Baucar Buku 1Malaysia, Bantuan Persekolahan kepada pelajar sekolah rendah dan menengah, Skim Amanah Rakyat 1Malaysia, pinjaman Sewa Beli untuk

or RM795.9 million, boosted by the Personal Financing growth of RM583.0 million and growing market demand for Shariah-compliant products.

Cost of funds increased by 10.0% or RM26.1 million due to increase in funds for the Murabahah Commodity product which was launched in April 2014. This increase is consistent with the requirements of funds for financing the growth in financing assets.

Operating expenses increased 21.5% to RM468.6 million (2013: RM 385.5 million), and resulting in a lower profit after zakat of RM142.7 million.

BUILD AND STRENGTHEN

In response to the Government's call to elevate the standards and quality of life of rural communities as well as to provide banking accessibility to those in need, BSN continues to expand and strengthen its Authorised Bank Agent (EB) network. At the end of 2014, BSN had a total of 5,700 appointed agents, trained to serve the local communities. BSN has also appointed agents in urban/sub-urban areas as another alternative channel for those who perform their banking after office hours.

In addition to the existing six transactions available at all EB, namely cash deposits and withdrawals, payment of bills, purchase of Premium Savings Certificates (eSSP), mobile prepaid top ups and cashless purchases, the public can now walk into any EB to open a new savings account with BSN.

In 2014, the Bank continued to upgrade branches in strategic urban areas to Business Branches (BB). These branches offer a full range of services from loans and financing as well as deposits to advisory services on a range of Wealth Management Solutions. By the end of 2014 BBs have increased from 19 to 28 branches.

To encourage savings, the Bank continued to promote its Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) throughout the year; whereby total SSP until the end of December 2014 amounted to over RM2.7 billion with an increase of over 2.1 million depositors. In an effort to promote a debt-free lifestyle among youths, the Bank continued to promote the use of its Visa payWave debit cards. By the end of December 2014, BSN had surpassed its target of "1 million Visa Debit Cards in 1 year".

The Bank also continually supported Government initiatives and performed its mandated roles such as payment for

pemandu teksi dan pengusaha bas sekolah dan pinjaman perumahan untuk pekerja estet.

Tahun 2014 amat bermakna bagi Bank kerana telah meraikan 40 tahun perbankan cemerlang pada 6 Disember. Dengan peristiwa yang bersejarah ini Bank telah melangkah ke satu era teknologi baru dan terus komited untuk menyediakan produk dan perkhidmatan yang terbaik sejajar dengan kehendak dan citarasa para pelanggannya.

MEDEKATI MASYARAKAT

BSN terus menjalin kerjasama dengan akhbar Harian Metro dalam satu program untuk membantu anak-anak yatim, ibu tunggal dan keluarga miskin sempena bulan Ramadhan. BSN juga menjalankan aktiviti ini secara gotong-royong untuk menyediakan juadah berbuka puasa, mengedarkan barang-barang keperluan Hari Raya dan membawa anak-anak yatim membeli-belah.

BSN juga telah menganjurkan satu karnival mini – ‘Kembara Rih Sakan BSN’ yang merupakan satu program mendekati masyarakat di sekitar daerah Pendang, Kedah. Ini adalah inisiatif usaha sama di antara BSN dan BNM untuk menggalakkan masyarakat menggunakan kemudahan pembiayaan mikro. Inisiatif ini juga menggalakkan penggunaan saluran perbankan yang disediakan di kawasan yang kurang akses perbankan seperti di Pendang. Perkhidmatan ini juga dapat membantu orang ramai dan usahawan untuk mendapat akses kepada perkhidmatan perbankan asas dan akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan perniagaan mereka.

Manakala, program “BSN School Carnival” berupaya menjalin kerjasama dengan Persatuan Ibu Bapa dan Guru sekolah-sekolah rendah untuk mendidik serta menggalakkan para pelajar menyimpan wang sejak usia muda. Pelajar digalakkan untuk menyertai ‘Kelab Penabung Muda BSN’ dan juga Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP). Sebanyak 78 sekolah telah mengambil bahagian dalam program “BSN School Carnival 2014” dengan sokongan dan kerjasama Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.

Memasuki tahun keempat, BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon 2014 dengan tema “NIGHT RUNNER - Nulli Secundus” terus menarik minat lebih daripada 10,000 peserta dari Malaysia, Thailand, Singapura dan negara-negara lain. Maraton ini berjaya mengumpul dana berjumlah RM100,000. The Dyslexia Association of Malaysia merupakan penerima dana ini yang digunakan untuk menaiktaraf pendidikan dan peralatan sekolah yang akan digunakan oleh kanak-kanak yang mendaftar untuk kursus di persatuan tersebut.

Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia, 1Malaysia Book Voucher programme, Schooling Assistance for primary and secondary students, Skim Amanah Rakyat 1Malaysia, Hire Purchase loans for taxi drivers and school bus operators, and housing loans for estate workers.

The year 2014 is especially significant for the Bank as we celebrated 40 years of banking excellence on the 6th of December. With this important milestone, the Bank enters into a new era embracing technology to provide the best service and products that meet the needs of our customers.

REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY

BSN continued its collaboration with Harian Metro newspaper in a programme to help orphans, single mothers and poor families in the spirit of Ramadhan. The bank also undertakes “gotong-royong” initiatives to prepare food for “buka puasa”, distribute goodies and take orphans for Hari Raya shopping.

BSN also organised a mini carnival “Kembara Rih Sakan BSN” – an Outreach Program in Pendang, Kedah. This is in line with BSN’s and BNM’s on-going effort to promote micro financing participation and usage on convenient banking channels in underserved areas such as Pendang. These services will also assist the public and entrepreneurs to have access to basic banking services and access to finance their business needs.

Meanwhile, the BSN School Carnival programme works with Parent and Teacher Associations of national primary schools to educate and encourage students to save money from an early age. Students are encouraged to participate in the Bank’s Young Savers’ Club and ‘Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar’ (SGSP). A total of 78 schools participated in the 2014 BSN School Carnival programme with the support and cooperation of the Ministry of Education.

Entering its fourth year, BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon 2014 with the theme “NIGHT RUNNER - Nulli Secundus” continued to draw a crowd of more than 10,000 runners from Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and other countries. The marathon raised funds amounting to RM100,000. The Dyslexia Association of Malaysia was the recipient of this fund which will be used to upgrade educational and school equipment used for children enrolled for courses by the association.

KATA-KATA PENUTUP

Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada pemegang saham di atas sokongan yang berterusan dan kepercayaan kepada BSN.

Saya juga berterima kasih kepada rakan-rakan sejawat saya dalam Lembaga Pengarah atas komitmen serta sokongan dalam tempoh 12 bulan yang lalu.

BSN mempunyai kumpulan Pengurusan yang sangat berbakat dan komited serta bekerja rapat dengan Lembaga Pengarah untuk membawa BSN ke tahap hari ini - 40 Tahun Perbankan Cemerlang. Untuk ini, Lembaga Pengarah dan Pengurusan merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua Warga BSN atas kesetiaan dan komitmen mereka.

Akhir sekali, BSN tidak akan berada pada tahap hari ini, tanpa sokongan padu dari 9 juta pelanggannya.

Terima kasih.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Hj Abdullah

Pengerusi, Bank Simpanan Nasional

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to acknowledge our shareholders for their continuous support and trust in BSN.

I am also grateful to my fellow colleagues on the Board for their commitment, hard work and support over the past 12 months.

BSN is indeed fortunate to have a highly talented, diverse and committed Management team which has worked closely with the Board to bring BSN to where it is today – 40 Years of Banking Excellence. For this, the Board and Management express our appreciation to all 'Warga BSN' for their loyalty and commitment.

Finally, BSN will not be where we are today without the support of our 9 million customers.

A sincere thank you to everyone.

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Hj Abdullah

Chairman, Bank Simpanan Nasional

Board of Directors LEMBAGA PENGARAH



- 1 Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah
- 2 Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa
- 3 Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang
- 4 Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah





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- 5 Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa
 6 Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman
 7 Datuk Adinan Maning
 8 Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari
 9 Encik Ramesh Pillai
 10 Pn. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha
 (Setiausaha Lembaga/Board Secretary)



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Board of Directors' Profile

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH



Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif /
Non Executive Chairman

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He has over 30 years of experience in the public sector mainly in the area of administration and management. He started his career in September 1977 at the Ministry of International

Trade & Industry as the Assistant Director of Domestic Trade Division.

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

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



Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Non Independent Non Executive Director

Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa dilantik ke Lembaga Pengarah pada 2 April 2013. Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ukur Bahan dari University of Reading, UK dan Ijazah Sarjana Perbankan Antarabangsa dari University of Manchester, UK. Beliau juga mempunyai Diploma Pentadbiran Awam dari Institut Tadbir Negara (INTAN).

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

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

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

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

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



Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

Dato' Haji Ghazali Awang dilantik menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 12 Februari 2007. Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Perdagangan (Perakaunan) dari University of Newcastle, Australia dan merupakan Akauntan Bertauliah dengan Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia dan Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau juga memiliki Diploma dalam Pengajian Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia dan Ijazah Sarjana dalam Agama dari Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Imam Bonjol, Indonesia.

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

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

Dato' Haji Ghazali bin Awang was appointed to the Board on 12 February 2007. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (Accounting) from the University of Newcastle, Australia and is a Chartered Accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He also holds a Diploma in Islamic Studies from the International Islamic University, Malaysia and Master's Degree in Agama from Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Imam Bonjol, Indonesia.

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

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



Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah dilantik menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 September 2010. Beliau mempunyai Ijazah Sarjana Muda Matematik dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1975 dan Ijazah Sarjana Sains Aktuari dari North Eastern University, Boston pada tahun 1977. Beliau merupakan Felo Persatuan Aktuari Amerika Syarikat. Beliau ditauliahkan sebagai Perancang Kewangan Berdaftar (RFP) pada tahun 2008 dan juga mendapat kelayakan RFP Syariah pada tahun 2009.

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

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

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

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

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



Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 15 September 2010. Beliau adalah lulusan dari Sekolah Pegawai Kadet, Tentera Darat Australia, Portsea, Victoria, Australia pada tahun 1978 dan ditauliahkan sebagai pegawai dengan pangkat Leftenan Muda dalam Rejimen Askar Melayu Diraja Angkatan Tentera Malaysia. Beliau meletakkan jawatan di dalam Angkatan Tentera Malaysia pada tahun 1986 dengan pangkat Kapten dan meneruskan pengajian perundangan di University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom. Beliau memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kelas Kedua (atas) LL.B (Kepujian) pada tahun 1989 dan kemudian memperolehi Sijil Amalan Guaman dari Lembaga Kelayakan Profesional, Undang-Undang pada tahun 1990 dan diterima masuk serta didaftarkan sebagai Peguambela & Peguamcara, Mahkamah Tinggi 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 and conveyancing* dengan penekanan yang kuat kepada Perbankan Islam sejak tahun 1991. Beliau memperolehi Diploma Lulusan Ijazah dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Beliau telah dilantik sebagai ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 15 September 2010 dan juga merupakan ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional; Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah, Dana Amal Jariah; ahli panel Jawatankuasa Tatatertib, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Lembaga Tatatertib; ahli Persatuan Tenaga Profesional, Malaysia; dan ahli Persatuan Penasihat Syariah, Malaysia.

Mr Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa was appointed to the Board on 15 September 2010. He graduated from the Australian Army, Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Victoria, Australia in 1978 and was commissioned as an officer with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Royal Malay Regiment of the Malaysian Armed Forces. He resigned from the Malaysian Armed Forces in 1986 with the rank of Captain and proceeded to read law at the University of Sheffield, England, United Kingdom. He graduated with a second class (upper) LL.B (honours) degree in 1989 and thereafter obtained his Certificate of Legal Practice from the Legal Profession Qualifying Board and admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Malaya High Court in 1991.

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



Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Datuk Adinan Maning

Ketua Eksekutif /
Chief Executive

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

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

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

Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari menyertai Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) pada 1982 dengan kelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam Ekonomi Sumber dari Universiti Putra Malaysia dan seterusnya memperoleh Keahlian Felo Mason sebaik menerima Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari Harvard pada 1990. Pada 1992, beliau dilantik sebagai Ketua Unit Luar Pesisir di Labuan dan pada tahun yang sama memegang jawatan Ketua Pedagang Forex sehingga 1996. Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat sebagai Timbalan Pengurus Besar di Lembaga Pembangunan Labuan sehingga 1999. Beliau kemudiannya dipindahkan semula ke BNM dengan memegang jawatan sebagai Ketua Unit Khas SME. Dari tahun 2000, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Pengarah Unit Penyiasatan Khas (2000-2004), Pengarah Jabatan Sumber Manusia (2004-2007), dan akhir sekali sebagai Pengarah Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Perusahaan pada 2008. Sebaik bersara, beliau menyertai Bank Simpanan Nasional. Beliau juga merupakan ahli lembaga pengarah di KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd.

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

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

Mr Kamari Zaman Juhari joined Bank Negara Malaysia in 1982 with a Bachelor's Degree in Resource Economics from University Putra Malaysia and later gained a Mason Fellowship upon graduating with a Masters in Public Administration from Harvard in 1990. In 1992, he was appointed as the Head of Offshore Unit in Labuan and then held the position of Chief Forex Trader until 1996. He also served as Deputy General Manager with the Labuan Development Authority until 1999. He was then transferred back to BNM and assumed the position of Head of SME Special Unit. From 2000, he was successively promoted to Director of Special Investigation Unit (2000-2004), Director of Human Resource Department (2004-2007), and finally Director of Development Finance and Enterprise Department in 2008. Upon his retirement, he joined Bank Simpanan Nasional. He also sits on the board of KL Remit Exchange Sdn Bhd.



Encik Ramesh Pillai

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif /
Independent Non Executive Director

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Datuk Adinan Maning**

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

**Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani**

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif Perbankan Komuniti
Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking)

Winston E Jeyaprakash

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif Perbankan Runcit
Deputy Chief Executive (Retail Banking)

Ahmad Latfan Mohd Amran

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

Siew Kin Meng

Ketua, Kewangan
Head, Finance



Management PENGURUSAN



Nilmmasri binti Ja'afar

Ketua, Mikro Kewangan
Head, Micro Finance



Ummul Shirin binti Mohamed Thalha

Ketua, Undang-Undang & Sekretariat Korporat
Head, Legal & Corporate Secretariat



Ahmad Noh bin Jeni

Ketua, Keselamatan
Head, Security



Mohd Fauzi bin Rahmat

Ketua Pegawai Risiko, Pengurusan Risiko
Chief Risk Officer, Risk Management



Zainuddin bin Ahmad

Ketua, Pengurusan Sumber Manusia
Head, Human Resource Management



Akhsan bin Zaini

Ketua, Distribution
Head, Distribution

Damanhuri bin Mahmod

Ketua, Perbankan Islam
Head, Islamic Banking



Azlan bin Abu Bakar

Ketua, Pengurusan Saluran
Head, Channel Management



Boey Cheng Choong

Ketua, Pengurusan Transformasi
Head, Transformation Management

**Mearia @ Massahariah Hamzah**

Ketua, Perniagaan Komuniti
Head, Community Business

Puspa Marina binti Omar

Ketua, Komunikasi Strategik
Head, Strategic Communications

Rosman bin Ramlan

Ketua, Pentadbiran Am
Head, General Administration

**Kameel bin Abdul Halim**

Ketua, Strategi Korporat
Head, Corporate Strategy

Kamel Effendy bin Mohd Razali

Ketua, Khidmat Pengurusan & Pemulihan Hutang
Head, Debt Management & Recovery Services



Management PENGURUSAN



Jason Tan Yew Heong

Ketua, Deposit & Transaksi Perbankan
Head, Deposit & Transactional Banking



Jugindar Singh a/l Kartar Singh

Ketua, Teknologi Maklumat
Head, Information Technology



Mohd Sofian bin Amirudin

Ketua, Perniagaan Kad
Head, Cards Business

Norshahzan bin Halin

Ketua, Pematuhan
Head, Compliance



Suhaimi bin Mohamad

Ketua, Operasi Peruncitan Kredit
Head, Retail Credit Operations

Arman bin Sa'at

Ketua, Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan
Head, Treasury & Investment

Dzahidi bin Mohamad

Ketua, Juruaudit Dalam
Head, Internal Audit



Statement of Corporate Governance

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

PENGURUSAN RISIKO

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

Di peringkat pengurusan, Jawatankuasa Kerja Pengurusan Risiko (JKPR) 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. JKPR bertanggungjawab dalam menyelia pembangunan dasar risiko berkaitan bagi mengurus sesuatu aktiviti perniagaan Bank dan kecukupan sistem dan proses yang menyokong fungsi pengurusan risiko. ALCO pula bertanggungjawab untuk menyelia kecukupan dan pendedahan risiko aset dan liabiliti komposisi Bank, serta keperluan pembiayaan dan kecairan.

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Bank's risk management framework is designed to provide a sound and well-controlled risk 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 and market risk.

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

STRUKTUR URUS RISIKO/RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



FALSAFAH PENGURUSAN RISIKO

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

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

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

RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

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

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

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

Tumpuan Masa Nyata Real Time Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Pertama 1st Line of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 & awalan. • Responsible & accountable for monitoring & assessing risks & controls. • Memastikan kakitangan mempunyai kemahiran dan latihan yang sesuai. • Ensuring staff have appropriate skills and training. 	Unit Perniagaan/ Sokongan Business Units/ Support Units
Tumpuan Masa Nyata & Kajian Real Time & Review Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Kedua 2nd Line of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membangunkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko, polisi, sistem, dan proses. • Develop risk management framework, policies, systems, processes and tools. • Menyokong unit barisan pertama dalam menerapkan budaya pengurusan risiko dalam Bank. • Support 1st line units in embedding risk management culture in the Bank. • Proaktif & reaktif kepada perubahan dalam persekitaran risiko. • Proactive & reactive to changes in risk environment. 	Pengurusan Risiko/ Pematuhan Risk Management/ Compliance
Tumpuan Kajian Review Focus	Peringkat Pertahanan Ketiga 3rd Line of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengkaji semula keberkesanan amalan pengurusan risiko. • Review effectiveness of the risk management practices. • Mengesahkan tahap pematuhan. • Confirm level of compliance. • Mengesyorkan penambahbaikan dan tindakan pembetulan, jika perlu. • Recommend improvements and corrective actions, where necessary. 	Audit Dalaman Internal Audit

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PROSES PENGURUSAN RISIKO / RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Proses pengurusan risiko dalam Bank melibatkan proses-proses pengenalpastian, 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 Syariah di Bank melalui cara-cara berikut: - pembentukan polisi risiko, garis panduan, prosedur dan had.

Pengurusan risiko adalah tertumpu kepada bidang-bidang risiko berikut:

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

Risk management concentrates on the following key areas:



1. Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit ditakrifkan sebagai kehilangan potensi pendapatan yang timbul daripada kegagalan para pelanggan atau rakan niaga (daripada aktiviti pinjaman dan pelaburan) dalam memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka seperti yang dijadualkan.

Bank terdedah kepada risiko kredit yang datang daripada aktiviti pinjaman/pembiayaan kepada pelanggan runcit, mikro, perusahaan kecil dan sederhana. Pelaburan dalam ekuiti, bon dan sekuriti pasaran yang lain juga akan mendedahkan Bank kepada risiko kredit.

Berpandukan kepada selera risiko perniagaan di seluruh Bank, fungsi pengurusan risiko kredit adalah untuk mengurus pendedahan risiko kredit ke tahap yang boleh diterima melalui modal, dan bagi memastikan pulangan terlaras risiko dimaksimumkan mengikut operasi dan selera risiko Bank.

2. Risiko Pasaran dan Kecairan

Risiko pasaran ditakrifkan sebagai potensi kerugian kepada Bank yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam faktor risiko pasaran iaitu harga ekuiti, kadar faedah/keuntungan, sebaran kredit dan kadar pertukaran matawang. Risiko ini mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas pendapatan, serta nilai ekonomi Bank.

Risiko kecairan pula ditakrifkan sebagai potensi kerugian kepada Bank yang timbul daripada ketidakupayaan untuk menjana dana yang mencukupi bagi memenuhi komitmen dan obligasi kewangan dengan cara yang tepat pada masanya dan kos efektif. Punca biasa risiko ini adalah disebabkan oleh ketidaksesuaian dalam masa dan nilai aliran masuk dan aliran keluar tunai yang timbul daripada Bank dan pendedahan kepada kunci kira-kira.

3. Risiko Operasi

Risiko operasi ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada kegagalan atau proses dalaman yang tidak mencukupi, factor manusia dan sistem atau peristiwa-peristiwa luaran. Risiko ini diuruskan melalui proses pengurusan risiko operasi yang telah ditetapkan, pemantauan dan laporan mengenai pematuhan 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 kesinambungan perniagaan (BCM) adalah sebahagian daripada budaya Bank untuk menjadikan setiap kakitangan menyedari peranan dan

1. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the potential loss of income arising from failure of customers or counterparties (from loan and investment activities) to fulfill their obligations as scheduled.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is primarily from its lending/financing activities to retail customers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Investment in equities, bonds, and other marketable securities will also expose the Bank to credit risk.

Guided by the Bank-wide business risk appetite, credit risk management function is to manage credit risk exposures to an acceptable level vis-à-vis the capital, and to ensure maximum risk-adjusted returns while operating within the Bank's risk appetite.

2. Market Risk (and Liquidity) Risk

Market Risk is defined as the potential loss to the Bank arising from the adverse movement in market risk factors namely equity prices, interest/profit rates, credit spreads and currency exchange rates. This risk has a direct impact on the earnings, as well as the economic value of the Bank.

Liquidity Risk is defined as the potential loss to the Bank arising from the inability to generate sufficient fund to meet the financial commitments and obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner. The common source of the risk is attributed to the mismatch in timing and value of inflow and outflow of cash arise from the Bank's on and off-balance sheet exposures.

3. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk is managed through established operational risk management processes, proper monitoring and reporting of the business units' adherence to established risk policies, procedures and limits by independent control and support units, and oversight provided by the management and the Board.

Business continuity management (BCM) awareness is part of the Bank's culture to make every staff aware of his/her role and responsibility with respect to BCM as continuous availability of the Bank's critical and essential services, which is key in ensuring customer confidence, regulatory compliance and protect Bank's reputation.

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tanggungjawab mereka berkenaan dengan BCM sebagai ketersediaan yang berterusan terhadap perkhidmatan kritikal dan penting oleh pihak Bank. Ianya merupakan kunci dalam memastikan keyakinan pelanggan, pematuhan peraturan dan melindungi reputasi Bank.

Kesedaran yang berterusan tentang BCM diberikan semasa latihan dan Program Pemulihan Bencana/Pelan Kesianambungan Perniagaan bagi menubuhkan anggota pasukan BCM dan operasi perniagaan yang kompeten, berpengetahuan, bermotivasi dan berkebolehan dalam informasi teknologi. Ini akan membantu untuk memastikan tindak balas yang berkesan dalam persediaan kesinambungan perniagaan, kesediaan dan daya tahan sekiranya berlaku sesuatu gangguan terhadap perniagaan.

4. Risiko Syariah

Risiko Syariah ditakrifkan sebagai risiko yang terhasil daripada kegagalan Bank untuk mematuhi peraturan-peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah yang telah ditentukan oleh Jawatankuasa Majlis Syariah.

Polisi Tadbir Urus Syariah BSN (BSNSGP) untuk Skim Perbankan Islam ditubuhkan 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 Audit dan Lembaga Peperiksaan, Lembaga Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko dan Pengurusan berhubung dengan perkara-perkara Syariah, termasuk meningkatkan organ-organ utama yang berkaitan yang mempunyai tanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan pematuhan dan fungsi penyelidikan Syariah yang bertujuan untuk mencapai persekitaran operasi yang berasaskan Syariah.

BSNSGP 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 Audit dan Lembaga Peperiksaan, 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.

Continuous BCM awareness was provided during training and every Disaster Recovery Program/Business Continuity Plan exercises in order to establish competent, knowledgeable, motivated and technologically-enabled BCM team and business operations personnel. This will help to ensure an effective response in business continuity preparedness, readiness and resilience in the event of a major business disruption.

4. Shariah Risk

Shariah Risk is defined as risk resulting from the failure of any parts of the Bank to comply with the Shariah rules and principles determined by the relevant Shariah regulatory councils or committees.

BSN Shariah Governance Policy (BSNSGP) for Islamic Banking Scheme is established in line with Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions (SGFIFI) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). The primary objective of these BSNSGP is to outline the role of the Board of Directors, the Shariah Committee, the Audit and Examination Board Committee, the Board Risk Management Committee, and the Management in relation to Shariah matters, including enhancing the relevant key organs and functions having the responsibility to execute the Shariah compliance and research functions aimed at the attainment of a Shariah-based operating environment.

The BSNSGP is designed to meet the following objectives:

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

KENYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

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

A. LEMBAGA PENGARAH

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

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

Lembaga mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali sebulan untuk mengkaji hal-hal kewangan, strategi serta dasar dan juga memantau prestasi bank. Mesyuarat khas juga telah diadakan untuk menimbang hal-hal perniagaan dan lain-lain urusan yang penting bila perlu. Untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014, Lembaga telah bermesyuarat 14 kali. Kehadiran pengarah-pengarah adalah seperti berikut:

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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

The Board of Directors meets at least once a month to consider financial matters, strategy and policies as well as monitor the overall performance of the Bank. Special Board meetings were also convened to consider urgent business as and when required. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the Board met 14 times. The attendance of the Directors is as follows:

Bil/No	Pengarah /Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1.	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah (<i>Pengerusi/Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent</i>	14/14*
2.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa (<i>Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman</i>) <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent</i>	14/14*
3.	Datuk Adinan Maning <i>Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non-Independent</i>	14/14
4.	Dato' Ghazali Awang <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	14/14
5.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	12/14
6.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	14/14
7.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	13/14
8.	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	8/10
9.	Encik Ramesh Pillai <i>Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent</i>	10/10

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

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

B. JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA

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

B. COMMITTEES

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

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JAWATANKUASA AUDIT DAN PEMERIKSAAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan (JAP) ialah untuk mengkaji kedudukan kewangan bank, kawalan dalaman, prestasi dan pendapat para pengaudit dan kemudian menyarankan secara berkala tindakan 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 pinjaman buruk dan mencurigakan. Kajian 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 pengurusan. Laporan-laporan dari audit dalaman dan AEC tidak boleh terlebih dulu mendapat kelulusan Ketua Eksekutif atau mana-mana Pengarah Eksekutif. AEC juga perlu menilai prestasi dan memutuskan pakej imbuhan untuk audit dalaman;
- Mengkaji semula dan menilai kecukupan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman berhubung aktiviti inter bank dan pengurusan kecairan bank keseluruhannya;
- Jawatankuasa ini juga perlu menilai prestasi Ketua Juraudit Dalam dan memberi maklumbalas dan syor mengenai pakej imbuhan untuk kakitangan berkenaan;
- Mengkaji semula dengan Juraudit 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;

AUDIT AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

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

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the AEC are as follows:

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

- perubahan dalam dasar dan amalan akaun;
- isu-isu penting dan perkara-perkara berbangkit yang mungkin terdapat hasil proses audit;
- Membincang apa-apa isu dan keraguan yang ditimbulkan oleh audit luar dari laporan audit awal dan akhir dan apa-apa jua hal yang mungkin mahu dikemukakan oleh audit luar tanpa pembabitan pihak pengurusan;
- Mengkaji semula kandungan surat kepada pengurusan dari audit luar serta jawapan dari pengurusan;
- Mengkaji semula apa-apa transaksi dan situasi percanggahan kepentingan yang mungkin timbul dalam bank atau dalam kumpulan syarikat, termasuk apa-apa transaksi, prosedur atau tingkah laku yang boleh mempersoalkan integriti pihak pengurusan;

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Dalam tahun 2014 JAP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 9 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah /Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/Meeting Attendance
1.	Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	9/9
2.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	9/9
3.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	9/9
4.	Tuan Hj Kamari Zaman Juhari	4/5*
5.	Encik Ramesh Pillai	3/5*

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

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

JAWATANKUASA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (JPR) ialah untuk menyelia aktiviti pengurusan kanan 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 JPR adalah seperti berikut:

- Merangka strategi untuk mengurus risiko keseluruhan 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;

- important issues and extraordinary matters which arise from the audit process;
- Discuss any issues and reservations raised by the external auditor from the interim and final audits, as well as any matter which the external auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the management or when necessary);
- Review the contents of the management letter issued by the external auditors as well as management's responses thereto;
- Review any related party transactions and conflict of interest situation that may arise in the Bank or within the group including any transaction, procedure or conduct that raises questions of the management's integrity.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The AEC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the AEC met 9 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the AEC is as follows:

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) 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 RMC 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;

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- Mempromosi pendekatan bersepadu untuk menilai dan memantau risiko berselang-kait;
- Memastikan infrastruktur, sumber dan sistem tersedia untuk mengenal pasti, mengukur, memantau dan mengawal risiko;
- Mengkaji semula maklumat berkala dari pengurusan mengenai pendedahan risiko dan aktiviti pengurusan risiko;
- Merangka pelan perniagaan berterusan.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Untuk 2014 JPR telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 9 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

- 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 RMC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the RMC met 9 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RMC is as follows:

Bil/No	Pengarah /Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/Meeting Attendance
1.	Encik Ramesh Pillai	6/6*
2.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	9/9
3.	Dato' Ghazali Awang	7/9
4.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	9/9
5.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	7/9

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

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

JAWATANKUASA PENCALONAN

1. MATLAMAT

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

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JP adalah seperti berikut:

- Menetapkan keperluan minima untuk Lembaga dan Ketua Eksekutif menjalankan tugas secara berkesan. Ia juga bertanggungjawab menyelia komposisi Lembaga dari segi jumlah sepatutnya dan kemahiran, keseimbangan antara pengarah eksekutif, bukan eksekutif dan bebas, serta keseimbangan antara kemahiran dan kecekapan utama melalui kajian semula tahunan.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

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

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the NC are as follows:

- Establishing minimum requirements for the Board and the Chief Executive to perform their responsibilities effectively. It is also responsible for overseeing the overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and skills, the balance between Executive Directors,

- Mengesyorkan dan menilai pencalonan untuk menjadi ahli Lembaga, mereka yang menganggotai pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga serta pencalonan sebagai Ketua Eksekutif. Tugas ini termasuklah menilai prestasi pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif jika disyorkan untuk perlantikan semula sebelum permohonan untuk kelulusan diserahkan kepada BNM.
- Menetapkan mekanisme untuk penilaian formal dan juga menilai keberkesanan Lembaga, sumbangan pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga dan prestasi Ketua Eksekutif.
- Menyarankan kepada Lembaga mengenai penyingkiran pengarah/Ketua Eksekutif sekiranya tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai sewaktu menjalankan tanggungjawab.
- Memastikan semua pengarah menghadiri program induksi bersesuaian dan menerima latihan berterusan.
- Menyelia perlantikan, pelan pengambil-alihan jawatan pengurusan dan prestasi eksekutif kanan dan mengesyorkan kepada Lembaga mengenai penyingkiran mana-mana eksekutif kanan yang tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai dalam menjalankan tugas.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun. Untuk 2014 JP telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 8 kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah /Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/Meeting Attendance
1.	Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj Abdullah	8/8
2.	Datuk Adinan Maning	7/8
3.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	8/8
4.	Dato' Ghazali Awang	7/8
5.	Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	3/4*

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

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

JAWATANKUASA SARAAN

1. MATLAMAT

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

Non-Executive and Independent Directors, and mix of skills and other core competencies required, through annual reviews.

- Recommending and assessing the nominees for directorship, the directors to fill Board committees, as well as nominees for the Chief Executive position. This includes assessing directors and the Chief Executive proposed for reappointment, before an application for verification is submitted to Bank Negara Malaysia.
- Establishing a mechanism for formal assessment and assessing the effectiveness of the board as a whole, the contribution by each director to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the board's various committees and the performance of the Chief Executive.
- Recommending to the Board on removal of a Director/Chief Executive if he is ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging his responsibilities.
- Ensuring that all directors undergo appropriate induction programs and receive continuous training; and
- Overseeing appointment, management succession planning and performance evaluation of key senior officers, and recommending to the board the removal of key senior officers if they are ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging their responsibilities.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The NC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the NC met 8 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the NC is as follows:

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

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

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORORAT

Statement of Corporate Governance

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

- (i) Mengesyorkan rangka imbuhan untuk pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan. Dasar ini patut:
- didokumenkan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga penuh. Apa-apa perubahan juga perlu mendapat kelulusan Lembaga;
 - menggambarkan pengalaman dan tahap tanggungjawab yang dipikul pengarah individu, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif kanan utama;
 - lumayan untuk menarik minat dan mengekalkan pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan yang diperlukan untuk mengurus BSN dengan berkesan;
 - wujud keseimbangan untuk memastikan dana BSN tidak digunakan untuk menampung pakej imbuhan berlebihan.
- (ii) Mengesyorkan pakej imbuhan tertentu untuk pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan. Pakej berkenaan patut:
- Berasaskan pertimbangan objektif dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga penuh;
 - Memberi pertimbangan sewajarnya kepada penilaian Jawatankuasa Pencalonan mengenai keberkesanan dan sumbangan pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan eksekutif kanan utama;
 - Tidak ditentukan oleh budi bicara mana-mana individu atau kumpulan individu tertentu.
 - Berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN;

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya setahun sekali. Untuk 2014 JS telah bermesyuarat sebanyak 3 kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Pengarah /Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/Meeting Attendance
1.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	3/3
2.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	3/3
3.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	2/3*
4.	Encik Kamari Zaman Juhari	1/1*
5.	Encik Ramesh Pillai	0/1*

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

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

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the RC are as follows:

- (i) Recommending a framework of remuneration for directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers. The remuneration policy should:
- be documented and approved by the full board and any changes thereto should be subject to the endorsement of the full board;
 - reflect the experience and level of responsibility borne by individual Directors, the Chief Executive and key senior officers;
 - be sufficient to attract and retain Directors, Chief Executive and key senior officers of caliber needed to manage the BSN successfully; and
 - be balanced against the need to ensure that the funds of BSN are not used to subsidise excessive remuneration packages.
- (ii) Recommending specific remuneration packages for directors, chief executive officer 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 Officer or key senior officers concerned;
 - not be decided by the exercise of sole discretion of any one individual or restricted group of individuals; and
 - be competitive and is consistent with the BSN's culture, objective and strategy.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The RC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the RC met 3 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RC is as follows:

KENYATAAN AUDIT DALAMAN

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

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

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

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JAD ialah:

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

INTERNAL AUDIT DISCLOSURE

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

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

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

IAD's roles and responsibilities are:

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

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORORAT

Statement of Corporate Governance

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

Pada 2014, IAD telah melaksanakan sebanyak 288 lawatan, iaitu 177 lawatan untuk Audit Operasi & Pengurusan dan 111 lawatan untuk Teknologi Maklumat dan Projek Audit.

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

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

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

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

In 2014, IAD had completed a total of 288 visits which comprises of 177 visits for Operational & Management Audit and 111 visits for Information Technology and Projects Audit.

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

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

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

Shariah Committee Report

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

1. JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH (“JKS”)

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

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

2. KOMPOSISI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

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

3. MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014, enam (6) mesyuarat JKS telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas (12) bulan seperti yang berikut:

Mesyuarat /Meeting	Tarikh /Date	Peratus Kehadiran Ahli /Percentage of Members’ Attendance
1/2014	28 Februari/February 2014	80%
2/2014	28 Mac/March 2014*	100%
3/2014	23 Mei/May 2014	80%
4/2014	24 Jun/June 2014*	100%
5/2014	29 Ogos/August 2014	100%
6/2014	27 November/November 2014	100%

*Mesyuarat Khas/*Special Meeting

4. KEHADIRAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Butir-butir kehadiran ahli JKS adalah seperti yang berikut:

Bil/No	Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah /Shariah Committee Members	Kehadiran /Attendance
1.	Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	6/6
2.	Tuan Hj. Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	6/6
3.	Dr. Zainudin Ismail	6/6
4.	Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	5/6
5.	Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	5/6

1. SHARIAH COMMITTEE (“SC”)

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

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

2. COMPOSITION OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

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

3. SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEETING

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014, six (6) 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 perantukan, kami dengan ini mengemukakan laporan kami bagi penyata kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

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 2014. Kami juga telah membuat penilaian bagi merumus pendapat sama ada Bank Simpanan Nasional telah mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga keputusan Syariah yang dibuat oleh pihak kami.

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

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

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014 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 bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh



Tn. Haji Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari
Pengerusi
Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Zainudin Ismail
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

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 2014.

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 2014. 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.

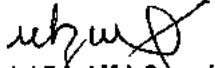
In reliance to the above, we are of the opinion that:

1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2014 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
3. all earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah rules and principles have been considered for disposal to charitable causes; and
4. the calculation of zakat is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby confirm that the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh


Tn. Haji Md. Faruddin Md. Isa
Member of the Shariah
Committee


Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari
Chairman of the Shariah
Committee


Dr. Zainudin Ismail
Member of the Shariah
Committee


Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh
Member of the Shariah
Committee


Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor
Member of the Shariah
Committee



BSN LANCAR LEBIH 60,000 HADIAH SSP BERNILAI RM18 JUTA

BSN LAUNCHES OVER 60,000 SSP PRIZES WORTH RM18 MILLION

Cabutan Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) merupakan aktiviti tahunan yang diadakan oleh BSN. Terdapat lebih 60,000 hadiah yang ditawarkan termasuk kereta mewah BMW dan Mercedes Benz dengan nilai keseluruhan hadiah berjumlah RM 18 juta. Hadiah-hadiah lain yang turut ditawarkan untuk tahun 2014 adalah pakej pelancongan iaitu Kembara Korea dan Pelayaran Eksklusif; hadiah berupa gajet seperti iPhone, Samsung Galaxy dan Blackberry; baucar barang kemas, barangan elektronik dan hadiah berupa SSP. Tampil dengan slogan barunya "Bijak Menyimpan, Banyak Ganjaran". SSP meneruskan misinya untuk terus menggalakkan masyarakat untuk menjadikan tabiat menyimpan sebagai gaya hidup mereka.

Dalam tahun tersebut, BSN telah menambah bilangan cabutan daripada 24 dalam tahun 2013 kepada 34 cabutan. Cabutan-cabutan tersebut merangkumi 12 Cabutan Bulanan, 13 Cabutan Tempatan, 3 Cabutan Istimewa, 4 Cabutan Kenang Budi dan 2 Cabutan Khas Korporat yang dijalankan sepanjang tahun.

Penambahan hadiah dan bilangan cabutan yang dibuat merupakan komitmen BSN untuk menggalakkan orang ramai menyimpan dengan SSP kerana skim ini menyediakan ganjaran berlipat ganda. Inisiatif ini juga sejajar dengan misi BSN untuk menjadikan tabiat menyimpan sebagai satu cara hidup.



Activity Report LAPORAN AKTIVITI



Satu-satu skim simpanan yang menyediakan hadiah-hadiah lumayan.
The only saving scheme that provides lucrative prizes.

The Premium Savings Certificate (SSP) Draw is an annual event held by BSN. Over 60,000 prizes are offered including BMW and Mercedes Benz luxury cars with a total prize value of RM18 million. Other prizes up for grabs for the year 2014 were the Korean Tour packages and Exclusive Cruises; gadgets such as the iPhone, Samsung Galaxy and Blackberry; jewellery vouchers, electronic items and SSP rewards. In line with its new slogan "Smart Saving, More Rewards", SSP continues its mission to encourage the public to make savings a part of their lifestyle.

During the year under review, BSN increased the number of draws from 24 in 2013 to 34 draws. These draws include 12 Monthly Draws, 13 Local Draws, 3 Special Draws, 4 'Kenang Budi' Draws and 2 Special Corporate Draws undertaken throughout the year.

The additional prizes and number of draws reflect BSN's commitment to encourage people to save via the SSP as the scheme provides double rewards. Moreover, this initiative is in line with its mission to ensure the savings habit becomes a way of life.



KARNIVAL SEKOLAH BSN

BSN dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia telah mengadakan program Karnival Sekolah BSN 2014 yang melibatkan sekolah-sekolah di seluruh Malaysia. Karnival ini merupakan inisiatif BSN untuk membantu pihak sekolah meningkatkan dana sekolah melalui jualan amal dan lain-lain aktiviti yang dijalankan. Usaha ini juga bertujuan memberi penekanan dalam mendidik generasi muda memahami kepentingan menyimpan dan berjimat-cermat.

Sebanyak 78 buah sekolah telah dipilih menyertai karnival ini yang melibatkan Sekolah Kebangsaan, Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan (SRK), Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina (SJJC) dan Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT).

BSN menaja RM10,000 untuk setiap sekolah yang terpilih dari seluruh negara. Dana itu digunakan oleh sekolah-sekolah yang terlibat untuk menjalankan karnival ini dan juga aktiviti-aktiviti lain.

BSN SCHOOL CARNIVAL

BSN, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, initiated the BSN 2014 School Carnival programme involving schools throughout Malaysia. The carnival is an initiative of BSN to help the school raise funds through charity sales and other activities. This effort also seeks to provide added emphasis in educating the younger generation to understand the importance of savings and thrift.

A total of 78 schools were selected to participate in the carnivals which involved National Schools, Primary Schools (SRK), Chinese National Type Schools (SJJC) and Tamil National Type Schools (SJKT).

BSN sponsored RM10,000 to each of the selected schools from around the country. The funds were used by the schools to run the carnival as well as other activities.

MAJLIS PENYAMPAIAN HADIAH SKIM GALAKAN SIMPANAN PELAJAR (SGSP)

Majlis penyampaian hadiah Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) peringkat kebangsaan bagi tahun 2013 telah berlangsung pada 24 Mac 2014. Majlis tersebut telah disempurnakan oleh Dato' Hj Sufaat Tumin, Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Pelajaran (Operasi Pendidikan), Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia diiringi Tan Sri Abu Bakar Abdullah, Pengerusi BSN dan Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif (Perbankan Komuniti BSN), Encik Yunos Abd Ghani. SGSP telah mencatatkan penyertaan lebih 567,000 pelajar dan lebih 5,600 buah sekolah dengan simpanan mencecah lebih RM376 juta.

Para pelajar yang menyertai SGSP ini berpeluang untuk memenangi hadiah-hadiah daripada tiga kategori iaitu Kategori Individu, Sekolah dan Tabung Berhemah.

Dengan mengadakan aktiviti ini, BSN berharap agar dapat memainkan peranannya untuk menggalakkan generasi muda berjimat cermat dan belajar menguruskan kewangan mereka secara efektif.

PRIZE PRESENTATION FOR STUDENT SAVINGS INCENTIVE SCHEME (SGSP)

The prize giving ceremony for the Student Savings Incentive Scheme (SGSP), at the national level for the year 2013, was held on 24 March 2014. The ceremony was officiated by Dato' Hj Sufaat Tumin, Deputy Director of Education (Education Operations), Ministry of Education accompanied by Tan Sri Abu Bakar Abdullah, BSN's Chairman and Mr. Yunos Abd Ghani, BSN's Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking). SGSP has attracted participation of over 567,000 students and more than 5,600 schools with deposits reaching over RM376 million.

Students who participated in the SGSP had the opportunity to win prizes from three categories: Individual, School and Prudent Savings.

By conducting such activities, BSN hopes to play its part in encouraging the younger generation to save smart and learn to manage their finances effectively.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

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PERASMIAN GIBRALTAR BSN LIFE

LAUNCHING OF GIBRALTAR BSN LIFE

Uni.Asia Life Assurance Berhad (UAL) telah menukar namanya kepada Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (Gibraltar BSN Life) pada 29 April 2014. Perubahan ini mencerminkan struktur pemilikan baru dan komitmen untuk membawa pendekatan baharu untuk insurans hayat bagi pasaran Malaysia.

Gibraltar BSN Life telah mula membina asas yang lebih kukuh bagi menyediakan pelbagai rangkaian produk perlindungan yang memenuhi keperluan insurans hayat yang semakin meningkat di kalangan rakyat Malaysia.

Melalui kerjasama ini, Prudential Financial Inc. (PFI) memegang 70 peratus kepentingan dalam Gibraltar BSN Life menerusi anak syarikatnya, Prudential Insurance Company of America (PICA), manakala 30 peratus lagi dikuasai oleh BSN.



Membina asas yang kukuh untuk menyediakan produk perlindungan yang memenuhi keperluan insurans hayat rakyat Malaysia.

Building a strong foundation in providing protection products that meet Malaysians' life insurance needs.

Uni.Asia Life Assurance Berhad (UAL) changed its name to Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (Gibraltar BSN Life) on 29 April 2014. This change reflects the new ownership structure and its commitment to bring a new approach to life insurance for the Malaysian market.

Gibraltar BSN Life has begun to build a stronger platform to offer a wider range of protection products to meet the growing life insurance needs among Malaysians.

Through this partnership, Prudential Financial Inc. (PFI) holds a 70 percent interest in Gibraltar BSN Life via its subsidiary, Prudential Insurance Company of America (PICA), while 30 percent is controlled by BSN.

FESTIVAL HARI GURU KEBANGSAAN NATIONAL TEACHERS' DAY FESTIVAL 2014

Bank Simpanan Nasional menyerahkan tajaan bernilai RM300,000 untuk Festival Hari Guru 2014 kepada Timbalan Menteri Pendidikan II, Yang Berhormat P. Kamalanathan P. Panchanathan di Majlis Perasmian Festival Hari Guru 2014 pada 14 Mei 2014 di Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra, Kuala Lumpur.

Tajaan tersebut merupakan tanda sokongan dan penghargaan BSN kepada jasa, komitmen dan dedikasi guru-guru dalam mendidik pelajar yang menjadi tunjang pembangunan negara.

Kad Kredit 1 TeachersCard MasterCard juga ditawarkan secara eksklusif kepada komuniti guru dan warga Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dengan caj kewangan yang menarik. Kad Kredit 1 TeachersCard MasterCard adalah satu-satunya produk seumpamanya di negara ini dan ia merupakan hasil kerjasama strategik BSN bersama Yayasan Guru Malaysia Berhad.

Langkah ini adalah sejajar dengan peranan BSN yang komited untuk memberi perkhidmatan yang terbaik dengan menyediakan produk-produk yang inovatif dan dinamik kepada segenap lapisan masyarakat.

BSN handed over a sponsorship worth RM300,000 for the 2014 Teacher's Day Festival, to the Deputy Minister of Education II, the Honourable P. Kamalanathan P. Panchanathan during the Teacher's Day Festival Opening Ceremony on 14 May 2014 at the Putra World Trade Centre, Kuala Lumpur.

The sponsorship is a sign of support and shows BSN's appreciation of teachers' service, commitment and dedication to teach students who will become the backbone of the nation's future development.



*Tanda prihatin dan menghargai dedikasi profesion guru dalam memperkasakan pendidikan.
A gesture of care and respect to recognise the dedication of the teaching profession in improving education.*

The 1 TeachersCard MasterCard credit card is offered exclusively to the teaching community and Ministry of Education staff with an attractive finance charge. The 1 TeachersCard MasterCard credit card is the only product of its kind in this country and is the result of a strategic collaboration with Yayasan Guru Malaysia Berhad.

The introduction of such a card is in line with BSN's role to commit towards offering the best service by providing innovative and dynamic products to all levels of society

BSN RASMI CAWANGAN DI SEKSYEN 18 SHAH ALAM

- Inisiatif Untuk Perkhidmatan Yang Lebih Baik Dan Memberi Akses Kepada Pembiayaan dan Kemudahan Perbankan

BSN OPENS BRANCH IN SECTION 18 SHAH ALAM

- Initiative for Better Service and Providing Access to Financing and Banking Facilities



BSN sentiasa berusaha memastikan mandatnya sebagai penyedia perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif.

BSN constantly strives to ensure its mandate as a provider of comprehensive banking services.

Pengoperasian cawangan BSN di Seksyen 18 Shah Alam, Selangor ini merupakan komitmen BSN untuk menyediakan akses perbankan dan keselesaan kepada pelanggannya beserta orang ramai dalam membuat urusan perbankan. Memulakan pengoperasiannya di lokasi baharu ini pada 16 Jun 2014, BSN mendapati bahawa pemindahan ini adalah strategik di samping memenuhi permintaan pelanggan dan menarik lebih ramai komuniti di Shah Alam dan khususnya komuniti di sekitar Seksyen 18 untuk terus menggunakan BSN sebagai institusi perbankan pilihan mereka.

Pemilihan lokasi cawangan-cawangan baru BSN juga adalah berdasarkan lokasi dan persekitaran yang memberi kemudahan kepada pelanggan di samping nilai komersial sesebuah lokasi tersebut dan kawasan tumpuan perniagaan yang disekelilingi oleh struktur pertumbuhan ekonomi dan populasi yang pesat.

BSN branch operations in Section 18, Shah Alam, Selangor depicts BSN's commitment to provide banking access and convenience to customers and the public in their banking transactions. Commencing operations in this new location on 16 June 2014, BSN finds this a strategic redeployment that meets customer demand and attracts more Shah Alam communities, especially communities around Section 18 to continue to use BSN as their banking institution of choice.

The sites of new BSN branches are based on locations and environments that provide convenience to customers in addition to the commercial value of the location and areas of business focus surrounded by economic growth structures and population growth.

KAD DEBIT VISA BATMAN EDISI TERHAD DIPERKENALKAN

Dalam usaha untuk terus meningkatkan penggunaan Kad Debit di kalangan pemilik-pemiliknya BSN telah memperkenalkan Kad Debit Visa Batman edisi terhad dalam tiga reka bentuk pada 28 Mei 2014 sempena sambutan ulangtahun Warner Bros yang ke-75.

Objektif BSN memperkenalkan kad debit ini adalah untuk menarik dan menggalakkan segmen pasaran yang lebih muda untuk menguruskan kewangan mereka dengan lebih bijak menggunakan kad debit. Ini juga adalah selaras dengan usaha Kerajaan untuk mempromosikan transaksi tanpa tunai di Malaysia.

Kad Debit Visa BSN diperkenalkan pada bulan Disember 2013, dengan keistimewaan Visa payWave pertama untuk pemegang-pemegang akaun BSN.



Kad Debit Visa BSN Edisi Terhad dengan kemudahan Visa payWave. The limited edition BSN Visa Debit Card with VISA payWave feature.



LIMITED EDITION BATMAN VISA DEBIT CARDS INTRODUCED

In an effort to continuously heighten the use of Debit Cards amongst customers, BSN has introduced a limited edition Batman Visa Debit Card in three designs on 28 May 2014 in conjunction with Warner Bros. 75th anniversary.

BSN's objective for introducing debit cards is to attract and encourage the younger market segment to manage their finances more wisely using debit cards. This is also in line with the Government's efforts to promote cashless transactions in Malaysia.

The BSN Visa Debit Card was introduced in December 2013, with the first-ever special Visa payWave feature for BSN account holders.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

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BSN ANJUR PROGRAM KHIDMAT MASYARAKAT-KEMBARA RIUH SAKAN BSN PROMOSI EB DAN PEMBIAYAAN MIKRO

BSN menganjurkan karnival mini “Kembara Riuhan Sakan BSN” iaitu sebuah roadshow Program Khidmat Masyarakat di Pendang, Kedah. Majlis pelancaran program tersebut yang berlangsung pada 18 Jun 2014 telah dijayakan bersama Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), yang diwakili oleh Puan Marina Kahar, Pengarah Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Enterprise bersama Encik Yunos Abd Ghani, Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif BSN (Perbankan Komuniti).

Program Khidmat Masyarakat ini merupakan usaha berterusan BSN bersama BNM untuk menggalakkan permohonan pembiayaan mikro serta penggunaan saluran perbankan mudah yang disediakan di kawasan yang tidak mempunyai akses perkhidmatan perbankan seperti daerah Pendang. Program ini secara amnya bertujuan untuk mendekati masyarakat di pinggir bandar dan menguar-uarkan kepada mereka berkenaan faedah-faedah menggunakan perkhidmatan Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB) BSN dan manfaat skim pembiayaan mikro BSN.

Inisiatif ini adalah sejajar dengan misi BNM untuk mempromosikan perkhidmatan perbankan serta mengetengahkan industri pembiayaan mikro yang mampan dan berdaya saing.

BSN ORGANISES COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMME -

‘KEMBARA RIUH SAKAN BSN’ EB AND MICROFINANCE PROMOTION

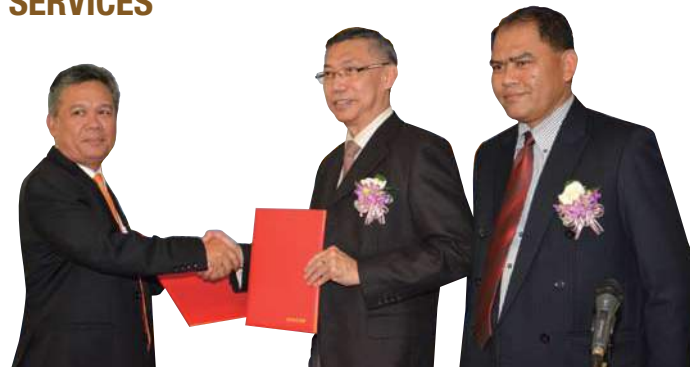
BSN organised a mini carnival, ‘Kembara Riuhan Sakan BSN’, a Community Service Programme roadshow in Pendang, Kedah. The launch of the programme which took place on 18 June 2014 was successfully launched with Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), represented by Mrs. Marina Kahar, BNM’s Director of Finance for Development and Enterprise, and with Mr Yunos Abd Ghani, BSN’s Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking).

This Community Service Programme is an on-going effort by BSN with BNM to encourage micro-finance applications and the use of easy banking channels available in areas which do not have access to banking services, such as the Pendang district. The programme generally aims to reach out to the community in the suburbs and expose them to the benefits of using the services of BSN’s Authorised Bank Agents (EB) and the benefits of BSN’s microfinance schemes.

This initiative is in line with BNM’s mission to deliver banking services and promote a sustainable and competitive microfinance industry.

BAYAR ANSURAN PRODUK SINGER MELALUI PERKHIDMATAN EB BSN DI SELURUH NEGARA

INSTALMENT PAYMENTS FOR SINGER PRODUCTS VIA BSN’S NATIONWIDE EB SERVICES



Pada 6 Jun 2014, BSN telah memeterai kerjasama dengan Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd (Singer) untuk perkhidmatan pembayaran ansuran produk Singer di lokasi-lokasi yang menawarkan kemudahan pembelian melalui rangkaian Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB) BSN di seluruh negara.

Dengan termeterainya kerjasama ini, pelanggan-pelanggan Singer boleh membuat pembayaran ansuran untuk produk Singer yang dibeli dengan kadar segera dan lebih mudah menerusi perkhidmatan EB BSN.

Perjanjian kerjasama ini telah ditandatangani oleh Encik Yeap Dein Wah, Pengarah Urusan, Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd bersama Encik Yunos Abd Ghani, Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif (Perbankan Komuniti) BSN. Manakala saksi perjanjian pula telah ditandatangani oleh Puan Puspa Marina Dato’ Haji Omar, Naib Presiden Kanan, Ketua Komunikasi Strategik, BSN bersama-sama Encik Abdul Malek Mohd Yunus, Pengurus Besar (Pengurusan Kredit), Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd.

Ususniaga pembayaran ansuran Singer ini akan dilaksanakan menerusi terminal Point-of-Sale (POS) yang membenarkan transaksi digital dilakukan sepenuhnya. Ususniaga yang dilakukan melalui saluran ini adalah selamat dan ianya tidak melibatkan sebarang kos tambahan.

On 6 June 2014, BSN entered into a partnership with Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd (Singer) for installment payment services for Singer products in locations that offer ease of purchase through BSN’s nationwide network of Authorised Bank Agents (EB).

With the signing of this partnership, customers can make installment payments for Singer products immediately and more conveniently through BSN’s EB service.

The agreement was signed by Mr Yeap Dein Wah, Managing Director, Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd with Mr Yunos Abd Ghani, BSN’s Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking). The agreement was witnessed and signed by Mrs. Puspa Marina Dato’ Haji Omar, BSN’s Senior Vice President and Head of Strategic Communications together with Mr Abdul Malek Mohd Yunus, General Manager (Credit Management), Singer Malaysia Sdn Bhd.

The Singer installment payment transaction will be implemented through a Point-of-Sale (POS) terminal that allows fully digital transactions. A transaction made through this channel is safe and will not involve any additional cost.

BSN LAKSANA SEMINAR CELIK PERBANKAN

BSN ORGANISES BANKING LITERACY SEMINAR



BSN telah mengadakan majlis perasmian Seminar Celik Perbankan sempena Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia 2013-2015 di Bachok, Kelantan pada 19 Ogos 2014.

Seminar Celik Perbankan dan Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia 2013-2015 ini merupakan inisiatif BSN dengan kerjasama Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah Pasir Puteh-Bachok untuk memberi kesedaran berkenaan pentingnya menyimpan untuk masa hadapan dan cara-cara bijak untuk melabur. BSN turut mengadakan taklimat mengenai GST, Taklimat e-Payment BSN serta produk-produk BSN sedia ada seperti Sijil Simpanan Premium dan Kelab Penabung Muda.

Seminar tersebut melibatkan lebih kurang 120 peserta yang merangkumi guru-guru, Guru-guru Besar dan Penolong-penolong Kanan sekolah-sekolah di Kelantan.

BSN organised a Malaysian Banking Literacy programme in line with the Malaysian Education Development Plan 2013-2015 in Bachok, Kelantan on 19 August 2014.

The Malaysian Banking Literacy seminar and Malaysian Education Development Plan 2013-2015 is a BSN initiative in cooperation with the Pasir Puteh-Bachok District Education Office to create awareness about the importance of saving for the future and how to invest wisely. BSN also held a briefing on the GST, BSN e-Payment and BSN products available such as Premium Savings Certificate and Young Savers Club.

The seminar involved approximately 120 participants comprising teachers, principals and Senior Assistants of schools in Kelantan.

AKSES PEMBAYARAN CUKAI MPK DI LEBIH 5,000 EB BSN

BSN, memeterai kerjasama dengan Majlis Perbandaran Kuantan (MPK) sebagai rakan saluran terus untuk perkhidmatan pembayaran bil-bil khususnya pembayaran cukai taksiran dan kompaun MPK di lokasi-lokasi yang menawarkan kemudahan rangkaian Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB) BSN di seluruh negara.

Kerjasama ini menyaksikan perkhidmatan pembayaran hasil-hasil MPK dilaksanakan di kesemua premis EB BSN di seluruh negara. Ini membolehkan orang ramai untuk membuat pembayaran cukai dan kompaun MPK dengan lebih mudah melalui perkhidmatan EB BSN.

Pembayaran hasil MPK melalui ejen BSN ini merupakan inisiatif bagi memperkukuhkan lagi sistem perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan MPK yang terdiri daripada penduduk setempat, komuniti dan sebagainya.

ACCESS TO MPK PAYMENTS IN OVER 5,000 BSN EB

BSN has signed a cooperation pact with the Kuantan Municipal Council (MPK) as a direct channel for bill payment services, especially payment of MPK assessment and compounds in locations that offer the convenience of BSN's nationwide network of Authorised Bank Agents (EB).

This cooperation provides payment of MPK assessments at all BSN EB premises throughout the country. This allows the public to make tax payments and settle MPK compounds more easily through BSN's EB service.

The payment of MPK assessments through BSN agents is an initiative to further strengthen the customer service system to MPK customers comprising local residents, communities and others.

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BAYAR BIL TNB DI LEBIH 5,000 EB BSN DI SELURUH NEGARA –

Kemudahan EB kini boleh dinikmati oleh Pelanggan TNB

BSN, pada 29 Oktober 2014 telah memeterai kerjasama dengan Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) sebagai rakan saluran terus untuk perkhidmatan pembayaran bil elektrik TNB di lokasi-lokasi yang menawarkan kemudahan rangkaian Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB) BSN di seluruh negara. Ini membolehkan pelanggan-pelanggan TNB untuk membuat pembayaran bil dengan cepat dan lebih mudah melalui perkhidmatan EB BSN.

Majlis kolaborasi ini diwakili oleh Tuan Haji Amir Mahmod bin Abdullah, Pengurus Besar (Pengurusan Hasil) mewakili Pengurus Besar Kanan (Perkhidmatan Pengguna) Bahagian Pembahagian TNB dan Encik Yunos Abd Ghani, Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif (Perbankan Komuniti) BSN; disaksikan oleh Dato' Mearia Hamzah, Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua Jabatan Perbankan Komuniti BSN bersama-sama Puan Noraini Shaarani, Pen. Pengurus Besar (Pembangunan Perkhidmatan dan Pemasaran) Bahagian Pembahagian TNB.

PAY TNB BILLS AT OVER 5,000 BSN EB THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY –

EB convenience can now be enjoyed by TNB Customers

BSN, on 29 October 2014 entered into an agreement with Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) as a direct channel partner for TNB electricity bill payment services in locations that offer the convenience of BSN's nationwide Authorised Bank Agent (EB) network. This allows TNB customers to make bill payments quickly and more easily through BSN's EB service.

The joint collaboration ceremony was officiated by Mr Haji Amir Mahmod bin Abdullah, General Manager (Assessment Management) representing the Senior General Manager (Consumer Services) TNB Distribution Division, and Mr Yunos Abd Ghani, BSN's Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking); witnessed by Dato' Mearia Hamzah, Senior Vice President/Head of BSN Community Banking together with Madam Noraini Shaarani, Assistant General Manager (Service and Marketing Services Development) TNB's Distribution Division.



Manfaat kepada pelanggan TNB dan BSN, keutamaannya pelanggan yang berada di kawasan luar bandar.
Providing benefits to both TNB and BSN customers, especially those who are out of town.

MAJLIS BERKHATAN AMAL BSN

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) telah mengadakan Majlis Berkhatan bersama anak-anak yatim dan kurang berkemampuan serta anak-anak kakitangan BSN.

BSN menyokong sepenuhnya aktiviti yang mendorong ke arah pembangunan sosial masyarakat. Kos perbelanjaan berkhatan bagi anak-anak yatim dan yang kurang berkemampuan yang terlibat dibiayai

BSN RAIH 5 ANUGERAH MEA - Pengiktirafan sebagai antara yang Terunggul

BSN WINS 5 MEA AWARDS - Recognition as one of the World's Best

Pada tahun 2014 BSN telah meraih 5 anugerah di Marketing Excellence Awards 2014 (MEA 2014) bagi Kempen "You Against Debt"; kempen mempromosi Kad Debit Visa payWave BSN yang telah dilancarkan pada Disember 2013 – satu-satunya Kad Debit Visa pelbagai kegunaan dengan fungsi payWave di Malaysia. Kelima-lima kategori yang dimenangi BSN adalah seperti berikut :

1. Anugerah Emas bagi kategori Pengisian Pemasaran Cemerlang (Excellence in Content Marketing)
2. Anugerah Emas bagi kategori Komunikasi Pemasaran Cemerlang (Excellence in Marketing Communications)
3. Anugerah Perak bagi kategori Strategi Penjenamaan Cemerlang (Excellence in Brand Strategy)
4. Anugerah Perak bagi kategori Pelancaran Pemasaran Cemerlang (Excellence in Launch Marketing)
5. Anugerah Gangsa bagi kategori Inovasi Pemasaran Cemerlang (Excellence in Marketing Innovation)

Dengan pengiktirafan ini, BSN dilihat sebagai salah sebuah institusi kewangan yang berupaya

bersama oleh BSN dan juga sumbangan peribadi kakitangan BSN.

BSN bukan sahaja berperanan dalam menawarkan perkhidmatan kewangan kepada segenap lapisan komuniti malah juga komited untuk membantu komuniti yang memerlukan. Tahun 2014 ini merupakan tahun yang ketiga berturut-turut bagi BSN untuk mengadakan Majlis berkhatan sebegini.

Majlis ini dimeriahkan lagi dengan aktiviti menyuap pulut kuning dan bersiram.

BSN CHARITY CIRCUMCISION CEREMONY

BSN held a Circumcision Ceremony for orphans and needy communities and the children and staff of BSN.

BSN fully supports activities that drive societal development. The cost of circumcising orphans and underprivileged children were jointly funded by BSN and private donations from BSN staff.

BSN not only plays a role in offering financial services to all levels of the community but is also committed to help communities in need. The year 2014 represented the third consecutive year that BSN sponsored such a circumcision ceremony.

The event was further enlivened with activities such as the feeding of yellow pulut rice and showering ceremony.



untuk mengekalkan persaingan dan seterusnya berdiri setanding dengan yang lain di negara ini.

Anugerah Kecemerlangan Pemasaran 2014 atau Marketing Excellence Awards 2014 ini merupakan anugerah yang diadakan untuk mengiktiraf semua inisiatif Industri Pemasaran bagi tahun 2014. Lebih 50 pendokong pelbagai jenama telah bersaing dalam 25 kategori MEA 2014 untuk memenangi anugerah emas, perak dan gangsa. Peserta anugerah adalah daripada badan Kerajaan, Swasta dan Badan Berkanun.

Sebelum ini BSN telah memenangi anugerah Perak di Malaysia Effie Awards 2014 juga menerusi Kempen "You Against Debt" iaitu kempen yang mempromosi budaya bebas hutang pada awal Oktober 2014. Malaysia Effie Awards ini merupakan anugerah berprestij yang diadakan di 5 benua yang meliputi 40 buah negara. Di Malaysia, anugerah ini dianjurkan oleh Malaysian Advertising Association (MAA), Association of Accredited Advertising Agents Malaysia (4As) dan Media Specialists Association (MSA), dengan kerjasama Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE).

In 2014, BSN won 5 awards at the 2014 Marketing Excellence Awards (MEA 2014) for the "You Against Debt" campaign; a campaign promoting BSN's payWave Visa Debit Card which was launched in December 2013 - the only multi-use Visa Debit Card with the payWave feature in Malaysia. The five categories won by BSN were:

1. Gold Award for Excellence in Content Marketing
2. Gold Award for Excellence in Marketing Communications
3. Silver Award for Excellence in Brand Strategy
4. Silver Award for Excellence in Launch Marketing
5. Bronze Award for Excellence in Marketing Innovation

With these recognitions, BSN is seen as a competitive financial institution at par with the rest in the country.

MEA 2014 is an award held to recognise all Marketing Industry initiatives for 2014. More than 50 proponents of various brands were competing in 25 categories for the 2014 MEA to win gold, silver and bronze awards. Participants for the awards ranged from Government agencies, Private Sector companies and Statutory Bodies.

BSN has previously won the Silver award at the Malaysia Effie Awards 2014 also for its "You Against Debt" campaign to promote a culture of non-debt, in early October 2014. The Effie Awards is a prestigious award held in 5 continents covering 40 countries. In Malaysia, this award is organised by the Malaysian Advertising Association (MAA), Association of Accredited Advertising Agents Malaysia (4As) and Media Specialists Association (MSA), with the cooperation of the Malaysian External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE).

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

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BSN SERAH 14 VAN JENAZAH –

Agihan RM 1.67 Juta Melalui Zakat

BSN menyerahkan 14 buah van jenazah berjumlah hampir RM 1.67 juta kepada 14 buah masjid yang terpilih seluruh Malaysia. Majlis penyampaian ini telah berlangsung di Pusat Pembelajaran BSN, Bangi pada 10 November 2014.

Kesemua masjid-masjid yang menerima sumbangan van jenazah ini dipilih berdasarkan kriteria-kriteria tertentu yang telah ditetapkan oleh Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Zakat BSN.

BSN menyokong sepenuhnya kerjasama sektor perbankan dalam menjayakan agenda pembangunan sosial masyarakat Islam dan penyerahan van jenazah merupakan tanggungjawab sosial korporat yang dijalankan melalui peruntukan wang zakat dari operasi Skim Perbankan Islam (SPI) BSN.

Pemberian van-van jenazah ini adalah merupakan salah satu tanggungjawab yang dipraktikkan oleh BSN untuk menyempurnakan fardu kifayah dalam pengurusan jenazah umat Islam dan juga membantu komuniti dan asnaf-asnaf yang memerlukan.

BSN telah mula menyumbang van-van jenazah kepada masjid-masjid di seluruh Malaysia sejak tahun 2010. Tahun ini merupakan tahun yang kelima dan BSN amat berharap untuk meneruskan usaha ini sebagai sebahagian daripada sumbangan yang dapat diberikan kepada masyarakat di Malaysia.



BSN CONTRIBUTES 14 HEARSESES

Distribution of RM1.67 Million Zakat

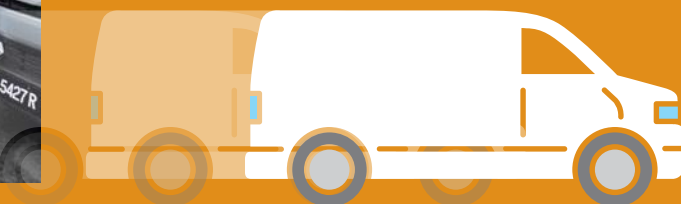
BSN contributed 14 hearses totaling nearly RM1.67 million to 14 selected mosques throughout the country. The presentation ceremony was held at the BSN Education Center, Bangi on 10 November 2014.

All the mosques that received the donated hearses were selected based on criteria set by the BSN Zakat Management Committee.

BSN fully supports the banking sector's cooperation in fulfilling the social development agenda of the Muslim community and the contribution of hearses is a corporate social responsibility carried out through the allocation of the Zakat fund from BSN's Islamic Banking Scheme.

Contributing hearses is one of the responsibilities practiced by BSN to carry out 'fardu kifayah' (basic obligations) and also to help the community and those in need.

BSN has started contributing hearses to mosques throughout the country since 2010. This year is the fifth year and BSN hopes to continue these efforts as part of its contribution to the Muslim community in Malaysia.





Kembali Beroperasi dengan Kemudahan yang Lebih Lengkap dan Terbaru

BSN telah merasmikan pengoperasian semula cawangannya di Ampangan, Negeri Sembilan pada 21 November 2014.

Pengoperasian semula cawangan ini merupakan komitmen berterusan BSN sebagai sebuah Bank Komuniti untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif untuk pelanggan-

pelanggannya. Pengoperasian cawangan ini juga merupakan sebahagian daripada komitmen BSN untuk memperluas dan mempertingkatkan perkhidmatan perbankan untuk komuniti setempat. Pada masa yang sama BSN ingin memberi fasiliti kewangan untuk memudahkan agensi-agensi Kerajaan dan Swasta yang berdekatan untuk melakukan urusanniaga kewangan, lantas menjana perkembangan ekonomi kawasan Ampangan.

BSN RASMI CAWANGAN AMPANGAN BSN AMPANGAN BRANCH OPENING

Re-opening with More Integrated and Updated Facilities

BSN has re-opened all its branch operations in Ampangan, Negeri Sembilan on 21 November 2014.

The re-operationalising of the branch reflects BSN's continued commitment as a Community Bank to provide comprehensive banking services

to its customers. The operation of this branch is also part of BSN's commitment to expand and improve banking services for local communities. At the same time BSN intends to provide financial facilities to expedite nearby Government agencies and private sectors in conducting financial transactions, thereby generating economic growth for the Ampangan area.

KEMUDAHAN PEMBUKAAN AKAUN DI EB BSN

Sejajar dengan hasrat Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) untuk memperkukuhkan rangkuman kewangan dan memastikan segenap lapisan masyarakat mendapat kemudahan kewangan yang berkualiti dari institusi kewangan, BSN telah memperkenalkan perkhidmatan pembukaan akaun Giro dan Giro-I melalui rangkaian Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EB) di seluruh negara bermula Januari 2014.

Untuk menikmati kemudahan ini pelanggan hanya perlu hadir di mana-mana premis EB yang berhampiran dengan membawa bersama MyKad bagi tujuan pengesahan biometrik dengan amaun simpanan permulaan serendah RM20.

YB Puan Hajah Nancy Haji Shukri, Menteri di Pejabat Perdana Menteri dan juga Ahli Parlimen Batang Sadong Sarawak telah merasmikan perkhidmatan baru EB BSN ini pada 31 Disember 2014 di Samarahan, Sarawak. Turut hadir di majlis ini ialah Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani, Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif, (Perbankan Komuniti) BSN dan Puan Marina Kahar, Pengarah Jabatan Kewangan Pembangunan dan Enterprise, BNM.

Sempena perasmian perkhidmatan pembukaan akaun di EB BSN tersebut, BSN juga menganjurkan "Program Kamboh BSN" bersama Komuniti Kampung Semera. Program ini diadakan bertujuan untuk beramah-mesra bersama masyarakat dan pada masa yang sama, meuar-uarkan dengan lebih lanjut mengenai perkhidmatan EB dan produk Pembiayaan Mikro BSN. BSN turut membuka kaunter online sepanjang program tersebut di mana orang ramai berpeluang menikmati kemudahan pembukaan akaun, pembelian SSP, pembayaran bil serta lain-lain.

ACCOUNT OPENING SERVICES AT BSN's EB

In line with the aspiration of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) to strengthen financial inclusion and ensure that all segments of society receive quality financial services from financial institutions, BSN has introduced Giro and Giro-I account opening services through its nationwide network of Authorised Bank Agents (EB) starting January 2014.

To enjoy this facility customers need only be present at any nearby EB premises and bring along their MyKad for biometric verification purposes with an initial savings deposit from as low as RM20.

The Honourable Mrs. Nancy Haji Shukri, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department and Sarawak Batang Sadong MP launched this new BSN EB service on 31 December 2014 in Samarahan, Sarawak. Also present at the ceremony were Datuk Yunos Abd Ghani, BSN's Deputy Chief Executive (Community Banking) and Mrs Marina Kahar, BNM's Director of the Department of Finance for Development and Enterprise.

In conjunction with the launch of the account opening service at BSN's EB, BSN also organised a "BSN Kamboh Programme" with the Kampung Semera community. This programme was designed for interacting with the people and at the same time, to explain more about BSN's EB services and Microfinance facilities. BSN also opened an online counter throughout the programme to enable the public the opportunity to enjoy the convenience of opening accounts, purchasing SSPs, paying bills and other services.



AKTIVITI KHAS BSN SEMPENA ULANGTAHUN KE 40

Sempena Ulangtahun ke-40 BSN menjalankan satu aktiviti bersama komuniti dan para pelanggan BSN dengan mengagihkan 40,000 bungkus nasi lemak kepada orang ramai di kesemua 13 buah cawangan negeri BSN yang melibatkan 40 buah lokasi di seluruh negara termasuk di Sri Pentas TV3. Pemilihan nasi lemak ini dibuat kerana ianya merupakan makanan tradisi tempatan yang menjadi kegemaran masyarakat berbilang bangsa di Malaysia yang boleh dinikmati sebagai sarapan pagi, makan tengahari atau makan malam.

Ini adalah bertepatan sekali dengan peranan BSN sebagai sebuah bank simpanan yang terawal di Malaysia yang memberi dan menawarkan perkhidmatan perbankan kepada segenap lapisan masyarakat tidak kira di kawasan luar bandar mahupun

di kawasan bandar. Sudah menjadi tradisi dalam pelbagai lapisan masyarakat Malaysia untuk menikmati nasi lemak pada bila-bila masa dan di mana-mana jua.

Pengagihan nasi lemak ini merupakan salah satu inisiatif untuk berkongsi kegembiraan menyambut Ulangtahun yang ke 40 bersama orang ramai dan berharap agar semua pelanggan dan masyarakat umum akan terus menyokong BSN supaya dapat kekal relevan pada masa akan datang untuk memberi perkhidmatan kepada orang ramai tidak kira di mana mereka berada.

Secara keseluruhannya BSN menjanjikan perkhidmatan yang lebih efisien dan inisiatif yang memfokuskan kepada pengenalan perkhidmatan yang pelbagai lebih berinovatif.



SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH BSN's 40th ANNIVERSARY

In conjunction with its 40th Anniversary, BSN distributed 40,000 packets of nasi lemak to the public in all its 13 BSN state branches involving 40 locations across the country, including in Sri Pentas TV3. Nasi lemak was selected because it represents a local traditional food which is the favorite of the many different races in Malaysia, and can be enjoyed during breakfast, lunch or dinner.

This is consistent with BSN's role as the earliest savings bank in Malaysia to provide and offer banking services to all segments of society no matter in the rural or urban areas. It became a

tradition in many communities in Malaysia to enjoy nasi lemak at any time and anywhere.

The distribution of nasi lemak is an initiative to share the joy of celebrating the 40th Anniversary with the public and in the hope that all customers and the general public will continue to support BSN in order to remain relevant in the future to serve the people no matter where they are located.

BSN promises to deliver efficient services and initiatives that focus on the introduction of more innovative services.

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**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank pada 31 Disember 2014 dan Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai Kumpulan dan Bank Simpanan Nasional bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan dasar perakaunan utama dan nota penjelasan yang lain.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

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

Tanggungjawab Juraudit

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

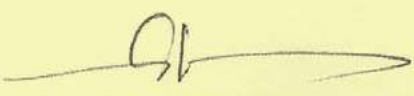
Pengauditan meliputi pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit mengenai amaun dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan juruaudit, termasuk penilaian risiko salah nyata yang ketara pada penyata kewangan sama ada disebabkan oleh fraud atau kesilapan.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

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

Pendapat

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank Simpanan Nasional pada 31 Disember 2014 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa serta modifikasi menurut garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Arahan Perbendaharaan, peraturan Syariah di mana yang berkenaan dan kehendak Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Akta Takaful 1984 (ditarik balik pada 30 Jun 2013) dan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (berkuatkuasa 30 Jun 2013) di Malaysia.

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


(TAN SRI DATO' SETIA HAJI LAMBRIN BIN BUANG)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

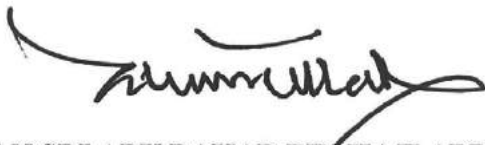
PUTRAJAYA
27 MAC 2015



PENYATA PENERUSI DAN SEORANG AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kami, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** dan **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING** yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Lembaga Pengarah, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2014 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
PENERUSI

Tarikh: 16 MAR 2015

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Tarikh: 16 MAR 2015

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014

Para Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional (“Bank”) dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

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

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

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

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	KUMPULAN	BANK
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat	241,444	202,078
Belanja cukai dan zakat	(83,004)	(65,325)
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	<u>158,440</u>	<u>136,753</u>

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

RIZAB, PERUNTUKAN DAN ELAUN

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

DIVIDEN

Pada tahun kewangan semasa, Bank telah membayar dividen tunai akhir sebanyak RM50 juta bagi tahun kewangan yang lalu. Para Pengarah tidak mencadangkan sebarang pembayaran dividen bagi tahun kewangan semasa.

PARA PENGARAH

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan terakhir ialah:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
 Dato' Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa
 Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang
 Alex Foong Soo Hah
 Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa
 Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman
 Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
 Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari (dilantik pada 21 April 2014)
 Ramesh Pillai (dilantik pada 21 April 2014)

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

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974****LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014 (Sambungan)****MANFAAT PARA PENGARAH**

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

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

LAIN-LAIN MAKLUMAT BERKANUN

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

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

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

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

Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:

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

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

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974****LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014 (Sambungan)**

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, selain daripada yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan, prestasi kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa dan tiada sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa berlaku dalam tempoh antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini selain daripada perkara yang dinyatakan seperti di nota 39 kepada penyata kewangan.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah mengikut resolusi para Pengarah.



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



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Pengarah

Tarikh: 16 MAR 2015

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 perlantikan, kami dengan ini mengemukakan laporan kami bagi penyata kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

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 2014. Kami juga telah membuat penilaian bagi merumus pendapat sama ada Bank Simpanan Nasional telah mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga keputusan Syariah yang dibuat oleh pihak kami.

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

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

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

1. kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014 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 bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh



Tn. Haji Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



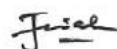
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari
Pengerusi
Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Zainudin Ismail
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah



Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor
Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

pada 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
Pelaburan sekuriti	4	10,696,115	10,093,871	10,479,096	9,960,906
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	5	18,316,880	16,872,280	18,316,880	16,872,280
Aset-aset lain	7	267,816	410,951	241,966	367,270
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	8	–	–	53,000	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	230,409	70,683	187,808	29,632
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	10	502,849	462,934	483,787	445,967
Pelaburan hartanah	11	20,203	20,928	20,203	20,928
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	12	80,491	81,578	79,570	80,635
Cukai boleh dituntut	19	96,687	65,158	96,500	63,426
Aset cukai tertunda	20	97,746	86,969	84,353	75,590
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	36	1,434,172	1,174,568	–	–
Jumlah aset		33,750,430	31,741,896	31,992,440	30,287,678
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	14	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606
Pendapatan tertunda	15	391,214	366,478	391,214	366,478
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	16	376,511	346,171	376,511	346,171
Pinjaman daripada institusi	17	20,079	24,187	20,079	24,187
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	18	782,894	929,179	653,552	821,342
Peruntukan untuk zakat	19	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	36	107,123	99,967	–	–
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	36	1,327,049	1,074,601	–	–
Jumlah liabiliti		31,319,247	29,395,310	29,758,621	28,116,778
Jumlah rizab		2,317,389	2,246,075	2,233,819	2,170,900
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	8	113,794	100,511	–	–
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		33,750,430	31,741,896	31,992,440	30,287,678
KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA					
	32	1,522,609	1,393,185	1,491,393	1,393,185

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Hasil	21	2,339,459	2,216,402	1,881,927	1,841,549
Pendapatan faedah	22	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Perbelanjaan faedah	23	(418,851)	(320,311)	(419,714)	(320,769)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		345,479	436,279	335,020	429,768
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	24	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	35	671,388	669,299	671,388	669,299
Pendapatan operasi lain	25	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		1,632,319	1,632,760	1,173,924	1,257,449
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	26	(592,312)	(739,425)	(523,275)	(678,887)
Overhed lain	27	(702,545)	(552,392)	(351,003)	(279,237)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elaun kejejasan		337,462	340,943	299,646	299,325
Elaun kejejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	28	(99,878)	(55,971)	(99,878)	(55,971)
Masukkira semula elaun kejejasan aset lain	29	2,310	1,458	2,310	1,458
Keuntungan operasi selepas elaun kejejasan		239,894	286,430	202,078	244,812
Bahagian keuntungan selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu		1,550	6,681	–	–
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat		241,444	293,111	202,078	244,812
Zakat		(3,268)	(5,844)	(3,000)	(5,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	30	(79,736)	(36,418)	(62,325)	(24,416)
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa		158,440	250,849	136,753	215,396
Kerugian komprehensif lain selepas cukai :					
Item yang tidak akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi :					
Pengukuran semula obligasi manfaat tertakrif	16	–	(77,449)	–	(77,449)
Item yang berkemungkinan akan diklasifikasi semula ke untung atau rugi :					
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		(23,843)	(37,753)	(23,834)	(37,762)
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun semasa		(23,843)	(115,202)	(23,834)	(115,211)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun semasa		134,597	135,647	112,919	100,185
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada :					
Pemegang Ekuiti Bank		145,157	230,869	136,753	215,396
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		13,283	19,980	–	–
Untung bersih tahun semasa		158,440	250,849	136,753	215,396
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif boleh diagihkan kepada :					
Pemegang Ekuiti Bank		121,314	115,667	112,919	100,185
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		13,283	19,980	–	–
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		134,597	135,647	112,919	100,185

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Disatukan

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	----- Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank -----		----- Boleh diagih -----		-----		-----		
	Rizab Am RM'000	Rizab Modal* RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan** RM'000	Penyamaan Rizab Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan RM'000	Jumlah Ekuiti RM'000
NOTA	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	-	42,849	1,172,656	2,130,408	80,531	2,210,939
Pada 1 Januari 2013	-	-	-	-	-	391,165	391,165	19,980	411,145
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa, dilaporkan sebelumnya	-	-	-	-	-	(160,296)	(160,296)	-	(160,296)
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	-	-	-	-	230,869	230,869	19,980	250,849
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa, dinyatakan semula	-	-	-	-	-	(13,334)	(51,087)	-	(51,087)
Kerugian komprehensif lain, dilaporkan sebelumnya	-	-	-	-	-	(64,115)	(64,115)	-	(64,115)
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	-	-	-	-	(77,449)	(115,202)	-	(115,202)
Kerugian komprehensif lain, dinyatakan semula	-	-	-	-	-	153,420	115,667	19,980	135,647
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	(131,283)	-	-	-
Pindahan rizab pematuhan	-	-	-	131,283	-	-	-	-	-
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan :	-	-	-	-	5,106	(5,106)	-	-	-
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	(5,106)	5,106	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2013, dinyatakan semula	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	131,283	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586
Pada 1 Januari 2014, dinyatakan semula	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	131,283	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	145,157	145,157	13,283	158,440
Kerugian komprehensif lain	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	-	(23,843)	-	(23,843)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	145,157	121,314	13,283	134,597
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan :	-	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-	-	-
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindahan rizab modal	-	68,377	-	-	-	(68,377)	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 34 (ii) (f).

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

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

BANK

NOTA	----- Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank -----						
	----- Tidak boleh diagih -----				Boleh diagih		
	Rizab Am RM'000	Rizab Modal* RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan** RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2013	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	–	42,849	1,112,963	2,070,715
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa, dilaporkan sebelumnya	–	–	–	–	–	375,692	375,692
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	39	–	–	–	–	(160,296)	(160,296)
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa, dinyatakan semula	–	–	–	–	–	215,396	215,396
Kerugian komprehensif lain, dilaporkan sebelumnya	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	(13,334)	(51,096)
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	39	–	–	–	–	(64,115)	(64,115)
Kerugian komprehensif lain, dinyatakan semula	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	(77,449)	(115,211)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	137,947	100,185
Pindahan rizab pematuhan	–	–	–	131,283	–	(131,283)	–
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan :							
Peruntukan tahun semasa	–	–	–	–	5,106	(5,106)	–
Penggunaan rizab	–	–	–	–	(5,106)	5,106	–
Pada 31 Disember 2013, dinyatakan semula	100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900
Pada 1 Januari 2014, dinyatakan semula	100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	–	–	–	–	–	136,753	136,753
Kerugian komprehensif lain	–	–	(23,834)	–	–	–	(23,834)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	–	–	(23,834)	–	–	136,753	112,919
Dividen dibayar	–	–	–	–	–	(50,000)	(50,000)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan keuntungan :	37						
Peruntukan tahun semasa	–	–	–	–	27,120	(27,120)	–
Penggunaan rizab	–	–	–	–	(27,120)	27,120	–
Pindahan rizab modal	–	68,377	–	–	–	(68,377)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,138,003	2,233,819

* Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 34 (ii) (f).

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

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Penyata Aliran Tunai

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	241,444	293,111	202,078	244,812
Pelarasan untuk :				
Pertambahan diskaun bersih	(26,845)	(23,663)	(26,845)	(23,663)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	79,501	69,254	75,667	66,591
Susut nilai pelaburan hartanah	725	726	725	726
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,087	1,087	1,065	1,065
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapus kira	2,958	1,008	2,958	972
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	808	1,236	588	1,236
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(683)	(981)	(489)	(981)
Penjejasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dimasuk kira semula	–	(1,458)	–	(1,458)
Penjejasan kolektif untuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	52,351	16,102	52,351	16,102
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(11,918)	(15,670)	(11,918)	(15,670)
Penjejasan pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dimasuk kira semula	(2,310)	–	(2,310)	–
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	59,445	55,539	59,445	55,539
Bahagian keuntungan dalam syarikat bersekutu	(1,550)	(6,681)	–	–
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	(6,736)	(8,672)	(4,098)	(11,447)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	8,986	3,033	8,986	3,033
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	23,918	213,729	23,918	213,729
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang lain	883	95	883	95
Pendapatan dividen	(15,921)	(13,994)	(15,780)	(13,989)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	1,577	2,715	1,577	2,715
Pelunasan geran kerajaan	(15,964)	(17,686)	(15,964)	(17,686)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	391,756	568,830	352,837	521,721
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,544,478)	(3,046,689)	(1,544,478)	(3,046,689)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(12,731)	(104,665)	(30,562)	(112,339)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	2,045,153	3,578,857	2,044,168	3,578,974
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan lain	(284,204)	778,197	(284,204)	778,197
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(147,862)	198,432	(169,367)	187,530
Aliran tunai dihasilkan daripada operasi	447,634	1,972,962	368,394	1,907,394

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Penyata Aliran Tunai

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cukai dibayar	(128,621)	(129,053)	(110,683)	(110,682)
Cukai dikembalikan	14,524	–	14,466	–
Zakat dibayar	(4,567)	(5,147)	(4,299)	(4,303)
Bayaran untuk manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(984)	(704)	(984)	(704)
Bayaran untuk manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	(2,463)	–	(2,463)	–
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti operasi	325,523	1,838,058	264,431	1,791,705
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA/(DIGUNAKAN DALAM) AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Terimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	804	3,387	579	3,372
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(123,303)	(144,816)	(117,123)	(138,649)
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(4,313,314)	(3,777,585)	(3,594,205)	(3,777,594)
Perubahan dalam bayaran pajakan prabayar	–	93	–	93
Dividen diterima	15,921	13,994	15,780	13,989
Terimaan daripada pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	3,712,863	3,040,552	3,075,179	3,085,685
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(707,029)	(864,375)	(619,790)	(813,104)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA/(DIGUNAKAN DALAM) AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman daripada institusi	5,565	9,220	5,565	9,220
Pembayaran pinjaman kepada institusi	(9,673)	(8,704)	(9,673)	(8,704)
Penerimaan geran daripada kerajaan	40,700	–	40,700	–
Dividen dibayar kepada kerajaan	(50,000)	–	(50,000)	–
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	(13,408)	516	(13,408)	516
(PENURUNAN)/PENINGKATAN BERSIH DALAM TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI				
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	2,401,976	1,427,777	2,318,044	1,338,927
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH :				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 3)	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

MAKLUMAT AM

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

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

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan pada dan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2014 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 2014 tidak termasuk entiti lain.

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

Aktiviti utama subsidiarinya dinyatakan di Nota 8.

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

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah untuk terbitan menurut resolusi para Pengarah pada 16 Mac 2015.

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, Garis Panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Pekeliling Perbendaharaan, Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 dan keperluan Syariah, di mana berkenaan.

Pemakaian MFRS dan Interpretasi Jawatankuasa Terbitan ("Interpretasi IC") yang baru dan disemak semula

MFRS yang baru dan disemak semula yang mengubah amaun yang dilaporkan dan/atau pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan.

Pada tahun kewangan semasa, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai beberapa MFRS dan Interpretasi IC baru dan semakan semula yang dikeluarkan oleh MASB berkuatkuasa bagi tahun perakaunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2014.

(i) Pindaan kepada MFRS 10, MFRS 12 dan MFRS 127 – Entiti Pelaburan

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai pindaan kepada MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127 – *Entiti Pelaburan* buat kali pertama pada tahun semasa. Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 mentakrifkan entiti pelaburan dan menghendaki entiti pelaporan yang memenuhi definisi entiti pelaburan tidak menyatukan anak-anak syarikatnya tetapi menilai anak-anak syarikatnya pada nilai saksama melalui untung rugi dalam penyata kewangan disatukan dan penyata kewangan berasingan.

Untuk layak sebagai entiti pelaburan, entiti pelaporan dikehendaki untuk :

- mendapatkan dana daripada satu atau lebih pelabur bagi tujuan menyediakan mereka dengan perkhidmatan pengurusan pelaburan;
- komited kepada pelaburnya (para pelabur) bahawa tujuan perniagaan adalah untuk melaburkan wang semata-mata untuk pulangan dari tambah nilai modal, pendapatan pelaburan, atau kedua-duanya; dan
- mengukur dan menilai prestasi sebahagian besar daripada pelaburan pada dasar nilai saksama.

Pindaan berbangkit juga telah dibuat kepada MFRS 12 dan MFRS 127 untuk memperkenalkan keperluan pendedahan baru untuk entiti pelaburan.

Oleh kerana Kumpulan dan Bank bukan merupakan entiti pelaburan (dinilai berdasarkan syarat yang dinyatakan di dalam MFRS 10 pada 1 Januari 2014), penggunaan pindaan ini tidak memberi impak ke atas pendedahan atau ke atas jumlah yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

Pemakaian MFRS dan Interpretasi IC yang baru dan disemak semula (samb.)

MFRS yang baru dan disemak semula yang mengubah amaun yang dilaporkan dan/atau pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan. (samb.)

(ii) Pindaan kepada MFRS 132 – Mengofset Aset Kewangan dan Liabiliti Kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai pindaan kepada MFRS 132 *Mengofset Aset Kewangan dan Liabiliti Kewangan* buat kali pertama pada tahun semasa. Pindaan kepada MFRS 132 menjelaskan keperluan yang berkaitan dengan ofset aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan. Secara khususnya, pindaan menjelaskan pengertian 'mempunyai hak ofset yang boleh dikuatkuasakan' dan 'realisasi dan penyelesaian serentak'.

Oleh kerana Kumpulan dan Bank tidak mempunyai sebarang aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang layak untuk diofset, aplikasi pindaan tersebut tidak memberi kesan ke atas pendedahan atau ke atas jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

(iii) Pindaan kepada MFRS 136 Pendedahan Amaun Boleh Pulih untuk Aset Bukan Kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengaplikasikan pindaan kepada MFRS 136 *Pendedahan Amaun Boleh Pulih untuk Aset Bukan Kewangan* buat kali pertama pada tahun semasa. Pindaan kepada MFRS 136 menyingkirkan keperluan untuk mendedahkan amaun boleh pulih daripada unit penjana tunai ("CGU") di mana muhibah atau aset tidak ketara lain dengan hayat berguna tanpa batasan telah diperuntukkan apabila tiada sebarang penjejasan atau penarikbalikan penjejasan CGU berkaitan. Selain itu, pindaan memperkenalkan keperluan pendedahan tambahan yang diaplikasi apabila amaun boleh pulih untuk aset atau CGU diukur pada nilai saksama tolak kos pelupusan. Pendedahan baru termasuk hierarki nilai saksama, andaian utama dan teknik penilaian yang digunakan di mana adalah sejajar dengan pendedahan yang diperlukan oleh MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama*.

Aplikasi pindaan tersebut tidak memberi kesan yang material ke atas pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

(iv) Pindaan kepada MFRS 139 Novasi Derivatif dan Penyambungan Perakaunan Lindung Nilai

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai pindaan kepada MFRS 139 *Novasi Derivatif dan Penyambungan Perakaunan Lindung Nilai* buat kali pertama pada tahun semasa. Pindaan kepada MFRS 139 memberi kemudahan daripada keperluan untuk menamatkan perakaunan lindung nilai apabila derivatif ditandakan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dinovasi di bawah keadaan tertentu. Pindaan tersebut juga menjelaskan bahawa sebarang perubahan kepada nilai saksama derivatif yang ditandakan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dinovasi harus dimasukkan dalam penilaian dan pengukuran keberkesanan lindung nilai.

Oleh kerana Kumpulan tidak mempunyai sebarang derivatif tertakluk kepada novasi, aplikasi pindaan tersebut tidak memberi impak ke atas pendedahan atau ke atas jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

(v) Interpretasi IC 21 Levi

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai Interpretasi IC 21 *Levi* buat kali pertama dalam tahun semasa. Interpretasi IC 21 menangani isu apabila mengiktiraf liabiliti kepada levi yang dikenakan oleh Kerajaan. Interpretasi IC ini memberi takrifan levi, dan menyatakan bahawa peristiwa berobligasi yang menimbulkan liabiliti adalah aktiviti yang mencetuskan pembayaran levi, seperti yang dikenal pasti oleh undang-undang. Interpretasi IC ini menyediakan panduan tentang bagaimana aturan levi berbeza perlu diambil kira, khususnya, ia menjelaskan bahawa paksaan ekonomi mahupun usaha berterusan dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan tidak menunjukkan bahawa entiti mempunyai obligasi semasa untuk membayar levi yang akan dicetuskan oleh operasi pada masa hadapan.

Aplikasi Interpretasi IC ini tidak memberi kesan yang material ke atas pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

Piawaian yang dikeluarkan tetapi belum efektif

Para Pengarah menjangkakan bahawa Piawaian yang dinyatakan di bawah akan diguna pakai dalam penyata kewangan tahunan Kumpulan dan Bank apabila ianya efektif dan pemakaian Piawaian tersebut tidak akan mempunyai kesan yang material ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank di dalam tempoh permulaan penggunaannya, kecuali seperti yang berikut.

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014 :

- Pindaan ke atas MFRSs Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2010 – 2012
- Pindaan ke atas MFRSs Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2011 – 2013
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 119 Pelan Manfaat Ditentukan – Sumbangan Pekerja

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2016 :

- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10, MFRS 12 dan MFRS 128 Entiti Pelaburan : Penggunaan Pengecualian Penyatuan
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Bersekutu atau Usahasama
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 11 Perakaunan untuk Perolehan Kepentingan Operasi Bersama
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 101 Inisiatif Pendedahan
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116 dan 138 Penjelasan Kaedah Diterima Susutnilai dan Pelunasan
- Pindaan ke atas MFRS 127 Kaedah Ekuiti Dalam Penyata Kewangan Berasingan
- Pindaan ke atas MFRSs Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2012 - 2014

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2017 :

- MFRS 15 Hasil dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2018 :

- MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 dikeluarkan oleh IASB pada Julai 2014)

MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan

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

Syarat-syarat utama MFRS 9 :

- Semua aset kewangan di bawah skop MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan : Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* dikehendaki untuk diukur kemudiannya pada kos dilunaskan atau nilai saksama. Secara khususnya, pelaburan hutang yang dipegang di dalam model perniagaan yang mana objektifnya adalah untuk memperolehi aliran tunai dari kontrak, dan yang mempunyai kontrak aliran tunai dari pembayaran prinsipal dan keuntungan ke atas baki tunggakan prinsipal diukur pada kos dilunaskan pada akhir tempoh perakaunan berikutnya. Semua pelaburan hutang yang lain dan pelaburan ekuiti dinilai pada nilai saksama pada akhir tempoh perakaunan berikutnya. Di samping itu, di bawah MFRS 9, entiti boleh membuat pemilihan yang tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk membentangkan perubahan berikutnya pada nilai saksama bagi instrumen ekuiti (yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan) sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lain dengan hanya pendapatan dividen umumnya diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan (samb.)

Syarat-syarat utama MFRS 9 : (samb.)

- Berhubung dengan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, MFRS 9 mengkehendaki jumlah perubahan dalam nilai saksama liabiliti kewangan yang boleh diagihkan kepada perubahan di dalam risiko kredit liabiliti, dibentangkan sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lain, melainkan pengiktirafan kesan dari perubahan pada risiko kredit liabiliti dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain akan mewujudkan atau membesarkan ketidaksesuaian perakaunan dalam untung atau rugi. Perubahan di dalam nilai saksama yang diagihkan kepada risiko kredit liabiliti kewangan tidak akan kemudiannya dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi. Sebelum ini, di bawah MFRS 139, jumlah keseluruhan perubahan dalam nilai saksama liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi telah dibentangkan di dalam untung atau rugi.
- Berhubung dengan penjejasan aset kewangan, MFRS 9 memerlukan model kerugian kredit yang dijangka, berbanding dengan model kerugian kredit yang ditanggung di bawah MFRS 139. Model kerugian kredit yang dijangka memerlukan entiti untuk mengambil kira jangkaan kerugian kredit dan perubahan kerugian kredit yang dijangka pada setiap akhir tarikh pelaporan untuk menunjukkan perubahan dalam risiko kredit sejak pengiktirafan awal. Dalam erti kata lain, tidak semestinya peristiwa kredit perlu berlaku sebelum kerugian kredit diiktiraf.
- Keperluan perakaunan lindung nilai umum baru mengekalkan tiga jenis mekanisme perakaunan lindung nilai yang kini boleh didapati dalam MFRS 139. Di bawah MFRS 9, fleksibiliti yang lebih besar telah diperkenalkan kepada jenis-jenis urus niaga yang layak untuk perakaunan lindung nilai khususnya meluaskan jenis instrumen yang berhak untuk instrumen lindung nilai dan jenis komponen risiko item bukan kewangan yang layak untuk perakaunan lindung nilai. Di samping itu, ujian keberkesanan telah diperbaiki dan diganti dengan prinsip 'hubungan ekonomi'. Penilaian restrospektif terhadap keberkesanan lindung nilai juga tidak lagi diperlukan. Keperluan pendedahan yang ditambahbaik mengenai aktiviti-aktiviti pengurusan risiko entiti juga telah diperkenalkan.

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

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

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

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

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128 menyelesaikan konflik antara keperluan MFRS128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama* dan MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan* dan menjelaskan bahawa bagi transaksi yang melibatkan syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, sejauh mana pengiktirafan keuntungan atau kerugian adalah bergantung kepada harta yang dijual atau sumbangan perniagaan. Menurut pindaan itu, keuntungan atau kerugian penuh hendaklah diiktirafkan apabila kehilangan kawalan perniagaan, sama ada perniagaan itu terletak di dalam sebuah anak syarikat atau tidak. Pada masa yang sama, keuntungan atau kerugian daripada penjualan atau sumbangan anak syarikat yang bukan terdiri daripada perniagaan sebagaimana yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan* kepada syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama hanya boleh diiktiraf setakat kepentingan pelabur yang tidak berkaitan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

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

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

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

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

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

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 101 Inisiatif Pendedahan

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

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

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

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

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

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 119 Pelan Manfaat Ditentukan : Sumbangan Pekerja

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 119 menjelaskan bagaimana sesuatu entiti harus mengambil kira sumbangan yang dibuat oleh pekerja atau pihak ketiga kepada pelan manfaat ditentukan, berdasarkan sama ada sumbangan adalah bergantung kepada bilangan tahun perkhidmatan pekerja.

Untuk sumbangan yang tidak bergantung pada bilangan tahun perkhidmatan, entiti boleh sama ada mengiktiraf sumbangan sebagai pengurangan dalam kos perkhidmatan di dalam tempoh di mana perkhidmatan berkaitan diberikan, atau mencirikan tempoh perkhidmatan pekerja menggunakan kaedah unjuran kredit unit, manakala bagi sumbangan yang bergantung pada bilangan tahun perkhidmatan, entiti perlu mencirikan mereka kepada tempoh perkhidmatan pekerja.

Para Pengarah tidak menjangka bahawa aplikasi terhadap pindaan-pindaan MFRS 119 akan memberi kesan yang material ke atas penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 127 Kaedah Ekuiti Dalam Penyata Kewangan Berasingan

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

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

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2010-2012

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2010-2012 mengandungi beberapa pindaan kepada pelbagai MFRSs, seperti diringkaskan di bawah.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 2 (i) perubahan definisi 'syarat letak hak' dan 'keadaan pasaran'; dan (ii) penambahan definisi bagi 'keadaan prestasi' dan 'keadaan perkhidmatan' telah dimasukkan ke dalam definisi 'syarat letak hak'. Pindaan MFRS 2 adalah efektif bagi saham- dasar transaksi pembayaran di mana tarikh diluluskan adalah pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 3 menerangkan bahawa pertimbangan bersyarat yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabiliti perlu diukur pada nilai saksama pada setiap akhir tempoh laporan, tidak mengambil kira sama ada pertimbangan bersyarat adalah instrumen kewangan di dalam skop MFRS 9 atau MFRS 139 atau aset atau liabiliti bukan kewangan. Perubahan di dalam nilai saksama (selain tempoh pelarasan pengukuran) perlu diiktiraf di dalam untung dan rugi. Pindaan ke atas MFRS 3 adalah efektif bagi kombinasi perniagaan di mana tarikh penerimaan adalah pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 8 (i) memerlukan entiti untuk mendedahkan penghakiman yang dibuat oleh pengurusan dalam mengguna pakai kriteria penerimaan untuk segmen kendalian, termasuk deskripsi bagi segmen kendalian yang diterima serta penunjuk ekonomi yang dinilai dalam menentukan sama ada segmen kendalian mengandungi 'persamaan ciri-ciri ekonomi'; dan (ii) menerangkan bahawa penyesuaian jumlah segmen aset yang dilaporkan kepada aset entiti perlu disediakan sekiranya segmen aset tersebut kebiasaannya disediakan kepada ketua operasi pembuat keputusan.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (samb.)

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2010-2012 (samb.)

Pindaan ke atas asas kesimpulan bagi MFRS 13 menyatakan bahawa isu di dalam MFRS 13 dan akibat pindaan kepada MFRS 139 dan MFRS 9 tidak mengubah kebolehan untuk mengukur belum terima dan belum bayar bagi jangka masa pendek dengan tidak dinyatakan kadar untung di dalam amaun invoice tanpa pendiskaunan, jika kesan pendiskaunan adalah tidak material. Sekiranya pindaan tidak mengandungi sebarang tarikh efektif, ia dianggap efektif dengan serta merta.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 116 dan MFRS 138 menyingkirkan ketidaktepatan di dalam perakaunan bagi susut nilai/pelunasan terkumpul apabila item hartanah, loji dan peralatan atau aset tak ketara dinilai semula. Pindaan piawaian menyatakan bahawa amaun dibawa kasar dilaraskan konsisten dengan penilaian semula amaun aset dan susut nilai/pelunasan terkumpul tersebut berbeza di antara amaun dibawa kasar dengan amaun dibawa selepas mengambil kira kerugian penjejasan terkumpul.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 124 menyatakan bahawa pengurusan entiti menyediakan perkhidmatan utama pengurusan personel kepada laporan entiti adalah untuk pihak berkaitan dalam laporan entiti. Akibatnya, laporan entiti perlu mendedahkan sebagai transaksi pihak berkaitan, amaun yang bertanggung untuk perkhidmatan dibayar atau belum bayar kepada pengurusan entiti bagi peruntukan kepada perkhidmatan utama pengurusan personel. Walaubagaimanapun, pendedahan keatas komponen ganti rugi tidak diperlukan.

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

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2011-2013

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2011-2013 termasuk beberapa pindaan kepada pelbagai MFRS, yang diringkaskan di bawah.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 3 menjelaskan bahawa piawaian tidak diguna pakai ke atas perakaunan untuk pembentukan semua jenis pengaturan bersama di dalam penyata kewangan bagi pengaturan bersama tersebut.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 13 menjelaskan skop pengecualian portfolio untuk mengukur aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan atas basis bersih Kumpulan termasuk semua kontrak di dalam skop dan diakaunkan mengikut MFRS 139 atau MFRS 9, walaupun kontrak tersebut tidak memenuhi definisi aset kewangan atau aset liabiliti di dalam MFRS 132.

Pindaan ke atas MFRS 140 menjelaskan bahawa MFRS 140 dan MFRS 3 tidak eksklusif dan penggunaan kedua-dua piawaian mungkin diperlukan. Oleh itu, entiti yang memperoleh harta pelaburan perlu menentukan sama ada :

- a. harta memenuhi definisi harta pelaburan dari segi MFRS 140; dan
- b. urus niaga memenuhi definisi kombinasi perniagaan di bawah MFRS 3.

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

Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran MFRSs 2012-2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(b) Asas pengukuran

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

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

(c) Mata wang fungsian dan pembentangan

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

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

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

(i) Kerugian penjejasan atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

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

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

Penjejasan kolektif

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

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

(ii) Penjejasan aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan

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

Penjejasan sekuriti hutang

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

Penjejasan sekuriti ekuiti

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

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

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

(iii) Penjejasan aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang

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

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

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

(iv) Aset cukai tertunda

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

(v) Obligasi manfaat persaraan

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

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

(vi) Takaful

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

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

(vii) Dana takaful am – Peruntukan tuntutan tertunggak

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

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

(viii) Dana takaful keluarga - Peruntukan tuntutan tertunggak

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

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

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga - Rizab aktuari

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

Liabiliti takaful keluarga diiktiraf apabila kontrak dimeterai dan caruman dikenakan.

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (samb.)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (samb.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peruntukan fi wakalah

Peruntukan 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.

(i) Produk caruman tunggal

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

(ii) Produk lain

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

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

Pembiayaan untuk ISA dan PUA

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

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

(a) Asas penyatuan

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan Kumpulan dalam subsidiari

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

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

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (samb.)

Perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan Kumpulan dalam subsidiari (samb.)

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

Kombinasi Perniagaan

Pengambilalihan subsidiari dan perniagaan diambil kira dengan menggunakan kaedah pengambilalihan. Pertimbangan yang dipindahkan di dalam kombinasi perniagaan ini diukur pada nilai saksama di mana ia dikira sebagai jumlah pengambilalihan pada tarikh nilai saksama aset yang dipindahkan oleh Kumpulan, liabiliti yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan kepada penerima pemilik aset terdahulu dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterbitkan oleh Kumpulan dalam pertukaran untuk kawalan subsidiari yang diambil alih. Kos berkaitan pengambilalihan yang terlibat diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila ditanggung.

Pada tarikh pengambilalihan, aset dikenal pasti dan liabiliti yang diambil alih dianggap diiktiraf pada nilai saksama, kecuali :

- Aset atau liabiliti cukai tertunda atau aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan dengan pengaturan manfaat pekerja adalah diiktiraf dan diukur selaras dengan MFRS 112 *Cukai Pendapatan* dan MFRS 119 *Manfaat Pekerja*;
- Liabiliti atau instrumen ekuiti yang berkaitan dengan pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh penerima atau pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh Kumpulan dimasukkan bagi menggantikan pengaturan pembayaran berasaskan saham oleh penerima yang diukur mengikut MFRS 2 *Pembayaran berasaskan Saham* pada tarikh penerimaan; dan
- Aset (atau kumpulan penyingkiran) yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan selaras dengan MFRS 5 *Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Penamatan Kendalian* adalah diukur mengikut Piawaian tersebut.

Muhibah adalah diukur sebagai lebihan jumlah pertimbangan yang dipindahkan, apa-apa amaun kepentingan bukan kawalan semasa diambilalih, dan nilai saksama kepentingan ekuiti pemeroleh yang sebelum ini diambilalih (jika ada) ke atas amaun bersih pengambilalihan nilai pada tarikh jumlah aset dikenalpasti diambilalih dan liabiliti yang ditanggung. Jika, selepas penilaian semula, jumlah bersih pengambilalihan-tarikh aset dikenalpasti diambilalih dan liabiliti yang ditanggung melebihi jumlah pertimbangan yang dipindahkan, apa-apa amaun kepentingan bukan kawalan yang diambilalih dan nilai saksama ekuiti pemerolehan yang sebelum ini mempunyai kepentingan dalam syarikat yang diambilalih (jika ada), lebihan tersebut diiktiraf serta-merta dalam untung atau rugi sebagai keuntungan tawaran pembelian.

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

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

Perakaunan yang berikutnya bagi perubahan dalam nilai saksama pertimbangan luar jangka yang tidak layak sebagai pelarasan tempoh pengukuran bergantung kepada bagaimana pertimbangan kontinjen diklasifikasikan. Pertimbangan kontinjen yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuiti tidak diukur semula pada tarikh laporan berikutnya dan penyelesaian berikutnya adalah diambilkira dalam ekuiti. Pertimbangan kontinjen yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabiliti diukur semula pada tarikh pelaporan berikutnya selaras dengan MFRS 137 *Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luarjangka dan Aset Luarjangka*, sebagaimana yang sesuai, dengan keuntungan atau kerugian sepadan yang diiktiraf dalam untung rugi.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(i) Subsidiari dan asas penyatuan (samb.)

Kombinasi Perniagaan (samb.)

Jika kepentingan ekuiti di mana kombinasi perniagaan dicapai secara berperingkat-peringkat, Kumpulan sebelumnya telah memegang kepentingan ekuiti akan diukur semula pada nilai saksama mengikut tarikh pengambilalihan tersebut (iaitu tarikh apabila Kumpulan mencapai kawalan) dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang terhasil, jika ada, diiktiraf dalam untung rugi. Jumlah yang timbul daripada kepentingan yang diambilalih sebelum tarikh pengambilalihan di mana sebelum ini telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan kepada untung atau rugi, di mana keadaan itu akan menjadi sesuai jika kepentingan itu telah dilupuskan.

Jika permulaan perakaunan bagi penggabungan perniagaan adalah tidak lengkap menjelang akhir tempoh pelaporan di mana gabungan itu berlaku, Kumpulan melaporkan jumlah sementara bagi barangan yang perakaunannya adalah lengkap. Jumlah sementara diselaraskan dalam tempoh pengukuran (seperti di atas), atau aset atau liabiliti tambahan diiktiraf, untuk mencerminkan maklumat baru yang diperolehi tentang fakta dan keadaan yang wujud pada tarikh pengambilalihan itu, jika diketahui, akan menjejaskan amaun yang diiktiraf pada tarikh berkenaan.

Subsidiari

Pelaburan dalam subsidiari yang dihapuskan semasa penyatuan, dinyatakan pada kos ditolak kerugian penjejasan, jika ada, dalam penyata kewangan Bank yang berasingan.

(ii) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting. Pengaruh penting adalah kuasa untuk mengambil bahagian dalam keputusan dasar kewangan dan operasi syarikat bersekutu tetapi tidak mempunyai kawalan atau kawalan bersama ke atas dasar-dasar tersebut.

Keputusan dan aset dan liabiliti syarikat bersekutu diambil kira di dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan ekuiti, kecuali apabila pelaburan, atau sebahagian daripadanya, diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan, di mana ia akan diambil kira selaras dengan MFRS 5. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan di dalam syarikat bersekutu pada mulanya diiktiraf di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada kos dan diselaraskan kemudiannya untuk mengiktiraf untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Kumpulan ke atas syarikat bersekutu. Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu melebihi kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu berkenaan (termasuk sebarang kepentingan jangka panjang yang pada amnya, merupakan sebahagian daripada pelaburan bersih Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu), Kumpulan tidak meneruskan mengiktiraf bahagiannya dalam kerugian. Kerugian tambahan diiktiraf hanya setakat di mana Kumpulan menanggung obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

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

Keperluan MFRS 139 digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada ia perlu untuk mengiktiraf sebarang penjejasan bagi pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Apabila perlu, keseluruhan amaun bawaan pelaburan (termasuk muhibah) diuji untuk penjejasan mengikut MFRS 136 Penjejasan Aset sebagai aset tersendiri dengan membandingkan amaun boleh pulih (lebih tinggi daripada nilai yang digunakan dan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual) dengan amaun bawaan. Sebarang kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf membentuk sebahagian dengan amaun bawaan pelaburan. Sebarang keterbalikan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf mengikut MFRS 136 setakat mana amaun boleh pulih pelaburan kemudiannya meningkat.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(a) Asas penyatuan (samb.)

(ii) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu (samb.)

Kumpulan tidak meneruskan penggunaan kaedah ekuiti dari tarikh pelaburan terhenti menjadi syarikat bersekutu atau apabila pelaburan tersebut dikelaskan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan. Apabila Kumpulan mengekalkan kepentingan dalam bekas syarikat bersekutu dan kepentingan yang dikekalkan adalah aset kewangan, Kumpulan mengukur kepentingan dikekalkan pada nilai saksama pada tarikh tersebut dan nilai saksama adalah dianggap sebagai nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal mengikut MFRS 139. Perbezaan di antara amaun bawaan syarikat bersekutu pada tarikh kaedah ekuiti dihentikan, dan nilai saksama sebarang kepentingan dikekalkan dan apa-apa hasil daripada melupuskan sebahagian kepentingan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dalam penentuan keuntungan atau kerugian di atas pelupusan syarikat bersekutu. Di samping itu, Kumpulan akan mengambil kira semua jumlah yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain berkenaan dengan syarikat bersekutu sama seperti dasar yang akan disyaratkan jika syarikat bersekutu telah secara langsung melupuskan aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan. Oleh itu, sekiranya keuntungan atau kerugian yang dahulunya diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain oleh syarikat bersekutu akan dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi ke atas pelupusan aset atau liabiliti. Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan semula keuntungan atau kerugian daripada ekuiti kepada untung atau rugi (sebagai pelarasan klasifikasi semula) apabila kaedah ekuiti dihentikan.

Kumpulan masih menggunakan kaedah ekuiti apabila pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu menjadi satu pelaburan dalam usahasama. Tidak ada pengukuran semula nilai saksama kepada sebarang perubahan dalam kepentingan pemilikan.

Apabila Kumpulan mengurangkan kepentingan pemilikannya dalam syarikat bersekutu tetapi Kumpulan terus menggunakan kaedah ekuiti, Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi bahagian keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelum ini telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain sehubungan dengan pengurangan dalam kepentingan pemilikan jika keuntungan atau kerugian akan dikelaskan semula kepada untung atau rugi ke atas pelupusan aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Apabila sekumpulan entiti berurusan dengan syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan, untung atau rugi dari urusan niaga dengan syarikat bersekutu diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan hanya setakat kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu yang tidak berkaitan dengan Kumpulan.

(b) Urus niaga mata wang asing

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

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

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

(c) Pendapatan faedah dan pembiayaan dan perbelanjaan

Semua instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas dan aset kewangan yang menjana faedah/keuntungan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan dan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan, pendapatan faedah dan pembiayaan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf di bawah pendapatan faedah, perbelanjaan faedah dan pendapatan bersih bagi operasi Perbankan Islam dalam untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kaedah pengiraan kos aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang dilunaskan dan mengagihkan pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan atau perbelanjaan dalam tempoh yang berkenaan. Kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kadar diskaun anggaran pembayaran tunai masa hadapan atau penerimaan melalui jangka hayat instrumen kewangan atau tempoh yang lebih singkat kepada jumlah bersih amaun bawaan bagi aset atau liabiliti kewangan. Pengiraan ini mengambil kira semua syarat kontrak instrumen kewangan tetapi tidak mengambil kira kerugian kredit masa hadapan. Yuran dan kos urusan niaga yang ketara adalah penting kepada kadar faedah efektif dan kiraan premium atau diskaun.

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(d) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisyen yang integral untuk kadar pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan efektif ke atas aset atau liabiliti kewangan dimasukkan dalam pengukuran kadar pendapatan faedah/pembiayaan efektif.

Kos sampingan dan pendapatan komisyen merangkumi fi servis akaun, fi pengurusan pelaburan, komisyen jualan, fi penempatan pinjaman bersindiket diiktiraf selepas perkhidmatan berkaitan dilaksanakan. Apabila komitmen pinjaman tidak dijangka dikeluarkan dari pinjaman, fi komitmen pinjaman berkenaan diiktiraf atas dasar sama rata sepanjang tempoh komitmen tersebut.

Lain-lain fi terutamanya berkaitan dengan urus niaga dan fi perkhidmatan, diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan apabila perkhidmatan diberikan.

Fi wakalah, perbelanjaan komisyen dan perbelanjaan pengurusan

Selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip Wakalah seperti yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan dipersetujui oleh pemegang polisi dan Pengendali Takaful, peratusan yang dipersetujui ke atas sumbangan kasar akan dikenakan oleh dana Pengendali Takaful secara pendahuluan kepada dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga sebagai fi wakalah.

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

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

(e) Pendapatan dagangan bersih

Pendapatan dagangan bersih terdiri daripada keuntungan setelah dikurangkan oleh kerugian yang berkaitan dengan aset dan liabiliti dagangan, dan merangkumi semua perubahan nilai saksama yang nyata dan tidak nyata, faedah dan dividen.

(f) Dividen

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

(g) 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.

(h) Geran kerajaan

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

Geran kerajaan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi secara sistematik sepanjang tempoh di mana Bank mengiktirafkannya sebagai perbelanjaan kos yang berkaitan di mana geran bertujuan untuk digunakan. Secara amnya, geran kerajaan di mana syarat utama adalah Bank perlu membeli, membina atau memperoleh aset bukan semasa diiktiraf sebagai hasil tertunda dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dilunaskan kepada untung atau rugi secara sistematik dan rasional ke atas hayat berguna aset tersebut.

Geran kerajaan yang diterima sebagai pampasan untuk perbelanjaan atau kerugian yang bertujuan memberi bantuan kewangan segera kepada Bank dengan tiada kos berkaitan masa depan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh di mana ia dikira akan diterima.

Manfaat daripada pinjaman kerajaan pada kadar faedah di bawah kadar faedah pasaran dianggap sebagai geran kerajaan diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara perolehan yang diterima dan nilai saksama pinjaman berdasarkan kadar faedah pasaran semasa.

(i) 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(i) Pencukaaian (samb.)

Cukai semasa yang perlu dibayar adalah berdasarkan kepada untung atau rugi boleh dikenakan cukai untuk tahun tersebut dan ia dikira menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada akhir tempoh laporan.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf atas perbezaan sementara di antara jumlah amaun bawaan aset-aset dan liabilitiliabiliti dalam penyata kewangan dan asas cukai yang digunakan dalam pengiraan keuntungan boleh dikenakan cukai. Liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan sementara bercukai. Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan sehingga tahap di mana keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan yang mencukupi akan tersedia dan perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak boleh digunakan. Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf sekiranya perbezaan sementara timbul daripada muhibah atau daripada pengiktirafan awal aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan penggabungan perniagaan dan tidak menjejaskan sama ada perakaunan atau keuntungan atau kerugian boleh cukai.

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-aset dan liabiliti-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.

(j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan

(a) Pengiktirafan

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

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama. Kos transaksi yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan pemerolehan atau terbitan instrumen kewangan akan ditambah atau ditolak (selain daripada aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi).

(b) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan atau sebahagian darinya hanya dinyahiktiraf apabila hak kontraktual aliran tunai dari aset kewangan tersebut berakhir atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain tanpa kawalannya dikekalkan atau sebahagian besar manfaat dan risiko terhadap aset kewangan tersebut dipindahkan. Ketika penyahiktirafan aset kewangan, perbezaan antara amaun bawaan aset dan jumlah pertimbangan telah diterima (termasuk apa-apa aset baru yang baru diperolehi dikurangkan dengan sebarang liabiliti baru yang dianggarkan) dan apa-apa keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam ekuiti, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan atau sebahagian darinya hanya dinyahiktiraf apabila obligasi kontrak telah dilucutkan atau dibatalkan atau cukup tempoh. Semasa liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf perbezaan diantara amaun bawaan liabiliti kewangan dihapuskan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan jumlah pertimbangan yang dibayar termasuk apa-apa aset bukan tunai dipindahkan atau liabiliti dianggarkan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Mengofset

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan diofset dan amaun bersih dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak undang-undang untuk mengofset amaun diiktiraf dengan hasrat samada untuk menyelesaikan secara asas bersih atau merealisasikan aset dan melangsaikan liabiliti secara serentak.

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan dibentangkan secara asas bersih hanya jika dibenarkan di bawah MFRS, atau untuk keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari kumpulan urus niaga yang sama seperti dalam aktiviti perdagangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(d) Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif

Kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kaedah pengiraan/pelunasan kos bagi instrumen hutang, liabiliti kewangan dan pembahagian faedah pendapatan bagi tempoh yang berkenaan. Kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif adalah kadar pendiskaunan anggaran penerimaan tunai masa hadapan melalui jangka tempoh hayat aset dan liabiliti kewangan atau (jika bersesuaian) tempoh lebih pendek, kepada amaun bawaan bersih pada pengiktirafan awal.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (samb.)

(e) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran penjejasan

Pada akhir tempoh laporan, Kumpulan dan Bank mentaksir sama ada wujud bukti objektif di mana aset kewangan yang tidak dinilai pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi telah merosot. Aset kewangan atau kumpulan aset kewangan terjejas apabila bukti objektif mempamerkan peristiwa kerugian yang telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset tersebut, dan peristiwa kerugian memberi kesan ketara ke atas aliran tunai aset yang boleh dianggar secara munasabah.

Bukti objektif bahawa aset kewangan (termasuk sekuriti-sekuriti ekuiti) terjejas boleh merangkumi kesukaran kewangan yang signifikan bagi peminjam atau penerbit; kemungkiran atau pengabaian oleh peminjam; penstrukturan semula terma pinjaman atau pendahuluan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank sebaliknya tidak akan mempertimbangkan; petunjuk bahawa peminjam atau penerbit akan mengalami kemuffisan; hilang daripada pasaran aktif untuk sekuriti; atau data lain yang boleh diperhatikan berkaitan dengan sekumpulan aset seperti perubahan yang bertentangan dengan status pembayaran peminjam atau penerbit dalam kumpulan; atau keadaan ekonomi yang berkait dengan kemungkiran kumpulan tersebut. Sebagai tambahan untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, pengurangan yang ketara atau berpanjangan di dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos ialah bukti yang objektif terhadap penjejasan.

i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

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

Dalam penentuan penjejasan ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, Kumpulan dan Bank menilai pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan telah terjejas. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas dan kerugian penjejasan berlaku hanya jika terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan sebagai hasil daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa yang telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset (iaitu peristiwa kerugian yang ditanggung) dan bahawa kerugian mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti.

Kumpulan dan Bank menilai secara individu sama ada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud secara individu bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang signifikan secara individu, atau secara kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang tidak signifikan secara individu. Jika ditentukan bahawa tiada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang ditaksir secara individu, pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kemudian dimasukkan ke dalam kumpulan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang sama dan dinilai secara kolektif untuk penjejasan. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang dinilai secara individu untuk penjejasan dan di mana kerugian penjejasan adalah diiktiraf, ia tidak dimasukkan dalam penilaian kolektif untuk penjejasan.

Kerugian penjejasan atas aset yang dibawa pada kos terlunas diukur sebagai perbezaan antara nilai bawaan aset kewangan dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah/keuntungan efektif asal aset tersebut. Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf di dalam untung atau rugi dan dinyatakan dalam akaun elaun atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan. Faedah dan untung ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang terjejas akan diiktiraf melalui diskaun 'unwinding'.

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

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

Di dalam menilai penjejasan kolektif Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan tren permodelan statistik sejarah bagi tren kebarangkalian, mungkir masa pemulihan dan jumlah kerugian yang berlaku. Ianya dilaraskan oleh pertimbangan pengurusan sama ada kedudukan kredit dan ekonomi semasa menyebabkan kerugian melebihi atau berkurangan daripada yang dicadangkan oleh permodelan sejarah (historical modelling). Kadar kemungkiran, kadar kerugian dan jangkaan pemulihan masa depan ditanda aras berasaskan keputusan sebenar untuk memastikan ia terus bersesuaian.

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

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (samb.)

(e) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran penjejasan (samb.)

i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (samb.)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas apabila prinsipal atau faedah/untung atau kedua-duanya tertunggak untuk tempoh 90 hari ke atas atau tertunggak kurang daripada itu tetapi disokong oleh tanda kelemahan kredit pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan.

Bagi tahun 2013, untuk mengukuhkan lagi penampakan terhadap potensi kerugian kredit, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengekalkan, dalam agregat, peruntukan penjejasan kolektif dan rizab pematuhan sekurang-kurangnya 1.2% daripada jumlah tunggakan pinjaman/pembiayaan (tidak termasuk pinjaman/pembiayaan dengan jaminan eksplisit daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia), selepas ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu seperti yang disyaratkan oleh BNM melalui surat rujukan JDP/8808/13/05/01 diterbitkan pada 4 Februari 2014.

Dalam tahun 2014, BNM mengarahkan Kumpulan dan Bank mematuhi keperluan undang-undang untuk mengekalkan 1.2% kemerosotan minimum kolektif atas pinjaman terjejas hendaklah berdasarkan segmentasi pinjaman. Di mana sekiranya terdapat kekurangan antara penjejasan kolektif yang dikira berdasarkan kaedah Kumpulan dan Bank dan keperluan undang-undang sekurang-kurangnya 1.2% untuk setiap segmen pinjaman, maka Kumpulan dan Bank perlu mengenalpasti perbezaan melalui untung atau rugi. Walau bagaimanapun, jika untuk setiap segmen pinjaman, 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.

ii) Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Bagi sekuriti dibawa pada kos terlunas yang mana terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan, kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan antara amaun bawaan sekuriti dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah/untung efektif asal sekuriti. Amaun kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Faedah di atas pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang yang terjejas diiktiraf secara berterusan melalui diskaun 'unwinding'.

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

Untuk sekuriti dibawa pada kos, kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan antara amaun bawaan sekuriti dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan pada kadar pulangan pasaran semasa untuk sekuriti yang sama. Amaun kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dan kerugian penjejasan sedemikian tidak boleh ditarik balik selepas pengiktirafannya. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskira pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang apabila ianya dapat dikenalpasti tidak boleh dikutip semula.

iii) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Bagi sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang mana terdapat bukti penjejasan yang jelas, kerugian penjejasan terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain akan dipindahkan daripada pendapatan komprehensif lain kepada untung atau rugi, walaupun sekuriti belum dinyahiktiraf. Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul diukur sebagai perbezaan antara kos pemerolehan (selepas sebarang pembayaran balik prinsipal dan pelunasan) dan nilai saksama semasa (ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi).

Jika dalam tempoh berikutnya nilai saksama bagi pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang telah terjejas meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut secara objektifnya dapat dikaitkan dengan peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian penjejasan telah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian penjejasan dilaraskan semula dengan amaun pelarasan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Bagaimanapun, sebarang bayaran balik pelaburan sekuriti ekuiti tersedia untuk jualan pada nilai saksama yang terjejas diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif yang lain. Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskira pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan yang tertentu apabila ianya dapat dikenalpasti tidak boleh dikutip.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (samb.)

(f) Penetapan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi dalam keadaan-keadaan berikut :

- i) Aset atau liabiliti diurus, dinilai dan dilaporkan secara dalaman berasaskan nilai saksama.
- ii) Penetapan ini menyingkirkan atau mengurangkan secara signifikan suatu perbezaan perakaunan yang mungkin wujud.
- iii) Aset atau liabiliti mengandungi derivatif terbenam yang secara signifikan mengubah aliran tunai yang mungkin diperlukan di dalam kontrak tersebut.

Nota 33 menunjukkan jumlah bagi setiap kelas aset atau liabiliti kewangan yang telah ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Penjelasan kepada asas untuk setiap penetapan telah dibentangkan seperti di dalam nota setiap aset atau liabiliti kelas yang berkenaan.

(k) Penjejasan aset bukan kewangan

Amaun dibawa bagi aset bukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh akhir tempoh pelaporan untuk menentukan samada terdapat sebarang petunjuk penjejasan. Jika terdapat sebarang petunjuk sedemikian, amaun bolehpulihan aset dianggarkan dan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Dasar tentang penjejasan aset-aset bukan kewangan diringkaskan seperti berikut :

Aset-aset lain

Aset-aset lain seperti hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan, pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu dikaji semula untuk petunjuk penjejasan yang objektif pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan atau apabila terdapat sebarang petunjuk yang aset-aset ini mungkin terjejas. Jika terdapat petunjuk sedemikian, kerugian penjejasan ditentukan sebagai lebihan daripada nilai bawaan aset mengatasi amaun boleh pulihnya (yang lebih besar antara nilai dalam kegunaan atau nilai saksama tolak kos untuk dijual) dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Sebarang penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan 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 penjejasan diiktiraf untuk aset-aset tersebut pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 :

- i) 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.
- ii) 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'.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(n) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan ialah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran-bayaran telah ditetapkan dan boleh ditentukan dan tidak disiar di pasaran aktif dan Kumpulan dan Bank tidak berhasrat untuk menjual serta-merta atau dalam tempoh terdekat.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank merupakan pemberi pajak dalam perjanjian pajakan yang memindahkan sebahagian besar ganjaran dan risiko yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset kepada penerima pajak, perjanjian itu diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan kewangan dan belum terima yang bersamaan pelaburan bersih dalam pajakan tersebut diiktiraf dan dibentangkan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank membeli aset kewangan dan dengan serentak membuat perjanjian untuk menjual semula aset (atau aset-aset yang sebahagian besar ialah aset-aset yang sama) pada harga tetap pada tarikh hadapan ("reverse repo or stock borrowing"), perjanjian ini diambilkira sebagai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan aset pendasar tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan 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(j)(f).

(o) Pelaburan sekuriti

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

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

(i) Dipegang hingga matang

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

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

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

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang adalah aset kewangan dengan pembayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan dan kematangan tetap yang mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai tujuan dan keupayaan untuk memegang sehingga matang. Saham yang tidak disebutharga dalam organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk tujuan sosioekonomi dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterima hasil penstrukturan semula pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau pertukaran pinjaman yang tidak mempunyai harga pasaran disiar dalam pasaran aktif dan yang nilai saksamanya tidak boleh diukur dengan pasti, juga diklasifikasikan sebagai sekuriti dipegang hingga matang.

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang diukur pada kos ditambah/dilunaskan berasaskan kaedah kadar hasil efektif, ditolak penjejasan, sekiranya ada. Pelunasan premium, pertambahan diskaun dan penjejasan serta keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat penyahiktirafan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Sebarang jualan daripada pengklasifikasian semula bagi jumlah signifikan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang yang jauh dari kematangannya akan menyebabkan pengklasifikasian semula semua sekuriti dipegang hingga matang kepada sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan dan menghalang Kumpulan dan Bank daripada mengklasifikasikan sekuriti bagi kelas yang sama sebagai sekuriti dipegang hingga matang untuk tahun kewangan semasa dan dua tahun berikutnya.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(o) Pelaburan sekuriti (samb.)

(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 disebutnya diperoleh daripada harga bida pasaran.

(iii) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan ialah pelaburan-pelaburan bukan derivatif yang mana telah ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan atau tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai kategori aset kewangan yang lain-lain. Sekuriti ekuiti tidak disebutnya yang mana nilai saksamanya tidak dapat diukur secara munasabah dibawa pada kos. Semua sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan dibawa pada nilai saksama.

Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Pendapatan dividen diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak kepada dividen. Keuntungan atau kerugian bagi sekuriti hutang pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Perubahan nilai saksama yang lain diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain sehingga sekuriti dijual atau terjejas, di mana keuntungan dan kerugian terkumpul yang diiktiraf sebelum ini dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan pengklasifikasian semula.

Aset kewangan bukan derivatif mungkin akan diklasifikasikan semula daripada kategori aset tersedia untuk jualan kepada kategori pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima jika memenuhi definisi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan belum terima dan jika Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hasrat dan kemampuan untuk memegang aset kewangan untuk masa depan atau sehingga matang.

(p) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf jika keputusan peristiwa lepas Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif masa kini yang boleh dianggar dengan pasti dan berkemungkinan aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi akan diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut.

Peruntukan ditentukan dengan mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa depan pada kadar pra-cukai yang menggambarkan nilai pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan jika sesuai risiko dikhusus kepada liabiliti.

(i) Kontrak yang membebankan

Peruntukan untuk kontrak yang membebankan diiktiraf apabila manfaat yang akan diperolehi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank daripada kontrak adalah lebih rendah daripada kos yang tidak dapat dielakkan bagi memenuhi obligasi di bawah kontrak tersebut. Peruntukan diukur pada nilai kini anggaran kos penamatan kontrak dan kos jangkaan bersih meneruskan kontrak yang lebih rendah. Sebelum peruntukan disahkan, Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf sebarang kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset yang berkaitan dengan kontrak tersebut.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(p) Peruntukan (samb.)

(ii) Peruntukan fi wakalah

Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah dibuat bagi merekodkan jangkaan kerugian-kerugian tertentu masa depan kepada dana pemegang saham hasil daripada perkhidmatan bagi perjanjian polisi individu dengan peserta.

(a) Produk caruman tunggal

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

(b) Produk-produk lain

Peruntukan dianggar berdasarkan aliran tunai bersih masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada Pengendali Takaful menggunakan kaedah aktuari konsisten dengan yang telah digunakan untuk pembalikan bukan unit di dalam pemilik insurans nyawa konvensional yang dipanggil metodologi rizab 'sterling'.

Andaian yang digunakan konsisten dengan yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana tabarru' dan andaian belanja Pengendali Takaful adalah berasaskan pada kajian Pengendali Takaful.

(iii) Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ("PER") untuk Skim Perbankan Islam ("SPI")

PER bagi bahagian pemegang pelaburan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabiliti dan diiktiraf pada kos dan agihan seterusnya diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

PER bagi bahagian Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai rizab lain dalam ekuiti dan daripada pembahagian berikutnya dan diagihkan kepada keuntungan tertahan seterusnya diambil kira dalam pindahan antara rizab.

Penggunaan rizab tersebut tidak boleh dibentangkan sebagai peningkatan pendapatan dalam penyata kewangan tetapi sebagai aliran keluar dana dari penyelesaian obligasi kepada pemegang akaun pelaburan.

(q) Luar jangka

(i) Liabiliti luar jangka

Jika wujud kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi yang tidak akan diperlukan atau amaunnya tidak dapat dianggar pasti, obligasi tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dinyatakan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kemungkinan wujudnya obligasi hanya dapat disahkan sekiranya berlaku atau tidak berlaku satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan juga didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

Jika Kumpulan atau Bank mengikat kontrak jaminan kewangan untuk menjamin keberhutangan pihak lain, maka Kumpulan atau Bank menganggap ini sebagai aturan insurans dan ia diambil kira sebagai sedemikian. Sehubungan itu, Kumpulan atau Bank menganggap kontrak jaminan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka sehingga ke suatu masa Kumpulan atau Bank berkemungkinan perlu membuat pembayaran di bawah jaminan tersebut.

(ii) Aset luar jangka

Apabila wujud kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi atau amaunnya tidak boleh dianggar pasti, aset tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kemungkinan wujudnya obligasi di mana ianya akan hanya dapat disahkan sekiranya berlaku atau tidak berlaku satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan, ianya juga didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

(r) Aset lain belum terima

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

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

Aset-aset yang belum diterima tidak dipegang untuk tujuan dagangan.

Hutang lapuk yang diketahui untuk perniagaan Takaful dihapuskan dan elaun-elaun khusus dibuat untuk sebarang premium belum jelas atau baki insurans semula yang masih belum berbayar lebih daripada 90 hari atau 3 bulan dari tarikh ianya menjadi belum terima dan untuk semua hutang yang dianggap terjejas.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(s) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Butiran hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian penjejasan. Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang dinisbahkan secara langsung kepada pemerolehan aset tersebut. Kos aset yang dibina sendiri adalah termasuk kos bahan dan pekerja langsung, sebarang kos lain yang secara langsung digunakan agar aset dapat berfungsi untuk tujuan penggunaannya, dan kos untuk membuka dan menanggalkan peralatan ini dan memulihkan tapak di mana hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ditempatkan. Perisian yang dibeli yang merupakan sebahagian penting dalam memastikan aset berkaitan dapat berfungsi dipermodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada kelengkapan tersebut.

Apabila bahagian penting sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan mempunyai jangka hayat yang berbeza, ia diambil kira sebagai butiran berasingan (komponen utama) bagi hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan. Termasuk dalam hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ialah pajakan kewangan yang diiktiraf sekiranya ada pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(ii) Pengkelasan semula ke pelaburan hartanah

Apabila kegunaan sesuatu harta berubah daripada harta huni sendiri kepada pelaburan hartanah, harta tersebut diukur pada kos dan diklasifikasikan semula sebagai pelaburan hartanah.

(iii) Kos berikutan

Kos untuk menggantikan bahagian sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan diiktiraf dalam amaun dibawa bagi item tersebut jika ada kebarangkalian bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang terangkum dalam bahagian 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 bahagian sesuatu butiran hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan. 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
- loji dan peralatan 5 - 7 tahun
- perabot dan kelengkapan 5 - 7 tahun
- komponen utama 25 - 30 tahun
- kenderaan bermotor 5 - 7 tahun
- pengubahsuaian 7 tahun

Amaun susut nilai ditentukan selepas menolak nilai sisa. Kaedah susut nilai, jangka hayat dan nilai sisa dinilai semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan.

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

(t) Pelaburan hartanah

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

Pelaburan hartanah dinyatakan pada kos tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian penjejasan adalah selaras dengan dasar perakaunan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2(s)(iv). 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 (samb.)

(u) 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.

(v) Deposit daripada pelanggan

Deposit pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama bayaran diterima tolak kos transaksi yang dinisbahkan secara langsung. Selepas pengiktirafan awal tersebut, liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

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

Faedah perbelanjaan dan keuntungan yang diagihkan (termasuk aktiviti-aktiviti berkaitan dengan perniagaan SPI) ke atas deposit-deposit dan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan efektif.

(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 manfaaat persaraan wajib diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila kakitangan telah menjalankan perkhidmatan yang melayakkan mereka untuk mendapat sumbangan. Kumpulan dan Bank itu tidak mempunyai sebarang tanggungjawab setelah pembayaran dibuat.

Peruntukan faedah persaraan dibuat berdasarkan penilaian aktuari yang dilaksanakan pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan oleh aktuari bertauliah dengan menggunakan kaedah kredit unit diunjur. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014.

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

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

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

Kumpulan dan Bank membentangkan dua komponen pertama kos manfaat ditentukan dalam untung atau rugi di bawah 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(x) Manfaat pekerja (samb.)

(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 dari 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.

(y) Dana takaful am

Dana takaful am dikekalkan mengikut Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan lalam 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 penanggung jaminan takaful am ditentukan untuk setiap kelas perniagaan selepas mengambil kira takaful semula, komisyen, sumbangan tidak terperoleh dan tuntutan tertanggung.

(i) Pendapatan caruman

Caruman diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan merujuk kepada andaian risiko sepanjang tahun kewangan berkenaan berasaskan tarikh permulaan caruman. Caruman takaful semula diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan seperti sijil asal berkaitan dengan takaful semula.

(ii) Rizab sumbangan belum diperoleh

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

Dalam menentukan UCR pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, kaedah yang paling tepat bagi menggambarkan sumbangan sebenar yang belum diperoleh berdasarkan kaedah 1/365 digunakan bagi semua perniagaan takaful am di dalam Malaysia. Rizab ini dikurangkan dengan peratus komisyen perniagaan langsung kasar yang diambil kira dan tidak melebihi had-had yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

Pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan, Kumpulan memeriksa risiko belum tamat tempoh dan menjalankan ujian kecukupan liabiliti untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang lebihan keseluruhan tuntutan yang dijangka dan kos pemerolehan tertunda atas premium tidak diperoleh. Pengiraan ini menggunakan anggaran semasa aliran tunai masa hadapan (dengan mengambil pertimbangan nisbah kerugian semasa) selepas mengambil kira pulangan pelaburan dijangka yang wujud daripada aset yang berkaitan dengan peruntukan teknikal takaful am yang relevan. Sekiranya anggaran ini menunjukkan bahawa amaun bawaan untuk caruman tidak diperoleh ditolakkan kos pemerolehan tertunda yang tidak mencukupi, kekurangan itu diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dengan menetapkan peruntukan kecukupan liabiliti.

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan

Liabiliti untuk tuntutan diiktiraf untuk perniagaan insurans langsung. Amaun tuntutan ialah anggaran terbaik perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bersama dengan belanja berkaitan dikurangkan bayaran balik untuk menjelaskan obligasi semasa pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Peruntukan juga dibuat untuk kos tuntutan, bersama dengan belanja berkaitan yang ditanggung tetapi tidak dilapor ("IBNR") pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dengan menggunakan kaedah penganggaran matematik oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (samb.)

(z) Dana takaful keluarga

Dana takaful keluarga diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013, dan termasuk liabiliti aktuari, wang benih (jika berkenaan) dan akaun peserta.

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

(i) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf sebaik sahaja amaun sumbangan boleh diukur pasti.

Perniagaan berkaitan dengan pelaburan

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

Perniagaan tak berkaitan

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

(ii) Perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

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

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

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

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

- a) Kematangan atau bayaran manfaat takaful lain yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tertentu dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh pembayaran.
- b) 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Tunai di tangan dan baki di bank-bank dan lain-lain institusi kewangan	708,585	684,206	702,817	625,384
Wang panggilan, deposit dan penempatan yang matang dalam tempoh sebulan	1,298,477	1,717,770	1,246,460	1,692,660
	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti melalui untung atau rugi	4 (a)	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	4 (b)	8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4 (c)	1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887
		10,696,115	10,093,871	10,479,096	9,960,906

(a) Pelaburan sekuriti melalui untung atau rugi

Pada nilai saksama :

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang :</u>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	6,308	18,472	–	–
<u>Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia :</u>				
Saham	6,093	8,009	6,093	8,009
<u>Sekuriti tak disebutbarga di Malaysia :</u>				
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	210,711	114,493	–	–
	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (samb.)

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Pada kos terlunas :

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang :</u>		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	2,536,864	2,647,256
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	239,717	139,622
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	2,654,665	2,947,746
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	1,970,082	1,635,290
Bon Khazanah	648,409	567,294
	8,049,737	7,937,208
<u>Sekuriti tak disebutbarga di Malaysia :</u>		
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	59,802	79,877
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	420,760	370,756
	480,562	450,633
Tambah : Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	68,397	39,169
	8,598,696	8,427,010

Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih dari satu tahun	7,586,648	7,715,219
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	1,012,048	711,791
	8,598,696	8,427,010

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (samb.)

(c) Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama :

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang :</u>		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	492,558	474,135
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	143,358	143,052
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	146,304	19,120
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	844,620	669,154
	1,626,840	1,305,461
Tolak : Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(7,548)	(5,165)
	1,619,292	1,300,296
<u>Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia :</u>		
Saham	380	380
Tolak : Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul saham (tak disebutbarga di Malaysia)	(380)	(380)
	-	-
<u>Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia :</u>		
Saham	111,627	123,965
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham	191,275	149,513
	302,902	273,478
Tolak : Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul Saham disebutbarga dan (Unit Amanah Saham di Malaysia)	(47,887)	(47,887)
	255,015	225,591
	1,874,307	1,525,887

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih dari satu tahun	-	1,300,296
Tiada tarikh matang	1,874,307	225,591
	1,874,307	1,525,887

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	18,316,880	16,872,280

Berikut adalah pecahan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut nilai saksama.

KUMPULAN / BANK

	AMAUN KASAR 2014 RM'000	NILAI PENJEJASAN 2014 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2014 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	6,350,528	(176,218)	6,174,310
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	11,114,554	(156,670)	10,957,884
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	113,257	(469)	112,788
Sewa beli belum terima	256,656	(6,856)	249,800
Mikro kredit	1,292	(30)	1,262
Mikro kewangan	489,768	(94,085)	395,683
Kad kredit/caj	335,512	(9,406)	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	98,769	(963)	97,806
Kredit pusingan	15,358	(14,117)	1,241
	18,775,694	(458,814)	18,316,880

KUMPULAN / BANK

	AMAUN KASAR 2013 RM'000	NILAI PENJEJASAN 2013 RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA 2013 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	5,003,160	(146,557)	4,856,603
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	11,147,490	(147,850)	10,999,640
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	108,495	(194)	108,301
Sewa beli belum terima	182,698	(3,340)	179,358
Mikro kredit	1,434	(16)	1,418
Mikro kewangan	445,822	(77,662)	368,160
Kad kredit/caj	257,835	(13,511)	244,324
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	112,726	(493)	112,233
Kredit pusingan	19,083	(16,840)	2,243
	17,278,743	(406,463)	16,872,280

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	15,882,602	11,424,761
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	16,653,859	17,313,126
Sewa beli belum terima	290,727	209,757
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain*	99,038	113,808
Mikro kredit	1,292	1,434
Mikro kewangan	571,341	523,366
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	116,640	111,707
Kad kredit/caj	335,512	257,835
Kredit pusingan	15,409	19,561
Tolak : Faedah/pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(15,190,726)	(12,696,612)
Jumlah kasar Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	18,775,694	17,278,743
Tolak : Penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Penjejasan kolektif	(458,814)	(406,463)
Jumlah bersih pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	18,316,880	16,872,280

* Termasuk dalam pinjaman bertempoh ialah pinjaman bertempoh subordinat terhutang daripada BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, syarikat bersekutu, berjumlah RM150 juta di mana pembayaran sebanyak RM90 juta telah dibuat melalui pindahan 45 juta unit saham Affin Holdings Berhad pada RM2 seunit kepada Bank pada tahun 2005. Pembayaran balik baki berjumlah RM33 juta telah disusun semula pada tahun kewangan 2014 dengan bayaran perlu dibuat pada setiap suku tahun pada kiraan atas baki tahunan sebanyak 2% setahun. Pembayaran akhir perlu dibayar pada Disember 2033.

Dalam tahun kewangan 2014, pembayaran balik baki berjumlah RM33 juta telah disusun semula di mana bayaran perlu dibuat pada setiap suku tahun dengan kaedah baki rehat tahunan, Kadar Pinjaman Asas (KPA) – 2.5%. dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada September 2025. Amaun dibawa pinjaman bertempoh adalah RM22.74 juta pada 31 Disember 2014 (2013: RM23.89 juta).

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Institusi kewangan bukan bank domestik		
Koperasi	15,358	19,083
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik		
Subordinat	22,010	23,891
Korporat	73,627	85,706
Individu	18,664,699	17,150,063
	18,775,694	17,278,743

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap :		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	894,052	957,600
Sewa beli belum terima	256,681	182,722
Mikro kredit	1,292	1,434
Mikro kewangan	489,768	445,822
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap lain	11,585,564	11,537,628
Kadar boleh ubah :		
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas-tokok keuntungan	5,456,476	4,045,560
Kos-tokok keuntungan	91,861	107,977
	18,775,694	17,278,743

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	6,430,868	5,084,236
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	96,866	111,840
Pembelian sekuriti	964	995
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	337,697	277,261
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,067	2,033
Kredit penggunaan	11,080,660	11,097,287
Kad kredit	335,512	257,835
Mikro kredit	1,292	1,434
Mikro kewangan	489,768	445,822
	18,775,694	17,278,743

(e) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,069,372	1,103,732
Penang	1,084,999	1,006,151
Perak	1,501,248	1,453,945
Selangor	2,546,911	2,264,384
Kuala Lumpur	3,681,298	2,865,665
Melaka	1,187,821	1,104,740
Negeri Sembilan	971,491	894,344
Johor	1,786,331	1,713,103
Pahang	885,268	872,812
Kelantan	1,077,573	1,077,880
Terengganu	870,774	882,668
Sarawak	922,183	882,036
Sabah	1,190,425	1,157,283
	18,775,694	17,278,743

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (samb.)

(f) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam satu tahun	472,768	467,234
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	264,168	552,350
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	900,533	1,064,699
Lebih daripada lima tahun	17,138,225	15,194,460
	18,775,694	17,278,743

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS

(a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	445,139	463,917
Pinjaman/pembiayaan terjejas dalam tahun semasa	483,444	271,997
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas dalam tahun semasa lain-lain	(409,013)	(247,210)
Amaun dihapuskan	(82,533)	(43,565)
Pada 31 Disember	437,037	445,139
Nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan terjejas kepada pinjaman/pembiayaan kasar	2.33%	2.58%

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	14,129	17,292
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	195,729	214,032
Pembelian sekuriti	964	931
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	3,873	2,947
Kredit Penggunaan	134,474	130,276
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	1,996	1,990
Mikro kewangan	77,949	67,332
Mikro kredit	74	81
Kad kredit	7,849	10,258
	437,037	445,139

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (samb.)

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Pertis	38,907	39,184
Penang	26,593	26,838
Perak	36,686	36,856
Selangor	64,707	63,701
Kuala Lumpur	106,671	114,415
Melaka	24,909	25,097
Negeri Sembilan	44,404	47,920
Johor	25,210	28,748
Pahang	17,641	16,985
Kelantan	18,164	15,790
Terengganu	12,835	12,573
Sarawak	6,666	6,259
Sabah	13,644	10,773
	437,037	445,139

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan hutang lapuk dan ragu

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Penjejasan kolektif		
Pada awal tahun	406,463	390,361
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 28)	779,718	405,466
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 28)	(727,367)	(389,364)
Pada akhir tahun	458,814	406,463
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.44%	2.35%
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	3.14%	3.11%

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (samb.)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan hutang lapuk dan ragu (samb.)

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

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Penambahan peruntukan RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula berkenaan pemulihan RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2014 RM'000
Penjejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	146,557	120,431	(90,770)	176,218
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	147,850	437,903	(429,083)	156,670
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	194	1,273	(998)	469
Sewa beli belum terima	3,340	9,236	(5,720)	6,856
Mikro kredit	16	33	(19)	30
Mikro kewangan	77,662	199,328	(182,905)	94,085
Kad kredit/caj	13,511	10,801	(14,906)	9,406
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	493	500	(30)	963
Kredit pusingan	16,840	213	(2,936)	14,117
	406,463	779,718	(727,367)	458,814

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2013 RM'000	Penambahan peruntukan RM'000	Amaun masukkira semula berkenaan pemulihan RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2013 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	135,725	113,112	(102,280)	146,557
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	179,969	216,790	(248,909)	147,850
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	1,186	1,523	(2,515)	194
Sewa beli belum terima	6,571	3,297	(6,528)	3,340
Mikro kredit	118	18	(120)	16
Mikro kewangan	39,237	53,020	(14,595)	77,662
Kad kredit/caj	2,579	14,993	(4,061)	13,511
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh	4,925	2,665	(7,097)	493
Kredit pusingan	20,051	48	(3,259)	16,840
	390,361	405,466	(389,364)	406,463

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

7. ASET-ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Faedah/pendapatan belum terima	97,076	91,948	94,765	90,335
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	13,141	12,875	13,141	12,875
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima *	150,803	299,292	127,170	257,139
Dividen belum terima	8,631	8,692	8,631	8,692
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari **	–	–	94	85
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu **	21	–	21	–
	269,672	412,807	243,822	369,126
Tolak :				
Peruntukan penjejasan hutang ragu	(1,856)	(1,856)	(1,856)	(1,856)
	267,816	410,951	241,966	367,270

* Termasuk dalam pelbagai penghutang belum terima Kumpulan dan Bank pada 31 Disember 2013, adalah amaun sebanyak RM155.4 juta mewakili pertimbangan yang dibayar kepada pihak ketiga berhubung dengan pemerolehan 30% kepentingan ekuiti dalam syarikat bersekutu, iaitu Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (sebelum ini dikenali sebagai Uni Asia Life Assurance Berhad). Pengambilalihan ini telah selesai pada akhir tahun kewangan 2014.

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

8. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI

	BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga pada kos	53,000	53,000

Butiran subsidiari adalah seperti yang berikut :

Nama	Aktiviti utama	Negara diperbadankan	Peratus ekuiti dipegang secara langsung	
			2014 %	2013 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad *	Pengurusan dana unit amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad *	Pengurusan Dana Takaful	Malaysia	51	51

(Nota 1)

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Nota 1 : Pada 29 Jun 2006, satu Perjanjian Pemegang Saham telah ditandatangani antara Bank Simpanan Nasional ("BSN") dan Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited ("PCHL"). Di bawah perjanjian ini, BSN dikehendaki untuk membayar kepada PCHL sejumlah RM21 juta di akhir sepuluh tahun kewangan pertama sebagai bayaran balik bagi premium yang dibayar oleh PCHL tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat perjanjian. Jumlah tersebut dianggap sebagai pertimbangan tertunda seperti mana didedahkan dalam Nota 18.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (samb.)

Butiran subsidiari adalah seperti yang berikut : (samb.)

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

Nama subsidiari	Negara diperbadankan dan tempat utama perniagaan	Perkadaran kepentingan milikan dan hak mengundi yang dipegang oleh kepentingan bukan kawalan		Untung diagihkan kepada kepentingan bukan kawalan		Kepentingan bukan kawalan terkumpul	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
		%	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	13,283	19,980	113,794	100,511

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Saham tak disebutbarga pada kos :				
Pada awal tahun	231,809	231,809	231,809	231,809
Penambahan	155,866	–	155,866	–
Pada akhir tahun	387,675	231,809	387,675	231,809
Tambah : Keputusan Kumpulan (selepas pengambilalihan)	42,601	41,051	–	–
	430,276	272,860	387,675	231,809
Tolak : Peruntukan penjejasan terkumpul				
Pada awal tahun	(202,177)	(202,177)	(202,177)	(202,177)
Ditarik balik	2,310	–	2,310	–
Pada akhir tahun	(199,867)	(202,177)	(199,867)	(202,177)
	230,409	70,683	187,808	29,632
			2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Diwakili oleh :			230,409	70,683

Berikut adalah butir-butir syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2014 :

Nama Syarikat	Tempat perniagaan/ Negara diperbadankan	Faedah Efektif Kumpulan		Aktiviti Utama
		2014 %	2013 %	
<u>Sekutu secara langsung</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Pemegangan pelaburan
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (dahulunya dikenali sebagai Pramerica BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.)	Malaysia	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
Kasturi Kembara Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Penamatan operasi
Amenity Services Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Penamatan operasi
Kaslam M.I. Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	–	21.08	Pembuatan dan perdagangan produk kulit
<u>Sekutu secara tidak langsung Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (dahulunya dikenali sebagai Uni Asia Life Assurance Berhad)	Malaysia	30.00	–	Pengunderaitan perniagaan insurans hayat termasuk perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU (samb.)

Ringkasan maklumat kewangan bagi syarikat bersekutu, tidak dilaraskan untuk peratusan pemilikan Kumpulan :

	Hasil (100%)		Untung/(Rugi) (100%)		Jumlah Aset (100%)		Jumlah Liabiliti (100%)	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	12,350	3,243	6,525	16,161	160,189	130,488	65,830	47,377
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	110,126	–	(3,823)	–	2,325,880	–	1,808,074	–

Penyesuaian maklumat kewangan yang diringkaskan ke atas amaun bawaan kepentingan dalam syarikat bersekutu yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan disatukan :

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad		
Aset bersih syarikat bersekutu	183,091	170,980
Peratusan hak milik kumpulan	41.34%	41.34%
Perkongsian aset ketara bersih	75,690	70,683
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.		
Aset bersih syarikat bersekutu	515,730	–
Peratusan hak milik kumpulan	30.00%	–
Perkongsian aset ketara bersih	154,719	–

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN

KUMPULAN

KOS	I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Kenderaan bermotor	I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Jumlah
	Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara			Sumber	Bank	Sumber	Bank	
NOTA	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 2013	13,413	207,707	3,297	4,233	88,185	27,081	8,826	11,304	208,640	760	968,137
Tambahan	-	-	-	-	14,701	4,336	11,096	33,846	56,276	76	144,816
Pelupusan	-	(3,004)	-	(3,925)	(245)	(817)	-	-	-	-	(7,991)
Hapuskira	-	-	-	(19)	(3,002)	-	-	-	(43,419)	-	(46,440)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	(1,302)	2,324	(185)	(8,183)	1,470	4,587	-	(1,289)
Pada 31 Disember 2013/											
1 Januari 2014	13,413	204,703	3,297	4,233	101,963	30,415	11,739	46,620	226,084	836	1,057,233
Tambahan	-	-	365	-	10,741	4,322	40,887	9,213	27,322	-	123,303
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)	-	-	-	-	(5,951)
Hapuskira	-	-	-	(12,894)	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)
Pelarasan	-	2	-	3,212	2,497	-	(3,913)	68	(2,763)	8	(884)
Klasifikasi semula	-	-	-	235	-	-	(473)	-	238	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413	204,705	3,662	4,233	92,877	28,679	48,240	55,901	247,144	844	1,134,639

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

KUMPULAN

SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL DAN PENJEJASAN

NOTA	I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor		I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Jumlah RM'000
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran M'000	Kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	
	-	72,329	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	118,594	106	576,115	
	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458	
27	-	4,100	136	240	30,332	253	7,414	1,958	-	24,673	126	69,254	
	-	(1,201)	-	-	(3,575)	-	(230)	(579)	-	-	-	(5,585)	
	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(2,914)	-	-	(42,503)	-	(45,432)	
	-	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,458)	
	-	-	-	-	21	-	707	(185)	-	(574)	-	(53)	
	-	75,228	1,784	2,773	334,079	894	65,861	13,258	-	100,190	232	594,299	
	-	4,100	143	240	29,664	267	8,941	6,326	-	29,694	126	79,501	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	-	-	-	(5,830)	
	-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)	
	-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	(548)	-	(76)	
	-	79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	125,930	358	631,790	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	125,930	358	631,790	

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Hapuskira

Kerugian penjejasan
tidak lagi diperlukan

Pelarasan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/ 1 Januari 2014

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Hapuskira

Pelarasan

Pada 31 Disember 2014

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

KUMPULAN

AMAUN DIBAWA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Jumlah RM'000
			Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran M'000			Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2013	13,413	133,920	1,649	1,700	86,112	622	27,301	15,017	8,826	11,304	90,046	654	390,564
Pada 31 Disember 2013	13,413	129,475	1,513	1,460	78,588	369	36,102	17,157	11,739	46,620	125,894	604	462,934
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413	125,377	1,735	1,220	81,420	173	38,681	14,989	48,240	55,901	121,214	486	502,849

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

KOS	NOTA		I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor		I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Jumlah	
	Tanah	Bangunan	Lif	Penyaman udara	Sumber	Bank	Sumber	Geran	Perabot dan Kelengkapan	bermotor	Sumber	Bank	Sumber	Bank		Geran
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	M'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2013	13,413	204,742	3,297	4,233	381,210	1,263	85,649	25,343	8,826	11,304	199,492	760	939,532			
Tambahan	-	-	-	-	20,704	-	14,337	4,336	10,183	33,846	55,167	76	138,649			
Pelupusan	-	(3,004)	-	-	(3,616)	-	-	(817)	-	-	-	-	(7,437)			
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	(2,928)	-	-	-	(43,419)	-	(46,365)			
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	(1,302)	-	2,324	(185)	(8,183)	1,470	4,587	-	(1,289)			
Pada 31 Disember 2013/																
1 Januari 2014	13,413	201,738	3,297	4,233	396,978	1,263	99,382	28,677	10,826	46,620	215,827	836	1,023,090			
Tambahan	-	-	365	-	30,301	68	10,492	3,917	36,133	9,213	26,634	-	17,123			
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)	-	-	-	-	(5,282)			
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)			
Pelarasan	-	2	-	-	3,213	5	2,497	-	(3,694)	68	(2,763)	8	(664)			
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413	201,740	3,662	4,233	417,598	1,336	90,047	27,205	43,265	55,901	235,961	844	1,095,205			

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL DAN PENJEJASAN

NOTA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	I- Komponen utama I		I- Loji dan peralatan I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	I- Kerja dalam proses I		I- Pengubahsuaian I		Jumlah RM'000
				Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran M'000	Sumber Bank RM'000			Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000		
	-	72,049	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	116,613	106	561,024	
	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458	
	-	4,041	136	240	29,683	253	7,142	1,611	-	-	23,359	126	66,591	
	-	(1,201)	-	-	(3,266)	-	-	(579)	-	-	-	-	(5,046)	
	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(2,875)	-	-	-	(42,503)	-	(45,393)	
	-	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,458)	
	-	-	-	-	21	-	707	(185)	-	-	(596)	-	(53)	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	74,889	1,784	2,773	322,458	894	65,017	12,203	-	-	96,873	232	577,123	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	4,041	143	240	28,470	267	8,668	5,960	-	-	27,752	126	75,667	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,192)	-	-	-	-	(5,192)	
	-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)	
	-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	(548)	-	(76)	
	-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	120,671	358	611,418	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	120,671	358	611,418	

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Hapuskira

Kerugian penjejasan
tidak lagi diperlukan

Pelarasan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/ 1 Januari 2014

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Hapuskira

Pelarasan

Pada 31 Disember 2014

Susut nilai terkumpul
Kerugian penjejasan
terkumpul

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (samb.)

BANK

AMAUN DIBAWA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	I- Komponen utama -I		I- Loji dan peralatan -I		Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	I- Kerja dalam proses -I		I- Pengubahsuaian -I		Jumlah RM'000
			Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran M'000			Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2013	13,413	131,235	1,649	1,700	85,175	622	25,606	13,987	8,826	11,304	82,879	654	377,050
Pada 31 Disember 2013	13,413	126,849	1,513	1,460	74,520	369	34,365	16,474	10,826	46,620	118,954	604	445,967
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,413	122,810	1,735	1,220	78,228	173	36,968	14,298	43,265	55,901	115,290	486	483,787

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

11. PELABURAN HARTANAH

KUMPULAN / BANK

	NOTA	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Komponen utama - lif RM'000	Komponen utama - penyaman udara RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS						
Pada 1 Januari 2013/ Pada 31 Disember 2013/ Pada 1 Januari 2014/ Pada 31 Disember 2014		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL						
Pada 1 Januari 2013		255	7,006	322	1,681	9,264
Caj tahun semasa	27	9	512	31	174	726
Pada 31 Disember 2013/ Pada 1 Januari 2014		264	7,518	353	1,855	9,990
Caj tahun semasa	27	8	512	31	174	725
Pada 31 Disember 2014		272	8,030	384	2,029	10,715
AMAUN DIBAWA						
Pada 31 Disember 2013		609	18,068	467	1,784	20,928
Pada 31 Disember 2014		601	17,556	436	1,610	20,203
						RM'000
NILAI SAKSAMA						
Pada 31 Disember 2013						42,000
Pada 31 Disember 2014						42,000
						KUMPULAN / BANK
						2014
						2013
						RM'000
Berikut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berkaitan pelaburan hartanah						
Pendapatan sewa					1,190	981
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung					498	424

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

KUMPULAN

KOS

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014/31 Disember 2014

NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	101,435	101,435
	(122)	(122)
	101,313	101,313

PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014

Caj tahun semasa

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	18,677	18,677
27	1,087	1,087
	(29)	(29)
	19,735	19,735
27	1,087	1,087
	20,822	20,822

AMAUN DIBAWA

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Pada 31 Disember 2013

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	82,758	82,758
	81,578	81,578
	80,491	80,491

BANK

KOS

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014/31 Disember 2014

NOTA	Tanah pegangan pajak RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	100,357	100,357
	(122)	(122)
	100,235	100,235

PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Caj tahun semasa

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014

Caj tahun semasa

Pada 31 Disember 2013

	18,564	18,564
27	1,065	1,065
	(29)	(29)
	19,600	19,600
27	1,065	1,065
	20,665	20,665

AMAUN DIBAWA

Pada 1 Januari 2013

Pada 31 Disember 2013

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	81,793	81,793
	80,635	80,635
	79,570	79,570

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

12. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (samb.)

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

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	43	43	43	43
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	80,448	81,535	79,527	80,592
	80,491	81,578	79,570	80,635

13. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Deposit simpanan	7,291,067	7,198,248	7,291,067	7,198,248
Deposit tetap	15,687,523	14,399,088	15,690,411	14,402,961
Deposit borong				
Deposit pasaran wang	1,123,327	714,854	1,123,327	714,854
Lain-lain	2,748,650	2,493,224	2,748,650	2,493,224
	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287

(b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	5,859,672	4,969,140	5,859,672	4,969,140
Perusahaan perniagaan	5,428,946	7,422,795	5,431,834	7,426,668
Deposit pelaburan individu	12,721,378	12,349,967	12,721,378	12,349,967
Lain-lain	2,840,571	63,512	2,840,571	63,512
	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287

(c) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	12,243,979	12,613,163	12,246,867	12,617,036
Lebih daripada enam bulan hingga satu tahun	2,858,504	1,692,513	2,858,504	1,692,513
Lebih daripada satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	398,032	93,412	398,032	93,412
Lebih daripada tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	187,008	–	187,008	–
	15,687,523	14,399,088	15,690,411	14,402,961

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

14. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606

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

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	1,243,868	1,525,029	1,243,868	1,525,029
Lebih daripada enam bulan hingga satu tahun	215,534	218,577	215,534	218,577
	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
KOS		
Pada 1 Januari	404,900	404,900
Tambah : Geran diterima dari Kerajaan	40,700	–
Pada 31 Disember	445,600	404,900
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL		
Pada 1 Januari	38,422	20,736
Pelunasan belanja aset geran tahun semasa	409	383
Lain-lain penggunaan geran	15,555	17,303
Jumlah pelunasan/penggunaan (Nota 25)	15,964	17,686
Pada 31 Disember	54,386	38,422
AMAUN DIBAWA	391,214	366,478

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembayaran (RM'000)	Pencapaian Samasa (Bil. Akaun)	Dana Sedia Ada (RM'000)	Jumlah Diterima (RM'000)
Geran Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke 9	Untuk membiayai penambahbaikan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat Bank	KK*	6 Oktober 2008 & 24 Disember 2014	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Nil	Nil	59,429	95,600
Dana Kreatif Industri	Untuk memberi pinjaman bagi pengeluaran, pemerolehan aset dan aktiviti-aktiviti lain yang berkaitan dengan pengkomersialan industri kreatif. Kerajaan mengenakan caj kewangan 1% setahun ke atas pendapatan faedah yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman Dana ini	KK*	13 Januari 2010	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	80,662	76	181,785	200,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KK*	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 Februari 2014	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	100,320	4,345	100,000	100,000
Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman perumahan pekerja estet	KK*	24 Ogos 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	2,117	59	50,000	50,000
								391,214	445,600

* Kementerian Kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2013

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan (RM'000)	Pencapaian Samasa (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	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Nil	Nil	50,554	69,900
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	92,127	182	180,924	200,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KK*	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 Februari 2014	Nil	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	83,264	3,136	85,000	85,000
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	945	49	50,000	50,000
								366,478	404,900

* Kementerian Kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	139,813	131,811
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	235,184	213,729
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	1,514	631
	376,511	346,171

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Caj kepada penyata untung atau rugi (Nota 26) :		
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	8,986	3,033
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti	23,918	213,729
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain	883	95
	33,787	216,857

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengendalikan skim manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan yang tidak dibiayai untuk kakitangan yang layak. Kakitangan yang menyertai Bank sebelum 1 Julai 2003 dan semua pesara dari kumpulan tersebut layak untuk skim ini. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	139,813	131,811

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada 1 Januari	131,811	52,033
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,107	952
Kos faedah	7,879	2,081
Penilaian semula	-	77,449
Manfaat dibayar	(984)	(704)
Pada 31 Disember	139,813	131,811

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (samb.)

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut :

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	1,107	952
Kos faedah ke atas obligasi	7,879	2,081
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 26)	8,986	3,033

Penilaian semula diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain :

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kerugian aktuari -kesan perubahan pelarasan pengalaman	-	77,449

Andaian aktuari :

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 %	2013 %
Kadar diskaun	6	6
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit dalam	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit luar	9.8	9.8

Andaian berkaitan mortaliti masa hadapan adalah selaras dengan pendekatan piawai 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 berjawaran utama adalah seperti berikut :

	Kesan ke atas manfaat obligasi		
	Andaian perubahan %	Peningkatan/ (Penurunan) RM'000	Peningkatan/ (Penurunan) RM'000
Kadar diskaun	1	(27,270)	36,334
Kadar inflasi perubatan	1	36,348	(28,274)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti

Kumpulan dan Bank menyumbang kepada pelan manfaat gratuiti dibiayai untuk semua kakitangan yang layak. Skim ini telah ditubuhkan berkuat kuasa 1 April 2013.

Di bawah pelan tersebut, kakitangan yang layak berhak untuk mendapat pampasan semasa persaraan mereka berdasarkan gaji terakhir yang diterima dan tempoh perkhidmatan dengan Bank. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2014 oleh Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	235,184	213,729

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(b) Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (samb.)

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada 1 Januari	213,729	–
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	11,699	11,063
Kos perkhidmatan lepas	–	191,646
Kos faedah	12,219	11,020
Manfaat dibayar	(2,463)	–
Pada 31 Disember	235,184	213,729

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut :

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	RM'000	RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	11,699	11,063
Kos perkhidmatan lepas	–	191,646
Kos faedah	12,219	11,020
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan (Nota 26)	23,918	213,729

Andaian aktuari :

	2014	2013
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.75	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

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

	Kesan keatas manfaat obligasi	
	Andaian perubahan %	Peningkatan RM'000
Kadar diskaun	1.5	48,500
Kadar kenaikan gaji	1	33,394

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

16. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (samb.)

(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 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Nilai kini obligasi yang tidak dibiayai	1,514	631

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

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pada 1 Januari	631	536
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	847	95
Kos faedah	36	-
Pada 31 Disember	1,514	631

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut :

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	847	95
Kos faedah	36	-
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan personel (Nota 26)	883	95

Andaian aktuari :

	2014 %	2013 %
Kadar diskaun	5.75	5.75
Kadar kenaikan gaji	5	5

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

17. PINJAMAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia	20,079	24,187

Pinjaman ini diberikan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia bagi tujuan membiayai Pinjaman Pembiayaan Mikro yang dinamakan Teman Mesra. Pinjaman ini dikenakan faedah yang ditetapkan pada kadar 1.5% setahun dan dibayar dua kali setahun pada bulan Jun dan Disember selama tempoh 5 tahun.

18. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	(Dinyatakan semula)		(Dinyatakan semula)	
Faedah yang perlu dibayar	144,937	153,472	144,937	153,472
Pelbagai yang perlu dibayar	339,258	460,173	233,775	377,222
Pertimbangan tertunda*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Akruan	50,413	70,436	26,554	45,550
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	160,406	158,897	160,406	158,897
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan (Nota 36(i))	16,056	25,465	16,056	25,465
Dividen ke atas Sijil Simpanan Premium belum bayar	50,824	39,736	50,824	39,736
	782,894	929,179	653,552	821,342

* Pertimbangan tertunda mewakili amaun yang harus dibayar kepada pihak ketiga bagi tujuan pengambilalihan syarikat subsidiari, iaitu Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad dalam tahun 2006 seperti dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

19. PERUNTUKAN CUKAI/(CUKAI BOLEH DITUNTUT) DAN ZAKAT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari :				
- cukai	(65,158)	(13,044)	(63,426)	(15,832)
- zakat	5,707	5,010	5,707	5,010
Bayaran cukai dalam tahun semasa :				
- cukai	(128,621)	(129,053)	(110,683)	(110,682)
- zakat	(4,567)	(5,147)	(4,299)	(4,303)
Cukai dikembalikan	14,524	-	14,466	-
Kurangan/(Lebihan) peruntukan tahun lepas (Nota 30)	11,087	(36,550)	9,941	(37,515)
Peruntukan tahun semasa :				
- cukai (Nota 30)	71,481	113,489	53,202	100,603
- zakat	3,268	5,844	3,000	5,000
Pada 31 Disember :				
- cukai	(96,687)	(65,158)	(96,500)	(63,426)
- zakat	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
Peruntukan cukai/(Cukai boleh dituntut) dan zakat	(92,279)	(59,451)	(92,092)	(57,719)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

20. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diofset apabila terdapat undang-undang yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengofset aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan pihak berkuasa yang sama dan Kumpulan dan Bank berhasrat untuk menyelesaikan aset cukai semasa dan liabiliti semasa secara bersih. Komponen cukai tertunda aset dan liabiliti untuk sepanjang tahun kewangan sebelum diofset adalah seperti berikut :

KUMPULAN

	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	–	–	(23,938)	(24,120)	(23,938)	(24,120)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	21,884	13,939	–	–	21,884	13,939
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	74,765	67,181	–	–	74,765	67,181
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	25,035	29,969	–	–	25,035	29,969
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai tertunda bersih	121,684	111,089	(23,938)	(24,120)	97,746	86,969

BANK

	CUKAI TERTUNDA ASET		CUKAI TERTUNDA LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	–	–	(22,947)	(22,867)	(22,947)	(22,867)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	21,884	13,939	–	–	21,884	13,939
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	74,765	67,181	–	–	74,765	67,181
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	10,651	17,337	–	–	10,651	17,337
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai tertunda bersih	107,300	98,457	(22,947)	(22,867)	84,353	75,590

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

20. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (samb.)

KUMPULAN

	Pada 1 Januari 2013 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2013/ 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2014 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(24,934)	814	–	(24,120)	182	–	(23,938)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	1,351	–	12,588	13,939	–	7,945	21,884
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	13,008	54,173	–	67,181	7,584	–	74,765
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	44,435	(14,466)	–	29,969	(4,934)	–	25,035
	33,860	40,521	12,588	86,969	2,832	7,945	97,746

BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2013 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2013/ 1 Januari 2014 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam untung rugi RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2014 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(24,934)	2,067	–	(22,867)	(80)	–	(22,947)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	1,351	–	12,588	13,939	–	7,945	21,884
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	13,008	54,173	–	67,181	7,584	–	74,765
Lain-lain liabiliti dan peruntukan	34,905	(17,568)	–	17,337	(6,686)	–	10,651
	24,330	38,672	12,588	75,590	818	7,945	84,353

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

21. HASIL

Hasil terdiri daripada pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pemberian pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, pelaburan perbendaharaan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan lain yang dijalankan oleh Bank.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Pendapatan faedah (Nota 22)	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Pendapatan fi dan komisyen (Nota 24)	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam (Nota 35)	959,677	932,630	959,677	932,630
Pendapatan operasi lain (Nota 25)	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897
	2,339,459	2,216,402	1,881,927	1,841,549

22. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan				
Pendapatan faedah selain pemulihan daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan tidak berbayar	411,508	452,104	411,508	452,104
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan deposit di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	28,784	23,971	26,710	22,307
Pelaburan sekuriti :				
Dipegang untuk dagangan	7,522	4,389	–	–
Dipegang hingga matang	241,854	225,458	241,854	225,458
Tersedia untuk jualan	56,319	37,420	56,319	37,420
	745,987	743,342	736,391	737,289
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	18,343	13,248	18,343	13,248
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Termasuk :				
Pendapatan faedah diperoleh daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan yang terjejas	19,665	19,100	19,665	19,100

23. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Deposit daripada pelanggan	93,522	89,503	94,385	89,961
Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	324,991	230,445	324,991	230,445
Lain-lain	338	363	338	363
	418,851	320,311	419,714	320,769

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

24. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISYEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	445,280	387,209	86,060	77,419
Pendapatan fi yang lain	104,059	82,368	32,775	33,066
	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485

25. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
<i>Keuntungan/(Kerugian) ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	5,917	10,014	5,917	10,014
Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	–	407	–	407
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	896	(1,893)	247	882
<i>(Kerugian)/Keuntungan pelaburan lain</i>				
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	(77)	144	(2,066)	144
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebutbarga di Malaysia Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	6,531	5,695	6,390	5,690
Tidak disebutbarga di Malaysia Sekuriti pegangan matang	9,390	8,299	9,390	8,299
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pertukaran mata wang asing	1,857	2,127	1,857	2,127
Untung bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	683	981	489	981
Pendapatan sewaan	1,907	1,575	1,907	1,576
Pelunasan geran Kerajaan (Nota 15)	15,964	17,686	15,964	17,686
Lain-lain	23,045	12,570	8,586	91
	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897

26. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Gaji dan upah	304,224	287,626	257,981	246,232
Elaun dan bonus	64,713	53,057	64,183	52,621
Kos keselamatan sosial	3,874	3,762	3,874	3,762
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP")	72,982	66,354	65,071	59,846
Gratuiti *	15,087	2,340	15,087	2,340
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (Nota 16)	8,986	3,033	8,986	3,033
Manfaat persaraan/gratuiti (Nota 16)	23,918	213,729	23,918	213,729
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang lain (Nota 16)	883	95	883	95
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	97,645	109,429	83,292	97,229
	592,312	739,425	523,275	678,887

* Gratuiti mewakili manfaat persaraan dibayar/belum dibayar kepada kakitangan Bank yang layak yang bersara di antara 1 April 2003 hingga 31 Disember 2014.

Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah imbuhan Pengarah masing-masing berjumlah RM6.81 juta (2013: RM6.37 juta) dan RM2.33 juta (2013: RM2.23 juta).

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

26. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (samb.)

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Para Pengarah Bank				
<u>Pengarah eksekutif :</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	798	795	792	789
Bonus	480	348	480	348
Fi	99	91	36	36
	1,377	1,234	1,308	1,173
<u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif :</u>				
Fi	624	576	474	440
Lain-lain ganjaran	576	621	546	615
	1,200	1,197	1,020	1,055
	2,577	2,431	2,328	2,227
Para Pengarah syarikat subsidiari *				
<u>Pengarah eksekutif :</u>				
Gaji dan emolumen lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	3,024	2,579	–	–
Bonus	725	936	–	–
Manfaat berupa barangan	219	180	–	–
	3,968	3,695	–	–
<u>Para Pengarah bukan eksekutif :</u>				
Fi	245	220	–	–
Lain-lain ganjaran	23	22	–	–
	268	242	–	–
	4,236	3,936	–	–
	6,813	6,367	2,328	2,227

* Pada 28 Januari 2015, Bank Negara Malaysia telah mengeluarkan keperluan baru di bawah Laporan Kewangan untuk Pengendali Takaful dimana ganjaran para Pengarah terbahagi kepada jenis-jenis ganjaran yang akan didedahkan di dalam nota penjelasan penyata kewangan tahunan. Oleh itu, perbandingan amaun telah dinyatakan semula untuk disesuaikan dengan pembentangan tahun semasa.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

26. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (samb.)

Ganjaran Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis ganjaran.

2014

	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank				Jumlah Bank RM	Ganjaran diterima daripada subsidiari		
	Gaji RM	Bonus RM	Emolumen Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM		Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Kumpulan RM
Para Pengarah								
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	–	–	240,000	103,000	343,000	45,000	–	388,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	–	–	36,000	78,300	114,300	–	–	114,300
Dato' Ghazali Awang	–	–	36,000	70,300	106,300	75,000	30,000	211,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	–	–	36,000	80,800	116,800	–	–	116,800
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	–	–	36,000	64,800	100,800	–	–	100,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	–	–	36,000	76,300	112,300	30,000	–	142,300
Kamari Zaman Juhari	–	–	27,000	32,350	59,350	–	–	59,350
Ramesh Pillai	–	–	27,000	39,850	66,850	–	–	66,850
	–	–	474,000	545,700	1,019,700	150,000	30,000	1,199,700
	730,000	480,000	510,000	607,200	2,327,200	213,000	36,000	2,576,200

2013

	Ganjaran diterima daripada Bank				Jumlah Bank RM	Ganjaran diterima daripada subsidiari		
	Gaji RM	Bonus RM	Emolumen Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM		Fi RM	Emolumen lain RM	Jumlah Kumpulan RM
Para Pengarah								
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	720,000	348,000	36,000	68,500	1,172,500	55,250	6,000	1,233,750
	720,000	348,000	36,000	68,500	1,172,500	55,250	6,000	1,233,750
<u>Para pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj. Abdullah	–	–	200,000	87,000	287,000	10,500	–	297,500
Datuk Nozirah Bahari	–	–	3,000	30,450	33,450	–	–	33,450
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	–	–	27,000	46,350	73,350	–	–	73,350
Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	–	–	33,000	60,150	93,150	–	–	93,150
Dato' V. Danapalan	–	–	33,000	69,150	102,150	–	–	102,150
Dato' Ghazali Awang	–	–	36,000	69,800	105,800	70,000	26,000	201,800
Alex Foong Soo Hah	–	–	36,000	70,300	106,300	–	–	106,300
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	36,000	99,800	135,800	–	–	135,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	–	–	36,000	81,800	117,800	35,500	–	153,300
	–	–	440,000	614,800	1,054,800	116,000	26,000	1,196,800
	720,000	348,000	476,000	683,300	2,227,300	171,250	32,000	2,430,550

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

27. OVERHED LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Promosi dan pemasaran :				
Pengiklanan dan publisiti	49,861	25,617	44,264	21,871
Kos penubuhan :				
Sewaan premis	26,254	25,583	23,222	22,292
Susutnilai bagi :				
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 10)	79,501	69,254	75,667	66,591
Hartanah pelaburan (Nota 11)	725	726	725	726
Pelunasan pajakan prabayar (Nota 12)	1,087	1,087	1,065	1,065
Perbelanjaan pemprosesan data elektronik	41,639	36,289	39,571	34,893
Sewa kelengkapan	17,231	14,043	17,183	14,043
Perbelanjaan am :				
Fi juruaudit	751	716	315	285
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan *	85	122	85	122
Bayaran ganti untuk pembiayaan mikro kredit **	–	2	–	2
Hapuskira hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	2,958	1,008	2,958	972
Perbelanjaan komisyen	231,709	185,171	17,523	10,454
Fi penyumberluaran	60,861	51,919	191	4,880
Lain-lain	189,883	140,855	128,234	101,041
	702,545	552,392	351,003	279,237

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

** Ini berkaitan dengan perbelanjaan bagi pembiayaan mikro kredit. Butiran ini dibayar ganti oleh Kerajaan pada 8.45% setahun ke atas baki tunggakan pinjaman.

28. PERUNTUKAN PENJEJASAN BAGI PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Kerugian penjejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Penjejasan kolektif bagi tempoh kewangan		
Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf (Nota 6)	(779,718)	(405,466)
Amaun pemulihan hutang yang dimasuk kira semula (Nota 6)	727,367	389,364
Hutang lapuk :		
Dipulihkan semula	11,918	15,670
Dihapus kira	(59,445)	(55,539)
	(99,878)	(55,971)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

29. MASUK KIRA SEMULA PENJEJASAN ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Masuk kira semula penjejasan pelaburan syarikat bersekutu	2,310	–	2,310	–
Masuk kira semula penjejasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Nota 10)	–	1,458	–	1,458
	2,310	1,458	2,310	1,458

30. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Perbelanjaan cukai :				
Tahun semasa (Nota 19)	71,481	113,489	53,202	100,603
Kurangan/(lebih)an peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya (Nota 19)	11,087	(36,550)	9,941	(37,515)
	82,568	76,939	63,143	63,088

Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda :

Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara (Nota 20)

Tahun semasa	(7,970)	14,665	(818)	16,741
Kurangan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(7)	(55,660)	–	(55,413)
Pembalikan perbelanjaan cukai tertunda pada tahun sebelumnya atas sebab perubahan dalam undang-undang cukai	5,145	–	–	–
Lain-lain	–	474	–	–
	(2,832)	(40,521)	(818)	(38,672)
	79,736	36,418	62,325	24,416

Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat

	KUMPULAN	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	241,444	293,111
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia 25% (2013: 25%)	60,356	126,710
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(2,766)	(3,002)
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	6,196	5,662
Perbelanjaan tertakluk kepada cukai di Bank tetapi dihapuskan di Kumpulan	(275)	(1,216)
	63,511	128,154
Kurangan/(lebih)an peruntukan terlebih pada tahun sebelumnya	11,087	(36,550)
Kurangan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	(7)	(55,660)
Pembalikan perbelanjaan cukai tertunda pada tahun sebelumnya atas sebab perubahan dalam undang-undang cukai	5,145	–
Lain-lain	–	474
	79,736	36,418

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

30. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI (samb.)

	BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	202,078	244,812
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia 25% (2013: 25%)	50,520	114,636
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(2,419)	(2,892)
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	4,283	5,600
	52,384	117,344
Kurangan/(lebih)an peruntukan terlebih pada tahun sebelumnya	9,941	(37,515)
Kurangan cukai aset tertunda diperuntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	–	(55,413)
Perbelanjaan cukai untuk tahun semasa	62,325	24,416

31. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan ini, pihak-pihak adalah dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan sekiranya suatu pihak secara langsung atau tidak langsung boleh mengawal pihak berkaitan atau mempunyai pengaruh penting ke atas pihak yang membuat keputusan kewangan dan operasi atau sebaliknya. Pihak-pihak berkaitan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah :

(a) Subsidiari

Butir-butir subsidiari dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

(b) Syarikat Bersekutu

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

(c) Syarikat-syarikat di mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai kepentingan kewangan

Syarikat-syarikat ini adalah entiti di mana hak mengundi dalam entiti tersebut tertakluk secara langsung atau tidak langsung dengan Kumpulan dan Bank. Entiti tersebut adalah Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad ("KOBANAS").

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

KUMPULAN

	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pendapatan diterima :				
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	1,015	441	95	147

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

31. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (samb.)

(c) Syarikat-syarikat di mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai kepentingan kewangan (samb.)

BANK

	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pendapatan :						
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	–	–	1,015	441	95	147
Komisyen diterima	7,489	13,165	–	–	–	–
Pendapatan lain	3,949	11,646	–	–	–	–
Sewa premis	1	1	1	–	–	–
	11,439	24,812	1,016	441	95	147
Perbelanjaan :						
Faedah ke atas deposit	863	458	–	–	–	–
	863	458	–	–	–	–

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

KUMPULAN

	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan :				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	22,010	23,891	1,229	2,243
Tolak : Rosotnilai/Peruntukan	(3)	(3)	–	–
	22,007	23,888	1,229	2,243

BANK

	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan :						
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	–	–	20,867	22,782	1,229	2,243
Lain-lain	1,000	85	–	–	–	–
Faedah belum diterima	–	–	1,143	1,109	–	–
	1,000	85	22,010	23,891	1,229	2,243
Jumlah terhutang kepada pihak berkaitan :						
Deposit dan penempatan telah diterima	2,888	3,756	–	–	–	–
	2,888	3,756	–	–	–	–

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

31. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (samb.)

(d) Kakitangan pengurusan utama

Kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab dalam merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan dan Bank sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Selain daripada para Pengarah, kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank termasuk ahli pengurusan kanan Bank dan ketua-ketua subsidiari utama Kumpulan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama yang lain :				
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	9,896	5,729	2,535	2,527
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	2,017	1,321	–	–
	11,913	7,050	2,535	2,527

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

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

Tiada peruntukan yang diiktiraf berkaitan dengan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama pada tahun 2014 dan 2013.

32. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN

KUMPULAN

	2014 Jumlah Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000	2013 Jumlah Prinsipal RM'000	2013 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit :						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	37,366	–	–	40,397	–	–
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,393,016	696,508	348,254	1,302,892	651,446	325,723
	1,430,382	696,508	348,254	1,343,289	651,446	325,723
Komitmen lain :						
Dibenarkan dan dikontrakkan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	60,306	–	–	49,311	–	–
Dibenarkan dan tidak dikontrakkan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	8,792	–	–	–	–	–
Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	22,424	–	–	–	–	–
	91,522	–	–	49,311	–	–
Liabiliti luar jangka :						
Jumlah dijamin oleh Bank	705	353	353	585	293	293
	1,522,609	696,861	348,607	1,393,185	651,738	326,016

* Jumlah persamaan kredit diperoleh menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

32. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN (samb.)

BANK

	Jumlah Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000	Jumlah Prinsipal RM'000	2013 Jumlah persamaan kredit * RM'000	Jumlah wajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit :						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	37,366	–	–	40,397	–	–
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,393,016	696,508	348,254	1,302,892	651,446	325,723
	1,430,382	696,508	348,254	1,343,289	651,446	325,723
Komitmen lain :						
Dibenarkan dan dikontrakkan untuk						
- Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	60,306	–	–	49,311	–	–
Liabiliti luar jangka :						
Jumlah dijamin oleh Bank	705	353	353	585	293	293
	1,491,393	696,861	348,607	1,393,185	651,738	326,016

* Jumlah persamaan kredit diperoleh menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(i) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan

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

- (a) Pinjaman dan pendahuluan ("L&R")
- (b) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ("FVTPL")
 - a. Dipegang untuk dagangan ("HFT")
 - b. Ditandakan ketika pengiktirafan awalan ("DUIR")
- (c) Aset-aset kewangan tersedia untuk jualan ("AFS")
- (d) Dipegang hingga matang ("HTM")
- (e) Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas ("FL")

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(i) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (samb.)

KUMPULAN 31 Disember 2014	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	–	–	–	2,007,062	–	2,007,062
Pelaburan sekuriti :						
Pada nilai saksama	223,112	255,015	–	–	1,619,292	2,097,419
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	8,598,696	–	–	8,598,696
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	254,675	–	254,675
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan :						
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	–	18,316,880	–	18,316,880
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,267,848	14,876	–	151,244	–	1,433,968
	1,490,960	269,891	8,598,696	20,729,861	1,619,292	32,708,700
Pinjaman daripada institusi						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	–	(26,850,567)	–	(26,850,567)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	–	(1,459,402)	–	(1,459,402)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	(782,894)	–	(782,894)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	–	–	–	(20,079)	–	(20,079)
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	–	(56,703)	–	(45,673)	–	(102,376)
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	–	(1,327,049)	–	–	–	(1,327,049)
	–	(1,383,752)	–	(29,158,615)	–	(30,542,367)
KUMPULAN 31 Disember 2013						
	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	AMAUN DIBAWA RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	–	–	–	2,401,976	–	2,401,976
Pelaburan sekuriti :						
Pada nilai saksama	140,974	225,591	–	–	1,300,296	1,666,861
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	8,427,010	–	–	8,427,010
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	398,076	–	398,076
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan :						
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	–	16,872,280	–	16,872,280
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	1,054,874	26,908	–	92,465	–	1,174,247
	1,195,848	252,499	8,427,010	19,764,797	1,300,296	30,940,450
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	–	(24,805,414)	–	(24,805,414)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	–	(1,743,606)	–	(1,743,606)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	(929,179)	–	(929,179)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	–	–	–	(24,187)	–	(24,187)
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	–	(30,722)	–	(62,584)	–	(93,306)
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	–	(1,074,601)	–	–	–	(1,074,601)
	–	(1,105,323)	–	(27,564,970)	–	(28,670,293)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(i) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (samb.)

BANK 31 Disember 2014	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	JUMLAH BAWAAN RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	–	–	–	1,949,277	–	1,949,277
Pelaburan sekuriti :						
Pada nilai saksama	6,093	255,015	–	–	1,619,292	1,880,400
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	8,598,696	–	–	8,598,696
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	228,825	–	228,825
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan :						
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	–	18,316,880	–	18,316,880
	6,093	255,015	8,598,696	20,494,982	1,619,292	30,974,078
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	–	(26,853,455)	–	(26,853,455)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	–	(1,459,402)	–	(1,459,402)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	(653,552)	–	(653,552)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	–	–	–	(20,079)	–	(20,079)
	–	–	–	(28,986,488)	–	(28,986,488)
BANK 31 Disember 2013						
	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	JUMLAH BAWAAN RM'000
Aset kewangan						
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	–	–	–	2,318,044	–	2,318,044
Pelaburan sekuriti :						
Pada nilai saksama	8,009	225,591	–	–	1,300,296	1,533,896
Pada kos terlunas	–	–	8,427,010	–	–	8,427,010
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	354,395	–	354,395
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	–	–	–	16,872,280	–	16,872,280
	8,009	225,591	8,427,010	19,544,719	1,300,296	29,505,625
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	–	(24,809,287)	–	(24,809,287)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	–	(1,743,606)	–	(1,743,606)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	(821,342)	–	(821,342)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	–	–	–	(24,187)	–	(24,187)
	–	–	–	(27,398,422)	–	(27,398,422)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko

Lembaga Pengarah mempunyai tanggungjawab menyeluruh bagi penubuhan dan pengawasan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank.

Lembaga Pengarah telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko, Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) dan lain-lain jawatankuasa pengurusan yang masing-masing bertanggungjawab untuk membangun dan menyelia pelaksanaan polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank. Semua jawatankuasa Pengarah terdiri daripada anggota eksekutif dan anggota bukan eksekutif dan melaporkan aktiviti mereka secara berterusan kepada Lembaga Pengarah.

Polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank disediakan bagi mengenalpasti dan menganalisa risiko-risiko yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, menetapkan had risiko dan kawalan risiko yang sesuai dan memantau risiko serta pematuhan kepada had yang telah ditetapkan.

Polisi dan sistem pengurusan risiko disemak semula secara berterusan untuk mencerminkan perubahan keadaan pasaran, produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan.

Kumpulan dan Bank menerusi latihan dan pengurusan, prosedur dan piawaian, mempunyai matlamat untuk membangunkan persekitaran kawalan yang konstruktif dan berdisiplin di mana semua warga kerja memahami peranan dan tanggungjawab masing-masing.

Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan Bank bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan terhadap polisi dan prosedur pengurusan dan menyemak semula keperluan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang berkaitan dengan risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank.

Jawatankuasa Audit dan Pemeriksaan Bank ini dibantu oleh Jabatan Audit Dalaman yang bertanggungjawab menyemak semula prosedur-prosedur dan kawalan-kawalan risiko secara berkala dan hasil semakan akan dilaporkan kepada Jawatankuasa Audit Kumpulan dan Bank.

(a) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian kewangan kepada Kumpulan dan Bank jika pelanggan atau pihak kepada instrumen kewangan gagal memenuhi obligasi kontrak. Risiko ini wujud terutamanya daripada pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada pelanggan dan bankbank lain, dan pelaburan sekuriti hutang.

Bagi tujuan laporan pengurusan risiko, Kumpulan dan Bank telah menggabungkan semua elemen pendedahan risiko kredit seperti risiko tidak membayar, risiko tidak membayar obligasi individu, risiko negara dan risiko sektor.

Bagi tujuan risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aset-aset dagangan diurus secara bebas dan sebahagian maklumat yang berkaitan didedahkan seperti di bawah. Risiko pasaran yang berkaitan dengan perubahan dalam nilai aset-aset dagangan yang timbul daripada perubahan-perubahan dalam serakan kredit pasaran digunapakai untuk sekuriti-sekuriti hutang dan derivatif-derivatif termasuk aset dagangan diurus sebagai komponen bagi risiko pasaran.

Pendedahan risiko kredit

(i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak terjejas

Pinjaman serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak terjejas, selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi mempunyai bayaran faedah atau prinsipal mengikut kontrak yang melebihi tempoh bayaran. Bagaimanapun, Kumpulan dan Bank mempercayai bahawa penjejasan adalah tidak perlu berasaskan kepada tahap sekuriti/jaminan dan cagaran yang ada dan tahap kutipan amaun terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(a) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Pendedahan risiko kredit (samb.)

(ii) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma-terma yang dirunding semula

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula ialah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang telah distruktur semula disebabkan oleh kemerosotan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank memberi konsesi untuk mempertimbangkannya. Apabila pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan ini telah distruktur semula, ianya kekal dalam kategori ini dan mengambil kira pencapaian yang memuaskan secara berasingan selepas pengstruktur semula.

(iii) Peruntukan untuk penjejasan

Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan peruntukan untuk kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset yang dibawa pada kos terlunas atau dikategorikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan adalah mewakili anggaran kerugian yang ditanggung atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan portfolio pelaburan sekuriti hutang. Komponen utama bagi peruntukan ini adalah komponen kerugian khusus yang berkaitan pendedahan risiko ketara secara individu dan peruntukan kerugian kolektif telah dibentuk terhadap pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan untuk kumpulan aset yang terdiri daripada segmen-segmen yang sama. Aset-aset yang dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi tidak tertakluk kepada ujian penjejasan memandangkan ukuran untuk nilai saksama adalah mencerminkan kualiti kredit setiap aset.

(iv) Polisi hapuskira

Kumpulan dan Bank menghapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baki pelaburan sekuriti hutang serta sebarang peruntukan berkaitan kerugian penjejasan apabila Jawatankuasa Kredit menentukan bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan sekuriti tersebut tidak dapat dikutip.

Penentuan ini dilakukan selepas mengambil kira maklumat seperti perubahan signifikan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam/penerbit ke atas obligasi atau hasil-hasil yang mengakibatkan ketidakmampuan untuk membayar tanggungan atau terimaan.

Bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang mempunyai amaun yang tidak signifikan, keputusan menghapuskira biasanya berasaskan status lampau tempoh produk berkenaan.

(v) Pengurusan Risiko kredit

Lembaga Pengarah Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank memainkan peranan pengawasan sebagai pihak yang bertanggungjawab dan menyokong dasar berkaitan risiko kredit. Fungsi ini disokong oleh Jawatankuasa Pinjaman di peringkat pengurusan dalam proses meluluskan pinjaman.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(a) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Di bawah ini ialah analisa aset kasar dan bersih (peruntukan penjejasan) mengikut kelas risiko.

(i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	5	18,316,880	16,872,280
Aset pada kos terlunas			
<u>Terjejas secara kolektif</u>			
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari		437,037	445,139
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(343,250)	(334,152)
Amaun dibawa		93,787	110,987
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		1,559,781	1,245,358
Senarai perhatian		2,696	3,248
Jumlah kasar		1,562,477	1,248,606
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(41,793)	(55,611)
Amaun dibawa		1,520,684	1,192,995
<u>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak terjejas terdiri daripada :</u>			
1-30 hari		1,155,876	921,705
31-60 hari		403,905	323,653
61-90 hari		2,696	3,248
Jumlah kasar		1,562,477	1,248,606
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(41,793)	(55,611)
Amaun dibawa		1,520,684	1,192,995
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		16,776,180	15,584,998
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif		(73,771)	(16,700)
Amaun dibawa		16,702,409	15,568,298
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		18,316,880	16,872,280

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(a) Risiko kredit (samb.)

(ii) Dipegang untuk dagangan

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK		
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	
Jumlah dibawa	4(a)	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
Aset pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
<hr/>					
Jumlah dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009

(iii) Dipegang hingga matang

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK		
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	
Jumlah dibawa	4(b)	8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
Aset pada kos terlunas					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
<hr/>					
Jumlah dibawa pada kos terlunas		8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010

(iv) Tersedia untuk jualan

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK		
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	
Jumlah dibawa	4(c)	1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887
Aset pada nilai saksama					
<u>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas</u>					
Risiko rendah		1,922,574	1,574,154	1,922,574	1,574,154
<hr/>					
Jumlah kasar		1,922,574	1,574,154	1,922,574	1,574,154
Peruntukan penjejasan		(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
<hr/>					
Jumlah dibawa pada nilai saksama		1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(a) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti terjejas.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas secara kolektif serta sekuriti yang terjejas secara individu adalah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang (selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi) di mana Kumpulan dan Bank telah menentukan bahawa terdapat bukti objektif berkaitan penjejasan dan dijangka tidak dapat mengutip semua prinsipal dan faedah/untung yang perlu dibayar mengikut terma-terma kontrak pinjaman/perjanjian pelaburan sekuriti.

Pelaburan sekuriti hutang dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi tidak dinilai untuk penjejasan tetapi tertakluk kepada sistem pengredan dalaman yang sama.

	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
	Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2014		
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	437,037	93,787
Jumlah	437,037	93,787
Pada 31 Disember 2013		
Terjejas dan tertunggak melebihi 90 hari	445,139	110,987
Jumlah	445,139	110,987

Kumpulan dan Bank memantau tumpuan risiko kredit berdasarkan sektor. Analisa konsentrasi risiko kredit dan pelaburan sekuriti pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut :

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK		
		Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	KUMPULAN Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000	BANK Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2014				
Jumlah dibawa	4 & 5	18,316,880	8,598,696	8,598,696
Tumpuan mengikut sektor				
<i>Korporat</i>				
Tenaga		–	136,807	136,807
Pembinaan		–	232,363	232,363
Perkhidmatan kewangan		96,863	45,723	45,723
<i>Kerajaan</i>		–	8,183,803	8,183,803
<i>Runcit</i>				
Perumahan		6,291,141	–	–
Pengangkutan		331,513	–	–
Mikro kewangan		404,579	–	–
Penggunaan kredit		11,080,660	–	–
Lain-lain		112,124	–	–
Jumlah dibawa		18,316,880	8,598,696	8,598,696

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(a) Risiko kredit (samb.)

Pada 31 Disember 2013	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK		
		Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	KUMPULAN Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000	BANK Pelaburan Sekuriti RM'000
Jumlah dibawa	4 & 5	16,872,280	9,727,306	9,727,306
Tumpuan mengikut sektor				
<i>Korporat</i>				
Tenaga		–	139,073	139,073
Pembinaan		–	221,760	221,760
Perkhidmatan kewangan		111,837	89,800	89,800
Lain-lain		–	366,565	233,600
<i>Kerajaan</i>		–	9,276,673	9,276,673
<i>Runcit</i>				
Perumahan		4,937,683	–	–
Pengangkutan		274,184	–	–
Mikro kewangan		368,174	–	–
Penggunaan kredit		10,949,437	–	–
Lain-lain		230,965	–	–
Jumlah bawaan		16,872,280	10,093,871	9,960,906

(b) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko di mana Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghadapi kesulitan dalam memenuhi obligasi berkaitan liabiliti kewangan yang diselesaikan secara tunai atau aset kewangan lain.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kecairan

Ukuran utama yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk pengurusan risiko kecairan ialah nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan. Untuk tujuan ini aset bersih cair diambil kira sebagai tunai dan kesetaraan tunai ditolak dengan deposit daripada bank-bank dan komitmen yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan berikutnya. Pengiraan yang sama tetapi tidak serupa digunakan untuk mengukur pematuhan dengan had kecairan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank di bawah penguatkuasaan Bank Negara Malaysia iaitu Rangka kerja Kecairan Baru (BNM/DFI/GP7) 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 :

	2014	2013
Nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan	%	%
Pada 31 Disember	63	61
Purata bagi tahun	61	60
Maksimum bagi tahun	63	62
Minimum bagi tahun	60	57

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(b) Risiko kecairan (samb.)

Analisa kematangan mengikut kontrak untuk liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan

BANK

31 Disember 2014

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain :

	Jumlah dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
Individu	12,721,378	(12,721,378)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(846,354)	(241,659)
Bukan individu	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,566,272)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)
Pendapatan tertunda	391,214	(391,214)	-	-	-	-	-	(391,214)
Obligasi manfaat pesaraan	376,511	(376,511)	-	-	-	-	-	(376,511)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,079)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	653,552	(653,552)	-	-	-	-	-	(653,552)
Peruntukan zakat	4,408	(4,408)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,408)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,491,393	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)
	31,250,014	(31,250,014)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)	(5,676,107)

31 Disember 2013

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain :

	Jumlah dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000
Individu	12,349,967	(12,349,967)	(1,890,785)	(4,490,709)	(4,025,098)	(666,750)	(1,276,625)	-
Bukan individu	14,202,926	(14,202,926)	(1,108,270)	(477,849)	(626,351)	(1,394,630)	(1,535,779)	(9,060,047)
Pendapatan tertunda	366,478	(366,478)	-	-	-	-	-	(366,478)
Obligasi manfaat pesaraan	346,171	(346,171)	-	-	-	-	-	(346,171)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	24,187	(24,187)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,187)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	821,342	(821,342)	-	-	-	-	-	(821,342)
Peruntukan zakat	5,707	(5,707)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,707)
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	1,393,185	(1,393,185)	(40,492)	-	-	-	(490)	(1,352,203)
	29,509,963	(29,509,963)	(3,039,547)	(4,968,558)	(4,651,449)	(2,061,380)	(2,812,894)	(11,976,135)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(c) Risiko pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko terhadap perubahan harga pasaran, seperti perubahan kadar faedah, harga ekuiti, kadar pertukaran wang asing dan serakan kredit (tidak berkaitan dengan perubahan di dalam peminjam/penerbit kredit) yang akan mempengaruhi pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank atau nilai pegangan instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank. Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran adalah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran melalui parameter yang bersesuaian dengan mengoptimumkan kadar pulangan.

Pengurusan risiko pasaran

Kumpulan dan Bank mengasingkan pendedahan kepada risiko pasaran antara portfolio dagangan dan bukan dagangan. Portfolio dagangan dipegang terutamanya oleh unit pelaburan dan termasuk posisi yang timbul daripada pembuatan pasaran dan pengambilan kedudukan pemilik bersama dengan aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang diurus berdasarkan nilai saksama.

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko berperanan sebagai pihak pengawasan yang bertanggungjawab menyokong had aktiviti risiko pasaran dalam Bank. Fungsi ini disokong oleh ALCO di peringkat pengurusan untuk memantau pelaksanaan aktiviti operasi.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko utama bagi portfolio bukan dagangan adalah pendedahan kepada risiko kerugian daripada turun naik aliran tunai masa depan atau nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan kerana perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran. Pada asasnya, risiko kadar faedah diuruskan melalui pemantauan jurang kadar faedah dan dengan mempunyai had-had sebelum kelulusan untuk "repricing band".

Berpandukan polisi yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah, ALCO ialah badan pemantau di peringkat Pengurusan bagi memastikan had-had berkenaan dipatuhi. ALCO juga dibantu oleh Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dalam aktiviti pemantauan secara harian.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(c) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

Ringkasan bagi posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Bank seperti berikut :

BANK

31 Disember 2014

Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan

Pengaliran masuk

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Aset-aset lain

Pelaburan dalam ekuiti

Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari

Pelaburan dalam syarikat sekutu

Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan

Pelaburan hartanah

Bayaran pajakan prabayar

Pengaliran keluar

Depositi daripada pelanggan dan penempatan

oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain

Jurang kematangan bersih

Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal

Pengaliran masuk

Penempatan jangka pendek

Pelaburan sekuriti hutang

Jumlah jurang kematangan

Pengaliran keluar

Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka

Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih

	Jumlah dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	6.91
	702,817	702,817	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
	241,966	241,966	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	-
	261,108	261,108	-	-	-	-	-	261,108	-
	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-
	387,675	387,675	-	-	-	-	-	387,675	-
	483,787	483,787	-	-	-	-	-	483,787	-
	20,203	20,203	-	-	-	-	-	20,203	-
	79,570	79,570	-	-	-	-	-	79,570	-
	(28,312,857)	(28,312,857)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2.60
	(3,679,583)	(3,679,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	-
	(10,986,620)	(10,986,620)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	13,373,826	-
	1,246,460	1,246,460	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	3.91
	11,464,448	11,464,448	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-
	477,828	477,828	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	22,579,766	-
	(1,491,393)	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	-
	(1,013,565)	(1,013,565)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	21,126,249	-

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (samb.)

(c) Risiko pasaran (samb.)

BANK

31 Disember 2013

Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan

	Jumlah dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>	17,278,743	17,278,743	344,127	1,332	5,500	45,646	70,629	16,811,509	5.71
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	625,384	625,384	625,384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aset-aset lain	367,270	367,270	-	-	-	-	-	367,270	-
Pelaburan dalam ekuiti	233,600	233,600	-	-	-	-	-	233,600	-
Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-
Pelaburan dalam syarikat sekutu	231,809	231,809	-	-	-	-	-	231,809	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	445,967	445,967	-	-	-	-	-	445,967	-
Pelaburan hartanah	20,928	20,928	-	-	-	-	-	20,928	-
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	80,635	80,635	-	-	-	-	-	80,635	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(26,552,893)	(26,552,893)	(2,999,055)	(4,968,558)	(4,651,449)	(2,061,380)	(2,812,404)	(9,060,047)	2.36
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(3,734,785)	(3,734,785)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,734,785)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(10,950,342)	(10,950,342)	(2,029,544)	(4,967,226)	(4,645,949)	(2,015,734)	(2,741,775)	5,449,886	-
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	1,692,660	1,692,660	1,642,660	50,000	-	-	-	-	3.26
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	9,727,306	9,727,306	-	-	809,043	468,287	734,757	7,715,219	3.84
Jumlah jurang kematangan	11,419,966	11,419,966	1,642,660	50,000	809,043	468,287	734,757	7,715,219	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	469,624	469,624	(386,884)	(4,917,226)	(3,836,906)	(1,547,447)	(2,007,018)	13,165,105	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,393,185)	(1,393,185)	(40,492)	-	-	-	(490)	(1,352,203)	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(923,561)	(923,561)	(427,376)	(4,917,226)	(3,836,906)	(1,547,447)	(2,007,508)	11,812,902	-

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama

Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama, jika ada, harga pasaran aktif yang disebut dan boleh diperhatikan atau peniaga sebutharga digunakan bagi mengukur nilai saksama. Ini termasuk sekuriti ekuiti yang tersenarai dan disebut broker di Bloomberg dan Reuters.

Jika harga pasaran yang disebut dan diperhatikan tidak tersedia, nilai saksama akan ditentukan dengan teknik penilaian yang sesuai, termasuk penggunaan model matematik, seperti model aliran tunai diskaun dan model penetapan harga opsi, perbandingan dengan instrumen yang serupa dimana wujud harga pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan teknik penilaian lain.

Objektif teknik penilaian adalah untuk mencapai penentuan nilai saksama yang mencerminkan harga instrumen pada akhir tempoh pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh peserta pasaran yang bertindak atas dasar tulus.

Teknik penilaian yang digunakan merangkumi andaian berhubung kadar diskaun, keluk hasil kadar faedah/keuntungan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini boleh menjejaskan nilai saksama diperolehi.

Kumpulan dan Bank pada amnya menggunakan teknik penilaian yang diiktiraf secara meluas dengan input pasaran yang boleh diperhatikan jika tersedia bagi menentukan nilai saksama yang memerlukan pertimbangan dan anggaran minima daripada pihak pengurusan disebabkan kerumitan yang rendah daripada instrumen kewangan yang dipegang.

MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama* mensyaratkan setiap kelas aset dan liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan selepas pengiktirafan awal dikategorikan mengikut hierarki yang menggambarkan signifikan input yang digunakan dalam membuat ukuran sama ada input yang digunakan itu boleh diperhatikan atau tidak boleh diperhatikan. Berikut adalah tahap hierarki yang digunakan bagi menentukan dan menzahirkan nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan :

- Tahap 1** Harga pasaran yang disebut harga, harga yang disebut harga (tidak dilaraskan) dalam pasaran aktif bagi instrumen yang serupa;
- Tahap 2** Nilai saksama berdasarkan input boleh diperhatikan : input selain daripada harga sebut harga termasuk dalam Tahap 1 yang diperhatikan bagi instrumen berkenaan, sama ada secara langsung (iaitu harga) atau tidak langsung (iaitu diperolehi daripada harga), digunakan dan
- Tahap 3** Nilai saksama diperolehi dengan menggunakan input tidak boleh diperhatikan : input yang digunakan tidak berdasarkan data pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan input tidak boleh diperhatikan mungkin mempunyai impak yang signifikan ke atas penilaian instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut kaedah penilaian. Perbezaan mengikut tahap hierarki nilai saksama didefinisikan seperti berikut :

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	6,308	–	6,308
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	210,711	–	210,711
Saham		6,093	–	–	6,093
		6,093	217,019	–	223,112
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
Saham		111,627	–	–	111,627
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		–	143,388	–	143,388
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	489,552	–	489,552
Sukuk		–	143,315	–	143,315
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	146,291	–	146,291
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	840,134	–	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	–	1,874,307
		117,720	1,979,699	–	2,097,419

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(a)				
Saham		6,093	–	–	6,093
		6,093	–	–	6,093
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
Saham		111,627	–	–	111,627
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		–	143,388	–	143,388
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	489,552	–	489,552
Sukuk		–	143,315	–	143,315
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	146,291	–	146,291
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	840,134	–	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	–	1,874,307
		117,720	1,762,680	–	1,880,400

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

Instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama (samb.)

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2013

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	18,472	–	18,472
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	114,493	–	114,493
Saham		8,009	–	–	8,009
		8,009	132,965	–	140,974
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
Saham		123,965	–	–	123,965
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		–	101,626	–	101,626
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	472,172	–	472,172
Sukuk		–	143,026	–	143,026
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	19,120	–	19,120
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	665,978	–	665,978
		123,965	1,401,922	–	1,525,887
		131,974	1,534,887	–	1,666,861

BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2013

	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(a)				
Saham		8,009	–	–	8,009
		8,009	–	–	8,009
Pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4(c)				
Saham		123,965	–	–	123,965
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham		–	101,626	–	101,626
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	472,172	–	472,172
Sukuk		–	143,026	–	143,026
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	19,120	–	19,120
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	665,978	–	665,978
		123,965	1,401,922	–	1,525,887
		131,974	1,401,922	–	1,533,896

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

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

Berikut adalah perbandingan amaun dibawa dan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kewangan. Ia tidak termasuk aset dan liabiliti kewangan jangka pendek/atas permintaan di mana jumlah bawanya adalah hampir sama nilai saksama mereka.

2014	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	8,598,696	8,530,299	8,598,696	8,530,299
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	18,316,880	18,316,880	18,316,880	18,316,880
Aset-aset lain	256,531	254,675	230,681	228,825
Pelaburan hartanah	20,203	42,000	20,203	42,000
	27,192,310	27,143,854	27,166,460	27,118,004
Liabiliti kewangan				
Pinjaman daripada institusi	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
2013				
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	8,427,010	8,369,041	8,427,010	8,369,041
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	16,872,280	16,872,280	16,872,280	16,872,280
Aset-aset lain	399,932	398,076	356,251	354,395
Pelaburan hartanah	20,928	42,000	20,928	42,000
	25,720,150	25,681,397	25,676,469	25,637,716
Liabiliti kewangan				
Pinjaman daripada institusi	24,187	24,187	24,187	24,187
	24,187	24,187	24,187	24,187

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

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

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 2014	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,536,864	–	2,536,864
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,654,665	–	2,654,665
Sukuk	–	239,717	–	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	1,970,082	–	1,970,082
Bon Khazanah	–	648,409	–	648,409
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	–	59,802	–	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	–	420,760	–	420,760
	–	8,530,299	–	8,530,299
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	6,174,310	6,174,310
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	10,957,884	10,957,884
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	112,788	112,788
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	249,800	249,800
Mikro kredit	–	–	1,262	1,262
Mikro kewangan	–	–	395,683	395,683
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	326,106	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	–	–	97,806	97,806
Kredit pusingan	–	–	1,241	1,241
	–	–	18,316,880	18,316,880
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	97,076	97,076
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	148,947	148,947
Dividen belum terima	–	–	8,631	8,631
Amaun terhutang dari syarikat bersekutu	–	–	21	21
	–	–	254,675	254,675
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,530,299	18,613,555	27,143,854
Liabiliti kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman daripada institusi</i>				
	–	–	20,079	20,079

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

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

KUMPULAN 2013	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,626,323	–	2,626,323
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,911,916	–	2,911,916
Sukuk	–	137,616	–	137,616
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	1,596,392	–	1,596,392
Bon Khazanah	–	652,897	–	652,897
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	–	79,741	–	79,741
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	–	364,156	–	364,156
	–	8,369,041	–	8,369,041
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	4,856,603	4,856,603
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	10,999,640	10,999,640
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	108,301	108,301
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	179,358	179,358
Mikro kredit	–	–	1,418	1,418
Mikro kewangan	–	–	368,160	368,160
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	244,324	244,324
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	–	–	112,233	112,233
Kredit pusingan	–	–	2,243	2,243
	–	–	16,872,280	16,872,280
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	91,948	91,948
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	–	–	297,436	297,436
Dividen belum terima	–	–	8,692	8,692
	–	–	398,076	398,076
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,369,041	17,312,356	25,681,397
Liabiliti kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman daripada institusi</i>				
	–	–	24,187	24,187

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

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

BANK 2014	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,536,864	–	2,536,864
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,654,665	–	2,654,665
Sukuk	–	239,717	–	239,717
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	1,970,082	–	1,970,082
Bon Khazanah	–	648,409	–	648,409
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	–	59,802	–	59,802
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	–	420,760	–	420,760
	–	8,530,299	–	8,530,299
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	6,174,310	6,174,310
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	10,957,884	10,957,884
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	112,788	112,788
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	249,800	249,800
Mikro kredit	–	–	1,262	1,262
Mikro kewangan	–	–	395,683	395,683
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	326,106	326,106
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	–	–	97,806	97,806
Kredit pusingan	–	–	1,241	1,241
	–	–	18,316,880	18,316,880
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	94,765	94,765
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	125,314	125,314
Dividen belum terima	–	–	8,631	8,631
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari	–	–	94	94
Amaun terhutang oleh bersekutu	–	–	21	21
	–	–	228,825	228,825
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,530,299	18,587,705	27,118,004
Liabiliti kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman daripada institusi</i>				
	–	–	20,079	20,079

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iii) Hierarki nilai saksama (samb.)

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

BANK 2013	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Pelaburan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang</i>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,626,323	–	2,626,323
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	–	2,911,916	–	2,911,916
Sukuk	–	137,616	–	137,616
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	1,596,392	–	1,596,392
Bon Khazanah	–	652,897	–	652,897
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	–	79,741	–	79,741
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	–	364,156	–	364,156
	–	8,369,041	–	8,369,041
<i>Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan</i>				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	4,856,603	4,856,603
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	10,999,640	10,999,640
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	108,301	108,301
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	179,358	179,358
Mikro kredit	–	–	1,418	1,418
Mikro kewangan	–	–	368,160	368,160
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	244,324	244,324
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	–	–	112,233	112,233
Kredit pusingan	–	–	2,243	2,243
	–	–	16,872,280	16,872,280
<i>Aset-aset lain</i>				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	90,335	90,335
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	255,283	255,283
Dividen belum terima	–	–	8,692	8,692
Amaun terhutang oleh subsidiari	–	–	85	85
	–	–	354,395	354,395
<i>Pelaburan hartanah</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,369,041	17,268,675	25,637,716
Liabiliti kewangan				
<i>Pinjaman daripada institusi</i>				
	–	–	24,187	24,187

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (samb.)

(iv) Kaedah dan andaian

Kaedah dan andaian berikut digunakan untuk menganggar nilai saksama setiap kelas instrumen kewangan berikut :

a) Tunai, dana jangka pendek dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan

Jumlah dibawa untuk wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan bersamaan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang instrumen yang pendek.

b) 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.

Untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, kejatuhan yang signifikan atau berterusan dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos merupakan bukti objektif penjejasan. Dalam hal ini, Kumpulan dan Bank mengambilkira kejatuhan dalam nilai saksama melebihi 20% adalah signifikan dan kejatuhan dalam harga pasaran yang disebut harga selama sembilan bulan atau lebih itu adalah berterusan.

c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap jumlah dibawa bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan bersamaan nilai saksamanya.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama ditambah kos transaksi secara langsung, dan berikutnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah untung berkesan, kecuali apabila Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk membawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi seperti yang dijelaskan di dalam Nota 2 (j).

d) Belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain

Jumlah dibawa bagi belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain adalah hampir bersamaan dengan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang yang pendek.

e) Pelaburan lain

Nilai saksama bagi pelaburan lain adalah berasaskan bahagian aset ketara bersih syarikat pelaburan tersebut pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

f) Deposit daripada pelanggan dan institusi Kewangan

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

g) Pinjaman daripada institusi

Nilai saksama bagi pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia dianggarkan menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan bagi pembiayaan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan nilai kini atas pembayaran masa hadapan yang ditentukan bagi pembiayaan tersebut.

34. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Pematuhan modal

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal secara keseluruhan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Syarikat induk dan operasi-operasi perbankan individu dipantau secara langsung oleh badan kawal selia masing-masing. Berkuatkuasa daripada 22 Februari 2008, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki mematuhi garis panduan yang ditetapkan di dalam rangka kerja kecukupan modal berhubung dengan pematuhan modal.

(i) Keperluan modal Kumpulan dan Bank dianalisis kepada dua tahap modal seperti berikut :

- 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,
- Modal Tahap II merangkumi geran kerajaan, rizab pematuhan dan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif (terhad kepada portfolio kredit seperti penilaian ke atas kerugian lepas di bawah metodologi MFRS 139).

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

34. PENGURUSAN MODAL (samb.)

Pematuhan modal (samb.)

(ii) Pelbagai had diguna pakai terhadap elemen asas modal iaitu :

- Jika Modal Tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan sifar, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan sifar.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 jangkamasa tertentu terhadap asas modal.
- 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%.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keuntungan tertahan	1,221,573	1,194,793	1,138,003	1,119,627
Rizab modal	887,334	818,957	887,334	818,957
Kepentingan bukan kawalan	113,794	100,511	–	–
	2,322,701	2,214,261	2,125,337	2,038,584
Tolak : Aset cukai tertunda	(75,862)	(73,030)	(62,469)	(61,651)
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,246,839	2,141,231	2,062,868	1,976,933
Modal Tahap II				
Geran Kerajaan	391,214	366,478	391,214	366,478
Rizab pematuhan	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Rosotnilai kolektif bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak rosotnilai	115,564	72,311	115,564	72,311
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	638,061	570,072	638,061	570,072
Tolak : Pelaburan dalam subsidiari (Nota 8)	–	–	(53,000)	(53,000)
Modal Asas	2,884,900	2,711,303	2,647,929	2,494,005
Nisbah modal teras	12.75%	12.67%	11.88%	11.84%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	16.37%	16.05%	15.25%	14.93%
Nisbah modal teras (selepas ditolak dividen yang dicadangkan)	12.75%	12.67%	11.88%	11.84%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko (selepas ditolak dividen yang dicadangkan)	16.37%	16.05%	15.25%	14.93%

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

34. PENGURUSAN MODAL (samb.)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko :

KUMPULAN

	2014		2013	
	Prinsipal	Berwajaran	Prinsipal	Berwajaran
	RM'000	Risiko	RM'000	Risiko
		RM'000		RM'000
			(Dinyatakan	
			semula)	
0%	10,859,766	–	10,243,878	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	1,246,460	249,292	1,692,660	338,532
50%	6,907,700	3,453,850	5,498,582	2,749,291
100%	13,920,685	13,920,685	13,809,370	13,809,370
	32,934,611	17,623,827	31,244,490	16,897,193

BANK

	2014		2013	
	Prinsipal	Berwajaran	Prinsipal	Berwajaran
	RM'000	Risiko	RM'000	Risiko
		RM'000		RM'000
			(Dinyatakan	
			semula)	
0%	10,799,093	–	10,156,074	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	1,246,460	249,292	1,692,660	338,532
50%	6,907,700	3,453,850	5,498,582	2,749,291
100%	13,658,660	13,658,660	13,615,582	13,615,582
	32,611,913	17,361,802	30,962,898	16,703,405

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2014

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
ASET			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	(a)	924,823	976,382
Sekuriti dipegang matang	(b)	709,291	2,116,104
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	(c)	119,998	139,170
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(d)	12,173,589	10,882,390
Aset-aset lain	(f)	33,276	40,661
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan		205	259
Aset cukai tertunda		4,017	–
		13,965,199	14,154,966
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(g)	12,078,930	11,117,075
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(h)	15,269	351,506
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain		612,359	1,546,936
Liabiliti cukai tertunda		–	14,142
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(i)	16,056	25,465
		12,722,614	13,055,124
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Dana perbankan Islam		80,000	80,000
Rizab		1,162,585	1,019,842
Dana modal perbankan Islam		1,242,585	1,099,842
Liabiliti dan dana modal perbankan Islam		13,965,199	14,154,966

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014.

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Hasil	(j)	959,677	932,630
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	(k)	830,020	870,255
Peruntukan kerugian ke atas pembiayaan	(l)	(58,355)	18,083
Elaun bagi kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(i)	(1,577)	(2,715)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(286,712)	(260,616)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(n)	129,657	62,375
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		613,033	687,382
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(o)	(468,604)	(385,538)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat		144,429	301,844
Zakat	(q)	(3,000)	(5,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa		141,429	296,844
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain bersih zakat			
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		1,314	(3,234)
Jumlah pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		1,314	(3,234)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		142,743	293,610

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut :

	NOTA	KUMPULAN / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan	(j)	795,915	766,396
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan	(j)	108,461	105,591
Pendapatan lain	(j)	55,301	60,643
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(m)	(286,712)	(260,616)
Pindahan ke rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(i)	(1,577)	(2,715)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank		671,388	669,299
Yang mana :			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang terjejas		6,456	4,098

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014

KUMPULAN / BANK

	----- Tidak boleh diagih -----			Boleh diagih		Jumlah RM'000
	Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Rizab Penyamaan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2013	80,000	327	–	42,849	683,056	806,232
Keuntungan tahun semasa Pendapatan/(Kerugian) komprehensif yang lain	–	–	–	–	296,844	296,844
	–	(3,234)	–	–	–	(3,234)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	–	(3,234)	–	–	296,844	293,610
Pindahan rizab modal	–	–	99,522	–	(99,522)	–
Pematuhan bagi rizab penyamaan keuntungan :						
Peruntukan tahun semasa	–	–	–	5,106	(5,106)	–
Penggunaan rizab	–	–	–	(5,106)	5,106	–
Pada 31 Disember 2013 / 1 Januari 2014	80,000	(2,907)	99,522	42,849	880,378	1,099,842
Keuntungan tahun semasa	–	–	–	–	141,429	141,429
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain	–	1,314	–	–	–	1,314
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa	–	1,314	–	–	141,429	142,743
Peruntukan tahun semasa	–	–	–	27,120	(27,120)	–
Penggunaan rizab	–	–	–	(27,120)	27,120	–
Pada 31 Disember 2014	80,000	(1,593)	99,522	42,849	1,021,807	1,242,585

* Rizab pematuhan diselenggarakan menurut arahan JDPK/8808/13/5/01 Bank Negara Malaysia bertarikh 4 Februari 2014 dengan menjumlahkan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif dan rizab berkanun di mana sewajarnya ia tidak kurang daripada 1.2% daripada jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan selepas ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2014

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA/(DIGUNAKAN DALAM) AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	144,429	301,844
Pelarasan untuk :		
Pelunasan bersih premium/(tambahan diskaun)	6,629	(406)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	–	77
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	–	42
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(37,139)	(27,967)
Hutang lapuk diperoleh semula	(2,955)	(3,189)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	24,171	13,073
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(142)	(280)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	134,993	283,194
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(1,275,276)	(2,390,788)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	7,385	(7,973)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	950,869	1,866,069
Peningkatan dalam deposit dan penempatan institusi kewangan	(336,237)	(19,827)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(933,278)	845,549
Perubahan dalam rizab penyamaan keuntungan	(16,582)	2,715
Aliran tunai (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi	(1,468,126)	578,939
Zakat dibayar	(4,299)	(4,303)
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi	(1,472,425)	574,636
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	54	–
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	1,420,670	62,673
Perolehan daripada pelaburan sekuriti	142	–
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pelaburan	1,420,866	62,673
(PENURUNAN)/PENINGKATAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	(51,559)	637,309
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	976,382	339,073
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	924,823	976,382
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TERDIRI DARIPADA :		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek [Nota 35(a)]	924,823	976,382

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(a) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	53,963	42,662
Tunai dalam tuntutan dan penempatan deposit yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	870,860	933,720
	924,823	976,382

(b) Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Pada kos terlunas :

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang (Jangka Panjang) :</u>		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	711,310	1,717,118
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan	–	89,539
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	250,018
Bon Khazanah	–	42,725
	711,310	2,099,400
<u>Sekuriti tak disebutbarga :</u>		
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	–	12,580
Tolak : Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(2,019)	4,124
	709,291	2,116,104

Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih dari satu tahun	709,291	2,116,104

(c) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama :

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang :</u>		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	124,161	124,161
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	–	20,000
	124,161	144,161
Tolak : Pelunasan premium tolak penambahan diskaun bersih	(2,570)	(2,084)
Kerugian nilai saksama	(1,593)	(2,907)
	119,998	139,170

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(c) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan (samb.)

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih daripada satu tahun	119,998	139,170

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

(i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pembiayaan perumahan	13,848,692	9,405,983
Pembiayaan persendirian	11,447,837	11,999,668
Sewa beli belum terima	15,852	–
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	99,233	93,012
Mikro kewangan	50,680	41,577
Pembiayaan kakitangan	34,062	25,841
Kad kredit/caj	247,199	197,955
Tolak : Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(13,392,911)	(10,741,730)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	12,350,644	11,022,306
Tolak : Elaun penjejasan untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Penjejasan kolektif	(177,055)	(139,916)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	12,173,589	10,882,390

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Individu	12,350,644	11,022,306

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sensitiviti kadar keuntungan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap :		
Pembiayaan perumahan	889,778	955,685
Sewa beli belum terima	12,755	–
Mikro kewangan	31,796	30,377
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	7,989,475	8,007,538
Kadar boleh ubah :		
Kadar pembiayaan asas-tokok	3,426,840	2,028,706
	12,350,644	11,022,306

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(d) Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan (samb.)

(iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	4,316,618	2,984,391
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	12,755	—
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,067	2,033
Kredit penggunaan	7,730,822	7,805,303
Kad kredit	247,199	197,955
Mikro kewangan	41,183	32,624
	12,350,644	11,022,306

(v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	864,594	829,273
Penang	857,539	739,063
Perak	1,008,688	904,421
Selangor	1,739,922	1,383,305
Kuala Lumpur	2,070,332	1,718,847
Melaka	566,696	497,250
Negeri Sembilan	620,474	527,518
Johor	1,002,255	895,887
Pahang	705,924	655,922
Kelantan	1,002,609	983,190
Terengganu	799,927	775,762
Sarawak	489,037	505,550
Sabah	622,647	606,318
	12,350,644	11,022,306

(vi) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam satu tahun	40,341	248,985
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	469	294,291
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	378,190	417,805
Lebih daripada lima tahun	11,931,644	10,061,225
	12,350,644	11,022,306

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(d) Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan (samb.)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

KUMPULAN / BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2014

Jenis/Kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000				
Pembiayaan bertempoh						
Pembiayaan perumahan	13,848,692	—	—	—	—	13,848,692
Pembiayaan persendirian	—	11,447,837	—	—	—	11,447,837
Sewa beli belum terima	—	—	—	—	15,852	15,852
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	—	97,166	—	2,067	—	99,233
Mikro kewangan	—	—	—	50,680	—	50,680
Pembiayaan kakitangan	—	34,062	—	—	—	34,062
Kad kredit/caj	—	—	247,199	—	—	247,199
Tolak : Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(9,532,074)	(3,848,243)	—	(9,497)	(3,097)	(13,392,911)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,316,618	7,730,822	247,199	43,250	12,755	12,350,644
Tolak : Elaun penjejasan						
Penjejasan kolektif	(71,598)	(93,009)	(6,712)	(5,736)	—	(177,055)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	4,245,020	7,637,813	240,487	37,514	12,755	12,173,589

KUMPULAN / BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2013

Jenis/Kontrak Syariah	Bai' Bithaman		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000				
Pembiayaan bertempoh						
Pembiayaan perumahan	9,405,983	—	—	—	—	9,405,983
Pembiayaan persendirian	—	11,999,668	—	—	—	11,999,668
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	—	90,979	—	2,033	—	93,012
Mikro kewangan	—	—	—	41,577	—	41,577
Pembiayaan kakitangan	—	25,841	—	—	—	25,841
Kad kredit/caj	—	—	197,955	—	—	197,955
Tolak : Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(6,421,592)	(4,311,185)	—	(8,953)	—	(10,741,730)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2,984,391	7,805,303	197,955	34,657	—	11,022,306
Tolak : Elaun penjejasan						
Penjejasan kolektif	(42,489)	(84,072)	(10,103)	(3,252)	—	(139,916)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	2,941,902	7,721,231	187,852	31,405	—	10,882,390

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

(i) Pergerakan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	135,984	117,305
Diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas dalam tahun semasa	207,816	38,756
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas pada tahun semasa	(161,186)	(7,636)
Amaun dihapusira	(32,007)	(12,441)
Pada 31 Disember	150,607	135,984
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.22%	1.23%

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	60,530	51,338
Kad kredit	5,386	7,673
Mikro kewangan	3,677	2,273
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	1,996	1,990
Kredit penggunaan	79,018	72,710
	150,607	135,984

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	12,560	10,739
Penang	9,170	6,833
Perak	12,797	9,448
Selangor	25,207	21,708
Kuala Lumpur	33,425	37,854
Melaka	8,409	6,620
Negeri Sembilan	12,758	11,540
Johor	4,878	5,073
Pahang	6,938	6,397
Kelantan	12,412	9,607
Terengganu	6,353	6,056
Sarawak	1,957	1,419
Sabah	3,743	2,690
	150,607	135,984

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas (samb.)

(iv) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif		
Pada 1 Januari	139,916	167,883
Penambahan penjejasan pada tahun semasa (Nota 35 (l))	338,414	206,923
Pengurangan penjejasan pada tahun semasa (Nota 35 (l))	(301,275)	(234,890)
Pada 31 Disember	177,055	139,916
Portfolio peruntukan penjejasan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.43%	1.27%
Portfolio elaun penjejasan termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.50%	2.17%

(f) Aset-aset lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan belum terima	7,789	20,715
Pelbagai belum terima	25,487	19,946
	33,276	40,661

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Mudharabah :		
Deposit tetap	5,053,392	–
Dana Mudharabah :		
Deposit simpanan	2,041,602	1,968,749
Deposit tetap	2,235,286	6,435,102
Deposit borong		
Deposit pasaran wang	–	220,000
Lain-lain	2,745,444	2,490,131
Dana-dana lain :		
Lain-lain	3,206	3,093
	12,078,930	11,117,075

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan (samb.)

(ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	1,684,722	1,757,314
Perusahaan perniagaan	3,061,697	3,664,211
Individu	6,018,486	5,681,463
Lain-lain	1,314,025	14,087
	12,078,930	11,117,075

(iii) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap di bawah Dana Murabahah dan Dana Mudharabah

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	6,007,116	5,296,640
Lebih enam bulan hingga satu tahun	988,633	791,339
Lebih satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	121,190	93,037
Lebih tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	171,739	254,086
	7,288,678	6,435,102

(h) Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	15,269	351,506

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dari satu hingga enam bulan	15,269	351,506

(i) Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	25,465	32,288
Amaun yang diperuntukkan dalam tahun semasa (Nota 35(k))	1,577	2,715
Amaun yang diagihkan kepada pendeposit	(10,986)	(9,538)
Pada 31 Disember (Nota 18)	16,056	25,465

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(j) Hasil

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, perbendaharaan, pelaburan dan Perbankan Islam yang dijalankan oleh Bank.

Pendapatan daripada operasi Perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	795,915	766,396
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	425	2,659
Pendapatan daripada penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	20,537	15,445
Lain-lain	87,499	87,487
Pendapatan lain	55,301	60,643
	959,677	932,630

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2014	2013
		RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan :			
Deposit pelaburan am	(i)	829,642	870,016
Deposit lain	(ii)	378	239
		830,020	870,255
Pindah ke rizab penyamaan keuntungan		(1,577)	(2,715)
		828,443	867,540

(i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan am

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan :		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan	688,069	714,942
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit :		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	367	2,480
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	17,754	14,408
Lain-lain	75,644	81,614
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	781,834	813,444
Pendapatan lain :		
Komisyen	7,275	13,999
Caj	40,533	42,573
Jumlah pendapatan	829,642	870,016

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit (samb.)

(ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan :		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan	313	197
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit :		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	–	1
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	8	4
Lain-lain	35	22
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	356	224
Pendapatan lain :		
Komisyen	3	4
Caj	19	11
Jumlah pendapatan	378	239

(l) Peruntukan penjejasan ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta hutang lapuk

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Penjejasan kolektif		
Penambahan penjejasan pada tahun semasa (Nota 35 (e))	(338,414)	(206,923)
Pengurangan penjejasan pada tahun semasa (Nota 35 (e))	301,275	234,890
Hutang lapuk terpulih	2,955	3,189
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	(24,171)	(13,073)
(Elaun kerugian)/penarikbalikan bersih ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(58,355)	18,083

(m) Pendapatan boleh diagih kepada penyimpan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan		
Dana Murabahah	97,001	–
Dana Mudharabah	189,711	260,616
	286,712	260,616

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan :		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan	107,532	51,257
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit :		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	57	178
Pendapatan daripada penempatan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	2,775	1,033
Lain-lain	11,822	5,851
	122,186	58,319
Pendapatan lain :		
Komisyen	1,137	1,004
Caj	6,334	3,052
Jumlah pendapatan	129,657	62,375

(o) Perbelanjaan operasi lain

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Perbelanjaan kakitangan</u>		
Gaji dan upah	1,779	1,633
Kos keselamatan sosial	19	17
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpan Pekerja ("KWSP")	330	307
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan *	293,796	249,506
	295,924	251,463
<u>Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am</u>		
Kos penyelenggaraan	120,510	86,577
Fi guaman dan profesional	11,016	27,482
Lain-lain	41,154	20,016
	468,604	385,538

* Termasuk dalam belanja lain berkaitan kakitangan ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah untuk RM208,000 (2013: RM198,000) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 35(p) dan pengagihan perbelanjaan kakitangan tidak langsung berjumlah RM248.50 juta (2013: RM248.50 juta).

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	208	198

Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuhan

Pada 31 Disember 2014

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah					
Dr. Fuad Md. Sawari	–	–	36	12	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	30	11	41
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	–	–	30	11	41
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	–	–	30	9	39
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	–	–	30	9	39
	–	–	156	52	208

Pada 31 Disember 2013

	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah					
Dr. Fuad Md. Sawari	–	–	30	16	46
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	–	–	25	13	38
	–	–	130	68	198

(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

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(s) Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Jadual dibawah menunjukkan nisbah model berwajaran Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN dan BANK 2014 RM'000		2013 RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)	
Komponen model adalah seperti yang berikut :				
Modal Tahap I				
Keuntungan tertahan	1,021,807		880,378	
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000		80,000	
	1,101,807		960,378	
Tolak : Aset cukai tertunda	(4,017)		–	
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	1,097,790		960,378	
Modal Tahap II				
Rizab pematuhan	99,522		99,522	
Rosotnilai kolektif untuk pembiayaan tidak merosotnilai	24,927		33,005	
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	124,449		132,527	
Asas modal	1,222,239		1,092,905	
Nisbah modal teras	10.42%		9.93%	
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	11.60%		11.30%	
Nisbah modal teras (tolak dividen dicadangkan)	10.42%		9.93%	
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko (tolak dividen dicadangkan)	11.60%		11.30%	

Pecahan aset kasar berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko :

	KUMPULAN / BANK 2014		KUMPULAN / BANK 2013	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000 (Dinyatakan semula)
0%	966,401	–	2,405,076	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	870,860	174,172	933,720	186,744
50%	4,820,525	2,410,263	3,516,087	1,758,043
100%	7,947,968	7,947,968	7,723,536	7,723,536
	14,605,754	10,532,403	14,578,419	9,668,323

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(t) Analisis kontrak kematangan untuk liabiliti kewangan

31 Disember 2014

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain :

Individu

Bukan individu

Liabiliti-liabiliti lain

Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')

Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka

Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi		Melebihi 6 bulan RM'000
			1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	
6,018,487	(6,018,487)	(4,790,264)	(367,028)	(166,077)	(334,584)
6,075,712	(6,075,712)	(129,922)	(1,709,025)	(1,182,163)	(191,071)
612,359	(612,359)	-	-	-	-
16,056	(16,056)	-	-	-	-
1,092,968	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-
13,815,582	(13,815,582)	(4,920,717)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(525,655)
					(4,424,298)

31 Disember 2013

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain :

Individu

Bukan individu

Liabiliti-liabiliti lain

Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ('PER')

Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka

Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi		Melebihi 6 bulan RM'000
			1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	
5,681,463	(5,681,463)	(466,938)	(831,057)	(697,678)	(1,122,179)
5,787,118	(5,787,118)	(577,980)	(451,739)	(289,163)	(367,891)
1,546,936	(1,546,936)	-	-	-	-
25,465	(25,465)	-	-	-	-
1,183,657	(1,183,657)	(62)	-	-	-
14,224,639	(14,224,639)	(1,044,980)	(1,282,796)	(986,841)	(587,555)
					(1,490,070)
					(8,832,397)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut :

31 Disember 2014

	Amaun dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	12,350,644	12,350,644	35,945	26	77	633	3,660	12,310,303	6.91
Aset-aset lain	53,963	53,963	53,963	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	33,276	33,276	-	-	-	-	-	33,276	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>	205	205	-	-	-	-	-	205	-
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(12,094,199)	(12,094,199)	(4,920,186)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(2,703,446)	2.60
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,871,000)	(1,871,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,871,000)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(1,527,111)	(1,527,111)	(4,830,278)	(2,076,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,769,338	-
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	870,860	870,860	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	829,289	829,289	-	-	-	-	-	829,289	3.91
	1,700,149	1,700,149	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	829,289	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan	173,038	173,038	(4,059,418)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	8,598,627	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,092,968)	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(919,930)	(919,930)	(4,059,949)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,506,190	-

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(u) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Bank seperti berikut : (samb.)

31 Disember 2013

	Amaan dibawa kasar RM'000	Nominal kasar RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	Melebihi 1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 6 bulan hingga 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	11,022,306	11,022,306	227,186	323	646	5,487	15,343	10,773,321	6.52
Aset-aset lain	42,662	42,662	42,662	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	40,661	40,661	-	-	-	-	-	40,661	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>	259	259	-	-	-	-	-	259	-
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(11,468,581)	(11,468,581)	(1,044,918)	(1,282,796)	(986,841)	(587,555)	(1,490,070)	(6,076,401)	2.62
Rizab dan liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(2,672,243)	(2,672,243)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,672,243)	-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(3,034,936)	(3,034,936)	(775,070)	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	2,065,597	-
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	933,720	933,720	933,720	-	-	-	-	-	3.18
Pelaburan sekuriti hutang	2,255,274	2,255,274	-	-	-	-	-	2,255,274	3.87
Jumlah jurang kematangan	3,188,994	3,188,994	933,720	-	-	-	-	2,255,274	-
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	154,058	154,058	158,650	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	4,320,871	-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,183,657)	(1,183,657)	(62)	-	-	-	-	(1,183,595)	-
	(1,029,599)	(1,029,599)	158,588	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	3,137,276	-

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

35. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (samb.)

(v) Komitmen dan luar jangka

KUMPULAN / BANK

	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	2014 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	2013 Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
<i>Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit :</i>						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	531	–	–	62	–	–
Matang melebihi satu tahun	1,092,437	546,219	273,109	1,183,595	591,797	295,899
	1,092,968	546,219	273,109	1,183,657	591,797	295,899

* Amaun kesamaan kredit dikira menggunakan faktor ubahan kredit mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

(w) Dana Derma/Kebajikan

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	245	35
Sumber dana :		
Gharamah	101	27
Dividen Sijil Simpanan Premium (Di bawah RM1)	263	218
Komisyen Insuran	19	–
	383	245
Kegunaan dana :		
TSM Charity Golf Foundation, Selangor	–	(30)
Tabung Pendidikan dan Kebajikan (YIPPM), Kuala Lumpur	–	(5)
Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia Cawangan Wanita Ulu Kelang	(60)	–
	(60)	(35)
Pada 31 Disember	568	245

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

36. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL AM DAN DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA PADA 31 DISEMBER 2014.

KUMPULAN

	----- 31 Disember 2014 -----			----- 31 Disember 2013 -----		
	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	21,167	49,378	70,545	17,758	27,630	45,388
Pelaburan	–	1,337,586	1,337,586	–	1,093,914	1,093,914
Aset-aset lain	88	10,873	10,961	186	7,851	8,037
Aset ditakaful semula	6,457	8,419	14,876	2,823	24,085	26,908
Aset cukai tertunda	204	–	204	321	–	321
	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172	21,088	1,153,480	1,174,568
LIABILITI						
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	22,008	69,056	91,064	17,270	61,776	79,046
Takaful dan Qard belum bayar	1,405	9,907	11,312	2,092	12,168	14,260
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	–	4,747	4,747	–	6,661	6,661
	23,413	83,710	107,123	19,362	80,605	99,967
Liabiliti/(Aset) dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	4,503	1,322,546	1,327,049	1,726	1,072,875	1,074,601
	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172	21,088	1,153,480	1,174,568

Pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada operasi takaful am dan takaful keluarga untuk Kumpulan bagi tahun semasa adalah RM1,045.7juta (2013: RM900.5juta).

37. DIVIDEN DIBAYAR

	KUMPULAN / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Dividen tunai	50,000	–

Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank membayar dividen tunai berjumlah RM50 juta berdasarkan tahun kewangan sebelumnya.

Para Pengarah tidak mencadangkan sebarang dividen dibayar pada tahun kewangan semasa.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

38. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Angka-angka perbandingan tertentu telah dikelaskan semula untuk disesuaikan dengan pembentangan tahun semasa adalah seperti berikut :

KUMPULAN

	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000	Klasifikasi semula RM'000	Seperti diklasifikasikan RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan			
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013			
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,696	631	68,327
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	929,810	(631)	929,179
<hr/>			
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain			
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013			
Overhed lain	552,023	369	552,392
Perbelanjaan faedah	320,319	(8)	320,311
Pendapatan operasi lain	107,077	(49,472)	57,605
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	419,773	49,804	469,577
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	56,000	(29)	55,971
<hr/>			

BANK

	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000	Klasifikasi semula RM'000	Seperti diklasifikasikan RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan			
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013			
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,696	631	68,327
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	821,973	(631)	821,342
<hr/>			
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain			
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013			
Overhed lain	278,868	369	279,237
Perbelanjaan faedah	320,777	(8)	320,769
Pendapatan operasi lain	47,896	(49,472)	(1,576)
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	110,154	49,804	159,958
Elaun rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	56,000	(29)	55,971
<hr/>			

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

39. PELARASAN TAHUN TERDAHULU

(a) Manfaat Persaraan/Gratuiti

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, Bank telah memperkenalkan pelan manfaat gratuiti untuk semua kakitangan dan persara yang layak. Di bawah pelan ini, kakitangan dan persara yang layak berhak untuk pampasan persaraan berdasarkan gaji kasar akhir diterima dan perkhidmatan dengan Bank selepas persaraan mereka. Pada mulanya, terdapat dua skim gratuiti yang mempunyai tarikh efektif yang berbeza, iaitu Skim A (bagi kakitangan) efektif pada 1 Januari 2014 dan Skim B (bagi persara) efektif pada 1 April 2013. Walau bagaimanapun, pada 9 Disember 2014, Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank telah meluluskan dua skim ini digabungkan efektif pada tarikh 1 April 2013.

Perkara ini telah diselaraskan sebagai pelarasan tahun terdahulu di dalam penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013.

(b) Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan

Dalam tahun semasa, Bank telah dilantik sebagai firma bebas iaitu Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd untuk menyediakan laporan penilaian aktuari bagi Skim Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan. Aktuari tersebut telah mengukur semula baki awal tahun semasa bagi obligasi Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan dan keputusan adalah berbeza daripada amaun penutupan pada 31 Disember 2013. Perbezaan ini timbul daripada pengukuran semula liabiliti untuk 2013 disebabkan oleh kesan pengalaman pelarasan. Ini telah telaras sebagai pelarasan tahun terdahulu dalam penyata akhir bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013.

Baki dinyatakan semula untuk menunjukkan kesan pelarasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut :

KUMPULAN

	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000	Klasifikasi semula (Nota 38) RM'000	Pelarasan tahun -----terdahulu ----- (a) (b) RM'000 RM'000		Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan					
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013					
Aset cukai tertunda	33,536	–	53,433	–	86,969
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,696	631	213,729	64,115	346,171
Liabiliti lain	929,810	(631)	–	–	929,179
Jumlah rizab	2,470,486	–	(160,296)	(64,115)	2,246,075
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan					
Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain					
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013					
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	525,696	–	213,729	–	739,425
Perbelanjaan cukai	89,851	–	(53,433)	–	36,418
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	411,145	–	(160,296)	–	250,849
Pengukuran semula obligasi manfaat tertentu	13,334	–	–	64,115	77,449

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

39. PELARASAN TAHUN TERDAHULU (samb.)

Baki dinyatakan semula untuk menunjukkan kesan pelarasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut : (samb.)

BANK

	Seperti dilaporkan terdahulu RM'000	Pelarasan Klasifikasi semula (Nota 38) RM'000	tahun		Seperti dinyatakan semula RM'000
			I-----terdahulu -----I (a) RM'000	(b) RM'000	
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan					
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013					
Aset cukai tertunda	22,157	–	53,433	–	75,590
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	67,696	631	213,729	64,115	346,171
Liabiliti lain	821,973	(631)	–	–	821,342
Jumlah rizab	2,395,311	–	(160,296)	(64,115)	2,170,900
Penyata Untung Atau Rugi dan					
Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain					
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013					
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	465,158	–	213,729	–	678,887
Perbelanjaan cukai	77,849	–	(53,433)	–	24,416
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	375,692	–	(160,296)	–	215,396
Pengukuran semula obligasi manfaat tertakrif	13,334	–	–	64,115	77,449

Menyokong Inisiatif Kerajaan

yang diumumkan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia ke 9 dan 10 Belanjawan Negara

No	Bajet	Objektif	Skim	STATUS SETAKAT DISEMBER 2014				Catatan
				Peruntukan diterima	Permohonan	Kelulusan	Pembayaran	
				RM				
1	Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan	Untuk membiayai projek pembangunan Bank: <i>Core Banking System Replacement</i>	-	69.9 juta (Geran)	-	-	69.9 juta	-
2	Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh	Untuk membiayai projek pembangunan Bank: <i>Core Banking System Replacement</i>	-	25.7 juta (Geran)	-	-	6.3 juta	- Jumlah Baki Geran pada 31 Disember 2014: RM19.4 juta
3	Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh	Pinjaman untuk bayaran premium tanah dan memperbaharui tempoh pajakan tanah (TOL), membantu penduduk untuk menaik taraf rumah serta menyediakan dana bagi menjalankan aktiviti perniagaan	Pembiayaan untuk Kampung Baru Cina (Skim A)	100 juta dalam tempoh 5 tahun	0.41 million (29 akaun)	0.18 juta (12 akaun)	0.17 juta (11 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Pinjaman peribadi untuk TOL
			Pembiayaan untuk Kampung Baru Cina (Skim B)		260 juta (7,788 akaun)	144 juta (4,489 akaun)	141 juta (4,387 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Skim Mikro Kewangan - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM100.1 juta
			Pembiayaan untuk Kampung Baru Cina (Skim C)		0.44 juta (13 akaun)	0.24 juta (9 akaun)	0.19 juta (6 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Pinjaman Peribadi untuk pengubahsuaian rumah - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014 (Skim A dan C): RM0.26 juta
4	Bajet 2010	Menggalakkan Industri Kreatif	Pinjaman Industri Kreatif	200 juta (Geran)	540 juta (473 akaun)	205 juta (286 akaun)	167 juta (308 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM80.7 juta

Menyokong Inisiatif Kerajaan

yang diumumkan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia ke 9 dan 10 Belanjawan Negara

No	Bajet	Objektif	Skim	STATUS SETAKAT DISEMBER 2014				Catatan
				Peruntukan diterima	Permohonan	Kelulusan	Pembayaran	
				RM				
5	Bajet 2010	Meningkatkan Pemilikan Rumah	Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan untuk Pekerja Estet	50 juta dalam tempoh 5 tahun	7 juta (186 akaun)	3 juta (82 akaun)	2 juta (67 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM1.5 juta
6	Bajet 2012	Meningkatkan pendapatan boleh guna dan menggalakkan simpanan dikalangan yang berpendapatan rendah (pendapatan isi rumah <3,000 sebulan)	Amanah Rakyat 1 Malaysia Scheme (SARA1M)	50 juta	111 juta (22,171 akaun)	102 juta (20,490 akaun)	69 juta (13,790 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM43.7 juta
7	Bajet 2012	Meringankan beban pemilik teksi persendirian dari kos operasi yang semakin meningkat	Pinjaman Sewa Beli untuk Teksi (SPTB)	200 juta	234 juta (4,732 akaun)	180 juta (3,657 akaun)	162 juta (3,290 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM134.6 juta
8	Bajet 2012	Program Transformasi Luar Bandar: Menaiktaraf kehidupan penduduk luar bandar dan membangunkan kawasan luar bandar	Membuka cawangan di Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar dan Pusat Transformasi Bandar	-	-	-	-	- BSN terdapat di 7 Pusat Transformasi Bandar dan 3 Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar
9	Bajet 2012	Program Transformasi Luar Bandar: Menyediakan akses perbankan di kawasan luar bandar	Perbankan Ejen Bank (EB)	-	-	-	-	- Pada 31 Disember 2014 BSN mempunyai 5,753 ejen
10	Bajet 2013	Skim pinjaman untuk pengendali bas sekolah	Pinjamam untuk pengendali bas (SPB1M)	-	22 juta (248 akaun)	18 juta (209 akaun)	13 juta (152 akaun)	- BSN sebagai Pembiaya - Jumlah pinjaman setakat 31 Disember 2014: RM12.4 juta

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**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

Report on the Financial Statements

The financial statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional have been audited by my representative, which comprise the Statements of Financial Position of the Group and Bank as at 31 December 2014 and the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Group and Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, and International Financial Reporting Standards with modifications based on guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Syariah requirements where applicable and the requirements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Act 1984 (repealed on 30 June 2013) and the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (effective on 30 June 2013) in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit. The audit has been carried out in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and in conformity with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

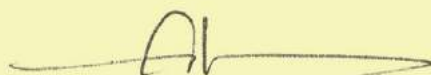
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence that I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and Bank Simpanan Nasional as at 31 December 2014 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards with modifications based on guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Syariah requirements where applicable and the requirements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Act 1984 (repealed on 30 June 2013) and the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (effective on 30 June 2013) in Malaysia.

I have considered the financial statements and the auditors' reports of the subsidiary companies of which I have not acted as auditor as indicated in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. I am satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiary companies that have been consolidated with Bank Simpanan Nasional's financial statements are in appropriate form and content for the purpose in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. I have received satisfactory information and explanations required for those purposes. The auditors' reports on the financial statements of the subsidiary companies were not subjected to any observations that could affect the consolidated financial statements.



(TAN SRI DATO' SETIA HAJI AMBRIN BIN BUANG)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
27 MARCH 2015



STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH** and **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING** being the Chairman and a member of the Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the accompanying Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows together with the notes to the Financial Statements therein, are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at 31 December 2014 and of the results of their operation and the changes of financial position for the year ended on that date.

On behalf of the Board,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
CHAIRMAN

Date: 16 MAR 2015

Location: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Date: 16 MAR 2015

Location: Kuala Lumpur

**DECLARATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**

We, **TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (I/C No: 550216-02-5191)** and **DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING (I/C No: 570710-10-5777)** being the Chairman of Board of Directors and Chief Executive who are responsible for the financial management and the accounting records of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do sincerely declare that Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows together with the notes to the Financial Statements are to the best of our knowledge and belief are correct and we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provision of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by)
the above named:)

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

and

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

at Kuala Lumpur in Federal Territory)

date 16 MAR 2015)




Before me,



No. 86, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional ("Bank") have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank is to carry out functions of a saving bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are shown in Note 8 to the financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank and of its subsidiaries during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before tax expense and zakat	241,444	202,078
Tax expense and zakat	(83,004)	(65,325)
Net profit for the year	<u>158,440</u>	<u>136,753</u>

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of operations of the Group and of the Bank during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of material and unusual nature.

RESERVES, PROVISIONS AND ALLOWANCES

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provision or allowance during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

DIVIDEND

During the financial year, the Bank paid a cash dividend amounting to RM50 million in respect of financial year ended 31 December 2013. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the current financial year.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served on the Board of the Bank since the date of the last report are:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah
 Dato' Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa
 Dato' Ghazali Bin Awang
 Alex Foong Soo Hah
 Md Tajuddin Bin Md Isa
 Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman
 Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
 Kamari Zaman Bin Juhari (appointed on 21 April 2014)
 Ramesh Pillai (appointed on 21 April 2014)

All the Board members are non-executive Directors except for Datuk Adinan Bin Maning. All the Board members are appointed by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (Continued)

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of previous financial year, none of the Directors of the Bank has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank as disclosed in the Note 26 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related companies with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

During and at the end of the financial year no arrangements subsisted to which the Bank was a party whereby the Directors of the Bank might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the statements of financial position and statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:

- i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their book value in the ordinary course of business had been written down to their estimated realisable values.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- ii) that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iii) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iv) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of the Group and of the Bank has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974****DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (Continued)**

In the opinion of the Directors, except for those disclosed in the financial statements, the financial performance of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 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 other than those mentioned in Note 39 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



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



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Director

Date: 16 MAR 2015

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 2014.

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 2014. 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.

In reliance to the above, we are of the opinion that:

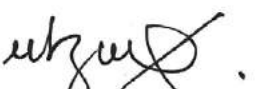
1. the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the year ended 31 December 2014 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
2. the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
3. all earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah rules and principles have been considered for disposal to charitable causes; and
4. the calculation of zakat is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby confirm that the operations of the Shariah compliant products of Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.


Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh



Tn. Haji Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa
Member of the Shariah
Committee



Dr. Mohd Fadz Md. Sawari
Chairman of the Shariah
Committee



Dr. Zainudin Ismail
Member of the Shariah
Committee



Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh
Member of the Shariah
Committee



Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor
Member of the Shariah
Committee

Statements of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2014

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	3	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
Investment securities	4	10,696,115	10,093,871	10,479,096	9,960,906
Loans, advances and financing	5	18,316,880	16,872,280	18,316,880	16,872,280
Other assets	7	267,816	410,951	241,966	367,270
Investment in subsidiaries	8	–	–	53,000	53,000
Investment in associates	9	230,409	70,683	187,808	29,632
Property, plant and equipment	10	502,849	462,934	483,787	445,967
Investment properties	11	20,203	20,928	20,203	20,928
Prepaid lease payments	12	80,491	81,578	79,570	80,635
Tax recoverable	19	96,687	65,158	96,500	63,426
Deferred tax assets	20	97,746	86,969	84,353	75,590
General and family takaful fund assets	36	1,434,172	1,174,568	–	–
Total assets		33,750,430	31,741,896	31,992,440	30,287,678
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits from customers	13	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	14	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606
Deferred income	15	391,214	366,478	391,214	366,478
Retirement benefit obligation	16	376,511	346,171	376,511	346,171
Borrowing from institution	17	20,079	24,187	20,079	24,187
Other liabilities	18	782,894	929,179	653,552	821,342
Provision for zakat	19	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
General and family takaful fund liabilities	36	107,123	99,967	–	–
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	36	1,327,049	1,074,601	–	–
Total liabilities		31,319,247	29,395,310	29,758,621	28,116,778
Total reserves		2,317,389	2,246,075	2,233,819	2,170,900
Non-controlling interests	8	113,794	100,511	–	–
Total liabilities and equity		33,750,430	31,741,896	31,992,440	30,287,678
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
	32	1,522,609	1,393,185	1,491,393	1,393,185

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 2014

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Revenue	21	2,339,459	2,216,402	1,881,927	1,841,549
Interest income	22	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Interest expense	23	(418,851)	(320,311)	(419,714)	(320,769)
Net interest income		345,479	436,279	335,020	429,768
Fees and commissions income	24	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485
Net income from Islamic banking operations	35	671,388	669,299	671,388	669,299
Other operating income	25	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897
Total net income		1,632,319	1,632,760	1,173,924	1,257,449
Personnel expenses	26	(592,312)	(739,425)	(523,275)	(678,887)
Other overheads	27	(702,545)	(552,392)	(351,003)	(279,237)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		337,462	340,943	299,646	299,325
Impairment allowance for loans, advances and financing	28	(99,878)	(55,971)	(99,878)	(55,971)
Impairment writeback for other assets	29	2,310	1,458	2,310	1,458
Operating profit after impairment allowance		239,894	286,430	202,078	244,812
Share of profit after tax of associates		1,550	6,681	–	–
Profit before tax and zakat		241,444	293,111	202,078	244,812
Zakat		(3,268)	(5,844)	(3,000)	(5,000)
Tax expense	30	(79,736)	(36,418)	(62,325)	(24,416)
Net profit for the year		158,440	250,849	136,753	215,396
Other comprehensive loss net of tax :					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :					
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	16	–	(77,449)	–	(77,449)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :					
Securities available for sale fair value		(23,843)	(37,753)	(23,834)	(37,762)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		(23,843)	(115,202)	(23,834)	(115,211)
Total comprehensive income for the year		134,597	135,647	112,919	100,185
Profit attributable to :					
Equity holders of the Bank		145,157	230,869	136,753	215,396
Non-controlling interests		13,283	19,980	–	–
Net profit for the year		158,440	250,849	136,753	215,396
Total comprehensive income attributable to :					
Equity holders of the Bank		121,314	115,667	112,919	100,185
Non-controlling interests		13,283	19,980	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		134,597	135,647	112,919	100,185

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2014

GROUP	Attributable to the owners of the Bank				Distributable			Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Regulatory Reserve**	Profit Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserve	Non-Controlling Interest		
NOTE	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
At 1 January 2013	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	42,849	1,172,656	2,130,408	80,531	2,210,939	
Net profit for the year, as previously reported	-	-	-	-	391,165	391,165	19,980	411,145	
Prior year adjustments ¹	-	-	-	-	(160,296)	(160,296)	-	(160,296)	
Net profit for the year, as restated	-	-	-	-	230,869	230,869	19,980	250,849	
Other comprehensive loss, as previously reported	-	-	(37,753)	-	(13,334)	(51,087)	-	(51,087)	
Prior year adjustments ¹	-	-	-	-	(64,115)	(64,115)	-	(64,115)	
Other comprehensive loss, as restated	-	-	(37,753)	-	(77,449)	(115,202)	-	(115,202)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(37,753)	-	153,420	115,667	19,980	135,647	
Transfer to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	131,283	(131,283)	-	-	-	
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provision during the year	-	-	-	5,106	(5,106)	-	-	-	
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(5,106)	5,106	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2013, as restated	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586	
At 1 January 2014, as restated	100,000	818,957	(41,807)	42,849	1,194,793	2,246,075	100,511	2,346,586	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	145,157	145,157	13,283	158,440	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(23,843)	-	-	(23,843)	-	(23,843)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(23,843)	-	145,157	121,314	13,283	134,597	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provision during the year	-	-	-	27,120	(27,120)	-	-	-	
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(27,120)	27,120	-	-	-	
Transfer to capital reserve	-	68,377	-	-	(68,377)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	42,849	1,221,573	2,317,389	113,794	2,431,183	

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institution Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish said reserve is disclosed in Note 34(ii)(f).

** For the financial year 2013, regulatory reserve is maintained to strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's instruction JPKP/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014. The Bank maintained, in aggregate the collective impairment provisions and regulatory reserves at minimum 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provisions.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2014

BANK

NOTE	Attributable to the owners of the Bank						
	Non-distributable				Distributable		
	General Reserve RM'000	Capital Reserve* RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve** RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total Reserve RM'000
At 1 January 2013	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	–	42,849	1,112,963	2,070,715
Net profit for the year, as previously reported	–	–	–	–	–	375,692	375,692
Prior year adjustments'	39	–	–	–	–	(160,296)	(160,296)
Net profit for the year, as restated	–	–	–	–	–	215,396	215,396
Other comprehensive loss, as previously reported	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	(13,334)	(51,096)
Prior year adjustments'	39	–	–	–	–	(64,115)	(64,115)
Other comprehensive loss, as restated	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	(77,449)	(115,211)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(37,762)	–	–	137,947	100,185
Transfer to regulatory reserve	–	–	–	131,283	–	(131,283)	–
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve :							
Provision during the year	–	–	–	–	5,106	(5,106)	–
Utilisation of reserve	–	–	–	–	(5,106)	5,106	–
At 31 December 2013, as restated	100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900
At 1 January 2014, as restated	100,000	818,957	(41,816)	131,283	42,849	1,119,627	2,170,900
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	136,753	136,753
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(23,834)	–	–	–	(23,834)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(23,834)	–	–	136,753	112,919
Dividend paid	–	–	–	–	–	(50,000)	(50,000)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve :							
Provision during the year	–	–	–	–	27,120	(27,120)	–
Utilisation of reserve	–	–	–	–	(27,120)	27,120	–
Transfer to capital reserve	–	68,377	–	–	–	(68,377)	–
At 31 December 2014	100,000	887,334	(65,650)	131,283	42,849	1,138,003	2,233,819

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institution Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish said reserve is disclosed in Note 34(ii)(f).

** For the financial year 2013, regulatory reserve is maintained to strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's instruction JDPK/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014. The Bank maintained, in aggregate the collective impairment provisions and regulatory reserves at minimum 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provisions.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and zakat	241,444	293,111	202,078	244,812
Adjustments for :				
Net accretion of discount	(26,845)	(23,663)	(26,845)	(23,663)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	79,501	69,254	75,667	66,591
Depreciation of investment properties	725	726	725	726
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,087	1,087	1,065	1,065
Property, plant and equipment written off	2,958	1,008	2,958	972
Adjustment of property, plant and equipment	808	1,236	588	1,236
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(683)	(981)	(489)	(981)
Write back of impairment loss for property, plant and equipment	–	(1,458)	–	(1,458)
Collective impairment losses for loans, advances and financing	52,351	16,102	52,351	16,102
Bad debts recovered	(11,918)	(15,670)	(11,918)	(15,670)
Reversal of impairment of investment in associates	(2,310)	–	(2,310)	–
Bad debts written off	59,445	55,539	59,445	55,539
Share of profit after tax of associates	(1,550)	(6,681)	–	–
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(6,736)	(8,672)	(4,098)	(11,447)
Post-retirement medical benefits	8,986	3,033	8,986	3,033
Retirement/gratuity benefits	23,918	213,729	23,918	213,729
Other long-term employee benefits	883	95	883	95
Dividend income	(15,921)	(13,994)	(15,780)	(13,989)
Profit equalisation reserve	1,577	2,715	1,577	2,715
Amortisation of Government grant	(15,964)	(17,686)	(15,964)	(17,686)
Operating profit before working capital changes	391,756	568,830	352,837	521,721
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(1,544,478)	(3,046,689)	(1,544,478)	(3,046,689)
Changes in other assets	(12,731)	(104,665)	(30,562)	(112,339)
Changes in deposits from customers	2,045,153	3,578,857	2,044,168	3,578,974
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	(284,204)	778,197	(284,204)	778,197
Changes in other liabilities	(147,862)	198,432	(169,367)	187,530
Cash flows generated from operations	447,634	1,972,962	368,394	1,907,394

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Statements of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2014

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Tax paid	(128,621)	(129,053)	(110,683)	(110,682)
Tax refunded	14,524	–	14,466	–
Zakat paid	(4,567)	(5,147)	(4,299)	(4,303)
Post-retirement medical benefits paid	(984)	(704)	(984)	(704)
Retirement/Gratuity benefits paid	(2,463)	–	(2,463)	–
Net cash from operating activities	325,523	1,838,058	264,431	1,791,705
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	804	3,387	579	3,372
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(123,303)	(144,816)	(117,123)	(138,649)
Net purchase of investment securities	(4,313,314)	(3,777,585)	(3,594,205)	(3,777,594)
Changes in prepaid lease payments	–	93	–	93
Dividend received	15,921	13,994	15,780	13,989
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	3,712,863	3,040,552	3,075,179	3,085,685
Net cash used in investing activities	(707,029)	(864,375)	(619,790)	(813,104)
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowing from institution	5,565	9,220	5,565	9,220
Repayment of borrowing from institution	(9,673)	(8,704)	(9,673)	(8,704)
Grant received from Government	40,700	–	40,700	–
Dividends paid to Government	(50,000)	–	(50,000)	–
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(13,408)	516	(13,408)	516
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(394,914)	974,199	(368,767)	979,117
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	2,401,976	1,427,777	2,318,044	1,338,927
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT :				
Cash and short-term funds (Note 3)	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Simpanan Nasional is incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office and principal place of business of the Bank is located at :

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

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014 comprises the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) and the Group's interest in associates. The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 do not include other entities.

The principal activities of the Bank is to carry out the functions of a saving bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are shown in Note 8.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank and of its subsidiaries during the financial year.

These financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were authorised by the Board of Directors for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 16 March 2015.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), International Financial Reporting Standard, Guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013 and Syariah requirements, where applicable.

Application of new and revised MFRSs and Issue Committee Interpretations ("IC Interpretations")

New and revised MFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements.

In the current financial year, the Group and the Bank have adopted a number of new and revised MFRSs and IC Interpretations issued by the MASB that are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(i) Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127 – Investment Entities

The Group and the Bank have adopted the amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127 – *Investment Entities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to MFRS 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit and loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to :

- obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services;
- commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments have also been made to MFRS 12 and MFRS 127 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

As the Group and the Bank are not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in MFRS 10 as at 1 January 2014), the application of the amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

Application of new and revised MFRSs and IC Interpretations (cont'd)

New and revised MFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements. (cont'd)

(ii) Amendments to MFRS 132 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group and the Bank have adopted the amendments to MFRS 132 *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to MFRS 132 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'.

As the Group and the Bank do not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify for offset, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to MFRS 136 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The Group and the Bank have adopted MFRS 136 *Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to MFRS 136 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements which are applicable when the recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is measured at fair value less costs of disposal. These new disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions and valuation techniques used which are in line with the disclosures required by MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*.

The application of these amendments has had no material impact on the disclosures in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Amendments to MFRS 139 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

The Group and the Bank have adopted the amendments to MFRS 139 *Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to MFRS 139 provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness.

As the Group does not have any derivatives that are subject to novation, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(v) IC Interpretation 21 Levies

The Group and the Bank have adopted IC Interpretation 21 *Levies* for the first time in the current year. IC Interpretation 21 addresses the issue as to when to recognise a liability to a levy imposed by a Government. The IC Interpretation defines a levy, and specifies that the obligating event that gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. The IC Interpretation provides guidance on how different levy arrangements should be accounted for, in particular, it clarifies that neither economic compulsion nor the going-concern basis of financial statements preparation implies that an entity has a present obligation to pay a levy that will be triggered by operating in a future period.

The application of this IC Interpretation has had no material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Directors anticipate that below mentioned Standards will be adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group and of the Bank when they become effective and that the adoption of these Standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank in the period of initial application, excepts as discussed.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014 :

- Amendments to MFRSs Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010 – 2012 Cycle
- Amendments to MFRSs Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011 – 2013 Cycle
- Amendments to MFRS 119 Defined Benefit Plans – Employee Contributions

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 :

- Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
- Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- Amendment to MFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- Amendments to MFRS 101 Disclosure Initiative
- Amendments to MFRS 116 and 138 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- Amendments to MFRS 127 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to MFRSs Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012 -2014 Cycle

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 :

- MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 :

- MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in November 2009)* introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. *MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in October 2010)* includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition. Another revised version of MFRS 9 was issued by MASB – *MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)* mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVTOCI") measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of MFRS 9 :

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement* are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under MFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instrument (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Key requirements of MFRS 9 : (cont'd)

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, MFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under MFRS 139, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, MFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.
- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in MFRS 139. Under MFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of nonfinancial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Directors anticipate that the application of MFRS 9 in the future may have significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's and of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of MFRS 9 until a detailed review has been completed.

Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128 Investment Entities : Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128 address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. The amendments make changes aimed at clarifying the following aspects :

- The exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
- A subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the subsidiary itself is an investment entity.
- When applying the equity method to an associate or a joint venture, a non-investment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.
- An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by MFRS 12.

As the Group and the Bank are not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in MFRS 10) and not an investor in an investment entity, the application of these amendments is not expected to have any impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 address a conflict between the requirements of MFRS128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. According to the amendment, a full gain or loss should be recognised on the loss of control of a business, whether the business is housed in a subsidiary or not. At the same time, the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in MFRS 3 *Business Combinations* to an associate or joint venture should only be recognised to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The amendments to MFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in MFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in MFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. MFRS 136 *Impairment of Assets* regarding impairment testing of a cash generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by MFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments to MFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 11 will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 101 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to MFRS 101 aim at clarifying MFRS 101 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgment in presenting their financial reports. The amendments make the following changes :

- They clarify that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to the all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply.
- They introduce a clarification that the list of line items to be presented in the statements of financial position and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarify that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.
- They add additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes and removed guidance and examples with regard to the identification of significant accounting policies that were perceived as being potentially unhelpful.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 101 will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as these amendments deal with the presentation of financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

Amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to MFRS 116 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to MFRS 138 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances :

- a. when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b. when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Currently, the Group and the Bank use the straight-line method for depreciation and amortisation for its property, plant and equipment respectively. The Directors believe the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, the Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138 will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 119 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

The amendments to MFRS 119 clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties to defined benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employee.

For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, the entity may either recognise the contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, or to attribute them to the employees' periods of service using the projected unit credit method, whereas for contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employees' periods of service.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 119 will have a material on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to MFRS 127 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments to MFRS 127 reinstate the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to MFRS 127 will have an impact on these financial statements as it is not envisaged that there will be a change in its existing accounting policy for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the Bank's separate financial statements.

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to MFRS 2 (i) change the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition'; and (ii) add definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' which were previously included within the definition of 'vesting condition'. The amendments to MFRS 2 are effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

The amendments to MFRS 3 clarify that contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability should be measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of MFRS 9 or MFRS 139 or a non-financial asset or liability. Changes in fair value (other than measurement period adjustment) should be recognised in profit and loss. The amendments to MFRS 3 are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

The amendments to MFRS 8 (i) require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have 'similar economic characteristics'; and (ii) clarify that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (cont'd)

The amendments to the basis for conclusions of MFRS 13 clarify that the issue of MFRS 13 and consequential amendments to MFRS 139 and MFRS 9 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated profit rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of discounting is immaterial. As the amendments do not contain any effective date, they are considered to be immediately effective.

The amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138 remove perceived inconsistencies in the accounting for accumulated depreciation/amortisation when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The amended standards clarify that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and that accumulated depreciation/amortisation is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

The amendments to MFRS 124 clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. Consequently, the reporting entity should disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to MFRS 3 clarify that the standard does not apply to the accounting for the formation of all types of joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The amendments to MFRS 13 clarify that the scope of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, MFRS 139 or MFRS 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within MFRS 132.

The amendments to MFRS 140 clarify that MFRS 140 and MFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive and application of both standards may be required. Consequently, an entity acquiring investment property must determine whether :

- a. the property meets the definition of investment property in terms of MFRS 140; and
- b. the transaction meets the definition of a business combination under MFRS 3.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

The amendments to MFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation* adds specific guidance in MFRS 5 for cases in which an entity reclassifies an asset from held-for-sale to held for distribution or vice versa and cases in which held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

The amendments to MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* clarify the applicability of the amendments to MFRS 7 on offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements.

The amendments to MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits* clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used in estimating the discount rate for post-employment benefits should be denominated in the same currency as the benefits to be paid (thus, the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at currency level).

The amendments to MFRS 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* clarify the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and require a cross-reference.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(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 entity 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.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Group's and the Bank's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events. Accounting policies and management's judgements for certain items are especially critical for the Group's and the Bank's result and financial situation due to their materiality.

(i) Impairment losses on loans, advances and financing

The Group and the Bank review their loans, advances and financing portfolio to determine whether impairment losses should be recognised in profit or loss.

Loans, advances and financing is considered as impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of loss event that has affected future estimated cash flows of the loans, advances and financing subsequent to its initial recognition.

Collective impairment

Collective impairment is applicable to a group of financing with similar credit risk characteristics, and which is not classified under individual impairment.

Collective allowance takes into account probability of financing turning into default (or probability of default) and estimated loss on default (or loss given default) of any particular financing.

Probability of default is the resultant of cumulative trend of default for a specific period, whereas loss given default is measured by considering value of collateral to the financing and estimated recovery period from the collateral.

Probability of default is reflective of business sectors for the financing and is refined to the extent of gravity in terms of default shown by the financing. Derivation of the rate for probability of default takes into account risk aspect of the business sector.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets available-for-sale

At the end of each reporting period, management will assess if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the investment.

Impairment for debt securities

A debt security is impaired if there is an indication that a loss event has occurred since the initial recognition. This normally has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows in relation to the repayment of the securities.

Impairment for equity securities

For equity investment, impairment is not identified based on analysis of projected cash flows similar to debt instrument above. It arises due to establishment of the following events :

- a. significant decline in fair value of the securities below original cost (20%); or
- b. prolonged decline in fair value of the securities below original cost (9 months)

The above is considered objective evidence for provision of impairment on the equity securities.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets held-to-maturity

The Group and the Bank assess at the end of each reporting period whether objective evidence of impairment of financial investments held-to-maturity exists as a result of one or more loss events and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial investment or group of financial investments that can be reliably estimated.

When there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised as the difference between the acquisition cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, less any impairment loss previously recognised.

If held to maturity investments have a variable profit rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective profit rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group and the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

(iv) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused 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 unused tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowance and other deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

(v) Retirement benefits obligations

The present value of defined benefit plan obligations depends on a number of factors which were determined using a number of assumptions.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost for retirement benefits include the discount rate. Any changes in these 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 obligation. 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 obligation.

Key assumptions used in estimating the future obligations of the Group and the Bank arising from the post-retirement medical benefits, retirement/gratuity benefit and other long-term employee benefit are disclosed in Note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(vi) Takaful

Takaful receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, takaful receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective yield method.

If there is objective evidence that the takaful receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the takaful receivables accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in profit or loss. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a takaful receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets. The processes are described in Note 2(j)(e). Takaful receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

(vii) General takaful fund – Provision for outstanding claims

Incurred but not reported ("IBNR") provision is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of 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 reporting period. The liability is calculated at the end of reporting period using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience. These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

(viii) Family takaful fund - Provision for outstanding claims

For group family business, provision is made for the cost of claims, together with related expenses and IBNR for accident and health cover at the end of the reporting period. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder, Bornheutter-Ferguson and Ultimate Loss Ratio methods by a qualified actuary of the Group. As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience.

These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

(ix) Family takaful fund - Actuarial reserves

The actuarial liability for the 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(ix) Family takaful fund - Actuarial reserves (cont'd)

Adjustments to the liabilities at end of each reporting period are recorded in profit or loss. Profits originated from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in profit or loss during the first year of run-off.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. At the end of each reporting period, an assessment is made of whether the recognised family takaful liabilities are adequate by using an existing liability adequacy test.

Any inadequacy is recorded in profit or loss by establishing technical reserves for the loss. In subsequent periods, the liability for a block of business that has failed the adequacy test is based on the assumptions that are established at the time of the loss recognition. Losses resulting from liability adequacy testing can be reversed in future years if the impairment no longer exists.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected liabilities may be different from its actual liabilities due to the significant level of uncertainty involved in the discount rate used as well as mortality and morbidity assumptions.

(x) Provision for wakalah fee/Financing for Individual Special Account ("ISA") and Protection Unit Account ("PUA")

Provision for wakalah fee

A provision is made to record certain future expected losses, if any, to the Takaful Operator arising from servicing of individual policy contracts with participants.

(i) Single contribution products

Provision is estimated based on actuarial present value of future maintenance expense.

(ii) 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 provided financing to participants to settle outstanding Tabarru' charges to the Family takaful fund for amounts which are in shortfall in each participant's ISA and PUA fund. Allowance for impairment loss is made to these financing by using an estimated lapse ratio of the certificates involved. Subsequent to the financing, allowance for impairment loss will be reversed up to the original amount provided for certificates of participants which were topped-up above their shortfall whilst impairment loss is written off for those certificates/benefits which are lapsed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Group and the Bank, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities controlled by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Bank :

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Bank's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including :

- the size of the Bank's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Bank, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Bank gains control until the date when the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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 :

- (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest, and
- (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries (cont'd)

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable MFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that :

- 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 sharebased payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with MFRS 2 *Sharebased Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held-for-sale in accordance with MFRS 5 *Noncurrent 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 139 *Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement* or MFRS 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

(i) Subsidiaries and basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Business combination (cont'd)

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.

(ii) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with MFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of MFRS 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with MFRS 136 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with MFRS 136 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

(ii) Investments in associates (cont'd)

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with MFRS 139. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate that are not related to the Group.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Interest and financing income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest/profit bearing financial assets classified as held-for-trading and available-for-sale, interest and financing income and expense are recognised under interest income, interest expense and net income for Islamic Banking operations respectively in profit and 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.

For impaired financial assets where the value of the financial asset has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest/financing income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest/profit used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest/financing income rate on financial assets or liabilities are included in the measurement of the effective interest/financing income rate.

Other incidental fee and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed off as the services are rendered.

Wakalah fees, commission expenses and management expenses

In accordance with the principles of Wakalah, as approved by the Shariah Committee and agreed between the participant and the Takaful Operator, an agreed percentage of the gross contribution will be charged by the Takaful Operator on an upfront basis to the general takaful and family takaful funds as wakalah fees.

The wakalah fees charged by the Takaful Operator from the participant are used to pay all management expenses and commission expenses incurred by the Takaful Operator, which were incurred on behalf of the general takaful and family takaful funds. All management expenses are recognised in the Takaful Operator as incurred.

Commission expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing contributions on takaful certificates are recognised in the Takaful Operator as incurred and properly allocated to the periods in which it is probable they give rise to income.

(e) Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest and dividends.

(f) Dividend

Dividend income from subsidiaries, associates and other investments is recognised when the right to the shareholders to receive payment is established.

(g) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as other income.

(h) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Bank will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Bank recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Bank should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statements of financial position and amortised to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Bank with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

(i) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(i) Taxation (cont'd)

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 liability is generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused 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, unused 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 rates laws and that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Group and the Bank expect at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liability are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liability 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 liability on a net basis.

(j) Financial instruments

(a) Recognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when the Group and the Bank become a party to the contractual provision 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 financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss).

(b) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantial all risks or rewards of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the statements of financial position only when the Group and the Bank have a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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

(d) Effective interest/profit method

The effective interest/profit method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument, financial liability and of allocating interest income or expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest/profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the respected life of the financial assets or liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(e) 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 advance 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.

i) 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 loans, advances and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (i.e. an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loans, advances and financing or a group of loans, advances and financing that can be reliably estimated.

The Group and the Bank first assess individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans, advances and financing which are individually significant, or collectively for loans, advances and financing which are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loans, advances and financing, the loans, advances and financing is then included in a group of loans, advances and financing with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. Loans, advances and financing that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in collective assessment for impairment.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest/profit rate. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans, advances and financing. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest/financing income.

Loans, advances and financing that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans, advances and financing with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group and the Bank use statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and amount of losses incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(e) Identification and measurement of impairment value (cont'd)

i) Loans, advances and financing (cont'd)

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.

For the year 2013, to further strengthen buffers against potential credit losses, the Group and the Bank have maintained, in aggregate, the collective impairment provisions and regulatory reserves 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 provisions 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 loan 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 requirements of 1.2% for a particular loans segments, 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 loan segment should remain as computed based on the Group's and the Bank's methodology.

ii) 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 securities carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the securities 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 securities' 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 securities' 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.

iii) Investment securities available-for-sale

For investment securities available-for-sale in which there is objective evidence of impairment, the cumulative impairment loss that had been recognised directly in other comprehensive income shall be transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss, even though the securities have not been derecognised. The cumulative impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value (less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss).

If in a subsequent period the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group and the Bank write off certain investment securities available-for-sale when they are determined to be uncollectible.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(f) Designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Group and the Bank have designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances :

- i) The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.
- ii) The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.
- iii) The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flow that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Note 33 sets out the amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss. A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset or liability class.

(k) Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying amount for the non financial assets of the Group and the Bank are reviewed at end of each reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss of the Group and the Bank.

The policies on impairment of non financial assets are summarised as follows :

Other assets

Other assets such as property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for objective indications of impairment at end of each reporting period or whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. Where such indications exist, impairment loss is determined as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount (greater of value-in-use or fair value less costs to sell) 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 increase 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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 :

- i) 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.
- ii) If the financial asset would not have met the definition of loans and receivables, then it may be reclassified out of the trading category only in 'rare circumstances'.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(n) 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.

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(j)(f).

(o) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in 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 in 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 at 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 is financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group and the Bank have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Unquoted shares in organisations set up for socio-economic purposes and equity instruments received as a result of loan restructuring or loan conversion which do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are also classified as securities held-to-maturity.

Security held-to-maturity is 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.

Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of securities held-to-maturity not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all securities held-to-maturity to securities availablefor- sale and prevent the Group and the Bank from classifying the similar class of securities as securities held-to-maturity for the current and following two financial years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(o) Investment securities (cont'd)

(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 as described in accounting policy.

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 movement 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 value of quoted securities obtained from 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 available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

A non-derivative financial asset may be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to loans and receivables category if it otherwise would have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Group and the Bank have the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(p) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Provisions (cont'd)

(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 the income in the financial statements but shall be an outflow of funds arising from the settlement of obligation to the investment account holder.

(q) Contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where the Group or the Bank enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of others within its group, the Group or the Bank considers these to be insurance arrangements, and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Bank treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Group or the Bank will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

(ii) Contingent assets

Where it is not probable that there is an inflow of economic benefits, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the asset is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent asset, unless the probability of inflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, 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.

(r) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(s) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are 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. Inclusive in property, plant and equipment is the recognised finance lease if any as at the date of the statements of financial position of the Group and the Bank.

(ii) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is measured at cost and reclassified as investment property.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part 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 party 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 part of an item of property, plant and equipment. 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
• plant and equipment	5 - 7 years
• fixtures and fittings	5 - 7 years
• major components	25 - 30 years
• motor vehicles	5 - 7 years
• renovations	7 years

The depreciable amount is determined after deducting the residual value. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in profit or loss.

(t) Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use. Properties that are occupied by the companies in the Group are accounted for as owner-occupied rather than as investment properties.

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, consistent with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment as stated in Note 2(s)(iv). Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 25 to 50 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(u) Leasehold land/Prepaid lease payments

Leasehold land that normally has an indefinite economic life and title and 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.

(v) Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, deposits from customers are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest/profit method.

(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 2014.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statements of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows :

- (i) Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- (ii) Net interest expense or income; and
- (iii) Remeasurement.

The Group and the Bank present the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in staff costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statements of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's and the Bank's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(x) Employee benefits (cont'd)

(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 of 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.

(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 contributions reserves

The unearned contribution reserves ("UCR") represent the portion of the net contributions of takaful certificates written that relate to the unexpired periods of the certificates at the end of the reporting period.

In determining the UCR at the end of the reporting period, the method that most accurately reflects the actual unearned contributions is used based on 1/365th method for all general takaful business within Malaysia. This is reduced by deductions as a corresponding percentage of accounted gross direct refundable business commissions but not exceeding limits specified by Bank Negara Malaysia.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews its unexpired risks and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims over unearned contributions. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows (taking into consideration current loss ratios) after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant general takaful technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned contributions less related deferred acquisition costs is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability adequacy.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised in respect of direct takaful business. The amount of outstanding claims is the best estimate of the expenditure required together with related expenses less recoveries, if any, to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Provision is also made for the cost of claims, together with related expenses, incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the end of the reporting period, using a mathematical method of estimation by a qualified actuary of the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(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 value of these investments is taken into profit or loss.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or the Group is notified.

Claims and provisions for claims arising from family takaful certificates, including settlement costs less retakaful recoveries, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under family takaful certificate are recognised as follows :

- a) Maturity or other takaful certificate benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates.
- b) Death, surrender and other benefits without due dates are treated as claims payable on the date of receipt of intimation of death of the participant or occurrence of contingency covered.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	708,585	684,206	702,817	625,384
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	1,298,477	1,717,770	1,246,460	1,692,660
	2,007,062	2,401,976	1,949,277	2,318,044

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Investment securities through profit or loss	4 (a)	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
Investment securities held-to-maturity	4 (b)	8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
Investment securities available-for-sale	4 (c)	1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887
		10,696,115	10,093,871	10,479,096	9,960,906

(a) Investment securities through profit or loss

At fair value :

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments :</u>				
Malaysian Government Securities	6,308	18,472	–	–
<u>Quoted securities in Malaysia :</u>				
Shares	6,093	8,009	6,093	8,009
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia :</u>				
Islamic Debt Securities	210,711	114,493	–	–
	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (cont'd)

(b) Investment securities held-to-maturity

At amortised cost :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Money market instruments :</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	2,536,864	2,647,256
Government Residential Sukuk	239,717	139,622
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	2,654,665	2,947,746
Government Guaranteed Bonds	1,970,082	1,635,290
Khazanah Bonds	648,409	567,294
	8,049,737	7,937,208
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia :</u>		
Private Debt Securities	59,802	79,877
Islamic Debt Securities	420,760	370,756
	480,562	450,633
Add : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	68,397	39,169
	8,598,696	8,427,010

Maturity structure for securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
More than one year	7,586,648	7,715,219
Maturity within one year	1,012,048	711,791
	8,598,696	8,427,010

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (cont'd)

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments :</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	492,558	474,135
Government Residential Sukuk	143,358	143,052
Government Guaranteed Bonds	146,304	19,120
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	844,620	669,154
	1,626,840	1,305,461
Less : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(7,548)	(5,165)
	1,619,292	1,300,296
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia :</u>		
Shares	380	380
Less : Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	(380)	(380)
	-	-
<u>Quoted securities in Malaysia :</u>		
Shares	111,627	123,965
Unit Trust investment	191,275	149,513
	302,902	273,478
Less : Accumulated impairment losses quoted shares and Unit Trust investment in Malaysia	(47,887)	(47,887)
	255,015	225,591
	1,874,307	1,525,887

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Maturity within one year	-	1,300,296
No maturity period	1,874,307	225,591
	1,874,307	1,525,887

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	18,316,880	16,872,280

The following are the detailed breakdown of loans, advances and financing with fair value.

GROUP / BANK

	GROSS VALUE 2014 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2014 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2014 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	6,350,528	(176,218)	6,174,310
Personal loans/financing	11,114,554	(156,670)	10,957,884
Staff loans/financing	113,257	(469)	112,788
Hire purchase receivables	256,656	(6,856)	249,800
Micro credit	1,292	(30)	1,262
Micro finance	489,768	(94,085)	395,683
Credit/charge cards	335,512	(9,406)	326,106
Other term loans/financing	98,769	(963)	97,806
Revolving credit	15,358	(14,117)	1,241
	18,775,694	(458,814)	18,316,880

GROUP / BANK

	GROSS VALUE 2013 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2013 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2013 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	5,003,160	(146,557)	4,856,603
Personal loans/financing	11,147,490	(147,850)	10,999,640
Staff loans/financing	108,495	(194)	108,301
Hire purchase receivables	182,698	(3,340)	179,358
Micro credit	1,434	(16)	1,418
Micro finance	445,822	(77,662)	368,160
Credit/charge cards	257,835	(13,511)	244,324
Other term loans/financing	112,726	(493)	112,233
Revolving credit	19,083	(16,840)	2,243
	17,278,743	(406,463)	16,872,280

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd)

(a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Term loans/financing		
Housing loans/financing	15,882,602	11,424,761
Personal loans/financing	16,653,859	17,313,126
Hire purchase receivables	290,727	209,757
Other term loans/financing*	99,038	113,808
Micro credit	1,292	1,434
Micro finance	571,341	523,366
Staff loans/financing	116,640	111,707
Credit/charge cards	335,512	257,835
Revolving credit	15,409	19,561
Less : Unearned interest/income	(15,190,726)	(12,696,612)
Gross loans, advances and financing	18,775,694	17,278,743
Less : Allowance for impairment on loans, advance and financing Collective impairment	(458,814)	(406,463)
Total net loans, advances and financing	18,316,880	16,872,280

* Included in the Bank's term loans is a subordinated term loan due from BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, an associate company, with an original amount at RM150 million. In year 2005, a settlement of RM90 million was made through the transfer of 45 million units of Affin Holdings Berhad shares at RM2 per unit to the Bank. The repayment of the remaining balance of RM33 million was restructured in 2008 with payments due on a quarterly basis with interest at the yearly rest of 2% per annum. The last payment is due on December 2033.

During the current financial year, 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% (2013: 6.55%) per annum and the last payment is due on September 2025. The carrying amount of the term loan as at 31 December 2014 is RM22.74 million (2013: RM23.89 million).

(b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions		
Co-operative	15,358	19,083
Domestic business enterprises		
Subordinate	22,010	23,891
Corporate	73,627	85,706
Individuals	18,664,699	17,150,063
	18,775,694	17,278,743

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd)

(c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Fixed rate :		
Housing loans/financing	894,052	957,600
Hire purchase receivables	256,681	182,722
Micro credit	1,292	1,434
Micro finance	489,768	445,822
Other fixed rate loan/financing	11,585,564	11,537,628
Variable rate :		
Base lending rate-plus	5,456,476	4,045,560
Cost-plus	91,861	107,977
	18,775,694	17,278,743

(d) Loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	6,430,868	5,084,236
Finance, insurance and business services	96,866	111,840
Purchase of securities	964	995
Purchase of transport vehicles	337,697	277,261
Consumer durables	2,067	2,033
Consumption credit	11,080,660	11,097,287
Credit cards	335,512	257,835
Micro credit	1,292	1,434
Micro finance	489,768	445,822
	18,775,694	17,278,743

(e) Loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,069,372	1,103,732
Penang	1,084,999	1,006,151
Perak	1,501,248	1,453,945
Selangor	2,546,911	2,264,384
Kuala Lumpur	3,681,298	2,865,665
Malacca	1,187,821	1,104,740
Negeri Sembilan	971,491	894,344
Johor	1,786,331	1,713,103
Pahang	885,268	872,812
Kelantan	1,077,573	1,077,880
Terengganu	870,774	882,668
Sarawak	922,183	882,036
Sabah	1,190,425	1,157,283
	18,775,694	17,278,743

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd)

(f) Loans, advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Maturity within one year	472,768	467,234
More than one year to three years	264,168	552,350
More than three years to five years	900,533	1,064,699
More than five years	17,138,225	15,194,460
	18,775,694	17,278,743

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
At 1 January	445,139	463,917
Classified as impaired during the year	483,444	271,997
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(409,013)	(247,210)
Amount written off	(82,533)	(43,565)
At 31 December	437,037	445,139
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	2.33%	2.58%

(b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance, insurance and business services	14,129	17,292
Purchase of residential property	195,729	214,032
Purchase of securities	964	931
Purchase of transport vehicles	3,873	2,947
Consumption credit	134,474	130,276
Consumer durables	1,996	1,990
Micro finance	77,949	67,332
Micro credit	74	81
Credit cards	7,849	10,258
	437,037	445,139

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd)

(c) Impaired loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kedah/Pertis	38,907	39,184
Penang	26,593	26,838
Perak	36,686	36,856
Selangor	64,707	63,701
Kuala Lumpur	106,671	114,415
Malacca	24,909	25,097
Negeri Sembilan	44,404	47,920
Johor	25,210	28,748
Pahang	17,641	16,985
Kelantan	18,164	15,790
Terengganu	12,835	12,573
Sarawak	6,666	6,259
Sabah	13,644	10,773
	437,037	445,139

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Collective impairment		
At 1 January	406,463	390,361
Impairment losses recognised (Note 28)	779,718	405,466
Amount written back in respect of recoveries (Note 28)	(727,367)	(389,364)
At 31 December	458,814	406,463
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advance and financing	2.44%	2.35%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advance and financing	3.14%	3.11%

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (cont'd)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts (cont'd)

Movement in allowance of impairment by loans, advances and financing type

GROUP / BANK

	At 1 January 2014 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2014 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	146,557	120,431	(90,770)	176,218
Personal loans/financing	147,850	437,903	(429,083)	156,670
Staff loans/financing	194	1,273	(998)	469
Hire purchase receivables	3,340	9,236	(5,720)	6,856
Micro credit	16	33	(19)	30
Micro finance	77,662	199,328	(182,905)	94,085
Credit/charge cards	13,511	10,801	(14,906)	9,406
Other term loans/financing	493	500	(30)	963
Revolving credit	16,840	213	(2,936)	14,117
	406,463	779,718	(727,367)	458,814

GROUP / BANK

	At 1 January 2013 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2013 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	135,725	113,112	(102,280)	146,557
Personal loans/financing	179,969	216,790	(248,909)	147,850
Staff loans/financing	1,186	1,523	(2,515)	194
Hire purchase receivables	6,571	3,297	(6,528)	3,340
Micro credit	118	18	(120)	16
Micro finance	39,237	53,020	(14,595)	77,662
Credit/charge cards	2,579	14,993	(4,061)	13,511
Other term loans/financing	4,925	2,665	(7,097)	493
Revolving credit	20,051	48	(3,259)	16,840
	390,361	405,466	(389,364)	406,463

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Interest/Profit receivables	97,076	91,948	94,765	90,335
Deposits and prepayments	13,141	12,875	13,141	12,875
Sundry receivables *	150,803	299,292	127,170	257,139
Dividend receivables	8,631	8,692	8,631	8,692
Due from subsidiaries **	–	–	94	85
Due from associates **	21	–	21	–
	269,672	412,807	243,822	369,126
Less :				
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,856)	(1,856)	(1,856)	(1,856)
	267,816	410,951	241,966	367,270

* Included in sundry receivables of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2013 was an amount of RM155.4 million represents purchase consideration paid to a third party in relation to the acquisition of 30% equity interest in an associate company, i.e. Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (formerly known as Uni Asia Life Assurance Berhad). The said acquisition was completed during financial year 2014.

** Amount due from subsidiaries and associates which represent expenses paid on behalf, is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Unquoted shares at cost	53,000	53,000

Detailed of subsidiaries as follows :

Name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage of equity held directly	
			2014 %	2013 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad *	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad * (Note 1)	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

Note 1 : On 29 June 2006, a Shareholder Agreement was signed between Bank Simpanan Nasional ("BSN") and Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited ("PCHL"). Under the agreement, BSN shall be required to pay to PCHL the sum of RM21 million by end of the first ten financial years being reimbursement of part of premium paid by PCHL subjected to the terms of the agreement. The said amount is treated as deferred consideration as disclosed in Note 18.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Detailed of subsidiaries as follows : (cont'd)

The table below shows details of non wholly own subsidiaries of the Group that has material non controlling interest.

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
		%	%	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	Malaysia	49	49	13,283	19,980	113,794	100,511

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost :				
At beginning of year	231,809	231,809	231,809	231,809
Additions	155,866	–	155,866	–
At end of year	387,675	231,809	387,675	231,809
Add : Group's share of post- acquisition results	42,601	41,051	–	–
	430,276	272,860	387,675	231,809
Less : Accumulated impairment losses				
At beginning of year	(202,177)	(202,177)	(202,177)	(202,177)
Reversal	2,310	–	2,310	–
At end of year	(199,867)	(202,177)	(199,867)	(202,177)
	230,409	70,683	187,808	29,632
			2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Share of net tangible assets			230,409	70,683

Set out below are details of the associates of the Group as at 31 December 2014 :

Name of companies	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group's Effective Interest		Principal Activity
		2014 %	2013 %	
<u>Direct Associates</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Investment holding
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Pramerica BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.)	Malaysia	30.00	–	Investment holding
<u>Indirect Associates held through BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad</u>				
BSNC Leasing (M) Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	41.34	41.34	Leasing and hire purchase
Kasturi Kembara Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Ceased operation
Amenity Services Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	21.08	21.08	Ceased operation
Kaslam M.I. Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	–	21.08	Manufacturing and trading of leather product
<u>Indirect Associate held through Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad (formerly known as Uni Asia Life Assurance Berhad)	Malaysia	30.00	–	Underwriting of life insurance business including investment-linked business

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (cont'd)

Summary of financial information for associates not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by Group are as follows :

	Revenue (100%)		Profit/(Loss) (100%)		Total Assets (100%)		Total Liabilities (100%)	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	12,350	3,243	6,525	16,161	160,189	130,488	65,830	47,377
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	110,126	–	(3,823)	–	2,325,880	–	1,808,074	–

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements :

BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Net assets of associate	183,091	170,980
Proportion of the Group ownership	41.34%	41.34%
Share of net tangible assets	75,690	70,683
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Net assets of associate	515,730	–
Proportion of the Group ownership	30.00%	–
Share of net tangible assets	154,719	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP

COST

NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I		I- Plant and equipment -I		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
At 1 January 2013	13,413	207,707	3,297	4,233	393,428	1,263	88,185	27,081	8,826	11,304	208,640	760	968,137
Addition	-	-	-	-	24,485	-	14,701	4,336	11,096	33,846	56,276	76	144,816
Disposals	-	(3,004)	-	-	(3,925)	-	(245)	(817)	-	-	-	-	(7,991)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(3,002)	-	-	-	(43,419)	-	(46,440)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(1,302)	-	2,324	(185)	(8,183)	1,470	4,587	-	(1,289)
At 31 December 2013/													
At 1 January 2014	13,413	204,703	3,297	4,233	412,667	1,263	101,963	30,415	11,739	46,620	226,084	836	1,057,233
Addition	-	-	365	-	30,385	68	10,741	4,322	40,887	9,213	27,322	-	123,303
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,951)	-	-	-	-	(5,951)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)
Adjustments	-	2	-	-	3,212	5	2,497	-	(3,913)	68	(2,763)	8	(884)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	(473)	-	238	-	-
At 31 December 2014	13,413	204,705	3,662	4,233	433,605	1,336	92,877	28,679	48,240	55,901	247,144	844	1,134,639

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

GROUP

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I		I- Plant and equipment -I		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
				Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
At 1 January 2013														
Accumulated depreciation		-	72,329	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	-	118,594	106	576,115
Accumulated impairment loss		-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Charge for the year	27	-	4,100	136	240	30,332	253	7,414	1,958	-	-	24,673	126	69,254
Disposals		-	(1,201)	-	-	(3,575)	-	(230)	(579)	-	-	-	-	(5,585)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(2,914)	-	-	-	(42,503)	-	(45,432)
Writeback impairment loss		-	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,458)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	21	-	707	(185)	-	-	(574)	-	(53)
At 31 December 2013/ At 1 January 2014														
Accumulated depreciation		-	75,228	1,784	2,773	334,079	894	65,861	13,258	-	-	100,190	232	594,299
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	27	-	4,100	143	240	29,664	267	8,941	6,326	-	-	29,694	126	79,501
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,830)	-	-	-	-	(5,830)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	(548)	-	(76)
At 31 December 2014														
Accumulated depreciation		-	79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	-	125,930	358	631,790
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year		-	79,328	1,927	3,013	352,185	1,163	54,196	13,690	-	-	125,930	358	631,790

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

GROUP

CARRYING AMOUNTS	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I		I- Plant and equipment -I		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2013	13,413	133,920	1,649	1,700	86,112	622	27,301	15,017	8,826	11,304	90,046	654	390,564
As at 31 December 2013	13,413	129,475	1,513	1,460	78,588	369	36,102	17,157	11,739	46,620	125,894	604	462,934
As at 31 December 2014	13,413	125,377	1,735	1,220	81,420	173	38,681	14,989	48,240	55,901	121,214	486	502,849

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

BANK

COST	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I			I- Plant and equipment -I		Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
				Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000	Source Bank RM'000		Source grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source grant RM'000		
At 1 January 2013		13,413	204,742	3,297	4,233	381,210	1,263	85,649	25,343	8,826	11,304	199,492	760	939,532
Addition		-	-	-	-	20,704	-	14,337	4,336	10,183	33,846	55,167	76	138,649
Disposals		-	(3,004)	-	-	(3,616)	-	-	(817)	-	-	-	-	(7,437)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(18)	-	(2,928)	-	-	-	(43,419)	-	(46,365)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	(1,302)	-	2,324	(185)	(8,183)	1,470	4,587	-	(1,289)
At 31 December 2013/														
At 1 January 2014		13,413	201,738	3,297	4,233	396,978	1,263	99,382	28,677	10,826	46,620	215,827	836	1,023,090
Addition		-	-	365	-	30,301	68	10,492	3,917	36,133	9,213	26,634	-	17,123
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)	-	-	-	-	(5,282)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(12,894)	-	(22,324)	(107)	-	-	(3,737)	-	(39,062)
Adjustments		-	2	-	-	3,213	5	2,497	-	(3,694)	68	(2,763)	8	(664)
At 31 December 2014		13,413	201,740	3,662	4,233	417,598	1,336	90,047	27,205	43,265	55,901	235,961	844	1,095,205

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

BANK

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I		I- Plant and equipment -I		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
				Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
At 1 January 2013														
Accumulated depreciation		-	72,049	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	116,613	106	561,024
Accumulated impairment loss		-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Charge for the year		-	4,041	136	240	29,683	253	7,142	1,611	-	-	23,359	126	66,591
Disposals		-	(1,201)	-	-	(3,266)	-	-	(579)	-	-	-	-	(5,046)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(2,875)	-	-	-	(42,503)	-	(45,393)
Writeback		-	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,458)
impairment loss		-	-	-	-	21	-	707	(185)	-	-	(596)	-	(53)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013/ At 1 January 2014														
Accumulated depreciation		-	74,889	1,784	2,773	322,458	894	65,017	12,203	-	-	96,873	232	577,123
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year		-	4,041	143	240	28,470	267	8,668	5,960	-	-	27,752	126	75,667
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,192)	-	-	-	-	(5,192)
Write-off		-	-	-	-	(11,576)	-	(21,058)	(64)	-	-	(3,406)	-	(36,104)
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	18	2	452	-	-	-	(548)	-	(76)
At 31 December 2014														
Accumulated depreciation		-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	120,671	358	611,418
Accumulated impairment loss		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year		-	78,930	1,927	3,013	339,370	1,163	53,079	12,907	-	-	120,671	358	611,418

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

GROUP

CARRYING AMOUNTS	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	I- Major components -I		I- Plant and equipment -I		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	I- Work in progress -I		I-- Renovations --I		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant M'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2013	13,413	131,235	1,649	1,700	85,175	622	25,606	13,987	8,826	11,304	82,879	654	377,050
As at 31 December 2013	13,413	126,849	1,513	1,460	74,520	369	34,365	16,474	10,826	46,620	118,954	604	445,967
As at 31 December 2014	13,413	122,810	1,735	1,220	78,228	173	36,968	14,298	43,265	55,901	115,290	486	483,787

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP / BANK

	NOTE	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Major components lift RM'000	Major components Aircond RM'000	Total RM'000
COST						
As at 1 January 2013/ As at 31 December 2013/ As at 1 January 2014/ As at 31 December 2014		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
As at 1 January 2013		255	7,006	322	1,681	9,264
Charge for the year	27	9	512	31	174	726
As at 31 December 2013/ As at 1 January 2014		264	7,518	353	1,855	9,990
Charge for the year	27	8	512	31	174	725
As at 31 December 2014		272	8,030	384	2,029	10,715
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
As at 31 December 2013		609	18,068	467	1,784	20,928
As at 31 December 2014		601	17,556	436	1,610	20,203
						RM'000
FAIR VALUE						
As at 31 December 2013						42,000
As at 31 December 2014						42,000
						GROUP / BANK
						2014
						2013
						RM'000
						RM'000
The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties :						
Rental income						1,190
						981
Direct operating expenses						498
						424

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

GROUP

COST	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
As at 1 January 2013		101,435	101,435
Disposal		(122)	(122)
As at 31 December 2013 / 1 January 2014 / 31 December 2014		101,313	101,313
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at 1 January 2013		18,677	18,677
Charge for the year	27	1,087	1,087
Disposals		(29)	(29)
As at 31 December 2013 / 1 January 2014		19,735	19,735
Charge for the year	27	1,087	1,087
As at 31 December 2014		20,822	20,822
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2013		82,758	82,758
As at 31 December 2013		81,578	81,578
As at 31 December 2014		80,491	80,491
BANK			
COST	NOTE	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
As at 1 January 2013		100,357	100,357
Disposal		(122)	(122)
As at 31 December 2013 / 1 January 2014 / 31 December 2014		100,235	100,235
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at 1 January 2013		18,564	18,564
Charge for the year	27	1,065	1,065
Disposals		(29)	(29)
As at 31 December 2013 / 1 January 2014		19,600	19,600
Charge for the year	27	1,065	1,065
As at 31 December 2013		20,665	20,665
CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2013		81,793	81,793
As at 31 December 2013		80,635	80,635
As at 31 December 2014		79,570	79,570

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (cont'd)

The unexpired lease terms of the leasehold land are as follows :

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	43	43	43	43
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	80,448	81,535	79,527	80,592
	80,491	81,578	79,570	80,635

13. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) Deposits from customer by type of deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Savings deposit	7,291,067	7,198,248	7,291,067	7,198,248
Fixed deposit	15,687,523	14,399,088	15,690,411	14,402,961
Wholesales deposit				
Money market deposit	1,123,327	714,854	1,123,327	714,854
Others	2,748,650	2,493,224	2,748,650	2,493,224
	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287

(b) Deposits from customer by type of customers

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	5,859,672	4,969,140	5,859,672	4,969,140
Business enterprises	5,428,946	7,422,795	5,431,834	7,426,668
Individual investment deposits	12,721,378	12,349,967	12,721,378	12,349,967
Others	2,840,571	63,512	2,840,571	63,512
	26,850,567	24,805,414	26,853,455	24,809,287

(c) The maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Due within six months	12,243,979	12,613,163	12,246,867	12,617,036
More than six months to one year	2,858,504	1,692,513	2,858,504	1,692,513
More than one year to three years	398,032	93,412	398,032	93,412
More than three years to five years	187,008	–	187,008	–
	15,687,523	14,399,088	15,690,411	14,402,961

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Other financial institutions	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606

The maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institution

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Due within six months	1,243,868	1,525,029	1,243,868	1,525,029
More than six months to one year	215,534	218,577	215,534	218,577
	1,459,402	1,743,606	1,459,402	1,743,606

15. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
COST		
As at 1 January	404,900	404,900
Add : Grant received from Government	40,700	–
As at 31 December	445,600	404,900
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
As at 1 January	38,422	20,736
Grant asset amortisation expenses for the year	409	383
Other utilisations of grant	15,555	17,303
Total amortisation/utilisation (Note 25)	15,964	17,686
As at 31 December	54,386	38,422
CARRYING AMOUNT	391,214	366,478

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. DEFERRED INCOME (cont'd)

GROUP / BANK

As at 31 December 2014

Type of Fund Scheme	Objective & Purposes	Source	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outstanding Loan/Financing (RM'000)	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Fund Available (RM'000)	Amount Received (RM'000)
Development grant under Ninth Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure	MOF*	6 October 2008 & 24 December 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	Nil	59,429	95,600
Creative Industry Fund	To provide loans for the production, asset acquisition and other activities which are related to the commercialisation of the creative industry. The Government imposed a 1% finance charge per annum on the interest revenue generated from loans disbursed under the Fund.	MOF*	13 January 2010	Nil	Agent for the Government	80,662	76	181,785	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part of financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MOF*	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012 & 27 February 2014	Nil	Agent for the Government	100,320	4,345	100,000	100,000
Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of estate workers housing loan	MOF*	24 August 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	2,117	59	50,000	50,000
								391,214	445,600

* Ministry of Finance

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. DEFERRED INCOME (cont'd)

GROUP / BANK

As at 31 December 2013

Type of Fund Scheme	Objective & Purposes	Source	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outstanding Loan/Financing (RM'000)	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Fund Available (RM'000)	Amount Received (RM'000)
Development grant under Ninth Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure	MOF*	6 October 2008	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	Nil	50,554	69,900
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	92,127	182	180,924	200,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part of financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MOF*	28 June 2011 & 12 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	83,264	3,136	85,000	85,000
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	945	49	50,000	50,000
								366,478	404,900

* Ministry of Finance

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Post-retirement medical benefits	139,813	131,811
Retirement/gratuity benefits	235,184	213,729
Other long-term employee benefits	1,514	631
	376,511	346,171

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Charge to profit or loss (Note 26) :		
Post-retirement medical benefits	8,986	3,033
Retirement/gratuity benefits	23,918	213,729
Other long-term employee benefits	883	95
	33,787	216,857

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded post employment medical benefit scheme for eligible employees. Employees of the Bank who were hired before 1 July 2003 and all retirees from this group are eligible for this scheme. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2014 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	139,813	131,811

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
At 1 January	131,811	52,033
Current service cost	1,107	952
Interest cost	7,879	2,081
Remeasurement	–	77,449
Benefits paid	(984)	(704)
At 31 December	139,813	131,811

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (cont'd)

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits (cont'd)

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service cost	1,107	952
Interest cost	7,879	2,081
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	<u>8,986</u>	<u>3,033</u>

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Actuarial losses - effect of experience adjustments	-	77,449

Actuarial assumptions :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	%	%
Discount rate	6	6
Medical inflation - Inpatient	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Outpatient	9.8	9.8

Assumptions regarding future mortality are in line with standard approach for Malaysia, based on Malaysia Ordinary insured 1999-2003 (M9903 Tables). All employees are assumed to retire at age 60.

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows :

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumptions	Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/ (Decrease)
	%	RM'000	RM'000
Discount rate	1	(27,270)	36,334
Medical inflation rate	1	36,348	(28,274)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded gratuity benefit scheme for eligible employees. The scheme was established effective 1 April 2013.

Under the scheme, the eligible employees are entitled to compensation based on last drawn salary and years of service with the Bank upon their retirement. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2014 by Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Present value of unfunded obligations	<u>235,184</u>	<u>213,729</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (cont'd)

(b) Retirement/Gratuity benefits (cont'd)

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
At 1 January	213,729	–
Current service cost	11,699	11,063
Past service cost	–	191,646
Interest cost	12,219	11,020
Benefits paid	(2,463)	–
At 31 December	235,184	213,729

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	RM'000	RM'000 (Restated)
Current service cost	11,699	11,063
Past service cost	–	191,646
Interest cost	12,219	11,020
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	23,918	213,729

Actuarial assumptions :

	2014 %	2013 %
Discount rate	5.75	5.75
Salary increment	5	5

The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows :

	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Change in assumptions %	Increase RM'000
Discount rate	1.5	48,500
Salary increment	1	33,394

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (cont'd)

(c) Other long-term employee benefits

Eligible employees of the Group and the Bank are entitled to cash compensation based on their unutilised annual leave accumulated upon their retirement.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Present value of other long-term employee benefits	1,514	631

Movement in the present value of other long-term employee benefits is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
At 1 January	631	536
Current service cost	847	95
Interest cost	36	–
At 31 December	1,514	631

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
		(Restated)
Current service cost	847	95
Interest cost	36	–
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses (Note 26)	883	95

Actuarial assumptions:

	2014	2013
	%	%
Discount rate	5.75	5.75
Salary increment	5	5

Notes to the Financial Statements

17. BORROWING FROM INSTITUTION

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia	20,079	24,187

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 payable semi-annually in June and December each year over a 5 years period.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Interest payable	144,937	153,472	144,937	153,472
Sundry payables	339,258	460,173	233,775	377,222
Deferred consideration*	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Accruals	50,413	70,436	26,554	45,550
Advanced loan repayment	160,406	158,897	160,406	158,897
Profit equalisation reserve (Note 35(i))	16,056	25,465	16,056	25,465
Dividend on Premium Savings Certificates payable	50,824	39,736	50,824	39,736
	782,894	929,179	653,552	821,342

* Deferred consideration represents amount payable to a third party relating to the acquisition of a subsidiary company i.e. Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad in year 2006 as mentioned in Note 8.

19. PROVISION FOR TAX /(TAX RECOVERABLE) AND ZAKAT

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
As at 1 January :				
- tax recoverable	(65,158)	(13,044)	(63,426)	(15,832)
- zakat	5,707	5,010	5,707	5,010
Payment made during the year :				
- tax	(128,621)	(129,053)	(110,683)	(110,682)
- zakat	(4,567)	(5,147)	(4,299)	(4,303)
Tax refund	14,524	-	14,466	-
Under/(Over) provision in previous year (Note 30)	11,087	(36,550)	9,941	(37,515)
Provision for the year :				
- tax (Note 30)	71,481	113,489	53,202	100,603
- zakat	3,268	5,844	3,000	5,000
As at 31 December :				
- tax recoverable	(96,687)	(65,158)	(96,500)	(63,426)
- zakat	4,408	5,707	4,408	5,707
Provision for tax/(Tax recoverable) and zakat	(92,279)	(59,451)	(92,092)	(57,719)

Notes to the Financial Statements

20. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority and the Group and the Bank intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows :

GROUP

	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	(23,938)	(24,120)	(23,938)	(24,120)
Securities available-for-sale	21,884	13,939	–	–	21,884	13,939
Retirement benefit obligation	74,765	67,181	–	–	74,765	67,181
Other liabilities and provisions	25,035	29,969	–	–	25,035	29,969
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	121,684	111,089	(23,938)	(24,120)	97,746	86,969

BANK

	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	(22,947)	(22,867)	(22,947)	(22,867)
Securities available-for-sale	21,884	13,939	–	–	21,884	13,939
Retirement benefit obligation	74,765	67,181	–	–	74,765	67,181
Other liabilities and provisions	10,651	17,337	–	–	10,651	17,337
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	107,300	98,457	(22,947)	(22,867)	84,353	75,590

Notes to the Financial Statements

20. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES) (cont'd)

GROUP

	As at 1 January 2013 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2014 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(24,934)	814	–	(24,120)	182	–	(23,938)
Securities available-for-sale	1,351	–	12,588	13,939	–	7,945	21,884
Retirement benefit obligation	13,008	54,173	–	67,181	7,584	–	74,765
Other liabilities and provisions	44,435	(14,466)	–	29,969	(4,934)	–	25,035
	33,860	40,521	12,588	86,969	2,832	7,945	97,746

BANK

	As at 1 January 2013 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2014 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(24,934)	2,067	–	(22,867)	(80)	–	(22,947)
Securities available-for-sale	1,351	–	12,588	13,939	–	7,945	21,884
Retirement benefit obligation	13,008	54,173	–	67,181	7,584	–	74,765
Other liabilities and provisions	34,905	(17,568)	–	17,337	(6,686)	–	10,651
	24,330	38,672	12,588	75,590	818	7,945	84,353

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. REVENUE

Revenue comprises income derived from lending, treasury investment and other banking activities undertaken by the Bank.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Interest income (Note 22)	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Fees and commissions income (Note 24)	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485
Income from Islamic banking operations (Note 35)	959,677	932,630	959,677	932,630
Other operating income (Note 25)	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897
	2,339,459	2,216,402	1,881,927	1,841,549

22. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Loans and advances				
Interest income other than recoveries from non performing loans and advances	411,508	452,104	411,508	452,104
Money at call and deposits with bank and other financial institutions	28,784	23,971	26,710	22,307
Investment securities :				
Held-for-trading	7,522	4,389	–	–
Held-to-maturity	241,854	225,458	241,854	225,458
Available-for-sale	56,319	37,420	56,319	37,420
	745,987	743,342	736,391	737,289
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	18,343	13,248	18,343	13,248
Total interest income	764,330	756,590	754,734	750,537
Of which :				
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	19,665	19,100	19,665	19,100

23. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Deposits from customers	93,522	89,503	94,385	89,961
Deposits and placements of bank and other financial institutions	324,991	230,445	324,991	230,445
Others	338	363	338	363
	418,851	320,311	419,714	320,769

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Service charges and fees	445,280	387,209	86,060	77,419
Other fee income	104,059	82,368	32,775	33,066
	549,339	469,577	118,835	110,485

25. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
<i>Gain/(Loss) on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Securities available-for-sale	5,917	10,014	5,917	10,014
Securities held-to-maturity	–	407	–	407
Securities held-for-trading	896	(1,893)	247	882
<i>(Loss)/Gain on other investment</i>				
Securities held-for-trading	(77)	144	(2,066)	144
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	6,531	5,695	6,390	5,690
Unquoted in Malaysia Securities held-to-maturity	9,390	8,299	9,390	8,299
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange currency	1,857	2,127	1,857	2,127
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	683	981	489	981
Rental income	1,907	1,575	1,907	1,576
Amortisation of Government grant (Note 15)	15,964	17,686	15,964	17,686
Others	23,045	12,570	8,586	91
	66,113	57,605	48,681	47,897

26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Salaries and wages	304,224	287,626	257,981	246,232
Allowances and bonuses	64,713	53,057	64,183	52,621
Social security costs	3,874	3,762	3,874	3,762
Contribution to Employee Provident Fund ("EPF")	72,982	66,354	65,071	59,846
Gratuity *	15,087	2,340	15,087	2,340
Post-retirement medical benefits (Note 16)	8,986	3,033	8,986	3,033
Retirement/gratuity benefits (Note 16)	23,918	213,729	23,918	213,729
Other long-term employee benefits (Note 16)	883	95	883	95
Other staff related expenses	97,645	109,429	83,292	97,229
	592,312	739,425	523,275	678,887

* Gratuity represents retirement benefits paid/payable to eligible employees of the Bank that retired between 1 April 2003 until 31 December 2014.

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is Directors' remuneration amounting to RM6.81 million (2013: RM6.37 million) and RM2.33 million (2013: RM2.23 million), respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (cont'd)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<u>Executive director :</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	798	795	792	789
Bonuses	480	348	480	348
Fees	99	91	36	36
	1,377	1,234	1,308	1,173
<u>Non-Executive Directors :</u>				
Fees	624	576	474	440
Other remuneration	576	621	546	615
	1,200	1,197	1,020	1,055
	2,577	2,431	2,328	2,227
Directors of subsidiary companies *				
<u>Executive director :</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	3,024	2,579	–	–
Bonuses	725	936	–	–
Benefits-in-kind	219	180	–	–
	3,968	3,695	–	–
<u>Non-Executive Directors :</u>				
Fees	245	220	–	–
Other remuneration	23	22	–	–
	268	242	–	–
	4,236	3,936	–	–
	6,813	6,367	2,328	2,227

* On 28 January 2015, Bank Negara Malaysia has issued new requirement under Financial Reporting for Takaful Operators whereby the Chief Executive Officer's remuneration with a breakdown of types of remuneration to be disclosed in the explanatory notes of annual financial statements. Hence, certain comparative figures have been restated to confirm with current year's presentation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

26. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (cont'd)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations.

2014

	Remuneration received from the Bank				Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies			
	Salary RM	Bonus RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Bank total RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Group total RM
Directors								
<u>Executive Director</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
	730,000	480,000	36,000	61,500	1,307,500	63,000	6,000	1,376,500
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Haji Abdullah	–	–	240,000	103,000	343,000	45,000	–	388,000
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	–	–	36,000	78,300	114,300	–	–	114,300
Dato' Ghazali Awang	–	–	36,000	70,300	106,300	75,000	30,000	211,300
Alex Foong Soo Hah	–	–	36,000	80,800	116,800	–	–	116,800
Md Tajuddin Md Isa	–	–	36,000	64,800	100,800	–	–	100,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	–	–	36,000	76,300	112,300	30,000	–	142,300
Kamari Zaman Juhari	–	–	27,000	32,350	59,350	–	–	59,350
Ramesh Pillai	–	–	27,000	39,850	66,850	–	–	66,850
	–	–	474,000	545,700	1,019,700	150,000	30,000	1,199,700
	730,000	480,000	510,000	607,200	2,327,200	213,000	36,000	2,576,200

2013

	Remuneration received from the Bank				Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies			
	Salary RM	Bonus RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Bank total RM	Fees RM	Other emoluments RM	Group total RM
Directors								
<u>Executive Director</u>								
Datuk Adinan Maning	720,000	348,000	36,000	68,500	1,172,500	55,250	6,000	1,233,750
	720,000	348,000	36,000	68,500	1,172,500	55,250	6,000	1,233,750
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>								
Tan Sri Abu Bakar Hj. Abdullah	–	–	200,000	87,000	287,000	10,500	–	297,500
Datuk Nozirah Bahari	–	–	3,000	30,450	33,450	–	–	33,450
Dato' Siti Zauyah Mohd Desa	–	–	27,000	46,350	73,350	–	–	73,350
Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	–	–	33,000	60,150	93,150	–	–	93,150
Dato' V. Danapalan	–	–	33,000	69,150	102,150	–	–	102,150
Dato' Ghazali Awang	–	–	36,000	69,800	105,800	70,000	26,000	201,800
Alex Foong Soo Hah	–	–	36,000	70,300	106,300	–	–	106,300
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	36,000	99,800	135,800	–	–	135,800
Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	–	–	36,000	81,800	117,800	35,500	–	153,300
	–	–	440,000	614,800	1,054,800	116,000	26,000	1,196,800
	720,000	348,000	476,000	683,300	2,227,300	171,250	32,000	2,430,550

Notes to the Financial Statements

27. OTHER OVERHEAD

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Promotion and marketing :				
Advertisement and publicity	49,861	25,617	44,264	21,871
Establishment cost :				
Rental of premises	26,254	25,583	23,222	22,292
Depreciation of :				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	79,501	69,254	75,667	66,591
Investment properties (Note 11)	725	726	725	726
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments (Note 12)	1,087	1,087	1,065	1,065
Electronic data processing expenses	41,639	36,289	39,571	34,893
Hire of equipment	17,231	14,043	17,183	14,043
General expenses :				
Auditors' remuneration	751	716	315	285
Subsidised interest on staff loans *	85	122	85	122
Reimbursement on micro credit financing **	—	2	—	2
Property, plant and equipment written off	2,958	1,008	2,958	972
Commission expenses	231,709	185,171	17,523	10,454
Outsourcing fees	60,861	51,919	191	4,880
Others	189,883	140,855	128,234	101,041
	702,545	552,392	351,003	279,237

* This relates to interest subsidised by the Bank for loans granted by the Government to the Bank's employees.

** This relates to expenses incurred for micro credit financing. This item is reimbursed by the Government at 8.45% per annum on the outstanding loans balances.

28. IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE FOR LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Impairment losses for loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment losses during the year		
Impairment losses recognised (Note 6)	(779,718)	(405,466)
Written back in respect of recoveries (Note 6)	727,367	389,364
Bad debts :		
Recovered	11,918	15,670
Written off	(59,445)	(55,539)
	(99,878)	(55,971)

Notes to the Financial Statements

29. IMPAIRMENT WRITE BACK FOR OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Impairment write back on investment in associates	2,310	–	2,310	–
Impairment write back on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	–	1,458	–	1,458
	2,310	1,458	2,310	1,458

30. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Tax expense :				
Current year (Note 19)	71,481	113,489	53,202	100,603
Under/(Over) provision in previous years (Note 19)	11,087	(36,550)	9,941	(37,515)
	82,568	76,939	63,143	63,088
Deferred tax expense :				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 20)				
Current year	(7,970)	14,665	(818)	16,741
Under provision in previous years	(7)	(55,660)	–	(55,413)
Reversal of deferred tax asset in prior year due to change in tax law in respect of a subsidiary company	5,145	–	–	–
Others	–	474	–	–
	(2,832)	(40,521)	(818)	(38,672)
	79,736	36,418	62,325	24,416

	GROUP	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Profit before tax and zakat	241,444	293,111
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%)	60,356	126,710
Effect of tax exempt income	(2,766)	(3,002)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	6,196	5,662
Expenses subject to tax at Bank but eliminated at Group	(275)	(1,216)
	63,511	128,154
Under/(Over) provision in previous years	11,087	(36,550)
Under provision of deferred tax assets in previous years	(7)	(55,660)
Reversal of deferred tax asset in prior year due to change in tax law in respect of a subsidiary company	5,145	–
Others	–	474
Tax expense for the year	79,736	36,418

Notes to the Financial Statements

30. TAX EXPENSE (cont'd)

	BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Profit before tax and zakat	202,078	244,812
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%)	50,520	114,636
Effect of tax exempt income	(2,419)	(2,892)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	4,283	5,600
	52,384	117,344
Under/(Over) provision in previous years	9,941	(37,515)
Under provision of deferred tax asset in previous years	–	(55,413)
Tax expense for the year	62,325	24,416

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the purpose of this financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group, if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, if one or other party controls both. The related parties of the Group and the Bank are :

(a) Subsidiaries

Details of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 8.

(b) Associates

Associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control, and where it generally holds interest between 20% to 50% in the entity as disclosed in Note 9.

(c) Companies in which the Group and the Bank has financial interests

These are entities in which significant voting power in such entities directly or indirectly resides with the Group and the Bank. Entity in which the Bank has financial interest is Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad ("KOBANAS").

The significant transactions of the Group and of the Bank with its related parties are as follows :

GROUP

	Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income received :				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	1,015	441	95	147

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

(c) Companies in which the Group and the Bank has financial interests (cont'd)

BANK

	Subsidiaries		Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income received :						
Interest on loans, advances and financing	–	–	1,015	441	95	147
Commissions received	7,489	13,165	–	–	–	–
Other income	3,949	11,646	–	–	–	–
Rental of premises	1	1	1	–	–	–
	11,439	24,812	1,016	441	95	147
Expenditure incurred :						
Interest on deposits	863	458	–	–	–	–
	863	458	–	–	–	–

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and of the Bank with their related parties are as follows :

GROUP

	Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Amount due from related parties :				
Loans, advances and financing	22,010	23,891	1,229	2,243
Less : Impairment/Allowance for doubtful debt	(3)	(3)	–	–
	22,007	23,888	1,229	2,243

BANK

	Subsidiaries		Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Amount due from related parties :						
Loans, advances and financing	–	–	20,867	22,782	1,229	2,243
Others	1,000	85	–	–	–	–
Interest receivables	–	–	1,143	1,109	–	–
	1,000	85	22,010	23,891	1,229	2,243
Amount due to related parties :						
Deposits and placements received	2,888	3,756	–	–	–	–
	2,888	3,756	–	–	–	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

(d) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group and of the Bank either directly or indirectly. Other than Directors, the key management personnel of the Group and of the Bank include certain members of senior management of the Bank and heads of major subsidiary companies of the Group.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Other key management personnel :				
Short-term employee benefits	9,896	5,729	2,535	2,527
Long-term employee benefits	2,017	1,321	–	–
	11,913	7,050	2,535	2,527

No loans were granted to the Directors of the Bank. Loans made to other key management personnel of the Group and of the Bank are on similar terms and conditions which are generally available to other employees of the Bank.

All related party transactions are conducted at arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms which are not more favourable than those generally available to the public.

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to key management personnel in 2014 and 2013.

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GROUP

	2014			2013		
	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	37,366	–	–	40,397	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,393,016	696,508	348,254	1,302,892	651,446	325,723
	1,430,382	696,508	348,254	1,343,289	651,446	325,723
Other Commitments :						
Authorised and contracted for						
- Property, plant and equipment	60,306	–	–	49,311	–	–
Authorised and not contracted for						
- Property, plant and equipment	8,792	–	–	–	–	–
Contracted but not provided for						
- Property, plant and equipment	22,424	–	–	–	–	–
	91,522	–	–	49,311	–	–
Contingent Liabilities :						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	705	353	353	585	293	293
	1,522,609	696,861	348,607	1,393,185	651,738	326,016

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (cont'd)

BANK

	2014			2013		
	Principal amount	Credit equivalent amount *	Risk weighted amount	Principal amount	Credit equivalent amount *	Risk weighted amount
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit :						
Maturity not exceeding one year	37,366	–	–	40,397	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,393,016	696,508	348,254	1,302,892	651,446	325,723
	1,430,382	696,508	348,254	1,343,289	651,446	325,723
Other Commitments :						
Authorised and contracted for						
- Property, plant and equipment	60,306	–	–	49,311	–	–
Contingent Liabilities :						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	705	353	353	585	293	293
	1,491,393	696,861	348,607	1,393,185	651,738	326,016

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows :

- (a) Loans and receivables ("L&R")
- (b) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
 - a. Held for trading ("HFT")
 - b. Designated upon initial recognition ("DUIR")
- (c) Available for sale financial assets ("AFS")
- (d) Held-to-maturity ("HTM")
- (e) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("FL")

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(i) Categories of financial instruments (cont'd)

GROUP 31 December 2014	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	–	2,007,062	–	2,007,062
Investment securities :						
At fair value	223,112	255,015	–	–	1,619,292	2,097,419
At amortised cost	–	–	8,598,696	–	–	8,598,696
Other assets	–	–	–	254,675	–	254,675
Loans, advances and financing :						
At amortised cost	–	–	–	18,316,880	–	18,316,880
General and family takaful fund assets	1,267,848	14,876	–	151,244	–	1,433,968
	1,490,960	269,891	8,598,696	20,729,861	1,619,292	32,708,700
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	–	–	–	(26,850,567)	–	(26,850,567)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	(1,459,402)	–	(1,459,402)
Other liabilities	–	–	–	(782,894)	–	(782,894)
Borrowing from institution	–	–	–	(20,079)	–	(20,079)
General and family takaful fund liabilities	–	(56,703)	–	(45,673)	–	(102,376)
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	–	(1,327,049)	–	–	–	(1,327,049)
	–	(1,383,752)	–	(29,158,615)	–	(30,542,367)
GROUP 31 December 2013						
	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	–	2,401,976	–	2,401,976
Investment securities :						
At fair value	140,974	225,591	–	–	1,300,296	1,666,861
At amortised cost	–	–	8,427,010	–	–	8,427,010
Other assets	–	–	–	398,076	–	398,076
Loans, advances and financing :						
At amortised cost	–	–	–	16,872,280	–	16,872,280
General and family takaful fund assets	1,054,874	26,908	–	92,465	–	1,174,247
	1,195,848	252,499	8,427,010	19,764,797	1,300,296	30,940,450
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	–	–	–	(24,805,414)	–	(24,805,414)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	(1,743,606)	–	(1,743,606)
Other liabilities	–	–	–	(929,179)	–	(929,179)
Borrowing from institution	–	–	–	(24,187)	–	(24,187)
General and family takaful fund liabilities	–	(30,722)	–	(62,584)	–	(93,306)
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	–	(1,074,601)	–	–	–	(1,074,601)
	–	(1,105,323)	–	(27,564,970)	–	(28,670,293)

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(i) Categories of financial instruments (cont'd)

BANK 31 December 2014	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	–	1,949,277	–	1,949,277
Investment securities :						
At fair value	6,093	255,015	–	–	1,619,292	1,880,400
At amortised cost	–	–	8,598,696	–	–	8,598,696
Other assets	–	–	–	228,825	–	228,825
Loans, advances and financing :						
At amortised cost	–	–	–	18,316,880	–	18,316,880
	6,093	255,015	8,598,696	20,494,982	1,619,292	30,974,078
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	–	–	–	(26,853,455)	–	(26,853,455)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	(1,459,402)	–	(1,459,402)
Other liabilities	–	–	–	(653,552)	–	(653,552)
Borrowing from institution	–	–	–	(20,079)	–	(20,079)
	–	–	–	(28,986,488)	–	(28,986,488)
BANK 31 December 2013						
	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	–	2,318,044	–	2,318,044
Investment securities :						
At fair value	8,009	225,591	–	–	1,300,296	1,533,896
At amortised cost	–	–	8,427,010	–	–	8,427,010
Other assets	–	–	–	354,395	–	354,395
Loans, advances and financing :						
At amortised cost	–	–	–	16,872,280	–	16,872,280
	8,009	225,591	8,427,010	19,544,719	1,300,296	29,505,625
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	–	–	–	(24,809,287)	–	(24,809,287)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	(1,743,606)	–	(1,743,606)
Other liabilities	–	–	–	(821,342)	–	(821,342)
Borrowing from institution	–	–	–	(24,187)	–	(24,187)
	–	–	–	(27,398,422)	–	(27,398,422)

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has an overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's and the Bank's risk management framework.

The Board of Directors has established the Board Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and other relevant management committees which are responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of the Group's and the Bank's risk management policies in their specified areas. All committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The Group's and the Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group and the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

The Group and the Bank, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees would understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank's Audit and Examination Committee are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

The Bank's Audit and Examination Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit Department. Internal Audit Department undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Bank's Audit and Examination Committee.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group and the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's and the Bank's loans, advances and financing to customers and other banks, and investment debt securities.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Group and the Bank consider and consolidate all elements of credit risk exposure such as individual obligor default, country and sector risk.

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading assets is managed independently; and information thereon is disclosed below. The market risk in respect of changes in value in trading assets arising from changes in market credit spreads applied to debt securities and derivatives included in trading assets is managed as a component of market risk.

Credit risk exposure

(i) Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Group and the Bank believe that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group and the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(ii) Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms

Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Group and the Bank have made concessions that they would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured, it remains in this category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

(iii) Allowances for impairment

The Group and the Bank establish an allowance for impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost or classified as available-for-sale that represents their estimate of incurred losses in the loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities portfolio. The main components of this allowance comprising a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loans, advances and financing loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans, advances and financing that are considered individually insignificant as well as individually significant exposures that were subject to individual assessment for impairment but not found to be individually impaired. Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is not subject to impairment testing as the measure of fair value reflects the credit quality of each asset.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group and the Bank write off the loans, advances and financing or investment debt securities balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Group's and the Bank's Credit Department determine that the loans, advances and financing or securities is uncollectible.

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's/ issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

For smaller balance standardised loans, advances and financing, write-off decisions generally are based on a product-specific past due status.

(v) Management of credit risks

The Bank's Board Risk Management Committee plays the oversight role as the overall responsible body that endorse credit risk related policies, governing the credit risk activities in the Bank. The function is supported by the Bank's Loan Committee at the management level in loan approval process.

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) assets by risk class.

(i) Loans, advances and financing

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Carrying amount	5	18,316,880	16,872,280
Asset at amortised cost			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired more than 90 days past due		437,037	445,139
Collective impairment allowance		(343,250)	(334,152)
Carrying amount		93,787	110,987
<u>Past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		1,559,781	1,245,358
Watch list		2,696	3,248
Total gross		1,562,477	1,248,606
Collective impairment allowance		(41,793)	(55,611)
Carrying amount		1,520,684	1,192,995
<u>Past due and not impaired consist of :</u>			
1-30 days		1,155,876	921,705
31-60 days		403,905	323,653
61-90 days		2,696	3,248
Total gross		1,562,477	1,248,606
Collective impairment allowance		(41,793)	(55,611)
Carrying amount		1,520,684	1,192,995
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		16,776,180	15,584,998
Collective impairment allowance		(73,771)	(16,700)
Carrying amount		16,702,409	15,568,298
Carrying amount at amortised cost		18,316,880	16,872,280

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

(ii) Held-for-trading

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(a)	223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
Asset at fair value through profit or loss					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		223,112	140,974	6,093	8,009

(iii) Held-to-maturity

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(b)	8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
Asset at amortised cost					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010
Carrying amount at amortised cost		8,598,696	8,427,010	8,598,696	8,427,010

(iv) Available-for-sale

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(c)	1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887
Asset at fair value					
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>					
Low risk		1,922,574	1,574,154	1,922,574	1,574,154
Total gross		1,922,574	1,574,154	1,922,574	1,574,154
Impairment allowance		(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
Carrying amount at fair value		1,874,307	1,525,887	1,874,307	1,525,887

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities.

Collectively impaired loans, advances and financing and individually impaired securities are loans, advances and financing and investment debt securities (other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss) for which the Group determines that there is objective evidence of impairment and it does not expect to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/investment securities agreement(s).

Investment debt securities carried at fair value through profit or loss are not assessed for impairment but are subject to the same internal grading system.

	Loans, advances and financing Gross RM'000	Net RM'000
At 31 December 2014		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	437,037	93,787
Total	437,037	93,787
At 31 December 2013		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	445,139	110,987
Total	445,139	110,987

The Group and Bank monitor concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans, advances and financing and investment securities at the end of reporting period is shown below :

	NOTE(S)	Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	GROUP / BANK GROUP Investment Securities RM'000	BANK Investment Securities RM'000
At 31 December 2014				
Carrying amount	4 & 5	18,316,880	8,598,696	8,598,696
Concentration by sector				
<i>Corporate</i>				
Energy		–	136,807	136,807
Construction		–	232,363	232,363
Financial services		96,863	45,723	45,723
<i>Government</i>		–	8,183,803	8,183,803
<i>Retail</i>				
Housing		6,291,141	–	–
Transportation		331,513	–	–
Micro finance		404,579	–	–
Consumption credit		11,080,660	–	–
Others		112,124	–	–
Carrying amount		18,316,880	8,598,696	8,598,696

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

At 31 December 2013	NOTE(S)	Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	GROUP / BANK GROUP Investment Securities RM'000	BANK Investment Securities RM'000
Carrying amount	4 & 5	16,872,280	9,727,306	9,727,306
Concentration by sector				
<i>Corporate</i>				
Energy		–	139,073	139,073
Construction		–	221,760	221,760
Financial services		111,837	89,800	89,800
Others		–	366,565	233,600
<i>Government</i>		–	9,276,673	9,276,673
<i>Retail</i>				
Housing		4,937,683	–	–
Transportation		274,184	–	–
Micro finance		368,174	–	–
Consumption credit		10,949,437	–	–
Others		230,965	–	–
Carrying amount		16,872,280	10,093,871	9,960,906

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group and the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents less any deposits from banks and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Group's and the Bank's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Group's and the Bank's lead regulator, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) as New Liquidity Framework (BNM/DFI/GP7) which was issued on December 2006. Details of the reported Group and Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the financial period according to new liquidity framework were as follows :

	2014	2013
Ratio of net liquid asset to deposits from customer	%	%
At 31 December	63	61
Average for the year	61	60
Maximum for the year	63	62
Minimum for the year	60	57

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

BANK

31 December 2014

Non-derivative liabilities

Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions :

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000
Individuals								
Non individuals	12,721,378	(12,721,378)	(10,077,744)	(600,411)	(468,582)	(486,628)	(846,354)	(241,659)
Deferred income	15,591,479	(15,591,479)	(2,293,232)	(4,377,859)	(3,699,496)	(1,566,272)	(1,119,453)	(2,535,167)
Retirement benefit obligation	391,214	(391,214)	-	-	-	-	-	(391,214)
Borrowing from institution	376,511	(376,511)	-	-	-	-	-	(376,511)
Other liabilities	20,079	(20,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,079)
Provision for zakat	653,552	(653,552)	-	-	-	-	-	(653,552)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	4,408	(4,408)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,408)
	1,491,393	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)
	31,250,014	(31,250,014)	(12,408,342)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,053,300)	(1,965,917)	(5,676,107)

31 December 2013

Non-derivative liabilities

Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions :

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000
Individuals								
Non individuals	12,349,967	(12,349,967)	(1,890,785)	(4,490,709)	(4,025,098)	(666,750)	(1,276,625)	-
Deferred income	14,202,926	(14,202,926)	(1,108,270)	(477,849)	(626,351)	(1,394,630)	(1,535,779)	(9,060,047)
Retirement benefit obligation	366,478	(366,478)	-	-	-	-	-	(366,478)
Borrowing from institution	346,171	(346,171)	-	-	-	-	-	(346,171)
Other liabilities	24,187	(24,187)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,187)
Provision for zakat	821,342	(821,342)	-	-	-	-	-	(821,342)
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	5,707	(5,707)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,707)
	1,393,185	(1,393,185)	(40,492)	-	-	-	(490)	(1,352,203)
	29,509,963	(29,509,963)	(3,039,547)	(4,968,558)	(4,651,449)	(2,061,380)	(2,812,894)	(11,976,135)

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Group's and the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Management of market risks

The Group and the Bank separate their exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios are mainly held by the investment unit, and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Board Risk Management Committee plays the oversight role as the overall responsible body that endorses the limits governing the market risk activities in the Bank. The function is supported by ALCO at the management level to oversee the implementation of relevant operational activities.

Exposure to interest rate risk of non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands.

Guided by the above policies as approved by the Board of Directors, ALCO is the management-level monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by the Bank's Risk Management Department in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risks (cont'd)

A summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows :

BANK**At 31 December 2014****Bank core activities - non trading**

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Inflows									
Loans, advances and financing	18,775,694	18,775,694	377,702	1,545	4,667	32,991	55,863	18,302,926	6.91
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	702,817	702,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	241,966	241,966	-	-	-	-	-	241,966	-
Investment in equities	261,108	261,108	-	-	-	-	-	261,108	-
Investment in subsidiaries	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-
Investment in associates	387,675	387,675	-	-	-	-	-	387,675	-
Property, plant and equipment	483,787	483,787	-	-	-	-	-	483,787	-
Investment properties	20,203	20,203	-	-	-	-	-	20,203	-
Prepaid lease payments	79,570	79,570	-	-	-	-	-	79,570	-
Outflows									
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(28,312,857)	(28,312,857)	(12,370,976)	(4,978,270)	(4,168,078)	(2,052,900)	(1,965,807)	(2,776,826)	2.60
Reserves and other liabilities	(3,679,583)	(3,679,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,679,583)	-
Net maturity gap	(10,986,620)	(10,986,620)	(11,290,457)	(4,976,725)	(4,163,411)	(2,019,909)	(1,909,944)	13,373,826	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
Inflows									
Short-term placements	1,246,460	1,246,460	1,146,460	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Investment debt securities	10,217,988	10,217,988	-	5,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	3.91
Total maturity gap	11,464,448	11,464,448	1,146,460	105,548	432,030	69,964	504,506	9,205,940	-
Outflows									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	477,828	477,828	(10,143,997)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,949,945)	(1,405,438)	22,579,766	-
Total net maturity gap	(1,491,393)	(1,491,393)	(37,366)	-	(400)	(110)	(1,453,517)	21,126,249	-
	(1,013,565)	(1,013,565)	(10,181,363)	(4,871,177)	(3,731,381)	(1,950,345)	(1,405,548)	21,126,249	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(ii) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(c) Market risks (cont'd)

BANK

31 Disember 2013

Bank core activities - non trading

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	17,278,743	17,278,743	344,127	1,332	5,500	45,646	70,629	16,811,509	5.71
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	625,384	625,384	625,384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	367,270	367,270	-	-	-	-	-	367,270	-
Investment in equities	233,600	233,600	-	-	-	-	-	233,600	-
Investment in subsidiaries	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-
Investment in associates	231,809	231,809	-	-	-	-	-	231,809	-
Property, plant and equipment	445,967	445,967	-	-	-	-	-	445,967	-
Investment properties	20,928	20,928	-	-	-	-	-	20,928	-
Prepaid lease payments	80,635	80,635	-	-	-	-	-	80,635	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(26,552,893)	(26,552,893)	(2,999,055)	(4,968,558)	(4,651,449)	(2,061,380)	(2,812,404)	(9,060,047)	2.36
Reserves and other liabilities	(3,734,785)	(3,734,785)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,734,785)	-
Net maturity gap	(10,950,342)	(10,950,342)	(2,029,544)	(4,967,226)	(4,645,949)	(2,015,734)	(2,741,775)	5,449,886	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	1,692,660	1,692,660	1,642,660	50,000	-	-	-	-	3.26
Investment debt securities	9,727,306	9,727,306	-	-	809,043	468,287	734,757	7,715,219	3.84
Total maturity gap	11,419,966	11,419,966	1,642,660	50,000	809,043	468,287	734,757	7,715,219	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	469,624	469,624	(386,884)	(4,917,226)	(3,836,906)	(1,547,447)	(2,007,018)	13,165,105	-
Total net maturity gap	(1,393,185)	(1,393,185)	(40,492)	-	-	-	(490)	(1,352,203)	-
	(923,561)	(923,561)	(427,376)	(4,917,226)	(3,836,906)	(1,547,447)	(2,007,508)	11,812,902	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments measured at fair value, where available, quoted and observable market prices in an active market or dealer price quotations are used to measure fair value. These include listed equity securities and broker quotes on Bloomberg and Reuters.

Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are determined using appropriate valuation techniques, which include the use of mathematical models, such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation techniques.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the end of the reporting period, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation techniques used incorporate assumptions regarding discount rates, interest/profit rate yield curves, estimates of future cash flows and other factors, as applicable. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the fair values derived.

The Group and the Bank generally use widely recognised valuation techniques with market observable inputs, if available, for the determination of fair value, which require minimal management judgement and estimation, due to the low complexity of the financial instruments held.

MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statements of financial position after initial recognition to be categorised according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements, in particular, whether the inputs used are observable or unobservable. The following levels of hierarchy are used for determining and disclosing the fair value of those financial instruments and non-financial assets :

- Level 1** Quoted market prices: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
- Level 2** Fair values based on observable inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the instrument, whether directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), are used; and
- Level 3** Fair values derived using unobservable inputs: inputs used are not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on the valuation of the financial instruments and non-financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows :

GROUP

At 31 December 2014

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss					
	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		–	6,308	–	6,308
Islamic Debt Securities		–	210,711	–	210,711
Shares		6,093	–	–	6,093
		6,093	217,019	–	223,112
Investment securities available-for-sale					
	4(c)				
Shares		111,627	–	–	111,627
Unit Trust Investment		–	143,388	–	143,388
Malaysian Government Securities		–	489,552	–	489,552
Sukuk		–	143,315	–	143,315
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	146,291	–	146,291
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	840,134	–	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	–	1,874,307
		117,720	1,979,699	–	2,097,419

BANK

At 31 December 2014

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss					
	4(a)				
Shares		6,093	–	–	6,093
		6,093	–	–	6,093
Investment securities available-for-sale					
	4(c)				
Shares		111,627	–	–	111,627
Unit Trust Investment		–	143,388	–	143,388
Malaysian Government Securities		–	489,552	–	489,552
Sukuk		–	143,315	–	143,315
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	146,291	–	146,291
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	840,134	–	840,134
		111,627	1,762,680	–	1,874,307
		117,720	1,762,680	–	1,880,400

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Financial instruments and non-financial assets carried at fair value (cont'd)

GROUP

At 31 December 2013

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss					
	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		–	18,472	–	18,472
Islamic Debt Securities		–	114,493	–	114,493
Shares		8,009	–	–	8,009
		8,009	132,965	–	140,974
Investment securities available-for-sale					
	4(c)				
Shares		123,965	–	–	123,965
Unit Trust Investment		–	101,626	–	101,626
Malaysian Government Securities		–	472,172	–	472,172
Sukuk		–	143,026	–	143,026
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	19,120	–	19,120
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	665,978	–	665,978
		123,965	1,401,922	–	1,525,887
		131,974	1,534,887	–	1,666,861

BANK

At 31 December 2013

	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss					
	4(a)				
Shares		8,009	–	–	8,009
		8,009	–	–	8,009
Investment securities available-for-sale					
	4(c)				
Shares		123,965	–	–	123,965
Unit Trust Investment		–	101,626	–	101,626
Malaysian Government Securities		–	472,172	–	472,172
Sukuk		–	143,026	–	143,026
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	19,120	–	19,120
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	665,978	–	665,978
		123,965	1,401,922	–	1,525,887
		131,974	1,401,922	–	1,533,896

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosure are required

Set out below is the comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments of the Group and 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 are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

2014	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Investment securities held-to-maturity	8,598,696	8,530,299	8,598,696	8,530,299
Loans, advances and financing	18,316,880	18,316,880	18,316,880	18,316,880
Other assets	256,531	254,675	230,681	228,825
Investment properties	20,203	42,000	20,203	42,000
	27,192,310	27,143,854	27,166,460	27,118,004
Financial liabilities				
Borrowing from institution	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
	20,079	20,079	20,079	20,079
2013				
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Investment securities held-to-maturity	8,427,010	8,369,041	8,427,010	8,369,041
Loans, advances and financing	16,872,280	16,872,280	16,872,280	16,872,280
Other assets	399,932	398,076	356,251	354,395
Investment properties	20,928	42,000	20,928	42,000
	25,720,150	25,681,397	25,676,469	25,637,716
Financial liabilities				
Borrowing from institution	24,187	24,187	24,187	24,187
	24,187	24,187	24,187	24,187

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosure are required (cont'd)

The table below analyses financial instruments not carried at fair value, but fair value disclosure are required. The different levels have been defined as follows :

GROUP 2014	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	–	2,536,864	–	2,536,864
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	–	2,654,665	–	2,654,665
Sukuk	–	239,717	–	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	1,970,082	–	1,970,082
Khazanah Bonds	–	648,409	–	648,409
Private Debt Securities	–	59,802	–	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	–	420,760	–	420,760
	–	8,530,299	–	8,530,299
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	6,174,310	6,174,310
Personal loans/financing	–	–	10,957,884	10,957,884
Staff loans/financing	–	–	112,788	112,788
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	249,800	249,800
Micro credit	–	–	1,262	1,262
Micro finance	–	–	395,683	395,683
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	326,106	326,106
Other term loans/financing	–	–	97,806	97,806
Revolving credit	–	–	1,241	1,241
	–	–	18,316,880	18,316,880
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	97,076	97,076
Sundry receivables	–	–	148,947	148,947
Dividend receivables	–	–	8,631	8,631
Due from associates	–	–	21	21
	–	–	254,675	254,675
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,530,299	18,613,555	27,143,854
Financial Liabilities				
<i>Borrowing from institution</i>				
	–	–	20,079	20,079

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosure are required (cont'd)

GROUP 2013	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	–	2,626,323	–	2,626,323
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	–	2,911,916	–	2,911,916
Sukuk	–	137,616	–	137,616
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	1,596,392	–	1,596,392
Khazanah Bonds	–	652,897	–	652,897
Private Debt Securities	–	79,741	–	79,741
Islamic Debt Securities	–	364,156	–	364,156
	–	8,369,041	–	8,369,041
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	4,856,603	4,856,603
Personal loans/financing	–	–	10,999,640	10,999,640
Staff loans/financing	–	–	108,301	108,301
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	179,358	179,358
Micro credit	–	–	1,418	1,418
Micro finance	–	–	368,160	368,160
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	244,324	244,324
Other term loans/financing	–	–	112,233	112,233
Revolving credit	–	–	2,243	2,243
	–	–	16,872,280	16,872,280
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	91,948	91,948
Sundry receivables	–	–	297,436	297,436
Dividend receivables	–	–	8,692	8,692
	–	–	398,076	398,076
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,369,041	17,312,356	25,681,397
Financial Liabilities				
<i>Borrowing from institution</i>				
	–	–	24,187	24,187

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosure are required (cont'd)

BANK 2014	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	–	2,536,864	–	2,536,864
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	–	2,654,665	–	2,654,665
Sukuk	–	239,717	–	239,717
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	1,970,082	–	1,970,082
Khazanah Bonds	–	648,409	–	648,409
Private Debt Securities	–	59,802	–	59,802
Islamic Debt Securities	–	420,760	–	420,760
	–	8,530,299	–	8,530,299
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	6,174,310	6,174,310
Personal loans/financing	–	–	10,957,884	10,957,884
Staff loans/financing	–	–	112,788	112,788
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	249,800	249,800
Micro credit	–	–	1,262	1,262
Micro finance	–	–	395,683	395,683
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	326,106	326,106
Other term loans/financing	–	–	97,806	97,806
Revolving credit	–	–	1,241	1,241
	–	–	18,316,880	18,316,880
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	94,765	94,765
Sundry receivables	–	–	125,314	125,314
Dividend receivables	–	–	8,631	8,631
Due from subsidiaries	–	–	94	94
Due from associates	–	–	21	21
	–	–	228,825	228,825
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,530,299	18,587,705	27,118,004
Financial Liabilities				
<i>Borrowing from institution</i>				
	–	–	20,079	20,079

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosure are required (cont'd)

BANK 2013	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Assets				
<i>Investment securities held-to-maturity</i>				
Malaysian Government Securities	–	2,626,323	–	2,626,323
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	–	2,911,916	–	2,911,916
Sukuk	–	137,616	–	137,616
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	1,596,392	–	1,596,392
Khazanah Bonds	–	652,897	–	652,897
Private Debt Securities	–	79,741	–	79,741
Islamic Debt Securities	–	364,156	–	364,156
	–	8,369,041	–	8,369,041
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	4,856,603	4,856,603
Personal loans/financing	–	–	10,999,640	10,999,640
Staff loans/financing	–	–	108,301	108,301
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	179,358	179,358
Micro credit	–	–	1,418	1,418
Micro finance	–	–	368,160	368,160
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	244,324	244,324
Other term loans/financing	–	–	112,233	112,233
Revolving credit	–	–	2,243	2,243
	–	–	16,872,280	16,872,280
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	90,335	90,335
Sundry receivables	–	–	255,283	255,283
Dividend receivables	–	–	8,692	8,692
Due from subsidiaries	–	–	85	85
	–	–	354,395	354,395
<i>Investment properties</i>				
	–	–	42,000	42,000
	–	8,369,041	17,268,675	25,637,716
Financial Liabilities				
<i>Borrowing from institution</i>				
	–	–	24,187	24,187

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

(iv) Methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments :

a) 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.

b) Investment securities

The fair value of publicly traded investment securities are estimated based on quoted market prices at 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 party.

For an investment in an equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. In this respect, the Group and the Bank regard a decline in fair value in excess of 20% to be significant and a decline in quoted market price that persists for nine months or longer to be prolonged.

c) Loans, advances and financing

The Group and the Bank consider the carrying amount of loans, advances and financing to customers as a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except when the Group and the Bank chooses to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss as described in Note 2 (j).

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Deposits from customers and from financial institutions

The Group and the Bank consider the carrying amounts of all its deposits, such as non-bank customers' deposits and deposits and balances of banks, agents and related companies, as reasonable approximation of their respective fair value given that these are mostly payable on demand and are short-term in nature.

g) Borrowing from institution

The fair value of borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia is estimated using effective interest rate for the financing which was used in discounting present value for the future determinable repayment of the financing.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Regulatory capital

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group and the Bank as a whole.

The parent company and individual banking operations are directly supervised by their local regulators. Effective from 22 February 2008, the Group and the Bank had to follow the provisions being set in the capital adequacy framework for the regulation of the capital.

(i) Capital requirement of the Group and of the Bank is analysed into two capital tiers as follows :

- (a) 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,
- (b) Tier II capital includes government grants, regulatory reserves and collective impairment allowances (limited to the credit portfolios as per assessment on historical losses under the MFRS 139 methodology).

Notes to the Financial Statements

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Regulatory capital (cont'd)

(ii) Various limits are applied to the elements of the capital base :

- If Tier I capital is less than or equal to zero, then the maximum allowable for Tier II capital is zero.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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%.

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	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
Tier I Capital				
General reserve	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	1,221,573	1,194,793	1,138,003	1,119,627
Capital reserve	887,334	818,957	887,334	818,957
Non-controlling interests	113,794	100,511	–	–
	2,322,701	2,214,261	2,125,337	2,038,584
Less : Deferred tax assets	(75,862)	(73,030)	(62,469)	(61,651)
Total Tier I capital	2,246,839	2,141,231	2,062,868	1,976,933
Tier II Capital				
Government grants	391,214	366,478	391,214	366,478
Regulatory reserve	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Collective impairment for non impaired loans, advances and financing	115,564	72,311	115,564	72,311
Total Tier II capital	638,061	570,072	638,061	570,072
Less : Investment in subsidiaries (Note 8)	–	–	(53,000)	(53,000)
Capital base	2,884,900	2,711,303	2,647,929	2,494,005
Core capital ratio	12.75%	12.67%	11.88%	11.84%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	16.37%	16.05%	15.25%	14.93%
Core capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	12.75%	12.67%	11.88%	11.84%
Risk-weighted capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	16.37%	16.05%	15.25%	14.93%

Notes to the Financial Statements

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of weighted risk : (cont'd)

GROUP

	2014		2013	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000 (Restated)	Risk Weighted RM'000 (Restated)
0%	10,859,766	–	10,243,878	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	1,246,460	249,292	1,692,660	338,532
50%	6,907,700	3,453,850	5,498,582	2,749,291
100%	13,920,685	13,920,685	13,809,370	13,809,370
	32,934,611	17,623,827	31,244,490	16,897,193

BANK

	2014		2013	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000 (Restated)	Risk Weighted RM'000 (Restated)
0%	10,799,093	–	10,156,074	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	1,246,460	249,292	1,692,660	338,532
50%	6,907,700	3,453,850	5,498,582	2,749,291
100%	13,658,660	13,658,660	13,615,582	13,615,582
	32,611,913	17,361,802	30,962,898	16,703,405

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	924,823	976,382
Securities held-to-maturity	(b)	709,291	2,116,104
Securities available-for-sale	(c)	119,998	139,170
Advances and financing	(d)	12,173,589	10,882,390
Other assets	(f)	33,276	40,661
Property, plant and equipment		205	259
Deferred tax assets		4,017	–
		13,965,199	14,154,966
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Deposits from customers	(g)	12,078,930	11,117,075
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(h)	15,269	351,506
Other liabilities		612,359	1,546,936
Deferred tax liabilities		–	14,142
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	(i)	16,056	25,465
		12,722,614	13,055,124
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Islamic banking funds		80,000	80,000
Reserves		1,162,585	1,019,842
Islamic banking capital funds		1,242,585	1,099,842
Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds		13,965,199	14,154,966

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Revenue	(j)	959,677	932,630
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(k)	830,020	870,255
Allowance for losses on advances and financing - net	(l)	(58,355)	18,083
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	(1,577)	(2,715)
Income attributable to the depositors	(m)	(286,712)	(260,616)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(n)	129,657	62,375
Total net income		613,033	687,382
Other operating expenses	(o)	(468,604)	(385,538)
Profit before zakat		144,429	301,844
Zakat	(q)	(3,000)	(5,000)
Net profit for the year		141,429	296,844
Other comprehensive income net of zakat			
Securities available for sale fair value		1,314	(3,234)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,314	(3,234)
Total comprehensive income for the year		142,743	293,610

Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank are derived as follows :

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	(j)	795,915	766,396
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(j)	108,461	105,591
Other income	(j)	55,301	60,643
Income attributable to depositors	(m)	(286,712)	(260,616)
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	(1,577)	(2,715)
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		671,388	669,299
Of which :			
Interest income earned on impaired advances and financing		6,456	4,098

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

GROUP / BANK

	Non-distributable			Distributable		Total RM'000
	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	
As at 1 January 2013	80,000	327	–	42,849	683,056	806,232
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	–	296,844	296,844
Other comprehensive loss	–	(3,234)	–	–	–	(3,234)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(3,234)	–	–	296,844	293,610
Transfer to regulatory reserve	–	–	99,522	–	(99,522)	–
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve :						
Provision during the year	–	–	–	5,106	(5,106)	–
Utilisation of reserve	–	–	–	(5,106)	5,106	–
At 31 December 2013 / 1 January 2014	80,000	(2,907)	99,522	42,849	880,378	1,099,842
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	–	141,429	141,429
Other comprehensive income	–	1,314	–	–	–	1,314
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,314	–	–	141,429	142,743
Provision during the year	–	–	–	27,120	(27,120)	–
Utilisation of reserve	–	–	–	(27,120)	27,120	–
At 31 December 2014	80,000	(1,593)	99,522	42,849	1,021,807	1,242,585

* Regulatory reserve is maintained in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia instruction JDKP/8808/13/5/01 dated 4 February 2014 by aggregating collective impairment provisions and regulatory reserves of no less than 1.2% of total outstanding loans, advances and financing, net of individual impairment provisions.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	144,429	301,844
Adjustments for :		
Net amortisation of premiums/(accretion of discount)	6,629	(406)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	–	77
Adjustments of property, plant and equipment	–	42
Collective impairment for advance and financing - net	(37,139)	(27,967)
Bad debts recovered	(2,955)	(3,189)
Bad debts write-off	24,171	13,073
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(142)	(280)
Operating profit before working capital changes	134,993	283,194
Changes in advances and financing	(1,275,276)	(2,390,788)
Changes in other assets	7,385	(7,973)
Changes in deposits from customers	950,869	1,866,069
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	(336,237)	(19,827)
Changes in other liabilities	(933,278)	845,549
Profit equalisation reserve	(16,582)	2,715
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(1,468,126)	578,939
Zakat paid	(4,299)	(4,303)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(1,472,425)	574,636
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	54	–
Net purchase of investment securities	1,420,670	62,673
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	142	–
Net cash from investing activities	1,420,866	62,673
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(51,559)	637,309
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	976,382	339,073
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	924,823	976,382
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT BY :		
Cash and short-term funds [Notes 35(a)]	924,823	976,382

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(a) Cash and short-term funds

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	53,963	42,662
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	870,860	933,720
	924,823	976,382

(b) Investment securities held-to-maturity

At amortised cost :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments (long-term) :</u>		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	711,310	1,717,118
Government Residential Sukuk	–	89,539
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	250,018
Khazanah Bonds	–	42,725
	711,310	2,099,400
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia :</u>		
Islamic Debt Securities	–	12,580
Less : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(2,019)	4,124
Investment securities held-to-maturity	709,291	2,116,104

Maturity structure for securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
More than one year	709,291	2,116,104

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale

At fair value :

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments :</u>		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	124,161	124,161
Government Guaranteed Bonds	–	20,000
	124,161	144,161
Less : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(2,570)	(2,084)
Fair value loss	(1,593)	(2,907)
Investment securities available-for-sale	119,998	139,170

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(c) Investment securities available-for-sale (cont'd)

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
More than one year	119,998	139,170

(d) Advances and financing

(i) Advances and financing by types

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Term advances and financing		
Housing financing	13,848,692	9,405,983
Personal financing	11,447,837	11,999,668
Hire-purchase receivables	15,852	–
Other term financing	99,233	93,012
Micro finance	50,680	41,577
Staff financing	34,062	25,841
Credit/Charge cards	247,199	197,955
Less : Unearned income	(13,392,911)	(10,741,730)
Gross advances and financing	12,350,644	11,022,306
Less : Allowance of impairment for advances and financing Collective impairment	(177,055)	(139,916)
Total net advances and financing	12,173,589	10,882,390

(ii) Advances and financing by type of customer

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Individuals	12,350,644	11,022,306

(iii) Advances and financing by profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Fixed rate :		
Housing financing	889,778	955,685
Hire purchase receivables	12,755	–
Micro finance	31,796	30,377
Other term financing	7,989,475	8,007,538
Variable rate :		
Base lending rate-plus	3,426,840	2,028,706
	12,350,644	11,022,306

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(d) Advances and financing (cont'd)

(iv) Advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	4,316,618	2,984,391
Purchase of transport vehicles	12,755	—
Consumer durables	2,067	2,033
Consumption credit	7,730,822	7,805,303
Credit cards	247,199	197,955
Micro finance	41,183	32,624
	12,350,644	11,022,306

(v) Advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	864,594	829,273
Penang	857,539	739,063
Perak	1,008,688	904,421
Selangor	1,739,922	1,383,305
Kuala Lumpur	2,070,332	1,718,847
Malacca	566,696	497,250
Negeri Sembilan	620,474	527,518
Johor	1,002,255	895,887
Pahang	705,924	655,922
Kelantan	1,002,609	983,190
Terengganu	799,927	775,762
Sarawak	489,037	505,550
Sabah	622,647	606,318
	12,350,644	11,022,306

(vi) Advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Maturity within one year	40,341	248,985
More than one year to three years	469	294,291
More than three years to five years	378,190	417,805
More than five years	11,931,644	10,061,225
	12,350,644	11,022,306

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(d) Advances and financing (cont'd)

(vii) Advances and financing by contract

GROUP / BANK

At 31 December 2014

Types/Shariah contracts	Bai' Bithaman		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Total RM'000
	Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000				
Term financing						
House financing	13,848,692	—	—	—	—	13,848,692
Personal financing	—	11,447,837	—	—	—	11,447,837
Hire purchase receivables	—	—	—	—	15,852	15,852
Other term financing	—	97,166	—	2,067	—	99,233
Micro financing	—	—	—	50,680	—	50,680
Staff financing	—	34,062	—	—	—	34,062
Credit/Charge cards	—	—	247,199	—	—	247,199
Less : Unearned income	(9,532,074)	(3,848,243)	—	(9,497)	(3,097)	(13,392,911)
Gross advances and financing	4,316,618	7,730,822	247,199	43,250	12,755	12,350,644
Less : Allowance of impairment						
Collective impairment	(71,598)	(93,009)	(6,712)	(5,736)	—	(177,055)
Total net advances and financing	4,245,020	7,637,813	240,487	37,514	12,755	12,173,589

GROUP / BANK

At 31 December 2013

Types/Shariah contracts	Bai' Bithaman		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Ijarah RM'000	Total RM'000
	Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000				
Term financing						
House financing	9,405,983	—	—	—	—	9,405,983
Personal financing	—	11,999,668	—	—	—	11,999,668
Other term financing	—	90,979	—	2,033	—	93,012
Micro financing	—	—	—	41,577	—	41,577
Staff financing	—	25,841	—	—	—	25,841
Credit/Charge cards	—	—	197,955	—	—	197,955
Less : Unearned income	(6,421,592)	(4,311,185)	—	(8,953)	—	(10,741,730)
Gross advances and financing	2,984,391	7,805,303	197,955	34,657	—	11,022,306
Less : Allowance of impairment						
Collective impairment	(42,489)	(84,072)	(10,103)	(3,252)	—	(139,916)
Total net advances and financing	2,941,902	7,721,231	187,852	31,405	—	10,882,390

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(e) Impaired advances and financing

(i) Movement in impaired advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
As at 1 January	135,984	117,305
Classified as impaired during the year	207,816	38,756
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(161,186)	(7,636)
Amount written off	(32,007)	(12,441)
As at 31 December	150,607	135,984
Ratio of impaired advances and financing to gross advances and financing	1.22%	1.23%

(ii) Impaired advances and financing by sector

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	60,530	51,338
Credit cards	5,386	7,673
Micro finance	3,677	2,273
Consumer durables	1,996	1,990
Consumption credit	79,018	72,710
	150,607	135,984

(iii) Impaired advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	12,560	10,739
Penang	9,170	6,833
Perak	12,797	9,448
Selangor	25,207	21,708
Kuala Lumpur	33,425	37,854
Malacca	8,409	6,620
Negeri Sembilan	12,758	11,540
Johor	4,878	5,073
Pahang	6,938	6,397
Kelantan	12,412	9,607
Terengganu	6,353	6,056
Sarawak	1,957	1,419
Sabah	3,743	2,690
	150,607	135,984

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(e) Impaired advances and financing (cont'd)

(iv) Movement in allowance of impairment on advances and financing

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Collective impairment		
As at 1 January	139,916	167,883
Increasing impairment during the year (Note 35 (l))	338,414	206,923
Decreasing impairment during the year (Note 35 (l))	(301,275)	(234,890)
As at 31 December	<u>177,055</u>	<u>139,916</u>
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross advances and financing	<u>1.43%</u>	<u>1.27%</u>
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross advances and financing	<u>2.50%</u>	<u>2.17%</u>

(f) Other assets

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income receivables	7,789	20,715
Sundry receivables	25,487	19,946
	<u>33,276</u>	<u>40,661</u>

(g) Deposits from customers

(i) Deposits from customers by type of deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Murabahah fund :		
Fixed deposits	5,053,392	–
Mudharabah fund :		
Saving deposits	2,041,602	1,968,749
Fixed deposits	2,235,286	6,435,102
Wholesale deposits		
Money market deposit	–	220,000
Others	2,745,444	2,490,131
Others fund :		
Others	3,206	3,093
	<u>12,078,930</u>	<u>11,117,075</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(g) Deposits from customers (cont'd)

(ii) Deposits from customers by type of customers

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	1,684,722	1,757,314
Business enterprises	3,061,697	3,664,211
Individuals	6,018,486	5,681,463
Others	1,314,025	14,087
	12,078,930	11,117,075

(iii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits under Murabahah Fund and Mudharabah Fund

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Due within six months	6,007,116	5,296,640
More than six months to one year	988,633	791,339
More than one year to three years	121,190	93,037
More than three years to five years	171,739	254,086
	7,288,678	6,435,102

(h) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Other financial institutions	15,269	351,506

Maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Due within six months	15,269	351,506

(i) Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
As at 1 January	25,465	32,288
Amount provided during the year (Note 35(k))	1,577	2,715
Amount distributed to depositor	(10,986)	(9,538)
As at 31 December (Note 18)	16,056	25,465

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(j) Revenue

Revenue comprises income derived from financing, treasury, investment and other Islamic banking activities undertaken by the Bank.

Income from Islamic banking operations

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income derived from financing	795,915	766,396
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	425	2,659
Income from placements with financial institutions	20,537	15,445
Others	87,499	87,487
Other income	55,301	60,643
	959,677	932,630

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

	NOTE	GROUP / BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income derived from investment of :			
General investment deposits	(i)	829,642	870,016
Other deposits	(ii)	378	239
		830,020	870,255
Transfer to profit equalisation reserves		(1,577)	(2,715)
		828,443	867,540

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance income :		
Income derived from financing	688,069	714,942
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds :		
Income from Islamic debt securities	367	2,480
Income from placements with financial institutions	17,754	14,408
Others	75,644	81,614
Total income from investment and advances and financing	781,834	813,444
Other income :		
Commissions	7,275	13,999
Charges	40,533	42,573
Total income	829,642	870,016

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (cont'd)

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance income :		
Income derived from financing	313	197
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds :		
Income from Islamic debt securities	–	1
Income from placements with financial institutions	8	4
Others	35	22
Total income from investment and advances and financing	356	224
Other income :		
Commissions	3	4
Charges	19	11
Total income	378	239

(l) Allowance for losses on advances and financing-net

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Collective impairment		
Increasing impairment for the year (Note 35 (e))	(338,414)	(206,923)
Decreasing impairment for the year (Note 35 (e))	301,275	234,890
Bad debts recovered	2,955	3,189
Bad debts write-off	(24,171)	(13,073)
Net (allowance losses)/reversal on advances and financing	(58,355)	18,083

(m) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
Murabahah fund	97,001	–
Mudharabah fund	189,711	260,616
	286,712	260,616

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(n) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Finance income :		
Income derived from financing	107,532	51,257
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds :		
Income from Islamic debt securities	57	178
Income from placements with financial institutions	2,775	1,033
Others	11,822	5,851
Total income from investment and advances and financing	122,186	58,319
Other income :		
Commissions	1,137	1,004
Charges	6,334	3,052
Total income	129,657	62,375

(o) Other operating expenses

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Personnel expenses</u>		
Salaries and wages	1,779	1,633
Social security costs	19	17
Contributions to Employee Provident Fund (EPF)	330	307
Other staff related expenses *	293,796	249,506
	295,924	251,463
<u>General administrative expenses</u>		
Maintenance cost	120,510	86,577
Legal and professional fees	11,016	27,482
Others	41,154	20,016
	468,604	385,538

* Included in other staff related expenses are Shariah Committee's remuneration amounted to RM208,000 (2013: RM198,000) as further disclosed in Note 35(p) and allocated indirect personnel expenses amounted to RM248.50 million (2013: RM248.50 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(p) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	208	198

Shariah Committee's remuneration for the financial year with a breakdown of types of remunerations

At 31 December 2014

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee					
Dr. Fuad Md. Sawari	–	–	36	12	48
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	30	11	41
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	–	–	30	11	41
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	–	–	30	9	39
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	–	–	30	9	39
	–	–	156	52	208

At 31 December 2013

	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee					
Dr. Fuad Md. Sawari	–	–	30	16	46
Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Zainuddin Ismail	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	–	–	25	13	38
Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	–	–	25	13	38
	–	–	130	68	198

(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

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(s) Capital adequacy ratio

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of Group and Bank as at the end of the reporting period.

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000 (Restated)
The capital adequacy ratios of the reporting institution are as follows :		
Tier I Capital		
Retained earnings	1,021,807	880,378
Islamic banking funds	80,000	80,000
	1,101,807	960,378
Less : Deferred tax assets	(4,017)	–
Total Tier I capital	1,097,790	960,378
Tier II Capital		
Regulatory reserves	99,522	99,522
Collective impairment on non impaired advances and financing	24,927	33,005
Total Tier II capital	124,449	132,527
Capital base	1,222,239	1,092,905
Core capital ratio	10.42%	9.93%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	11.60%	11.30%
Core capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	10.42%	9.93%
Risk-weighted capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	11.60%	11.30%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights :

	GROUP / BANK 2014		GROUP / BANK 2013	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000 (Restated)
0%	966,401	–	2,405,076	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	870,860	174,172	933,720	186,744
50%	4,820,525	2,410,263	3,516,087	1,758,043
100%	7,947,968	7,947,968	7,723,536	7,723,536
	14,605,754	10,532,403	14,578,419	9,668,323

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(i) Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

31 December 2014

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to			6 months up to		Above 1 year RM'000
				1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year		
Non-derivative liabilities									
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions :									
Individuals	6,018,487	(4,790,264)	(367,028)	(166,077)	(192,255)	(334,584)	(168,279)		
Non individuals	6,075,712	(129,922)	(1,709,025)	(1,182,163)	(328,364)	(191,071)	(2,535,167)		
Other liabilities	612,359	(612,359)	-	-	-	-	(612,359)		
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	16,056	(16,056)	-	-	-	-	(16,056)		
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,092,968	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	(1,092,437)		
	13,815,582	(13,815,582)	(4,920,717)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(4,424,298)		

31 December 2013

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to			6 months up to		Above 1 year RM'000
				1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year		
Non-derivative liabilities									
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions :									
Individuals	5,681,463	(5,681,463)	(466,938)	(831,057)	(697,678)	(458,417)	(1,122,179)	(2,105,194)	
Non individuals	5,787,118	(5,787,118)	(577,980)	(451,739)	(289,163)	(129,138)	(367,891)	(3,971,207)	
Other liabilities	1,546,936	(1,546,936)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,546,936)	
Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')	25,465	(25,465)	-	-	-	-	-	(25,465)	
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	1,183,657	(1,183,657)	(62)	-	-	-	-	(1,183,595)	
	14,224,639	(14,224,639)	(1,044,980)	(1,282,796)	(986,841)	(587,555)	(1,490,070)	(8,832,397)	

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking interest gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows :

31 Disember 2014	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Advances and financing	12,350,644	12,350,644	35,945	26	77	633	3,660	12,310,303	6.91
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	53,963	53,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	33,276	33,276	-	-	-	-	-	33,276	-
Property, plant and equipment	205	205	-	-	-	-	-	205	-
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(12,094,199)	(12,094,199)	(4,920,186)	(2,076,053)	(1,348,240)	(520,619)	(525,655)	(2,703,446)	2.60
Reserves and other liabilities	(1,871,000)	(1,871,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,871,000)	-
Net maturity gap	(1,527,111)	(1,527,111)	(4,830,278)	(2,076,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,769,338	-
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	870,860	870,860	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	-	4.13
Investment debt securities	829,289	829,289	-	-	-	-	-	829,289	3.91
Total maturity gap	1,700,149	1,700,149	770,860	100,000	-	-	-	829,289	-
Total maturity gap									
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,092,968)	(1,092,968)	(531)	-	-	-	-	(1,092,437)	-
Total net maturity gap	(919,930)	(919,930)	(4,059,949)	(1,976,027)	(1,348,163)	(519,986)	(521,995)	7,506,190	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(u) A summary of the Islamic banking interest gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows : (cont'd)

31 Disember 2013	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week up to 1 month RM'000		1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
				1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000					
Bank core activities - non trading										
Inflows										
Advances and financing	11,022,306	11,022,306	227,186	323	646	5,487	15,343	10,773,321		6.52
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	42,662	42,662	42,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other assets	40,661	40,661	-	-	-	-	-	40,661		
Property, plant and equipment	259	259	-	-	-	-	-	259		
Outflows										
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(1,468,581)	(1,468,581)	(1,044,918)	(1,282,796)	(986,841)	(587,555)	(1,490,070)	(6,076,401)		2.62
Reserves and other liabilities	(2,672,243)	(2,672,243)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,672,243)		
Net maturity gap	(3,034,936)	(3,034,936)	(775,070)	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	2,065,597		
Treasury and capital market activities										
Inflows										
Short-term placements	933,720	933,720	933,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.18
Investment debt securities	2,255,274	2,255,274	-	-	-	-	-	2,255,274		3.87
	3,188,994	3,188,994	933,720	-	-	-	-	2,255,274		
Total maturity gap	154,058	154,058	158,650	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	4,320,871		
Outflows										
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(1,183,657)	(1,183,657)	(62)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,183,595)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,029,599)	(1,029,599)	158,588	(1,282,473)	(986,195)	(582,068)	(1,474,727)	3,137,276		

Notes to the Financial Statements

35. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(v) Commitments and contingencies

GROUP / BANK

	Principal amount RM'000	2014 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	2013 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
<i>Irrevocable commitments to extend credit :</i>						
Maturity not exceeding one year	531	–	–	62	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,092,437	546,219	273,109	1,183,595	591,797	295,899
	1,092,968	546,219	273,109	1,183,657	591,797	295,899

* 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	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
As at 1 January	245	35
Sources of fund :		
Gharamah	101	27
Dividend on Premium Savings Certificates (Below RM1)	263	218
Insurance commission	19	–
	383	245
Uses of fund :		
TSM Charity Golf Foundation, Selangor	–	(30)
Tabung Pendidikan dan Kebajikan (YIPPM), Kuala Lumpur	–	(5)
Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia Cawangan Wanita Ulu Kelang	(60)	–
	(60)	(35)
As at 31 December	568	245

Notes to the Financial Statements

36. GENERAL TAKAFUL AND FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

GROUP

	----- 31 December 2014 -----			----- 31 December 2013 -----		
	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
ASSET						
Cash and short-term funds	21,167	49,378	70,545	17,758	27,630	45,388
Investments	–	1,337,586	1,337,586	–	1,093,914	1,093,914
Other assets	88	10,873	10,961	186	7,851	8,037
Retakaful assets	6,457	8,419	14,876	2,823	24,085	26,908
Deferred tax assets	204	–	204	321	–	321
	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172	21,088	1,153,480	1,174,568
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	22,008	69,056	91,064	17,270	61,776	79,046
Takaful and Qard payables	1,405	9,907	11,312	2,092	12,168	14,260
Deferred tax liabilities	–	4,747	4,747	–	6,661	6,661
	23,413	83,710	107,123	19,362	80,605	99,967
Liabilities/(Assets) of general and family takaful policy holders' funds	4,503	1,322,546	1,327,049	1,726	1,072,875	1,074,601
	27,916	1,406,256	1,434,172	21,088	1,153,480	1,174,568

The operating revenue generated from the general and family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM1,045.7mil (2013: RM900.5mil).

37. DIVIDEND PAID

	GROUP / BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cash dividend	50,000	–

During the financial year, the Bank paid a cash dividend amounting to RM50 million in respect of previous financial year.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the current financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

38. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation as follows :

GROUP

	As previously reported RM'000	Reclassification RM'000	As reclassified RM'000
Statement of Financial Position			
as at 31 December 2013			
Retirement Benefit Obligation	67,696	631	68,327
Other liabilities	929,810	(631)	929,179
<hr/>			
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
for the year ended 31 December 2013			
Other overhead	552,023	369	552,392
Interest expense	320,319	(8)	320,311
Other operating income	107,077	(49,472)	57,605
Fees and commissions income	419,773	49,804	469,577
Impairment allowance for loans, advance and financing	56,000	(29)	55,971
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BANK

	As previously reported RM'000	Reclassification RM'000	As reclassified RM'000
Statement of Financial Position			
as at 31 December 2013			
Retirement Benefit Obligation	67,696	631	68,327
Other liabilities	821,973	(631)	821,342
<hr/>			
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
for the year ended 31 December 2013			
Other overhead	278,868	369	279,237
Interest expense	320,777	(8)	320,769
Other operating income	47,896	(49,472)	(1,576)
Fees and commissions income	110,154	49,804	159,958
Impairment allowance for loans, advance and financing	56,000	(29)	55,971
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Notes to the Financial Statements

39. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

(a) Retirement/Gratuity Benefit

During the financial year, the Bank introduced gratuity benefit plan for all of its qualifying employees and retirees. Under the plan, eligible employees and retirees are entitled for retirement compensation based on last drawn salary and years of service with the Bank upon their retirement. Initially, there were two gratuity schemes with different effective date, i.e Scheme A (for employees) with effective date 1 January 2014 and Scheme B (for retirees) with effective date 1 April 2013. However, on 9 December 2014, the Board of Directors of the Bank has approved that the two schemes to be merged with effective date 1 April 2013.

The prior year's effect of these omissions of retirement benefit obligation and its related deferred tax impact had been adjusted as prior years' adjustment.

(b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit

During the financial year, the Bank has appointed an independent firm of actuaries, i.e Actuarial Partners Consulting Sdn Bhd to prepare actuarial valuation report for its Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme. The said actuary has remeasured the current year opening balance of the Post-Retirement Medical Benefit obligation and the results differed from the closing amount as at 31 December 2013. The difference arising from the remeasurement of liability in 2013 was due to the effect of experience adjustment. This has been adjusted as a prior year adjustment in the financial statements for year ended 31 December 2013.

The following balances have been restated to reflect the effects of the abovementioned adjustments :

GROUP

	As previously reported RM'000	Reclassification (Note 38) RM'000	Prior year ----- adjustments -----		As restated RM'000
			(a) RM'000	(b) RM'000	
Statement of Financial Position					
as at 31 December 2013					
Deferred tax assets	33,536	-	53,433	-	86,969
Retirement benefit obligation	67,696	631	213,729	64,115	346,171
Other liabilities	929,810	(631)	-	-	929,179
Total reserves	2,470,486	-	(160,296)	(64,115)	2,246,075
Statement of Profit or Loss and					
Other Comprehensive Income					
for the year ended 31 December 2013					
Personnel expenses	525,696	-	213,729	-	739,425
Tax expense	89,851	-	(53,433)	-	36,418
Net profit for the year	411,145	-	(160,296)	-	250,849
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	13,334	-	-	64,115	77,449

Notes to the Financial Statements

39. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (cont'd)

The following balances have been restated to reflect the effects of the abovementioned adjustments : (cont'd)

BANK

	As previously reported RM'000	Reclassification (Note 38) RM'000	Prior year adjustments		As restated RM'000
			I----- (a) RM'000	-----I (b) RM'000	
Statement of Financial Position					
as at 31 December 2013					
Deferred tax assets	22,157	-	53,433	-	75,590
Retirement benefit obligation	67,696	631	213,729	64,115	346,171
Other liabilities	821,973	(631)	-	-	821,342
Total reserves	2,395,311	-	(160,296)	(64,115)	2,170,900
Statement of Profit or Loss and					
Other Comprehensive Income					
for the year ended 31 December 2013					
Personnel expenses	465,158	-	213,729	-	678,887
Tax expense	77,849	-	(53,433)	-	24,416
Net profit for the year	375,692	-	(160,296)	-	215,396
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	13,334	-	-	64,115	77,449

Supporting Government Initiatives

announced under the 9th & 10th Malaysia Plans and National Budgets

No	Budget	Objective	Scheme	STATUS AS AT DECEMBER 2014				Remarks
				Allocation received	Applications	Approval	Disbursed	
				RM				
1	Ninth Malaysia Plan	To fund the Bank's development project: Core Banking System Replacement project	–	69.9 million (Grant)	–	–	69.9 million	–
2	Tenth Malaysia Plan	To fund the Bank's development project: Core Banking System Replacement project	–	25.7 million (Grant)	–	–	6.3 million	- Total grant balance as 31 December 2014: RM19.4 million
3	Tenth Malaysia Plan	Soft loan to pay land premiums and leasehold tenure renewal (TOL), assist residents to upgrade their houses as well as fund their business activities	Financing for Chinese New Villages (Scheme A)	100 million over 5 years	0.41 million (29 accounts)	0.18 million (12 accounts)	0.17 million (11 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Personal loan for TOL
			Financing for Chinese New Villages (Scheme B)		260 million (7,788 accounts)	144 million (4,489 accounts)	141 million (4,387 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Micro Finance scheme - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM100.1 million
			Financing for Chinese New Villages (Scheme C)		0.44 million (13 accounts)	0.24 million (9 accounts)	0.19 million (6 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Personal loan for renovation - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014 (Scheme A and C): RM0.26 million
4	Budget 2010	Promote Creative Industry	Creative Industry Loan	200 million (Grant)	540 million (473 accounts)	205 million (286 accounts)	167 million (308 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM80.7 million

Supporting Government Initiatives

announced under the 9th & 10th Malaysia Plans and National Budgets

No	Budget	Objective	Scheme	STATUS AS AT DECEMBER 2014				Remarks
				Allocation received	Applications	Approval	Disbursed	
				RM				
5	Budget 2011	Increasing House Ownership	Mortgage loans/financing for Estate workers	50 million over 5 years	7 million (186 accounts)	3 million (82 accounts)	2 million (67 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM1.5 million
6	Budget 2012	Increase disposable income and encourage savings among low-income group (households earning <RM3,000 per month)	Skim Amanah Rakyat 1 Malaysia (SARA1M)	50 million	111 million (22,171 accounts)	102 million (20,490 accounts)	69 million (13,790 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM43.7 million
7	Budget 2012	Easing the burden of individual taxi owners arising from increasing operating cost	HP loans for Taxi (SPTB)	200 million	234 million (4,732 accounts)	180 million (3,657 accounts)	162 million (3,290 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM134.6 million
8	Budget 2012	Rural Transformation Program: Improve the livelihood of rural communities and develop rural areas	Set up branch at RTC/UTC	-	-	-	-	- As at 31 December 2014 BSN is present at 7 UTCs and 3 RTCs
9	Budget 2012	Rural Transformation Program: Provide Banking access to rural areas	EBB Agent Banking	-	-	-	-	- As at 31 December 2014 BSN had 5,753 agents
10	Budget 2013	Loan scheme for school bus operators	Loans for bus operators (SPB1M)	-	22 million (248 accounts)	18 million (209 accounts)	13 million (152 accounts)	- BSN as Financier - Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2014: RM12.4 million



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