



Laporan Tahunan 2012 Annual Report

Bank Komuniti Anda
Your Community Bank



Mendampingi anda
Reaching out to you

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

بنك سيمپانن ناسيونل



VISI *VISION*

Menjadi penyedia nasional bagi perkhidmatan kewangan yang komprehensif untuk rakyat Malaysia.

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

MISI *MISSION*

Menggalakkan simpanan, pelaburan dan amalan pengurusan kewangan yang kukuh secara aktif dan menyediakan kemudahan tersedia untuk tujuan ini.

To actively promote savings, investment and the practice of sound financial management and provide ready facilities for this purpose.

PIAGAM PELANGGAN *CLIENTS' CHARTER*

Pelanggan Sentiasa Diutamakan.
The customer is always the priority.

Perkhidmatan Yang Meyakinkan Dan Memuaskan Hati Pelanggan.
A service that instills confidence and satisfies the customer.

Produk/Perkhidmatan Yang Berkualiti, Cepak dan Konsisten.
Products/services that are of quality, efficient and consistent.

Ketepatan Menyampaikan Maklumat Secara Jelas dan Lengkap.
Providing information that is timely, precise and complete.

Persekitaran Yang Selesa dan Selamat.
An environment that is comfortable and secure.

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RASIONAL KULIT COVER RATIONALE



Sebagai sebuah Bank Komuniti, BSN terus berpegang kepada mandat sosialnya untuk menyemai sikap menabung dan menyediakan kemudahan perbankan kepada semua peringkat masyarakat. Melalui lebih 6,000 kakitangan, 398 cawangan dan lebih dari 4,055 Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB), sehingga Mei 2013, kami berjaya menjadikan lebih 8 juta warga Malaysia pelanggan kami. Walaupun di mana anda berada, BSN terus komited terhadap anda, kerana tidak ada tempat yang terlalu jauh untuk kami.

Dengan adanya saluran penyampaian yang baru, transaksi perbankan hanyalah berhampiran dari tempat anda. EBB BSN sedia memberi perkhidmatan tidak kira di mana jua anda berada. Tema kami untuk tahun ini menggambarkan kesediaan dan komitmen kami untuk mendampingi pelanggan-pelanggan kami supaya kami dapat berkhidmat dengan lebih baik.

As a Community Bank, BSN has maintained its social mandate of inculcating savings and providing banking accessibility to all community segments in the country. With more than 6,000 employees, 398, branches nationwide and more than 4,055 Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) as at May 2013 across the country, we have reached out to more than 8 million Malaysians through the years.

Whether our customers are situated in rural or urban areas, we remain committed to getting closer to you as no place is too remote for us. With our new delivery channel in place, banking transactions are now just around the corner as our EBB BSN agents are ready to serve you, no matter where you live. This year's theme reflects our willingness and commitment to reach out to our customers in order to serve them better.

PENUBUHAN BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

The Advent of 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. Matlamat-matlamat itu ialah:

- 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 its 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.*



PLAN STRATEGIK KORPORAT

BSN's Corporate Strategic Plan (CSP)

BSN telah menyediakan Plan Strategik Korporat yang jelas menghuraikan arah-tuju perniagaan bank ini.

Matlamat utama BSN ialah untuk bersaing secara berkesan dalam industri perbankan sambil menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab untuk menyediakan laluan kepada kemudahan perbankan dan kewangan untuk semua, lebih-lebih lagi masyarakat luar bandar. Sejak lima tahun kebelakangan BSN telah berubah untuk menjadi salah sebuah Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (DFI) dinamik yang berupaya untuk bersaing dengan bank-bank komersil tempatan.

Dalam tempoh ini BSN telah melaksanakan saluran perbankan cara automatik – perbankan Internet (myBSN), perbankan SMS (BSN:SMS), ATM luar premis (ATMs) dan mesin deposit wang (CDMs) – yang mengukuhkan keupayaannya untuk berkhidmat kepada pelanggan. Bank ini juga melancarkan perkhidmatan Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) pada tahun 2012 yang menyaksikan 3,660 ejen beroperasi di penghujung tahun tersebut. Menjelang 2015 BSN yakin ia tersedia dengan sistem "Core Banking" baru yang akan meningkatkan proses perkhidmatan secara automatik sambil mengurangkan jangkamasa sesuatu produk itu dapat dinikmati pelanggan.

Kemajuan dalam teknologi maklumat serta pertambahan dalam rangkaian cawangan akan mempercepatkan jangkauan kepada semua lapisan masyarakat, baik di bandar mahupun luar bandar, yang dengan sendirinya memenuhi tanggungjawabnya kepada masyarakat. Selaras dengan aspirasi kerajaan, BSN telah juga membina cawangan perbankan Islamnya untuk memenuhi keperluan pelanggan sambil mendukung hasrat kerajaan untuk menjadikan Malaysia hab perbankan Islam.

Dengan bertemakan "Memperkuh Langkah", pelan ini mengukuhkan kedudukan dan kehadiran institusi kewangan ini dalam sektor kewangan tempatan. Ia juga mengambil kesempatan dari pengstrukturkan BSN kepada tiga tunggak utama, iaitu perbankan runcit, perbankan komuniti dan sokongan korporat, yang menjamin ketahanan berterusan beserta komitmen kepada tugas-tugas yang dipertanggungjawabkan.

The Bank's Corporate Strategic Plan (CSP) provides BSN with its strategic business direction.

BSN's principal objective is to effectively compete in the banking industry while undertaking mandated roles to provide greater access to banking and financial literacy for all, particularly those in the rural areas. Over the past 5 years, BSN had transformed itself as one of the notable dynamic development financial institutions (DFI) to compete amongst commercial banks.

The implementation of BSN's automated banking channels in the past 5 years- Internet Banking (myBSN), SMS Banking (BSN:SMS), off-premise ATMs and Cash Deposit Machine (CDMs) had enhanced BSN's capability to provide better services to its customers. The Bank also embarked on Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) in 2012 which saw 3,660 agents in operation by end of 2012. By 2015, the Bank will have in place a new Core Banking system to further automate processes and reduce the time-to-market of its products.

Improvements in IT coupled with the continuous expansion of its branch network will accelerate the Bank's outreach to more Malaysians both in the urban and notably in the rural areas, in fulfilling its mandate to provide banking services to all strata of society. In line with the Government's aspirations, BSN had built up its Islamic Banking arm to meet consumer needs and at the same time support the Government in making Malaysia the hub for Islamic Banking.

The CSP themed "Strengthening the Pace" reinforces BSN's presence and visibility in the local financial landscape. It also capitalises on the Bank's re-organisation into 3 distinct and critical pillars i.e. Retail Banking, Community Banking and Corporate Support to ensure continual sustainability and commitment to its mandated roles.

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN PENGERUSI

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



“ Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya dengan sukacitanya menyampaikan Laporan Tahunan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Penyata Kewangan untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 2012.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to present Bank Simpanan Nasional's Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ending 2012.

”

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN PENERUSI *Deputy Chairman's Statement*

LANSKAP EKONOMI

Pada tahun 2012 BSN berjaya mengambil beberapa langkah mengkagumkan, lebih-lebih lagi bila dilihat dari perspektif saingan yang meningkat dan ketidaktentuan dalam ekonomi dunia. Bagaimanapun pasaran baru membangun di rantau Asia terus bertahan, didorong oleh permintaan tempatan dan asas yang kukuh.

Ekonomi negara pula terus menunjukkan trajektori pertumbuhan yang kuat hasil manfaat dari asas ekonomi makro yang kukuh, struktur ekonomi pelbagai dan kuat, juga sistem kewangan kukuh dan dasar ekonomi makro yang memberangsangkan.

Ekonomi negara mencatat pertumbuhan 5.6% didorong oleh permintaan tempatan. Walaupun terdapat ketidaktentuan, keyakinan pengguna tempatan meningkat selaras dengan peningkatan pendapatan yang menandakan pengukuhan dalam pasaran tenaga kerja, kadar inflasi rendah dan persekitaran kewangan yang menyokong. Dalam tahun yang dikaji, kedudukan sektor kewangan negara berjaya melepasi tekanan Program Penilaian Sektor Kewangan yang dijalankan oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa dan Bank Dunia.

Sepanjang 2012, Kadar Dasar Semalaman kekal pada 3.00%, berbanding peningkatan pada 2010 dan 2011. Ini menggambarkan kecenderungan kepada keseimbangan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan.

Di dalam sektor kewangan, institusi kewangan meneruskan urusan jual beli serta strategi pelaburan yang cermat. Selanjutnya, *Guidelines on Responsible Financing* telah diperkenalkan pada tahun 2012, bagi memastikan bank-bank melaksanakan penilaian yang lebih terperinci, yang membawa kepada amalan pembiayaan industri yang lebih kukuh.

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

Walaupun keadaan ekonomi dunia begitu mencabar, pendapatan BSN meningkat sebanyak RM178.5 juta pada 2012, berbanding RM1.46 bilion tahun sebelumnya, iaitu peningkatan 12.25%. Pendapatan bersih pula berjumlah RM1.12 bilion, berbanding RM1.03 bilion pada tahun 2011. Mencerminkan pertumbuhan hasil yang ketara, bank mencatat keuntungan RM402 juta selepas cukai dan zakat, iaitu pertumbuhan sebanyak 14.8%, hasil peningkatan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta deposit.

Dengan misi untuk menggalakkan simpanan, pelaburan dan pengurusan kewangan yang cekap bagi meningkatkan kualiti kehidupan warga Malaysia, BSN secara jelas memberikan penumpuan kepada matlamatnya. Usaha ini nyata menunjukkan peningkatan pinjaman, pendahuluan serta pembiayaan dan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi kepada pertumbuhan 18.85% dari 2011.

THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

2012 was a year where the Bank made great strides, against a backdrop of increasing competition and further uncertainties in the global economy. Nevertheless, the emerging markets in Asia continued to be resilient, sustained by domestic demand and strong fundamentals.

The Malaysian economy continued to remain on a solid growth trajectory, benefitting from sound macroeconomic fundamentals, a more diversified and stronger economic structure, a stronger financial system and sound macroeconomic policies.

The economy registered a growth of 5.6%, driven largely by domestic demand. Despite the uncertainties, domestic consumer confidence increased amidst positive income growth, signalling the continued strength of the labour market, a low inflation environment and supporting financing conditions. For the year under review, Malaysia's financial sector strength was reaffirmed to be resilient under stress by the Financial Sector Assess Programme, conducted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Throughout 2012, the Overnight Policy Rate remained at 3.00%, as compared to the raising of interest rates in 2010 and 2011, thus reflecting the stance to promote balanced and sustainable growth of the economy.

In the financial sector, financial institutions maintained prudent trading and investment strategies. Further to this, the Guidelines on Responsible Financial was also introduced in 2012, to ensure banks conducted more thorough assessments, thus strengthening the industry's sound lending practices.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Against a challenging global economic backdrop, the Bank registered an increase in revenue of RM178.5 million in 2012, against RM1.46 billion from the previous year, representing a 12.25% year-on-year growth. Net income for the year recorded RM1.12 billion, compared to RM1.03 billion in 2011. Mirroring the significant growth experienced in revenue, the bank reported RM402 million in profit after tax and zakat, a growth of 14.8%, in line with the increase witnessed in loans, advances and financing as well as deposits.

With the mission to encourage savings, investments and smart financial management among Malaysians to increase their quality of life, BSN has clearly been focused on its goal. This can be seen as loans, advances and financing were the main contributors to the significant growth of 18.85% from 2011.

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN Pengerusi Deputy Chairman's Statement

Skim pembiayaan mikro menunjukkan pertumbuhan tertinggi, iaitu 32.64% menjadikan jumlahnya RM373.62 juta, diikuti oleh pinjaman/pembiayaan peribadi, sewa-beli dan gadai janji pada kadar 20.52%, 18.2% dan 14.92%. Pertumbuhan untuk gadai janji dicatat ekoran skim Projek Perumahan Masyarakat Miskin yang ditawarkan oleh kerajaan, meningkatkan jumlah pembiayaan dari RM48.28 juta kepada RM62.97 juta sementara peningkatan skim sewa-beli pula didorong oleh Projek Skim Teksi Baru pada 2012.

Jumlah simpanan di BSN mencatat RM22.2 bilion pada 2012, iaitu tambahan 13.33% berbanding RM19.58 bilion pada 2011. Simpanan runcit meningkat 10.32% atau RM1.08 bilion kepada RM11.52 bilion, yang juga disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan dalam Sijil Simpanan Premium.

PERBANKAN ISLAM

Hasil pendapatan daripada operasi Skim Perbankan Islam (SPI) meningkat sebanyak RM137.82 juta kepada RM756.03 juta atau 22.29% berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pendapatan dari aktiviti pembiayaan menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak RM120.5 juta atau 26.06%, manakala pendapatan dari aktiviti pelaburan dan perbendaharaan menunjukkan sedikit penurunan sebanyak RM0.40 juta, walau bagaimanapun ini telah diimbangi oleh peningkatan di dalam lain-lain pendapatan sebanyak RM17.70 juta berbanding tahun 2011.

Hasil pendapatan dari aktiviti pembiayaan merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada hasil pendapatan SPI bagi tahun 2012 sebanyak RM582.9 juta atau 77.11%. Pendapatan yang tinggi ini banyak dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan portfolio pembiayaan yang meningkat sebanyak RM2.3 bilion sepanjang tahun 2012 serta kecenderungan permintaan pasaran ke arah produk yang berlandaskan Syariah.

Kos dana meningkat sebanyak RM68.1 juta atau 37.9% disebabkan oleh peningkatan baki deposit sebanyak RM1.60 bilion atau 21.2% berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini sejajar dengan keperluan dana yang digunakan untuk pertumbuhan pembiayaan SPI.

Peningkatan yang ketara di dalam belanja operasi lain sebanyak RM145.7 juta atau 61.50% disebabkan oleh penukaran kaedah pengagihan kos tak langsung operasi SPI serta peningkatan kos langsung SPI menerusi pembukaan Cawangan Perbankan Islam (CPI) sebanyak 6 buah bagi menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan CPI sebanyak 77 buah pada tahun 2012. Peningkatan kos overhead BSN juga menyumbang kepada peningkatan belanja operasi lain SPI menerusi agihan kos tak langsung yang telah dinyatakan sebelumnya.

BSN's microfinance scheme had recorded the highest growth in 2012 at 32.64% to RM373.62 million, followed by personal loans/financing, hire purchase and mortgages by 20.52%, 18.2% and 14.92% respectively. The growth experienced in mortgages was due to the Poor Community Housing Project under the government which grew to RM62.97 million, as compared to RM48.28 million in the previous year, while hire purchase increased with the introduction of the New Taxi Scheme in 2012.

The Bank's deposits grew by 13.33%, reaching RM22.2 billion, from RM19.58 billion as at 2011. Throughout 2012, the Bank's retail deposits grew 10.32%, an increase of RM1.08 billion to RM11.52 billion, which was also attributed to the growth experienced in the Premium Savings Certificate scheme.

ISLAMIC BANKING

Operating revenue from Skim Perbankan Islam (SPI) increased by RM137.82 million to RM756.03 million, or 22.29% over the previous year. Income from financing activities increased by RM120.5 million or 26.06%, while revenue from investment and treasury activities showed a marginal decrease of RM0.40 million. However, this was offset by an increase in other revenues of RM17.70 million in comparison to 2011.

For the year 2012, financing activities were the main revenue contributor for SPI which amounted to RM582.9 million or 77.11%. This increase in income was heavily influenced by the growth of its financing portfolio which increased by RM2.3 billion during the year 2012. The increase is also due to the tendency towards market demand of Syariah-compliant products.

Cost of funds increased by RM68.1 million or 37.9% due to increase in deposit balances amounting RM1.60 billion or 21.2% over the previous year. This increase is in line with the requirements of funds used to finance the growth of SPI financial activities.

The significant increase in other operating expenses of RM145.7 million or 61.50% is due to the conversion of indirect cost allocation method of SPI operations and increasing of direct costs in opening of 6 Cawangan Perbankan Islam (CPI) to record a total of 77 CPI in 2012. The increase in BSN overhead costs also contributed to the increase in other SPI operating expenses through the distribution of indirect costs as mentioned earlier.

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN PENERUSI *Deputy Chairman's Statement*

Keuntungan selepas zakat menurun sebanyak RM95.0 juta kepada RM82.5 juta adalah disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor di atas.

Hibah bermaksud satu bentuk hadiah atau pemberian yang diberikan secara sukarela oleh bank kepada pendeposit tanpa mengharapkan sebarang pembalasan. Untuk makluman, BSN telah memberi hibah kepada pemegang akaun GIRO-i bermula dari tahun 2011 sebanyak 2.0% dan 2012 juga sebanyak 2.0%.

MEMBINA DAN MENGUKUHKAN

Sepanjang tahun-tahun yang lalu BSN memberi penumpuan terhadap mengukuhkan hubungannya dengan pelanggan. Dengan menggunakan kemajuan yang dicapai setakat ini, BSN berada di kedudukan sesuai untuk menuju ke fasa pembangunan selanjutnya dan memenuhi kehendak warga Malaysia.

BSN terus memperluaskan produk perbankan asasnya dalam perbankan runcit yang merangkumi GIRO, GIRO-i dan Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP), pinjaman peribadi Islamik dan konvensional, gadai janji dan pembiayaan mikro.

Skim SSP yang menggalakkan pengguna menabung sambil berpeluang memenangi hadiah lumayan diperluaskan melalui SSP Edisi Khas sepanjang 2012. Bank juga bekerjasama dengan Film Engine Sdn. Bhd. untuk mempromosi SSP Edisi Khas dengan menjadi penaja utama filem *Ah Beng the Movie: Three Wishes* sebagai satu langkah untuk menarik minat masyarakat Cina.

BSN juga berusaha untuk menarik lebih ramai pelanggan dan ini dilakukan melalui skim pembiayaan mikro, lebih-lebih lagi dari kaum Cina di perkampungan baru. Produk-produk baru untuk sektor insuran dan takaful juga diperkenalkan di bawah skim pembiayaan mikro selaras dengan hasrat untuk membawa produk-produk ini kepada seberapa ramai warga Malaysia yang mungkin, lebih-lebih lagi di luar bandar.

Bank ini turut mengambil bahagian dalam projek-projek inisiatif kerajaan seperti Bantuan Rakyat 1 Malaysia, Baucer Buku 1 Malaysia, pinjaman jual-beli untuk pemandu teksi, pinjaman gadai janji untuk pekerja perladangan dan Skim Amanah Rakyat 1 Malaysia.

Salah satu inisiatif bagi mempelbagaikan saluran perkhidmatan adalah pengenalan saluran Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB). Ianya adalah untuk menawarkan kemudahan perbankan kepada semua lapisan masyarakat. Skim ini membolehkan pelanggan dan masyarakat umumnya menjalankan urusan perbankan dekat dengan

Profit after Zakat decreased by RM95.0 million to RM82.5 million due to the above factors.

Hibah is a form of gift or pay-out made voluntarily by the bank to its depositors without expecting any returns. It also needs mention that BSN has given out a 2.0% hibah to its GIRO-i account holders for the year 2011 and 2012.

BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING

Throughout the years, BSN has continued to focus on strengthening its relationship with its customers. Building on the progress achieved thus far, BSN is well positioned to advance into the next phase of development to meet the needs of the Malaysian population.

Building on this position of strength, BSN continued to grow its core banking products in Retail Banking, encompassing GIRO, GIRO-i and Premium Savings Certificate (SSP), Conventional and Islamic Personal Loans, Mortgages and Microfinance.

*Essentially a scheme that encourages consumers to save while winning attractive prizes, BSN extended its SSP programme with a SSP Special Edition for the whole of 2012. BSN also collaborated with The Film Engine Sdn Bhd to promote the SSP Special Edition by becoming the official sponsor for the movie *Ah Beng the Movie: Three Wishes*, as part of its objectives to reach out more to the Chinese community.*

Focusing on its role as a community bank and reaching out to the underserved as well as rural communities further, BSN gained new customers via its Micro Finance programme, especially those in the Chinese New Villages. New insurance products, micro financing/takaful products were also introduced to its microfinance customers, in line with promoting and extending financial access to all segments of the Malaysian population, particularly in remote and non-urban locations.

As part of its commitment to community banking, BSN continued its participation in Government-mandated initiatives such as Bantuan Rakyat 1 Malaysia, Baucer Buku 1 Malaysia, Hire Purchase loans for taxis, Mortgage financing for estate workers, and Skim Amanah Rakyat 1 Malaysia.

In its aim to provide diversified banking channels, BSN introduced the Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) service to provide banking facilities to all layers of society. It also allows customers and the public at large to conduct banking transactions at their nearest locality, especially for those in underserved areas. This service introduced by BSN, provides deposits, withdrawals, bill payments,

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN Pengerusi Deputy Chairman's Statement

tempat tinggal, lebih-lebih lagi di kawasan pedalaman. Skim yang diperkenalkan oleh BSN ini menawarkan kemudahan asas seperti simpanan, pengeluaran, bayaran bil, pembelian SSP dan bayaran tanpa tunai. Jumlah Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) bertambah kepada 3,660 pada 2012.

Walau bagaimanapun matlamat paling utama BSN masih fokus kepada memperluaskan rangkaian cawangan dan penggabungan khidmat kewangan yang lebih bermanfaat. Langkah ke arah matlamat ini diteruskan pada 2012 melalui penambahan jumlah cawangan kepada 396, 981 ATM, 245 mesin menyimpan wang tunai dan juga menambah pusat kewangan mikro kepada 59.

PENGSTRUKTURAN, PERUBAHAN DAN PERTUMBUHAN

BSN juga meningkatkan kecekapan operasinya dengan menstrukturkan aktiviti utamanya, iaitu runcit, kemasyarakatan dan sokongan. Pada umumnya ia memberi wajah baru kepada sistem perbankan sedia ada yang membawa kepada peningkatan keupayaan bersaing, kecekapan operasi dan pematuhan kepada peraturan. Sistem yang modular dan fleksibel ini menghasilkan satu landasan kepada bank untuk memperkenalkan pembaharuan dan menyesuaikan dengan lancar kepada persekitaran yang sentiasa berubah.

MENDEKATI MASYARAKAT

BSN begitu komited untuk melaksanakan peranannya sebagai warga korporat Malaysia yang bertanggungjawab melalui sumbangan untuk kesejahteraan komuniti umumnya masyarakat di mana ia beroperasi. Di bawah tanggungjawab sosial korporat, BSN menganjurkan 'Inter Varsity Social Venture Challenge' untuk pelajar institusi pengajian tinggi. Ia memberi peluang kepada mereka untuk mengemukakan cadangan perniagaan yang mampu membantu memajukan masyarakat dan memberi impak kepada komuniti.

Sejumlah 200 pelajar mengambil bahagian pada 2012 dengan mengemukakan 38 cadangan dalam program yang dijadikan sebagai landasan loncatan kepada para pelajar untuk memajukan kemahiran keusahawanan mereka bagi faedah masyarakat. Para pemenang menerima wang tunai sejumlah RM25,000, RM15,000, RM10,000 dan RM5,000, selain dari hadiah-hadiah lain.

Larian BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon diadakan tahun ini dengan penyertaan lebih dari 10,000 orang. Tahun ini juga kempen "Belanja dan Derma" dilancarkan sempena larian ini. Hasil kutipan didermakan kepada *Women's Aid Organisation* dan *Persatuan Glaukoma Malaysia*.

purchases of Premium Savings Certificates and cashless payments. The number of new EBB increased to 3,660 in 2012.

The overarching objective of BSN remains, namely to increase its network and deepen financial integration. Towards this objective, the Bank increased the number of branches to 396 branches, 981 automatic teller machines (ATMs), 245 cash deposit machines (CDMs) and increased its microfinance centres to 59 in 2012.

RESTRUCTURING, TRANSFORMATION, GROWTH

BSN also enhanced its operational efficiency through a restructuring of its core activities i.e. Retail, Community and Support. Understanding the need to be relevant, BSN initiated the Core Banking project in 2012 as part of its business transformation agenda. It will essentially replace the existing core banking system as it would alter the current business model, the way the Bank is run, improve its competitiveness, operational efficiency and regulatory compliance. With its more modular, scalable and highly flexible system, it would create a platform for the bank to innovate and adapt easily to the evolving environment easily.

REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY

The Bank is strongly committed to performing its role as a responsible Malaysian corporate citizen through its contribution to the wellbeing of society and the community it operates in. On the corporate social responsibility side, BSN conducted the Intervarsity Social Venture Challenge for all public and private university students. The Challenge is a platform for students from universities to propose commercially viable that will help in the advancement of the community.

With more than 200 students participating in 2012, the programme acted as a launch pad for students to develop entrepreneurship skills by establishing a sustainable business for the community. 38 proposals were received this year, from all key universities in the country. The winners were given RM25,000, RM15,000, RM10,000 and RM500 respectively, as well as a host of other fantastic prizes.

The BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon was also held this year with 10,000 people taking part in the event. For the year under review, the "Spend and Donate" campaign was launched in conjunction with the event, and all proceeds received were donated to Women's Aid Organisation and the Malaysian Glaucoma Society.

KENYATAAN TIMBALAN Pengerusi

Deputy Chairman's Statement

Satu lagi program disertai oleh lebih 135 'BSN Community Rangers' dan ahli-ahli FSTEP (*Financial Sector Talent Enrichment Programme*) yang melawat Rumah Orang Tua Al-Ikhlas di Puchong dan menghulurkan bantuan berbentuk peralatan dan barangan keperluan harian untuk kegunaan penghuni rumah tersebut.

LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Prestasi BSN yang membanggakan ini berjaya dicapai berkat bimbingan dari para pengarah yang luas berpengalaman. Kemahiran serta pengetahuan mendalam mereka menjadi satu faktor utama yang membantu BSN terus positif dalam lanskap ekonomi yang penuh cabaran.

Saya ingin mengambil kesempatan ini juga untuk mengalu-alukan pelantikan Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman sebagai pengarah bermula 2 Mac 2012.

Saya juga ingin mengucapkan terima-kasih kepada semua ahli Lembaga Pengarah yang turut membantu mengemudi BSN kepada kejayaan yang tercapai setakat ini. Kami menghargai kebijaksanaan dan sokongan yang diberikan sepanjang 2012.

KATA-KATA PENUTUP

Perjalanan kita sepanjang 2012 begitu mengagumkan, dengan pelbagai inisiatif diperkenalkan dan pertumbuhan dialami dalam beberapa sektor. Bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah, saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan tidak terhingga kepada beberapa agensi, lebih-lebih lagi Kementerian Kewangan dan Bank Negara Malaysia di atas sokongan mereka.

Walaupun keadaan ekonomi penuh cabaran, semua pihak telah mengembleng tenaga menumpu kepada keperluan bank dan pelanggan serta melakukan apa yang diperlukan untuk masa depan yang cerah bagi BSN. Kita tidak akan meneroka perjalanan sejauh ini tanpa komitmen dan semangat berpasukan yang ditunjukkan oleh pengurusan dan semua kakitangan. Kesetiaan serta kerja keras mereka telah menghasilkan prestasi yang begitu membanggakan.

Ucapan terima kasih juga kepada semua pelanggan yang tetap setia bersama kami, selama ini. Kami percaya BSN akan terus berkembang untuk menjadi lebih teguh dengan adanya sokongan dan keyakinan dari anda semua.

More than 135 BSN Community Rangers and members of Financial Sector Talent Enrichment Programme (FSTEP) took part in the outreach programme where they visited the Rumah Orang Tua Al-Ikhlas in Puchong, Selangor. The volunteers spent some time with the residents of the Home, cleaning up the interior and exterior of the home.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The strong performance experienced by BSN is also due to the clear stewardship received from the well-experienced Board of Directors, who have remained steadfast and firm in upholding the reputation of the bank. Their exceptional expertise and in-depth knowledge is indeed a clear and present factor that has helped manoeuvre through the challenging economic landscape.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the appointment of Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman as a member of the BSN Board of Directors, with effect from 2 March 2012.

On that note, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Board who have helped steer the Bank towards achieving the successes to date. We are very grateful for their wisdom and support throughout 2012.

CLOSING REMARKS

It has indeed been an incredible journey in 2012, with the many initiatives introduced and growth experienced in a number of sectors. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to extend my gratitude to the many agencies, especially the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Malaysia for their support.

Despite a challenging economic backdrop, everyone has pulled together, focused on the needs of the Bank and its customers, and did everything that was necessary for the future of BSN. We would not have gone this far without the commitment and teamwork received from the management and staff of the Bank. Their loyalty and hard work has resulted in the sterling performance achieved.

For our customers who have stayed true to the Bank, thank you, and we believe we will grow stronger, with your continued support and confidence in us.



DATUK NOZIRAH BAHARI

TIMBALAN Pengerusi/
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Duduk dari Kiri ke Kanan/Seated from Left to Right:

Y. Bhg. Dato' Ng Kam Cheung, Y. Bhg. Datuk Adinan Maning,
Y. Bhg. Datuk Nozirah Bahari, Y. Bhg. Dato' V. Danapalan

Berdiri dari Kiri ke Kanan/Standing from Left to Right:

Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah, Y. Bhg. Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman, Encik Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa,
Tuan Hj. Ghazali Awang, Pn. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha (Setiausaha Lembaga/*Board Secretary*)



PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH *Board of Directors' Profile*



DATUK NOZIRAH BAHARI

Timbalan Pengerusi
Deputy Chairman

Datuk Nozirah Bahari dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 Jun 2007. Pada masa ini, Datuk Nozirah ialah Timbalan Pengerusi Bank Simpanan Nasional.

Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Sosial dari Universiti Sains Malaysia dan Diploma dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari INTAN.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor awam, terutamanya dalam bidang pengurusan kewangan. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya di Perbendaharaan Malaysia pada 1981, dan telah berkhidmat di beberapa kementerian dalam pelbagai jawatan yang meliputi perancangan ekonomi, pengurusan perolehan dan pengurusan kewangan. Beliau kini bertugas di Kementerian Kewangan sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan (Pengurusan).

Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Proton Holdings Berhad, Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS) dan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan (FELDA).

Datuk Nozirah Bahari was appointed to the Board on 1 June 2007. Datuk Nozirah is currently the Deputy Chairman of Bank Simpanan Nasional.

She holds a Bachelors Degree in Social Science from University Sains Malaysia and a Diploma in Public Administration from INTAN.

She has over 30 years of experience in the public sector, mainly in the area of financial management. She started her career at the Malaysian Treasury department in 1981, and has served several ministries in various capacities covering economic planning, procurement management and financial management. She is currently serving the Ministry of Finance as Deputy Secretary General, Treasury (Management).

She currently sits on the Board of Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Proton Holdings Berhad, Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), FELDA Holdings Berhad, Malaysia Sukuk Global Berhad, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) and Private Pension Administrator (PPA).

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH *Board of Directors' Profile*



DATO' NG KAM CHEUNG

Ahli

Member

Dato' Ng Kam Cheung dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 25 September 2007. Dato' Ng memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi dari Universiti Malaya.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 33 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor awam dengan menyandang pelbagai jawatan di beberapa kementerian. Beliau mula bertugas dalam perkhidmatan kerajaan sebagai Penolong Pengarah di Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam pada 1973 dan bersara sebagai Pegawai Kewangan Negeri bagi Kerajaan Pulau Pinang.

Dato' Ng Kam Cheung was appointed to the Board on 25 September 2007. Dato' Ng Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from University Malaya.

He has over 33 years of experience in the public sector, serving various ministries under various capacities. He started work in the government service as Assistant Director in the Public Services Department in 1973 and retired as the State Financial Officer for the State of Penang.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH *Board of Directors' Profile*



DATO' V. DANAPALAN

Ahli

Member

Dato' V. Danapalan dilantik ke Lembaga Pengarah pada 25 September 2007. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya dan Ijazah Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari Pennsylvania State University, Amerika Syarikat.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor awam dan telah memegang pelbagai jawatan dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan. Beliau bersara sebagai Ketua Setiausaha di Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Alam Sekitar. Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat sebagai Naib Presiden Kanan di Perbadanan Pembangunan Multimedia dan juga Pengerusi Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia dari 2004-2006.

Pada masa ini, Dato' Danapalan merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Telekom Malaysia Berhad, Universiti Telekom Sdn Bhd, Affin Trust Management Sdn Bhd, Sirim QAS International Sdn Bhd dan Yayasan Universiti Sains & Teknologi Malaysia.

Dato' V. Danapalan was appointed to the Board on 25 September 2007. He holds a B.A (Hons) from University Malaya and a Masters in Public Administration from Pennsylvania State University USA.

He has over 30 years of experience in the public sector and has held various positions in the Government service. He retired as the Secretary General under the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment. He also served as the Senior Vice President of the Multimedia Development Corporation as well as the Chairman of the Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission from 2004-2006.

Dato' Danapalan currently sits on the Board of Telekom Malaysia Berhad, Universiti Telekom Sdn Bhd, Affin Trust Management Sdn Bhd, Sirim QAS International Sdn Bhd, Malaysia University of Science & Technology Foundation, Maybank Foundation and Tun Sambanthan Scholarship Fund.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Board of Directors' Profile



TUAN HAJI GHAZALI AWANG

Ahli

Member

Tuan Haji Ghazali Awang dilantik menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 12 Februari 2007. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam Perdagangan (Perakaunan) dari University of Newcastle, Australia dan merupakan Akauntan Berdaftar dengan Institute of Chartered Accountants, Australia dan Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau juga memiliki Diploma dalam Pengajian Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Ghazali mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam pengauditan, perakaunan dan pengurusan kewangan, dan merupakan Pengarah Kumpulan bagi Perkhidmatan Kewangan dan Korporat di bawah Kumpulan Guthrie 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.

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

Tuan Haji Ghazali 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 Registered 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.

Tuan Haji Ghazali has extensive experience in auditing, accounting and financial management and was the Group Director for Financial and Corporate Services under the Guthrie Group from 1994-2003. He also served with the Shell Group of Companies in various capacities from 1987-1994 as well as Amanah Saham Nasional Berhad and Permodalan Nasional Berhad.

Tuan Haji Ghazali currently sits on the Board of HeiTech Padu Berhad, BIMB Investment Management Berhad, CCM Duopharma Biotech Berhad, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad and Lembaga Tabung Haji.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH *Board of Directors' Profile*



ENCIK MD TAJUDDIN MD ISA

Ahli

Member

Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 15 September 2010. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Undang-undang dari University of Sheffield, England. Beliau juga memperoleh Diploma Lulusan Ijazah dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia.

Sebelum melanjutkan pengajian dalam bidang undang-undang, Encik Md Tajuddin pernah memegang pelbagai jawatan dalam perkhidmatan tentera dari Januari 1979 hingga Ogos 1986. Beliau kini merupakan Rakan Pengurusan Md. Tajuddin & Co yang ditubuhkan pada Julai 1993.

Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa was appointed to the Board on 15 September 2010. Encik Md Tajuddin holds a Bachelor's Degree in Law from the University of Sheffield, England. He also obtained a Post Graduate Diploma in Islamic Banking and Finance from the International Islamic University, Malaysia.

Prior to reading law, Encik Md Tajuddin held various positions in the military service from January 1979 to August 1986. He is currently the Managing Partner of Md. Tajuddin & Co which was set up in July 1993. He currently sits on the Board of Dana Amal Jariah and is also a member of the Disciplinary Committee Panel of the Advocates & Solicitors Disciplinary Board.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Board of Directors' Profile



ENCIK ALEX FOONG SOO HAH

Ahli

Member

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

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 35 tahun pengalaman dalam industri insurans dengan memulakan kerjayanya sebagai pembantu aktuari dengan kumpulan insurans antarabangsa di Hong Kong. Sebelum ini, beliau ialah Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif 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), Institut Insurans Malaysia serta ahli Jawatankuasa Pengkadaran di Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd (MARC). Sebelum ini, beliau pernah menyertai Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan MARC. Beliau juga merupakan mantan presiden Life Insurance Association (LIAM) dan juga Persatuan Aktuari Malaysia.

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

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

Encik Alex Foong currently sits on the Board of Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (PIDM), Malaysian Insurance Institute, and is a member of the Rating Committee of Malaysian Rating Corporation Bhd (MARC). He previously served on the Board of Directors of Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) and MARC. He was also a past president of the Life Insurance Association of Malaysia (LIAM) as well as the Actuarial Society of Malaysia.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH *Board of Directors' Profile*



DATUK AZIZAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Ahli

Member

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

Beliau adalah lulusan 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 ialah ketua pengarah Lembaga Perkhidmatan Kewangan Labuan (Labuan FSA) dari Julai 2005 ke 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 ialah Pengerusi Permodalan BSN Bhd, Kensington Trust Labuan Limited, Metro Money Exchange Sdn. Bhd. dan Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad. Beliau juga menjadi ahli lembaga pengarah MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd dan Barakah Offshore Petroleum Berhad.

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 to 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, where his career spanned several positions in the areas of finance, examination and supervision.

He is currently the Chairman of Permodalan BSN Bhd, Kensington Trust Labuan Limited, Metro Money Exchange Sdn. Bhd. and Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad. He is also a board member of MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd and Barakah Offshore Petroleum Berhad.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Board of Directors' Profile



DATUK ADINAN MANING

Ahli
Member

Datuk Adinan Maning menyertai Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 Disember 2007. Beliau merupakan Ketua Eksekutif Bank Simpanan Nasional.

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).

Datuk Adinan memulakan kerjayanya di Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad (BBMB) pada awal 1980 sebagai eksekutif di Ibu Pejabat, Jabatan Pemprosesan Pinjaman dan telah berkhidmat di BBMB selama lapan belas (18) tahun. Sepanjang tempoh itu, beliau telah ditempatkan di pelbagai jabatan di BBMB yang memberi beliau pendedahan dan pengetahuan yang luas dalam perbankan. Jawatan terakhir beliau di BBMB adalah sebagai Pengurus Pembangunan Perniagaan untuk Pinjaman Komersil di Selangor.

Pada akhir 1998, Datuk Adinan memegang jawatan sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif kumpulan syarikat Panji Timor Sdn Bhd yang berpangkalan di Negeri Sembilan. Sepanjang tempoh memegang jawatan, beliau mengumpulkan pengalaman yang amat berharga dalam menguruskan unit perniagaan yang melibatkan pembangunan hartanah, pengurusan kompleks dan perkilangan. Pada 2005, Datuk Adinan menyertai Kuantan Flour Mills Berhad sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif sehingga 31 Disember 2005. Beliau kemudiannya dilantik sebagai Pengurus Besar Operasi di Prokhas Sdn Bhd sehingga November 2007.

Pada masa ini, beliau merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah BSNC Corporation Berhad dan Prudential BSN Takaful 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 Maning was appointed to the Board on 1 December 2007. He is the Chief Executive of Bank Simpanan Nasional.

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

Datuk Adinan started his career in Bank Bumiputera Malaysia Berhad (BBMB) in early 1980 as an executive in the Loans Processing Department, Head Office and served at BBMB for eighteen years. Over the 18 years, he was attached to various departments of BBMB, giving him extensive exposure and knowledge in banking. His last position in BBMB was as the Business Development Manager for Commercial Loans in Selangor.

In late 1998, Datuk Adinan assumed the post of Chief Executive Officer of Panji Timor Sdn Bhd group of companies based in Negeri Sembilan. During his tenure, he gathered invaluable experience in managing business units involved in property development, complex management and manufacturing. In 2005, Datuk Adinan joined Kuantan Flour Mills Berhad as Chief Executive Officer; holding the position until 31 December 2005. He then joined Prokhas Sdn Bhd as General Manager, Operations until November 2007.

He currently sits on the Board of BSNC Corporation Berhad and Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. He is at present the President of World Savings Banks Institute Asia Pacific Region and Director of World Savings Bank, Treasurer of Persatuan Badan-Badan Berkanun Malaysia and Association of Development Finance Institution of Malaysia (ADFIM). He is also a Member of the Small Debt Resolution Committee (SDRC) at Bank Negara Malaysia.

PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT



DATUK ADINAN MANING

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive



EN. WINSTON E. JEYAPRAKASH

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



EN. DAMANHURI MAHMUD

Ketua, Jabatan Pengurusan
Saluran
(Dilantik pada 1 September 2012)
Head, Channel Management
Department
(Appointed on 1 September 2012)



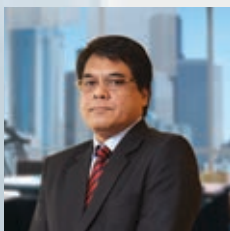
EN. YUNOS ABDUL GHANI

Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif,
Perbankan Komuniti
Deputy Chief Executive,
Community Banking



EN. ZAINUDDIN AHMAD

Ketua, Jabatan Pengurusan
Sumber Manusia
Head, Human Resource
Management Department



**EN. AHMAD LATFAN MOHD
AMRAN**

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



EN. ABDULLAH AZIZ BUYONG

Ketua, Jabatan Operasi
Peruncitan Kredit
Head, Retail Credit Operations
Department



EN. SIEW KIN MENG

Ketua, Jabatan Kewangan
Head, Finance Department



EN. AKHSAN ZAINI

Ketua, Jabatan Distribution
Head, Distribution Department



EN. M. ZAUKIFELE IBRAHIM

Ketua, Jabatan Pengurusan
Saluran
(Sehingga 31 Ogos 2012)
Head, Channel Management
Department
(Until 31 August 2012)



EN. AZADDIN NGAH TASIR

Ketua, Jabatan Perniagaan
Komuniti
Head, Community Business
Department

**EN. BOEY CHENG CHOONG**

Ketua, Pejabat Pengurusan Transformasi
Head, Transformation Management Office

**PN. JOANNITA ZALEHA YUSOF**

Ketua, Jabatan Khidmat Korporat
(Sehingga 19 Oktober 2012)
Head, Corporate Services Department
(Until 19 October 2012)

**DR. MOHD RIDZWAN ABDUL RAZAK**

Ketua, Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko
Head, Risk Management Department

**EN. MD SHARIFF MANAT**

Ketua, Jabatan Keselamatan
(Sehingga 30 Jun 2012)
Head, Security Department
(Until 30 June 2012)

**EN. AHMAD NOH JENI**

Ketua, Jabatan Keselamatan
(Dilantik pada 1 Julai 2012)
Head, Security Department
(Appointed on 1 July 2012)

**EN. MOHD SOFI MAT JAHAYA**

Ketua, Jabatan Perbankan Islam
(Dilantik pada 9 April 2012)
Head, Islamic Banking Department
(Appointed on 9 April 2012)

**PN. NILAMMASRI JA'AFAR**

Ketua, Jabatan Mikro Kewangan
Head, Micro Finance Department

**EN. KAMEL EFFENDY MOHD RAZALI**

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

**EN. ROSMAN RAMLAN**

Ketua, Jabatan Pentadbiran Am
Head, General Administration Department

**EN. ARMAN SA'AT**

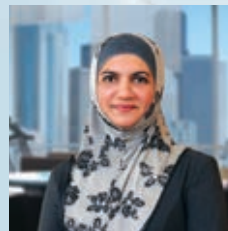
Ketua, Jabatan Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan
Head, Treasury & Investment Department

**EN. DZAHIDI MOHAMAD**

Ketua, Juruaudit Dalam, Jabatan Audit
(Dilantik pada 1 Disember 2012)
Chief Internal Auditor, Audit Department
(Appointed on 1 December 2012)

**PN. JAMALIAH IBRAHIM**

Ketua, Jabatan Teknologi Maklumat
Head, Information Technology Department

**PN. UMMUL SHIRIN MOHAMED THALHA**

Ketua, Bahagian Undang-Undang & Sekretariat
Head, Legal & Secretariat Division

**EN. BANYJIN RASHID ABD RASHID**

Ketua, Bahagian Pembangunan Produk & Inovasi
(Dilantik pada 9 April 2012)
Head, Product Development & Innovation Division
(Appointed on 9 April 2012)

**EN. NORSHAHZAN HALIN**

Ketua, Bahagian Pematuhan
Head, Compliance Division

PERNYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT Statement of Corporate Governance

PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Rangka Pengurusan Risiko

Kewujudan sebuah rangka pengurusan risiko dalam BSN menghasilkan hala tuju strategik dalam urus tadbir pengurusan risiko dan infrastruktur, dasar pengurusan risiko, proses-proses pengurusan risiko, pemilikan risiko dan tanggungjawab setiap pihak. Tumpuan utama dalam budaya pengurusan risiko di Bank ini ialah untuk memastikan kesedaran berterusan mengenai risiko dan kepentingan pemilikan risiko yang diterajui oleh Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko melalui latihan berstruktur dan penerimaan amalan terbaik pengurusan risiko dalam tugas-tugas seharian di samping juga menanam perasaan pemilikan risiko oleh setiap perniagaan dan pemilik berfungsi.

Struktur Tadbir Urus Risiko/Risk Governance Structure

Dasar Risiko dan Selera Risiko <i>Risk Policies and Risk Appetite</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lembaga Pengarah (BOD) <i>Board of Directors</i> 2. Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko <i>Board Risk Management Committee</i>
Memastikan pelaksanaan dasar dan pematuhan <i>Ensuring implementation of policies and compliance</i>	<p>Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa peringkat pengurusan termasuklah: <i>Management level Committees including</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jawatankuasa Kerja Pengurusan Risiko <i>Risk Management Working Committee</i> ii. Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti <i>Asset and Liability Committee</i> iii. Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kredit dan Risiko Pasaran <i>Credit and Market Risk Management Committee</i> iv. Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Operasi <i>Operational Risk Management Committee</i> v. Jawatankuasa Syariah <i>Shariah Committee</i>
Melaksanakan dan mematuhi <i>Implement and Comply</i>	Kesemua pemilik perniagaan dan pemilik fungsi <i>All business and functional owners</i>

Jaminan bebas: Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit

Lembaga Pengarah, dengan sokongan oleh Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko, mempunyai tanggungjawab keseluruhan untuk menyelia pengurusan risiko. Dasar risiko dan selera risiko yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah menjadi bahagian utama pelan perniagaan tahunan yang juga diluluskan oleh Lembaga.

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko dibantu oleh Jawatankuasa Kerja Pengurusan Risiko dan Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti yang bertanggungjawab menyelia pembangunan dasar risiko yang berkaitan, menilai keberkesanan dasar risiko, mengkaji kecukupan pendedahan risiko berbanding dengan saiz portfolio dan kecukupan sistem-sistem dan proses-proses yang mendukung fungsi pengurusan risiko.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Framework

The existence of the Risk Management framework in the Bank, establishes a strategic direction in risk management governance and infrastructure, risk policies, risk processes, risk ownership and responsibilities. The main emphasis of a risk management culture in the Bank is to ensure continuous risk awareness and risk ownership that is driven by the Risk Management department throughout the Bank via structured trainings and embracement of good practices in risk management during day-to-day work whilst instilling sense of risk ownership by each business and functional owner.

Independent Assurance: Board Audit Committee

The Board of Directors, supported by the Board Risk Management Committee maintains the overall responsibility of an oversight role in managing risks in the Bank. The risk policies and risk appetite approved by the Board form the integral part of annual business plan that was approved by the Board.

Assisting the Board Risk Management Committee are the Risk Management Working Committee and the Asset and Liability Committee respectively that have the responsibility to oversee the development of relevant risk policies, assessing the effectiveness of risk policies, reviewing adequacy of risk exposures against portfolio composition and the adequacy of systems and processes supporting the risk management function.

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Jawatankuasa Syariah bertanggungjawab membantu Lembaga untuk mematuhi keperluan Syariah sementara Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Operasi pula bertanggungjawab untuk menyelaras penubuhan dan penyelenggaraan pengurusan risiko operasi dan pengurusan kesinambungan perniagaan dasar dan Inisiatif pematuhan sementara Jawatankuasa Risiko Pasaran dan Kredit bertanggungjawab untuk mengurus isu-isu risiko kredit yang mungkin timbul dan memberi kesan kepada portfolio kredit Bank.

Kesemua pemilik perniagaan dan pemilik fungsi, sebagai barisan depan pertahanan dipertanggungjawabkan untuk mengenalpasti, meringankan dan memantau risiko-risiko dalam lingkungan perniagaan masing-masing. Jabatan-jabatan ini bertanggungjawab untuk memastikan bahawa kesemua aktiviti perniagaan seharian dijalankan mengikut selera risiko perniagaan dan had-had perniagaan yang diluluskan. Setiap jabatan didukung oleh pegawai risiko Jabatan masing-masing, yang bertanggungjawab menyokong jabatannya dalam pelaksanaan tanggungjawab pengurusan risiko.

Jawatankuasa Audit Lembaga, dengan sokongan dari Jabatan Audit Dalaman, bertanggungjawab untuk memastikan jaminan bebas dari segi kecukupan dan kebolehpercayaan proses-proses pengurusan risiko, sistem kawalan dalaman dan pematuhan kepada dasar-dasar risiko dan keperluan dalaman.

The Shariah Committee is responsible in assisting the Board of Directors in complying with Shariah requirements. The Operational Risk Management Committee is responsible for coordinating the establishment and maintenance of the Bank's sound Operational Risk Management (ORM), Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Compliance policies and initiatives whilst the Credit and Market Risk Committee respectively have the responsibility to manage potential credit risk issues on a holistic basis, that would affect the Bank's credit portfolio.

All business and functional owners, being the first line of defence are responsible to identify, mitigate and monitor risks within their own business lines. These departments are responsible in ensuring that their day-to-day business activities are carried out within the approved business risk appetite and limits. Each department is supported by a Risk Champion who is responsible to support their department in executing its Enterprise Risk Management responsibilities.

The Board Audit Committee, supported by the Internal Audit department is responsible to ensure an independent assurance in terms of the adequacy and reliability of risk management processes, systems of internal controls and compliance with risk policies and internal requirements.

Bidang-bidang utama risiko dan pendekatan pengurusan risiko berkaitan di BSN adalah seperti berikut:

The key risk areas and the relevant risk management approaches in BSN are as follows:

RISIKO RISK	TAKRIF DEFINITION	PENDEKATAN PENGURUSAN RISIKO RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
1. Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan <i>Enterprise Risk Management</i>	Risiko Perusahaan ialah kemungkinan kerugian yang boleh menyekat tercapainya matlamat perniagaan sesuatu perusahaan yang ditetapkan terlebih dulu. <i>Enterprise Risk is a potential loss that would prevent achievement of pre-defined business objectives in an organisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Penjajaran matlamat perniagaan di peringkat korporat dan juga jabatan. <i>Alignment of business objectives with business goals at the Corporate level and also at the departmental level.</i> ii. Pemantauan berkala ke atas Daftar Risiko Utama oleh setiap jabatan perniagaan sebagai satu alat untuk mengurus risiko di peringkat sumber secara proaktif. <i>Periodic monitoring of Key Risk Register by each business department as a tool to proactively manage risks at source.</i> iii. Latihan Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan (ERM) yang berterusan secara berstruktur dan formal, yang meliputi keseluruhan Bank. <i>Continuous Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Training, both structured and formal, across the Bank.</i>

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RISIKO RISK	TAKRIF DEFINITION	PENDEKATAN PENGURUSAN RISIKO RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
<p>2. Pengurusan Risiko Kredit <i>Credit Risk Management</i></p>	<p>Risiko kredit ialah kemungkinan kerugian pendapatan yang disebabkan oleh kegagalan pelanggan atau pihak seperiagaan (dari aktiviti pinjaman dan pelaburan) untuk menepati tanggungjawab mengikut jadual.</p> <p><i>Credit risk is the potential loss of income arising from failure of customers or counter-parties (from loan and investment activities) to meet their obligations as scheduled.</i></p>	<p>i. Budaya kredit berterusan di seluruh Bank melalui latihan berstruktur dan tidak formal. <i>Continuous credit culture across the Bank through structured and informal training respectively.</i></p> <p>ii. Pengamalan prinsip pinjaman bertanggungjawab dalam dasar kredit sedia-ada. <i>Embracing the principles of Responsible Lending in existing credit policies.</i></p> <p>iii. Mengkaji semula dan mengemaskini dasar kredit sedia-ada serta garis panduan kredit. <i>Reviewing and updating the existing credit policies and credit guidelines.</i></p> <p>iv. Mengkaji semula dan meningkatkan model pemarkahan kredit sedia-ada untuk memastikan kesesuaiannya. <i>Reviewing and enhancing existing credit scoring models to ensure its relevancy.</i></p>
<p>3. Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran <i>Market Risk Management</i></p>	<p>Risiko pasaran yang terdiri dari risiko harga ekuiti dan risiko harga bon adalah risiko kerugian yang disebabkan oleh pergerakan harga tidak menentu di pasaran.</p> <p><i>Market risk comprising equity price risk and bonds price risk, represents the risk of loss incurred arising from the adverse movement of price in the market.</i></p>	<p>i. Pemantauan berkala keadaan pasaran dan kesan terhadap perniagaan BSN. <i>Periodic monitoring of market conditions and its corresponding business impact to BSN.</i></p> <p>ii. Mengkaji semula dan meningkatkan dasar risiko pasaran dan dasar pengurusan aset serta liabiliti. <i>Reviewing and enhancing existing market risk policies and asset and liability management policies.</i></p> <p>iii. Pengamalan alat-alat sesuai seperti jurang harga semula, risiko pendapatan dan nilai ekonomi ekuiti untuk menentukan kesan risiko kadar faedah ke atas portfolio Bank. <i>Adoption of relevant tools eg Re-pricing Gap, Earnings-at-Risk and Economic Value of Equity to establish the impact of interest rate risk to the Bank's portfolio.</i></p>
<p>4. Pengurusan Risiko Operasi <i>Operational Risk Management</i></p>	<p>Risiko operasi ialah risiko kerugian dari proses dalaman yang tidak sempurna atau gagal, manusia dan sistem ataupun kejadian luar.</p> <p><i>Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.</i></p>	<p>i. Rangka pengurusan risiko operasi menentukan pendekatan kumpulan dalam mengenalpasti, menilai, memantau dan mengurangi risiko operasi. <i>The operational risk management framework sets out the Group's approach in identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating operational risk.</i></p> <p>ii. Pelbagai alat dan cara digunakan untuk mengurus risiko operasi di tahap yang boleh diterima. <i>Various tools and methods are used to manage operational risk within an acceptable level.</i></p>

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RISIKO RISK	TAKRIF DEFINITION	PENDEKATAN PENGURUSAN RISIKO RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
5. Pengurusan Risiko Kecairan <i>Liquidity Risk Management</i>	<p>Risiko Kecairan berpunca dari ketidakupayaan mengekalkan aset cair yang cukup untuk memenuhi komitmen kewangan dan tanggungjawab bila tiba waktunya dan pada tahap kos yang munasabah.</p> <p><i>Liquidity Risk is the risk arising from the inability to maintain sufficient liquid assets to meet financial commitments and obligations as and when they fall due and at a reasonable cost.</i></p>	<p>i. Pendekatan lebih agresif untuk menarik simpanan runcit yang sejajar dengan pandangan kadar faedah.</p> <p><i>A more driven approach to solicit deposits from retail as retail deposits, corresponding to the interest rate outlook.</i></p> <p>ii. Penubuhan pelan sandaran kecairan berkala untuk hal-hal tak diduga.</p> <p><i>Establishment of periodic liquidity contingency backup plan.</i></p>
6. Risiko Kegagalan Mematuhi Syariah <i>Shariah Non-Compliance Risk</i>	<p>Risiko ini ialah kegagalan mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip Syariah seperti yang ditetapkan oleh pihak berkuasa Syariah.</p> <p><i>Shariah non-compliance risk is the risk of failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles as determined by the respective Shariah authorities.</i></p>	<p>i. Pembangunan Dasar Pematuhan Syariah berpandukan Garis Panduan Pematuhan Syariah BNM yang meliputi fungsi-fungsi Kajian Semula dan Pematuhan Syariah, Penyelidikan Syariah, Pengurusan Risiko Syariah dan Audit Syariah.</p> <p><i>Development of Shariah Governance Policy, guided by the BNM Shariah Governance Framework covering these functions ie Shariah Review and Compliance, Shariah Research, Shariah Risk Management and Shariah Audit.</i></p> <p>ii. Berpandukan kepada perkara di atas, fungsi-fungsi utama serta proses-proses dimajukan untuk mendukung aktiviti perbankan Islam di peringkat operasi.</p> <p><i>Premised on the above, key functions and processes are developed to support the operational level of Islamic Banking activities.</i></p>
7. Risiko Komersil Teralih <i>Displaced Commercial Risk</i>	<p>Risiko membabitkan risiko kerugian kredit dan pasaran kerana pembayaran pulangan yang melebihi kadar yang sepatutnya diperolehi dari akaun pelabur berasaskan kontrak nisbah perkongsian keuntungan.</p> <p><i>Displaced commercial risk (DCR) is the risk of bearing the credit and market risk losses as a result of paying a return that exceeds the actual return that is supposedly to be earned by the investment account holders based on the contractual profit sharing ratio.</i></p>	<p>i. Pembangunan Dasar Risiko Peralihan Komersial (DCR) yang menubuhkan urus tadbir, peranan dan tanggungjawab pihak berkepentingan.</p> <p><i>Development of the DCR policy that establishes the governance, roles and responsibilities of respective stakeholders.</i></p> <p>ii. Penggunaan Simpanan Keuntungan Persamaan PER yang ditadbir oleh dasar PER.</p> <p><i>Application of Profit Equalisation Reserve (PER), governed by the PER policy.</i></p>

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PERKEMBANGAN UTAMA PADA 2012

1. Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan

Pengurusan risiko perusahaan di seluruh Bank disokong oleh rangka kerja Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan, iaitu salah satu rangka utama risiko pokok. Setiap fungsi perniagaan dan sokongan dilatih di dalam aspek ini, yang juga menjajar matlamat perniagaan masing-masing dengan matlamat keseluruhan perniagaan Bank. Satu daftar risiko utama dibangunkan dan dikaji dari semasa ke semasa oleh setiap jabatan sebagai langkah proaktif untuk mengurus risiko secara proaktif dan berstruktur.

BSN sedang meneruskan beberapa inisiatif strategik untuk mengukuhkan pengurusan risiko perusahaan di seluruh Bank. Antara inisiatif-inisiatif ini adalah penilaian risiko, pemantauan dan pelaporan risiko untuk melahirkan budaya risiko teguh di BSN, selain dari membangunkan program pengurusan pengetahuan ataupun portal khas ERM.

2. Pengurusan risiko kredit

Dengan didorong oleh selera risiko di seluruh Bank, fungsi pengurusan ini ialah untuk mengurus pendedahan risiko kredit ke tahap yang boleh diterima bersesuaian dengan saiz dana dan untuk memastikan pulangan maksima bersesuaian dengan tahap risiko yang ada, di samping beroperasi di dalam lingkungan selera risiko Bank.

Pengurusan risiko kredit diurus tadbir oleh Rangkakerja Pengurusan Risiko Kredit yang menetapkan dasar risiko kredit Bank, garis panduan kredit dan lain-lain garis panduan Bank selaras dengan kehendak Garis Panduan BNM mengenai Amalan Terbaik untuk Pengurusan Risiko Kredit, Garis Panduan mengenai Pembiayaan Bertanggungjawab dan lain-lain garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM serta lain-lain agensi pengawasan. Dasar-dasar dan garis panduan ini telah dikaji dan dikemaskini secara teratur selaras dengan selera risiko Bank.

BSN telah menetapkan dasar risiko kredit dan garis panduan kredit untuk mengurus pendedahan dan mengelak dari menumpu risiko kredit portfolio pembiayaannya kepada jenis perniagaan, produk, sektor ekonomi, had pendedahan seseorang pelanggan, kumpulan tidak disasar dan cagaran. Dasar-dasar serta garis panduan termasuk cara mengukur, memantau dan mengawal risiko kredit yang merangkumi semua jenis perniagaan di Bank.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN YEAR 2012

1. Enterprise Risk Management

The management of bank-wide enterprise risk is supported by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework which is one of the primary risk frameworks. Each business and support function was trained in this area which among these include aligning their respective business objectives against the overall Bank's business goals. A key risk register was developed and continuously reviewed by each department as a proactive management tool to manage risks on a proactive and structured basis.

The Bank is currently proceeding with several strategic initiatives to strengthen the management of enterprise risk on a bankwide basis. Some of the strategic initiatives that is currently adopted by BSN include implementing risk assessment, monitoring and reporting to create a robust risk culture within BSN as well as developing knowledge management programmes or a dedicated ERM portal.

2. Credit Risk Management

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

The management of credit risk is governed by the Credit Risk Management Framework which rules the Bank's Credit Risk Policies, Credit Guidelines and other relevant guidelines of the bank which have been in accordance with the BNM's Best Practice for Credit Risk Management, Guidelines on Responsible Financing, and other relevant Guidelines issued by BNM and other regulatory bodies. The policies and guidelines have been reviewed and updated regularly in line with the Bank's risk appetite.

The Bank has in place, credit risk policies and credit guidelines in managing its exposure to avoid undue concentration of credit risk in its financing portfolio such as business segments, products, economic sectors, single customer exposure limits, non-target group, collaterals, etc. The policies and guidelines include methodologies for measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk across all lines of business within the Bank.

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Sebagai sebahagian dari usaha Bank untuk mengawal selera risikonya, BSN telah menetapkan had sektor dan sub-sektor untuk pendedahan pinjaman mikronya. Bank juga dari masa ke semasa mengukuhkan sistem pemarkahan kredit sesuai dengan perubahan dalam keperluan peraturan, jenis dan jumlah aktiviti perniagaan untuk setiap produk pinjaman.

Melalui penubuhan Jawatankuasa Risiko Kredit dan Pasaran pada 2012, Pengurusan Risiko Kredit berupaya memastikan kesemua inisiatif risiko kredit dan risiko pasaran berada dalam lingkungan matlamat dan harapan Bank serta meningkatkan kesedaran pengurusan mengenai isu-isu risiko kredit dan risiko pasaran, dan mendapatkan komitmen dari pengurusan untuk melaksanakan inisiatif risiko kredit dan risiko pasaran di semua peringkat dalam Bank dengan jayanya.

Selaras dengan penglibatan di dalam proses dan aktiviti Bank, Pengurusan risiko kredit beroperasi sebagai sebuah badan bebas, malah terus beroperasi secara aktif di dalam projek IT Perbankan Utama (Core Banking) dalam semua modul Perbankan yang berkaitan.

3. Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran

Pada tahun 2012 ekonomi Amerika Syarikat masih mengambil masa untuk bangkit semula sementara masalah berlarutan berkaitan hutang kerajaan di Zon Euro masih memberi kesan kepada pasaran kewangan dunia. Banyak negara-negara juga mengalami penurunan dalam keluaran dalam negara kasar.

BSN terdedah kepada risiko perubahan dalam pasaran dari segi pelaburan dalam ekuiti dan sekuriti yang terdapat untuk dijual tapi ini dapat diurus melalui dasar risiko pasaran dan had ke atas sekuriti dan ekuiti.

Untuk mengurus kenaikan kadar faedah, BSN telah menempatkan strategi perniagaan yang menambahkan pertumbuhan aset kadar terapung yang juga menjadi benteng terhadap kesan perubahan dalam kadar faedah. Ini dibantu lagi oleh pengamalan Nilai Ekonomi Ekuiti sebagai alat proaktif untuk mengurus kesan risiko kadar faedah dalam tempoh jangka panjang. Bank juga mempunyai satu mekanisme perlindungan terhadap kenaikan faedah (hedging) yang mampu digerakkan bila perlu untuk mengurus risiko berkaitan kadar faedah.

As part of the Bank's efforts in controlling its risk appetite, the Bank has imposed a sector and subsector capping limit for its micro finance loan exposure. The Bank has also from time to time enhanced its Credit Scoring System so as to meet the changes in regulatory requirement, nature and volume of the Bank's business activities for each loan product.

Through establishment of Credit and Market Risk Committee in year 2012, Credit Risk Management has been able to ensure that all credit risk initiatives are within the Bank's goals and expectations, increase management's awareness on credit risk issues, and obtain commitment from the management to roll out credit risk initiatives across the bank successfully.

As part of its involvement in the bank's process and activities, Credit Risk Management as an independent party that has actively and continuously played its role in the Bank's Core Banking Project specifically in all relevant loan modules.

3. Market Risk Management

Year 2012 still witnessed the slow economic recovery growth of US and continuous Euro Zone debt problems which had resulted in the volatility in financial markets globally and most countries experienced a decline in their respective GDP.

The Bank is exposed to market volatility risk in terms of its investment in available-for-sale (AFS) securities and equities. This is managed through the Bank's market risk policy and limits on securities and equities.

In managing interest rate hike, the Bank had put in place, business strategies to grow more of its floating rate assets which serves as the natural hedging mechanism to offset the impact of changes in interest rates. This is further assisted with the adoption of Economic Value of Equity (EVE) as a proactive tool to manage the impact of interest rate risk on a long term basis. The Bank had also put in place, a hedging mechanism to be executed when the need arises, to manage interest rate risk.

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4. Pengurusan Risiko Kecairan

BSN meneruskan tumpuan kepada strategi pinjaman untuk menarik minat pelanggan runcit lebih-lebih lagi kepada Sijil Simpanan Premium Edisi Khas. Selain itu pelan kecairan berkala untuk kejadian luar jangkaan juga disediakan untuk memenuhi permintaan kecairan yang tidak dijangka dan untuk mengurangkan kesan dari masalah kecairan.

5. Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Operasi ditubuhkan untuk memastikan semua risiko operasi, kesinambungan perniagaan dan inisiatif pematuhan adalah dalam lingkungan matlamat dan harapan Lembaga Pengarah dan pengurusan tertinggi. Ini adalah selaras dengan piawaian urus tadbir dan mematuhi beberapa piawaian peraturan minimum. Pengubahsuaian kepada dasar dan garis panduan pengurusan risiko operasi juga telah dilakukan untuk menyediakan mekanisme kerja berkesan untuk semua peringkat operasi di Bank.

Program latihan berterusan diberikan kepada semua juara risiko sebagai satu dari inisiatif untuk mengurus risiko di sumbernya. Mekanisme untuk mengurus risiko penipuan dan kejadian yang merugikan juga telah disemak semula untuk memastikan proses yang betul dan berkesan diamalkan di semua peringkat Bank.

BSN telah juga mengamalkan petunjuk risiko utama yang berfungsi sebagai tanda amaran awal untuk mengenalpasti isu-isu risiko operasi pada peringkat awal dan sedang mengembang proses tanda risiko utama kepada perniagaan dalam usaha mengukuhkan unit-unit perniagaan sebagai benteng pertahanan hadapan. Dalam memupuk budaya Pengurusan Perniagaan berterusan (BCM) yang teguh dalam operasi perniagaan, pelaksanaan berkesan amalan Pengurusan Perniagaan berterusan juga dilakukan untuk memastikan kesediaan perniagaan untuk menghadapi apa jua keadaan tidak menguntungkan kepada Bank.

6. Pengurusan Risiko Tidak Mematuhi Syariah

Ekoran kewujudan Rangka Urus Tadbir yang dibimbing oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, BSN telah mengadakan rangka pengurusan risiko Syariah yang merangkumi dasar risiko dan prosedur operasi standard untuk mengurus kegagalan mematuhi Syariah serta mendukung pelaksanaan piawaian berkenaan. Untuk mengurus risiko komersil tersisih, Bank juga telah menyediakan dasar baru risiko ini juga berpandukan bimbingan BNM.

4. Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank continued to focus its deposits strategy to solicit retail customers particularly leveraging on its Sijil Simpanan Premium Special Edition to attract more retail depositors. Besides this, periodic liquidity contingency plans are in place to meet unexpected liquidity demand and cushion against potential impact of liquidity crunch.

5. Operational Risk Management

The Bank had established the Operational Risk Management Committee to ensure that all operational risk, business continuity and compliance initiatives are within the Boards of Directors and Senior Management's goals and expectations.

This is in line with standard corporate governance and complies with several minimum regulatory standards. Improvisation of the bank's existing Operational Risk Management policies and framework have been made to establish an effective working mechanism for all operational levels within the Bank.

Continuous training programmes were provided to all risk champions as part of the strategic risk management initiatives to manage risks at source. Mechanisms to manage fraud and loss events incidents also have been reviewed to ensure effective and proper process were being implemented across the Bank.

The Bank had also adopted a key risk indicator as an early warning indicator to identify operational risk issues at early stage and is currently expanding the key risk indicators process to the business as part of strengthening the business units as first line of defense. In driving a strong BCM culture in to business operations, effective implementation of BCM practices were also adopted in ensuring readiness of the business in facing any unfavourable situation to the Bank.

6. Shariah Non-Compliance Risk Management

Following the Bank's Shariah Governance Framework, guided by Bank Negara Malaysia on the subject matter, the Bank had put in place a Shariah Risk Management framework, encompassing risk policies and standard operating procedures to manage shariah non-compliance as well as to support the implementation of the said framework. In managing the displaced commercial risk, the Bank had also put in place, a new policy on Displaced Commercial Risk, guided by Bank Negara Malaysia on the subject matter.

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KENYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

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

A. LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Lembaga ini kini dianggotai lapan pengarah, yang mana tujuh 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 diadakan untuk menimbang hal-hal perniagaan dan lain-lain yang penting bila perlu. Untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012, Lembaga telah bermesyuarat 19 kali. Kehadiran pendarah-pendarah adalah seperti berikut:

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) currently has eight directors out of which seven 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 are also convened to consider urgent business as and when required. During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the Board met 19 times. The attendance of the Directors is as follows:-

BIL NO	PENGARAH DIRECTOR	KEHADIRAN MESYUARAT MEETING ATTENDANCE
1.	Datuk Nozirah Bahari (Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman) Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Non-Executive Non-Independent	16/19
2.	Datuk Adinan Maning Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Executive Non-Independent	19/19
3.	Dato' V. Danapalan Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	16/19
4.	Dato' Ng Kam Cheung Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	18/19
5.	Encik Ghazali Awang Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	18/19
6.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	16/19
7.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	18/19
8.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/Non-Executive Independent	12/14*

* 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.

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B. JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA

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

JAWATANKUASA AUDIT DAN PEMERIKSAAN

1. MATLAMAT

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

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

- 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 Juruaudit Dalam dan memberi maklumbalas dan syor mengenai pakej imbuhan untuk kakitangan berkenaan.
- Mengkaji semula dengan Juruaudit Luar bidang pelan audit mereka, sistem kawalan akaun dalaman, laporan-laporan audit, bantuan dari pengurusan dan kakitangan kepada ahli-ahli audit serta penemuan audit dan tindakan yang perlu diambil.

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.

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;

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- Mengkaji semula penyata kewangan di hujung tahun kewangan sebelum ianya dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan, dengan tumpuan kepada:
 - andaian perniagaan berterusan;
 - pematuhan kepada piawaian akaun dan keperluan undang-undang;
 - perubahan dalam dasar dan amalan akaun;
 - isu-isu penting dan perkara-perkara berbangkit yang mungkin 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 pembabitian 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.
- Review the year-end financial statement before it is tabled to the Board for approval, focusing on the following:-
 - continuous business assumptions;
 - compliance to accounting standard and legal requirements;
 - changes in policy and accounting practices;
 - important issues and extraordinary matters which arise from the audit process;
 - Discuss any issues and reservations raised by the external auditor from the interim and final audits, as well as any matter which the external auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of the management or when necessary);
 - Review the contents of the management letter issued by the external auditors as well as management's responses thereto;
 - Review any related party transactions and conflict of interest situation that may arise in the Bank or within the group including any transaction, procedure or conduct that raises questions of the management's integrity.

3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam tiga bulan. Dalam tahun 2012 AEC telah bermesyuarat sebanyak sebelas kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The AEC meets at least once in three months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the AEC met 11 times. The attendance recorded for the members of the AEC is as follows:-

BIL NO	PENGARAH DIRECTOR	KEHADIRAN MESYUARAT MEETING ATTENDANCE
1.	Encik Ghazali Awang	11/11
2.	Datuk Nozirah Bahari	1/2*
3.	Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	11/11
4.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	7/11
5.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	9/11
6.	Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman	9/9**

* Ahli Jawatankuasa sehingga 27 Mac 2012/member of the AEC until 27 March 2012.

** 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.

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JAWATANKUASA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (RMC) 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

- 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.
- 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 2012 RMC telah bermesyuarat sebanyak enam kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

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;
- 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 2012, the RMC met six times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RMC is as follows:-

BIL NO	PENGARAH DIRECTOR	KEHADIRAN MESYUARAT MEETING ATTENDANCE
1.	Encik Alex Foong Soo Hah	6/6
2.	Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	6/6
3.	Encik Ghazali Awang	5/6
4.	Dato' V. Danapalan	6/6
5.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	5/5*

* 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.

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JAWATANKUASA PENCALONAN

1. MATLAMAT

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Pencalonan (NC) 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

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

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

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

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the NC are as follows:-

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

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3. KEKERAPAN BERMESYUARAT

Jawatankuasa ini mesti bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun. Untuk 2012 NC telah bermesyuarat sebanyak tujuh kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

BIL NO	PENGARAH DIRECTOR	KEHADIRAN MESYUARAT MEETING ATTENDANCE
1.	Dato' V. Danapalan	7/7
2.	Datuk Nozirah Bahari	6/7
3.	Datuk Adinan Maning	6/7
4.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	7/7
5.	Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	4/4*

* 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.

3. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The NC meets at least once a year. During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the NC met seven times. The attendance recorded for the members of the NC is as follows:-

JAWATANKUASA SARAAN

1. MATLAMAT

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

2. TUGAS DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

- (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.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1. OBJECTIVE

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

2. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The functions and responsibilities of the RC are as follows:-

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

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(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 biacara 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 2012 RC telah bermesyuarat sebanyak tujuh kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

(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 2012, the RC met seven times. The attendance recorded for the members of the RC is as follows:-

BIL NO	PENGARAH DIRECTOR	KEHADIRAN MESYUARAT MEETING ATTENDANCE
1.	Encik Md Tajuddin Md Isa	7/7
2.	Dato' Ng Kam Cheung	7/7
3.	Dato' V. Danapalan	7/7
4.	Datuk Azizan Abdul Rahman	5/5*

* 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.

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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 JAP.

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;
- Menyelaras kajian semula tindakan jejak pembetulan penemuan audit – dalam dan luaran (BNM, Jabatan Audit Negara, Audit Luar);
- Siasatan;
- Latihan – menyediakan latihan kepada unit audit dan perniagaan mengenai kawalan dan kesedaran mengenai penipuan;
- Audit berterusan;
- Peranan rundingcara.

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 and 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 AEC.

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 & technology.*

IAD's roles and responsibilities are:

- *Conduct periodic review on all departments, divisions and branches including high risk areas, system and outsourcing;*
- *Review policies, guidelines and procedural manuals;*
- *Review & appraise new products/services/automation implementation;*
- *Verification of systems test plan, 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 & fraud awareness;*
- *Continuous Auditing;*
- *Consultative Role.*

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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 2012, JAD melaksanakan 291 lawatan, iaitu 268 untuk audit Operasi dan Pengurusan iaitu Ibu Pejabat (15), Khidmat Luaran (2), Anak Syarikat (1), Proses Berisiko Tinggi (2), Cawangan Utama (13), Cawangan Zon (95), Cawangan Mini (80), Audit Khas/Adhoc (47), Wang-Dalam-Premis (WDP) dan Pemantauan CCTV (13), serta 23 lawatan untuk Audit Teknologi Maklumat iaitu Proses Berisiko Tinggi (12), Audit Aplikasi (8), Subsidiari (1) dan Audit Khas (2).

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

IAD 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 and a risk-based methodology is being selected to ensure the relevant controls addressing risks are identified and reviewed on regular basis.

In 2012, IAD had implemented a total of 291 visits which comprises of 268 visits for Operational & Management Audit i.e. Headquarters (15), Outsourcing (2), Subsidiary (1), High Risk Processes (2), Main Branches (13), Zone Branches (95), Mini Branches (80), Adhoc/Special Audit (47) and Cash-In-Premises & CCTV Monitoring (13); and 23 visits for Information Technology Audit i.e. High Risk Processes (12), Application Audit (8), Subsidiary (1) and Special Audit (2).

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

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

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

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH Shariah Committee Report

1. JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH ("JKS")

Sebagai sebuah Institusi Kewangan Islam (IKI), satu rangka kerja tadbir urus Syariah telah diwujudkan sebagai ciri khas dalam struktur organisasi Bank, yang merangkumi penubuhan JKS ini selari dengan keperluan Seksyen 3 (5) (b) Akta Perbankan Islam 1983 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 Nasihat dan Penyelidikan serta fungsi Audit Syariah untuk menyokong pelaksanaan prinsip Syariah di seluruh organisasi.

2. KOMPOSISI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Ahli JKS 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 perdagangan Islam (fiqh al-mu'amalat). Di Bank Simpanan Nasional, JKS terdiri daripada lima (5) ahli daripada pelbagai latar belakang dari segi kelayakan, pengalaman dan pengetahuan.

3. MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012, sepuluh mesyuarat JKS telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas bulan seperti yang berikut:

Mesyuarat/Meeting	Tarikh/Date	Peratus Kehadiran Ahli/Percentage of Members' Attendance
1/2012	27 Januari/January 2012*	80%
1/2012	24 Februari/February 2012	80%
2/2012	26 Mac/March 2012*	100%
2/2012	2 April/April 2012	100%
3/2012	23 Mei/May 2012	100%
3/2012	26 Julai/July 2012*	100%
4/2012	8 Oktober/October 2012*	100%
4/2012	19 Oktober/October 2012	100%
5/2012	6 November/November 2012	80%
6/2012	20 Disember/December 2012	100%

* Mesyuarat Khas/Special Meeting

4. KEHADIRAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Butir-butir kehadiran JKS adalah seperti yang berikut:

BIL/NO	AHLI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH/SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEMBERS	KEHADIRAN/ATTENDANCE
1.	Dr Mohd Fuad Md. Sawari	10/10
2.	Tuan Hj. Zainudin Ismail	10/10
3.	Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh	9/10
4.	Tuan Hj. Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa	9/10
5.	Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor	9/10

1. SHARIAH COMMITTEE ("SC")

As an Islamic Financial Institution (IFI), a Shariah governance framework is 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 Section 3 (5) of the Islamic Banking Act 1983 ("IBA 1983") 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 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. MEETINGS OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

For the financial year ended 31 December 2012, ten SC meetings were held during the twelve months period, as follows:

4. ATTENDANCE OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

The details of SC attendance are as follows:

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

Bank Simpanan Nasional terus mempelbagaikan usaha dalam memperkasakan lagi mutu perbankan selaras dengan peranan penubuhannya untuk menggalakkan tabiat menabung di kalangan masyarakat.

Bank Simpanan Nasional continued with efforts to enhance its banking standards in line with the objective of its formation – to encourage the savings habit of the community.



Inisiatif berterusan menggalakkan orang ramai menyimpan dengan BSN.
Continuous initiatives to encourage the people to save with BSN.

KEMPEN HAPPY GOLD RUSH

Dalam tahun 2012 Bank Simpanan Nasional terus menggandakan pelbagai inisiatif dalam memperkasakan produk-produknya dengan mempelbagaikan kempen untuk menggalakkan pelanggan dan orang ramai terus melabur dengan BSN.

Di antaranya ialah Kempen Happy Gold Rush yang bermula dari bulan Januari hingga April 2012. Peraduan ini berasaskan penyertan dalam produk-produk Pinjaman Peribadi BSN/Pembiayaan Peribadi-i BSN AFLAH, Pinjaman Giro Home/Pembiayaan Perumahan-i BSN An Naim, BSN Sewa Beli, BSN Pengurusan Kekayaan dan Kad Kredit BSN/Kad Kredit-i Al Aiman. Hadiah-hadiah yang ditawarkan adalah jongsong emas seberat 20gm, 50gm, 1kg serta 100 baucer emas bernilai RM300 setiap satu.

Sebagai menghargai para pelanggannya, BSN telah membuat pembayaran tambahan 2% ke atas keuntungan yang sedia ada kepada semua pemegang akaun simpanan BSN GIRO-i berdasarkan baki purata sepanjang tahun 2011 yang dibayar mulai bulan Februari 2012. Akaun simpanan yang berasaskan konsep Mudharabah atau perkongsian untung ini memberikan kemudahan dari segi pengurusan kewangan individu.

THE HAPPY GOLD RUSH CAMPAIGN

BSN introduced various initiatives and campaigns throughout 2012 as part of its goals to strengthen its product base as well as to encourage customers and the public at large to continue to invest with BSN.

One such initiative was the Happy Gold Rush Campaign which took place from January to April 2012. This competition was based on customers' participation in products which included the BSN Personal Loans/BSN AFLAH, Giro Home Loans/BSN An Naim, BSN Hire Purchase, BSN Wealth Management and BSN Credit Cards/BSN Al Aiman. The prizes were gold wafers weighing 20gm, 50gm and 1kg plus 100 gold vouchers worth RM300 each.

To honour its customers, the bank added an extra 2% to the existing profits for all savings account holders of BSN GIRO-i based on the average balance for 2011 that was paid beginning February 2012. This savings account, which is based on the Mudharabah concept of profit sharing, encourages customers to be more financially responsible.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI Activity Report



Jack Lim, DJ dan pelakon yang juga Duta BSN menyertai cabutan SSP. Jack Lim, a DJ and an actor who is also BSN's Ambassador participating in a Premium Savings Certificate draw.

SIJIL SIMPANAN PREMIUM (SSP)

Skim Sijil Simpanan Premium (SSP) dengan konsep SIMPAN, KEKAL & MENANG terus mendapat sambutan yang baik daripada orang ramai dengan tawaran hadiah-hadiah menarik dan eksklusif kepada penyimpan-penyimpan SSP sepanjang tahun 2012. Lebih 37,000 hadiah bernilai lebih RM14 juta telah disediakan pada tahun 2012 berbanding lebih 30,000 hadiah yang ditawarkan pada tahun 2011. Bagi tahun tersebut, BSN masih mengekalkan hadiah kereta-kereta mewah seperti Mercedes Benz E200 CGI, Mercedes Benz C200EL, BMW 520i F10 dan BMW 320i. Pada tahun tersebut juga Jawatankuasa Fatwa Majlis Kebangsaan bagi Hal Ehwal Ugama Islam Malaysia dalam muzakarahnya pada 14 Februari 2012 telah memperakukan skim SSP adalah mematuhi prinsip Syariah sepenuhnya.

Hadiah-hadiah lain termasuk jongsong emas, motosikal Modenas GT128, pelbagai jenis gajet elektronik, SSP dan pelbagai lagi hadiah yang menarik telah ditawarkan. SSP Edisi khas yang dilancarkan pada bulan Oktober 2011 juga dilanjutkan sehingga 31 Mac 2012. Ini adalah untuk memberi peluang kepada lebih ramai lagi masyarakat untuk menyertai skim simpanan yang tidak hanya menawarkan pelbagai hadiah tetapi juga menawarkan dividen.

Di samping itu juga satu kategori cabutan khas turut diperkenalkan dalam tahun 2012 iaitu Cabutan SSP Ekstra yang menawarkan lebih 500 hadiah yang menarik seperti Tablet Samsung, Kamera DSLR, TV LED dan baucar membeli-belah. Cabutan SSP Ekstra ini dilakukan sebanyak empat kali iaitu pada bulan Mac, Jun, September dan Disember tahun 2012.

PREMIUM SAVINGS CERTIFICATE SCHEME (SSP)

The Premium Savings Certificate Scheme (SSP) with the SAVE, RETAIN & WIN concept continued to receive favourable response from the public with its attractive and exclusive prizes to SSP savers throughout the year. Over 37,000 prizes worth a total of RM14 million were set aside for 2012 compared to over 30,000 prizes the year before. Luxury cars such as the Mercedes Benz E200 CGI, Mercedes Benz C200EL, BMW 520i F10 and BMW 320i were amongst the main prizes. Also in 2012 the National Fatwa Council for Islamic Affairs on February 14 ruled that SSP scheme is fully Syariah-compliant.

Other prizes included gold wafers, the Modenas GT128 motorcycle, various electronic gadgets and in the form of SSP. The SSP Special Edition launched in October 2011 was also extended to 31 March 2012, to allow for more people to participate in a scheme that not only offers attractive prizes but also dividends.

A special draw, the SSP Extra Draw, was introduced in 2012 which offered over 500 prizes including the Samsung tablet, DSLR camera, LED TV and shopping vouchers. The draws were conducted in March, June, September and December 2012.

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Skim SSP merupakan skim Simpan, Kekal dan Menang yang mendapat sambutan menggalakan daripada orang ramai.

The Premium Savings Certificate is a Save, Retain and Win scheme which continues to receive encouraging response from the public.

BSN juga mengekalkan cabutan khas iaitu Cabutan SSP "High Savers" yang diadakan pada tahun 2011 sebagai menghargai pelanggan-pelanggan BSN yang setia dan terus menyimpan dengan SSP. Hadiah-hadiah lumayan dan eksklusif seperti kereta mewah Audi A5 2.0 dan SSP bernilai di antara RM5,000 hingga RM50,000 dimenangi oleh penyimpan-penyimpan yang memenuhi kriteria yang dinyatakan.

BSN also retained the SSP High Savers special draw that was first held in 2011 as a measure of gratitude to the bank's loyal customers who continue to maintain their SSP savings. Attractive and exclusive prizes that included the Audi A5 2.0 and SSP worth between RM5,000 and RM50,000 were won by SSP holders who met the criteria.

PELANCARAN PERKHIDMATAN EJEN BANK BERDAFTAR BSN

Sebagai memenuhi mandat sosial BSN untuk terus komited menyediakan akses perbankan yang berkualiti kepada segenap lapisan masyarakat di seluruh Negara, BSN pada 14 Jun 2012 telah melancarkan perkhidmatan Ejen Bank Berdaftar BSN (EBB). Majlis pelancaran ini telah disempurnakan oleh Menteri Kewangan II, YB Dato' Seri Haji Ahmad Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah.

LAUNCH OF THE EJEN BANK BERDAFTAR BSN

On 14 June 2012, the Bank launched the Ejen Bank Berdaftar (EBB) service as part of its social mandate and firm commitment in providing access to quality banking for every strata of society throughout the country. The event was officiated by Second Finance Minister YB Dato' Seri Haji Ahmad Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah.

Dengan pelancaran perkhidmatan ini pelanggan dan orang ramai berpeluang untuk melakukan transaksi perbankan yang terpilih dengan mana-mana ejen yang berdaftar dan diberi kuasa oleh BSN untuk menawarkan kemudahan kepada pelanggan terutama di kawasan pedalaman yang tidak mempunyai perkhidmatan bank.

With this service, customers and the public can undertake selected banking transaction with any of the EBB outlets, especially in remote areas that do not have conventional banking services.

Menurut YB Dato' Seri Ahmad Husni Perkhidmatan EBB BSN merupakan sebahagian dari inisiatif untuk menggalakkan rangkuman kewangan seperti yang disarankan dalam Pelan Sektor Kewangan 2011-2020 Bank Negara Malaysia. Ia merupakan saluran yang inovatif untuk meningkatkan akses yang mudah dan jangkauan kepada segenap lapisan rakyat, terutama mereka yang berpendapatan rendah atau yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar bagi menjalankan urusan niaga kewangan.

According to YB Dato' Seri Ahmad Husni, the EBB was one of the initiatives aimed at gathering capital as outlined in Bank Negara's Financial Sector Plan 2011-2020. It is an innovative channel that improves financial access and reach for every part of society, especially those in the lower income group or those in the rural areas.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI Activity Report



Perkhidmatan EBB – memperluas akses kewangan untuk dinikmati oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat di Malaysia.
EBB Service – broadens financial access for the benefit of all Malaysians.



Ketua Eksekutif BSN, Datuk Adinan Maning berkata "BSN akan sentiasa komited dalam menyokong agenda Kerajaan untuk meluaskan dan memastikan akses kewangan dapat dinikmati oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat di Malaysia. Rangkuman kewangan yang luas amat penting untuk sistem kewangan yang mantap, progresif dan inklusif yang menyokong keseimbangan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara."

Di antara perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan oleh EBB BSN adalah perkhidmatan deposit, pengeluaran wang, pembayaran bil utiliti, pembelian Sijil Simpanan Premium (eSSP) dan pembayaran tanpa tunai. Terdapat pelbagai manfaat yang boleh diperolehi daripada perkhidmatan EBB ini di antaranya ia dapat menjimatkan kos dan masa kerana ejen EBB beroperasi di kedai-kedai yang berdekatan dengan kediaman pelanggan seperti kedai runcit, kedai ejen telekomunikasi dan lain-lain. Perkhidmatan EBB juga lebih fleksibel dengan waktu perkhidmatan yang lebih panjang.

BSN DANA DIVIDEN AL-IFRAH DILANCAR

Permodalan BSN Berhad (PBSN), syarikat milik penuh BSN melancarkan satu Dana amanah baru pada 12 September 2012; BSN Dana Dividen Al-Ifrāh ("Al-Ifrāh"). Dana Ekuiti patuh Syariah, Al-Ifrāh telah menawarkan 800 juta unit saham pada harga RM0.25/unit dan melabur di dalam saham-saham yang memberi atau mempunyai potensi untuk memberikan pulangan sekurang-kurangnya 3% dividen kasar setahun.

The Chief Executive of BSN, Datuk Adinan Maning further added that BSN remained committed in supporting the government's financial inclusion agenda. A wide financial reach is an integral part of a sound financial sector, as it is progressive, inclusive and supports a balanced national economic growth.

Amongst the services provided by the EBB outlets are deposits, cash withdrawals, utilities bill payments, purchase of Premium Savings Certificates (eSSP) and cashless payments. One distinct advantage is its cost saving feature as the agents operate from shop lots like retail and telecommunication outlets that are located near customers' residences. It also gives customers added flexibility with its long operational hours.

THE LAUNCH OF BSN AL-IFRAH DIVIDEND FUND

Permodalan BSN Berhad (PBSN), a wholly-owned subsidiary of BSN, launched a new fund called the BSN Dana Dividen Al-Ifrāh. This Shariah-compliant fund offered 800 million shares at RM0.25/unit and invests in shares that gives or has the potential to give a gross dividend of at least 3% a year.

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Al-frah – Dana Ekuiti patuh Syariah.
Al-frah – A Shariah compliant Equity Fund.

Berucap di majlis tersebut, Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman, Pengerusi PBSN menyatakan bahawa Al-frah adalah Dana ketiga yang ditawarkan dan diuruskan oleh PBSN untuk memberikan pulangan yang stabil dengan melabur di dalam saham-saham yang membayar dividen secara stabil. Sebagai Dana ekuiti, Al-frah akan mempunyai tahap pelaburan ekuiti yang tinggi dengan melabur sekurang-kurangnya 70% dari Nilai Aset Bersih (NAB) ke dalam saham-saham patuh syariah yang tersenarai di Bursa Malaysia.

Saham-saham dividen telah terbukti mampu bertahan ketika menghadapi kegawatan ekonomi dan pada masa yang sama mampu memberikan pertumbuhan modal dalam jangka masa panjang. Saham-saham dividen mempunyai rekod yang tersendiri dalam menjana prestasi memberangsangkan ketika keadaan pasaran yang baik atau sebaliknya. Al-frah adalah salah satu peluang pelaburan yang terbaik yang ditawarkan oleh PBSN kepada para pelabur di dalam mengurus dan menjana kekayaan mereka.

At the launch, PBSN chairman Datuk Azizan Abd Rahman said the fund being the third to be offered and managed by PBSN, aims to provide a consistent income to its investors. As an equity fund, Al-frah has a high investment threshold and invests at least 70% of its Net Asset Value in Shariah-compliant stocks listed on Bursa Malaysia.

These stocks have shown to be resilient in the face of an economic downturn while at the same time providing growth in investments over the longer term. They also have a proven record in performing well in good times or otherwise. Al-frah is an excellent investment opportunity from PBSN for investors to manage and grow their wealth.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI Activity Report



Membantu kepada yang memerlukan.
A helping hand to the needy.

BSN TUNAI TANGGUNGJAWAB SERAH ZAKAT

Sebagai sebuah Bank Komuniti, BSN akan sentiasa memastikan pelanggan-pelanggannya mendapat akses perbankan dan kewangan, serta menyediakan pelbagai platform dan opsyen bagi kemudahan dan keselesaan para pelanggan. Selaras dengan matlamat ini, pelbagai produk dan perkhidmatan Perbankan Islam BSN yang berlandaskan Syariah ditawarkan. Bagi memenuhi tuntutan Syarak, BSN juga telah mengeluarkan wang zakat ke atas perniagaan Jabatan Perbankan Islam BSN. Wang zakat ini dikeluarkan setiap tahun dan diagihkan kepada mereka yang layak.

Bagi tahun 2012 BSN telah memperuntukkan pembayaran zakat sebanyak RM4.75 juta. Ini termasuk pemberian 20 buah van jenazah untuk masjid-masjid yang terpilih di seluruh Malaysia termasuk Sabah dan Sarawak dengan anggaran kos sebanyak RM2.26 juta. Sebahagian lagi diperuntukkan kepada Pusat Pungutan Zakat setiap negeri di Malaysia, pemberian khas untuk anak-anak yatim dan ibu tunggal dan tidak lupa kepada golongan Asnaf.

BSN FULFILLS ITS RESPONSIBILITY BY PAYING ZAKAT

As a community bank, BSN continues to provide its customers with numerous banking and financial products and services that will be beneficial to them. In line with this approach, various products, including an Islamic banking facility based on Shariah principles have been introduced. To ensure compliance with Syarak, BSN pays zakat on its Islamic banking business. Payment is done on a yearly basis to those who qualify.

For 2012, BSN provided RM4.75 million for this purpose, including RM2.26 to buy 20 hearses to be used by several mosques in the country. The balance was allotted to the zakat collection centres in all states and for special payments to orphans, single mothers and the hard core poor.

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Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif, En. Yunos Abd Ghani bersama Penaung BSN Social Venture Challenge Y. Bhg. Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir merasmikan pertandingan akhir BSN SVC 2012.
Deputy Chief Executive, En. Yunos Abd Ghani and the Patron of BSN Social Venture Challenge Y. Bhg. Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir officiated the final round of BSN SVC 2012.



Menyemai semangat keusahawan di kalangan pelajar-pelajar institut pengajian tinggi.
Inculcating the spirit of entrepreneurship among students of institutes of higher learning.

MAJLIS ANUGERAH 'BSN INTER VARSITY SOCIAL VENTURE CHALLENGE'

Majlis Anugerah Pertandingan "BSN Inter Varsity Social Venture Challenge" (SVC) telah diadakan pada 27 November 2012. Penyampaian hadiah kepada pemenang-pemenang telah disempurnakan oleh Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif BSN, En. Yunos Abd Ghani dan Y. Bhg. Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir, selaku penaung SVC dan juga sebagai ahli panel hakim.

SVC merupakan program di bawah aktiviti Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat BSN di mana ianya dibuka kepada semua penuntut Institut Pengajian Tinggi Awam (IPTA) dan Institut Pengajian Tinggi Swasta (IPTS) di seluruh Malaysia. Program yang diadakan untuk tahun ketiga ini diperkenalkan dengan tujuan untuk menggalakkan penuntut-penuntut IPTA dan IPTS untuk menghantar kertas cadangan berhubung rancangan perniagaan yang memberi impak kepada pembangunan komuniti. Rancangan perniagaan yang dicadangkan mestilah mempunyai elemen keusahawanan di mana projek yang dicadangkan mempunyai nilai komersil dan elemen impak sosial kepada komuniti.

Bagi tahun 2012, BSN telah menerima sebanyak 38 kertas cadangan dan telah menyenarai pendek 6 kumpulan yang terdiri dari Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Malaya dan dua penyertaan daripada Universiti Teknologi MARA.

THE BSN INTER-VARSITY SOCIAL VENTURE CHALLENGE (SVC) AWARDS CEREMONY

Held on 27 November 2012, the BSN Inter-Varsity Social Venture Challenge (SVC) awards ceremony was officiated by the Bank's Deputy Chief Executive, En. Yunos Abd Ghani and Y. Bhg. Datin Paduka Marina Mahathir, the SVC's patron and also member of the judging panel.

The SVC is an event under the BSN Corporate Social Responsibility programme and is open to students at public and private institutions of higher learning. The event, in its third year, aims to encourage students to submit business proposals that would benefit community development. The proposals must include elements of entrepreneurship, whereby there is commercial value and the potential for social impact to the community.

During the year under review, BSN received 38 proposals, of which six were shortlisted, from Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Malaya and two proposals from Universiti Teknologi MARA.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI Activity Report

Program ini menawarkan hadiah RM25,000 untuk pemenang pertama, RM15,000 untuk pemenang kedua, RM10,000 untuk pemenang ketiga dan RM5,000 untuk pemenang kategori Merit. Di samping itu, pemenang-pemenang utama juga membawa pulang hadiah iPad, Samsung Galaxy Tab2, Netbook Acer Aspire dan Kamera Digital Canon untuk setiap seorang beserta baucar buku dan trofi. Pemenang hadiah utama juga menerima modal permulaan bernilai RM10,000 sebagai permulaan untuk merealisasikan rancangan perniagaan mereka.

BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon

Lebih daripada 10,000 pelari mencabar diri menyertai "BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon 2012" (PNM BSN) yang berlangsung pada 20 Oktober 2012 berlatarkan landskap indah Putrajaya. Larian ini juga merupakan satu lagi inisiatif Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat BSN dengan visi mengalakkan gaya hidup sihat di kalangan masyarakat. PNM BSN 2012 yang bertemakan "Pushing Boundaries, Breaking Limits" merupakan satu-satunya maraton malam yang diiktiraf serta disokong Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, Perbadanan Putrajaya, Persatuan Olahraga Amatir Wilayah Persekutuan (FTAAA) dan Kesatuan Olahraga Amatir Malaysia (MAAU).

The programme awarded RM25,000 to the first prize winner, RM15,000 to the runner-up, RM10,000 for third and RM5,000 for the Merit category. Additionally, the winners took home iPads, Samsung Galaxy Tab2, Netbook Acer Aspire, Canon digital cameras, book vouchers and trophies. The main winner was also given RM10,000 as seed capital to start a business based on their winning proposals.

BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon

The BSN Putrajaya Night Marathon 2012 (PNM BSN 2012) was held on 20 October 2012 with the picturesque Putrajaya landscape as the backdrop, attracting over 10,000 runners. It's part of the Bank's CSR initiatives to promote a healthy lifestyle amongst the people. PNM BSN 2012 with the theme "Pushing Boundaries, Breaking Limits" is one unique event that was supported by the Federal Territory Ministry, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Putrajaya Corporation, FT Amateur Athletics Association (FTAAA) and the Malaysia Amateur Athletics Union (MAAU).



Ketua Eksekutif, Y. Bhg Datuk Adinan Maning di persada permulaan.
Chief Executive, Y. Bhg Datuk Adinan Maning at the start platform.



Hasil kutipan daripada Putrajaya Night Marathon Malam Putrajaya disumbangkan kepada pertubuhan-pertubuhan yang memerlukan.
Proceeds from the Putrajaya Night Marathon for a good cause.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

Activity Report



Tanggungjawab sosial BSN sebagai sebuah Bank Komuniti.
BSN's social responsibility as a Community Bank.



BSN merupakan Penaja Utama bagi tahun kedua maraton ini yang juga memberi peluang kepada pemegang Kad Kredit BSN dan rakan kongsi korporat untuk menyumbang ke arah tanggungjawab sosial dalam mengumpul dana untuk masyarakat yang memerlukan. Sempena BSN PNM 2012, BSN telah melancarkan kempen "Spend and Donate" bagi pemegang kad kredit BSN. Dengan kempen ini, pemegang kad kredit BSN berpeluang menyumbang kepada *Women's Aid Organisation* dan *Persatuan Glaukoma Malaysia*, sebagai penerima rasmi BSN PNM 2012. Mata ganjaran dari perbelanjaan mereka ditukar kepada nilai wang dan didermakan kepada penerima-penerima ini. Selain daripada kempen ini, semua yuran pendaftaran penyertaan daripada pertubuhan-pertubuhan korporat juga disumbangkan kepada penerima-penerima ini. Kempen ini juga mendapat sambutan yang menggalakkan daripada lebih 10,000 pemegang kad kredit BSN.

RENJER KOMUNITI BSN

Kakitangan BSN dari semasa ke semasa melibatkan diri dalam kerja-kerja amal kebajikan. Pada 15 September 2012 lebih 130 BSN Community Rangers dan peserta FSTEP (Financial Sector Talent Enrichment Programme), telah meluangkan masa mereka untuk melawat Rumah Orang Tua Al-Ikhlas di Puchong, Selangor. Para sukarelawan ini telah bergotong-royong membersihkan kediaman tersebut, mengemas bilik penghuni di samping menyumbang peralatan-peralatan bagi kegunaan rumah tersebut.

2012 marked the second year BSN returned as the main sponsor for the event. It is essentially a platform for the Bank to raise funds for those in need. In conjunction with the run, BSN launched the "Spend and Donate" campaign for its credit card holders. Under this campaign, card holders were given the option to contribute towards the *Women's Aid Organisation* and the *Malaysian Glaucoma Association*, the official beneficiaries of BSN PNM 2012. For credit cardholders, their reward points on the amount spent were converted into cash value and donated to these two organisations. For corporate partners, cash received via their registration were also donated to them as well. The campaign received an overwhelming response, with more than 10,000 credit card holders donating towards the cause.

BSN COMMUNITY RANGERS

BSN also encourages its employees to involve themselves in various charity outreach activities. On 15 September 2012 more than 130 BSN Community Rangers and participants of the *Financial Sector Talent Enrichment Programme* made time to visit the *Al-Ikhlas Old Folks' Home* in Puchong. At the Home, they took part in a *gotong-royong* to clean and spruce up the Home and also contributed household appliances for the use of the residents there.

SOROTAN MEDIA MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS



BSN perkenal Perbankan Tanpa Cawangan
Pelanggan di luar bandar boleh buat urusan di ejen berdaftar

MAJLIS PERAKAMAN

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) memperkenalkan perkhidmatan perbankan tanpa cawangan kepada pelanggannya di seluruh negara. Pelanggan di luar bandar boleh membuat urusan perbankan mereka di ejen berdaftar BSN.

Perkhidmatan ini membolehkan pelanggan membuat transaksi perbankan mereka melalui ejen berdaftar BSN di seluruh negara. Pelanggan boleh membuat transaksi perbankan mereka seperti deposit, simpanan, dan pinjaman melalui ejen berdaftar BSN.

Prizes for young BSN savers

MINISTRY BERNAMA: A ceremony was held by the bank for its Saver Cukai Simpanan Pelajar-Pelajar winners.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) mengadakan majlis penghargaan kepada pemenang pertandingan Saver Cukai Simpanan Pelajar-Pelajar. Majlis ini diadakan di pejabat BSN di Kuala Lumpur.

Pemenang pertandingan ini adalah pelajar-pelajar yang berjaya menabung dan menyimpan wang mereka di BSN. Mereka akan menerima hadiah wang tunai dan sijil penghargaan.

BSN tingkat pinjaman rumah

M3B - The Story(Metro) - Friday, 16.11.2012

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) meningkatkan jumlah pinjaman rumah kepada pelanggan. BSN menawarkan pelbagai jenis pinjaman rumah dengan kadar faedah yang kompetitif.

BSN juga menawarkan perkhidmatan pinjaman rumah yang fleksibel dan mudah. Pelanggan boleh membuat permohonan pinjaman rumah mereka melalui ejen berdaftar BSN.

BSN serah RM104,500 kepada dua NGO

MUALA LUMPUR: Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) menyerahkan sumbangan kepada dua organisasi bukan kerajaan (NGO) untuk membantu program sosial mereka.

BSN menyerahkan sumbangan sebanyak RM104,500 kepada dua NGO, iaitu Persatuan Orang-orang Cacat (POC) dan Persatuan Orang-orang Cacat (POC). Sumbangan ini akan digunakan untuk membantu program sosial mereka.

Fueled up for banking

Petronas teams up with BSN to provide more convenience

BIZINESS

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) berkolaborasi dengan Petronas untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan perbankan yang lebih mudah dan pantas. Pelanggan boleh membuat transaksi perbankan mereka melalui mesin ATM Petronas.

Perkhidmatan ini membolehkan pelanggan membuat transaksi perbankan mereka seperti deposit, simpanan, dan pinjaman melalui mesin ATM Petronas. Ini akan memudahkan pelanggan membuat transaksi perbankan mereka di mana-mana.

NPL SME Bank 15 peratus

NIAGA

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) melaporkan bahawa kadar NPL SME Bank telah meningkat kepada 15 peratus. BSN sedang berusaha untuk mengurangkan kadar NPL SME Bank.

BSN telah memperkenalkan pelbagai langkah untuk mengurangkan kadar NPL SME Bank, termasuk meningkatkan proses penyaliran pinjaman dan meningkatkan pengawasan terhadap pelanggan.

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**SIJIL KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012**

Penyata kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012 telah diaudit oleh wakil saya. Pihak pengurusan bertanggungjawab terhadap penyata kewangan ini. Tanggungjawab saya adalah mengaudit dan memberi pendapat terhadap penyata kewangan tersebut.

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan mengikut Akta Audit 1957 dan berpandukan piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan. Piawaian tersebut menghendaki pengauditan dirancang dan dilaksanakan untuk mendapat kepastian yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan adalah bebas daripada kesilapan atau ketinggalan yang ketara. Pengauditan ini termasuk memeriksa rekod secara semak uji, menyemak bukti yang menyokong angka dan memastikan pendedahan yang mencukupi dalam penyata kewangan. Penilaian juga dibuat terhadap prinsip perakaunan yang digunakan, unjuran signifikan oleh pengurusan dan persembahan penyata kewangan secara keseluruhan. Saya percaya pengauditan yang dilaksanakan memberi asas yang munasabah terhadap pendapat saya.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama terhadap kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2012, hasil operasi dan aliran tunai untuk tahun tersebut berdasarkan piawaian perakaunan yang diluluskan.

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 berkenaan telah disatukan dengan penyata kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional adalah 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 AMIR BIN BUANG)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
29 APRIL 2013



PENYATA Pengerusi 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 2012 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI ABU BAKAR BIN HAJI ABDULLAH
Pengerusi

Tarikh: 23 APR 2013

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
Ahli Lembaga Pengarah

Tarikh: 23 APR 2013

Tempat: Kuala Lumpur

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

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

Sebenar dan sesungguhnya diakui oleh
penama di atas:

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

dan

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

di Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan
pada 23 APR 2013

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Di hadapan saya



No. 86, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974

LAPORAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

Lembaga Pengarah dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang telah diaudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

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

Aktiviti utama bagi syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

Tiada perubahan penting dalam aktiviti utama sepanjang tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat	546,911	511,414
Belanja cukai dan zakat	<u>(119,648)</u>	<u>(109,389)</u>
Keuntungan bersih tahun semasa	<u>427,263</u>	<u>402,025</u>

RIZAB, PERUNTUKAN DAN ELAUN

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

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang telah berkhidmat sejak tarikh terakhir laporan adalah:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah (dilantik pada 1 Mac 2013)
Datuk Nozirah Binti Bahari (berkhidmat sehingga 2 April 2013)
Dato' Ng Kam Cheung
Dato' V. Danapalan
Tuan Hj. Ghazali Bin Awang
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Alex Foong Soo Hah
Md. Tajuddin Bin Md. Isa
Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman
Puan Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa (dilantik pada 2 April 2013)

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

FAEDAH PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang lalu, tiada Pengarah Bank telah menerima atau layak menerima sebarang manfaat (selain dari manfaat yang termasuk dalam jumlah ganjaran diterima atau terkumpul seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam penyata kewangan atau pendapatan tetap sebagai pekerja sepenuh masa perbadanan induk) di bawah perjanjian yang dibuat oleh Bank atau perbadanan berkaitan dengan sebarang Pengarah atau dengan sebuah firma di mana Pengarah tersebut adalah seorang ahli atau dengan sebuah syarikat di mana Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang nyata.

Tiada sebarang persetujuan yang telah dibuat di sepanjang atau pada tahun kewangan yang mempunyai matlamat membolehkan Para Pengarah Bank mendapat manfaat daripada pembelian saham dalam Bank atau sebarang perbadanan-perbadanan yang lain.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974****LAPORAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012 (Sambungan)****MAKLUMAT BERKANUN YANG LAIN**

Sebelum penyata kedudukan kewangan dan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Kumpulan dan Bank disediakan, Para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah sewajarnya ke atas perkara-perkara berikut:

- i) semua hutang lapuk yang diketahui telah dihapusira dan elaun secukupnya telah dibuat terhadap hutang ragu; dan
- ii) apa-apa aset semasa yang tidak mungkin direalisasikan melalui urusan perniagaan biasa dikurangkan nilainya kepada amaun yang disyorkan boleh direalisasikan

Sepanjang pengetahuan Para Pengarah, pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud sebarang keadaan yang boleh mengakibatkan perkara-perkara berikut:

- i) yang menyebabkan jumlah hutang lapuk yang dihapusira atau jumlah peruntukan hutang ragu atau elaun kejejasan Kumpulan dan Bank tidak mencukupi dengan jumlah yang ketara; atau
- ii) yang menyebabkan nilai aset semasa Kumpulan dan Bank dalam penyata kewangan mengelirukan; atau
- iii) yang sebaliknya tidak dilaporkan dalam laporan ini atau akaun, yang menyebabkan sebarang jumlah dinyatakan dalam laporan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank ini mengelirukan; atau
- iv) yang timbul sehingga cara menilai aset dan liabiliti sedia ada Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan atau tidak sesuai.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:

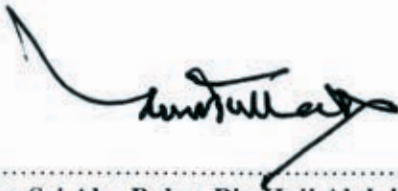
- i) sebarang cagaran ke atas aset Kumpulan dan Bank untuk menjamin liabiliti pihak lain sejak berakhirnya tahun kewangan; dan
- ii) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka bagi Kumpulan dan Bank sejak berakhirnya tahun kewangan.

Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain daripada Kumpulan dan Bank 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 kewajipan mereka apabila tiba masanya kelak.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974****LAPORAN PARA PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012 (Sambungan)**

Pada pendapat Para Pengarah, perolchan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusanniaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa dan tiada sebarang perkara, urusanniaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa berlaku dalam tempoh antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga mengikut resolusi Para Pengarah.



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



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Ahli Lembaga Pengarah

Tarikh: 23 APR 2013

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dengan nama Allah yang Maha Pemurah lagi Maha Penyayang

Sebagai mematuhi surat perlantikan, kami dikehendaki mengemukakan laporan berikut:

Kami telah membuat semakan ke atas prinsip dan kontrak-kontrak berkaitan transaksi-transaksi dan pemakaian produk-produk Syariah yang diperkenalkan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional dalam tempoh berakhir 31/12/2012. Kami juga telah membuat penilaian bagi merumus pendapat sama ada Bank Simpanan Nasional telah mematuhi prinsip-prinsip dan peraturan-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-prinsip 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.

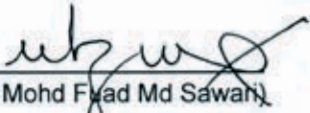
Pendapat kami dirumus berdasarkan semakan kami dan maklumat yang dibentangkan kepada Jawatankuasa termasuk penilaian berdasarkan ujian ke atas setiap jenis transaksi, dokumen-dokumen yang berkaitan dan prosedur-prosedur yang digunapakai oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional tidak melanggar prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

1. Kontrak, transaksi dan urusanniaga yang digunakan oleh Bank Simpanan Nasional pada tahun berakhir 31/12/2012 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah;
2. Pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip Syariah;
3. Pengiraan zakat mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah

Kami, ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ini mengesahkan bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31/12/2012 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah:



(Dr. Mohd Fyad Md Sawah)

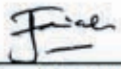
Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah:



(En. Zainudin Ismail)



(Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh)



(Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor)



(En. Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

pada 31 Disember 2012

NOTA	KUMPULAN			BANK			
	31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000	
ASET							
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,355,354	1,288,927	1,656,199	1,325,116
Deposit dan peletakan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	4	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-
Sekuriti pelaburan	5	9,374,844	8,406,341	7,910,653	9,283,551	8,321,995	7,822,978
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	6	13,881,562	11,552,731	10,391,114	13,881,562	11,552,731	10,391,114
Aset-aset lain	8	306,286	291,821	222,164	275,931	224,117	187,260
Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari	9	-	-	-	32,000	32,000	32,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	10	64,002	31,806	8,425	29,632	609	609
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	11	473,322	410,554	388,705	458,843	398,105	376,171
Hartanah pelaburan	12	21,654	22,379	23,102	21,654	22,379	23,102
Cukai boleh dituntut	18	13,044	-	-	15,832	-	-
Aset cukai tertunda	19	20,852	19,103	33,432	11,322	12,357	28,881
Aset dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga	35	866,017	602,678	412,603	-	-	-
Jumlah aset		26,449,360	23,044,631	20,745,552	25,349,254	22,220,492	20,187,231
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13	21,226,557	18,566,723	17,200,102	21,230,313	18,575,107	17,211,288
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	14	965,409	1,009,608	696,773	965,409	1,009,608	696,773
Pendapatan tertunda	15	384,164	297,192	268,351	384,164	297,192	268,351
Pinjaman daripada institusi	16	23,671	16,774	16,737	23,671	16,774	16,737
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	17	728,568	693,976	691,594	630,947	602,683	631,705
Peruntukan untuk cukai dan zakat	18	5,010	10,689	35,601	5,010	8,123	30,757
Liabiliti dana takaful am dan keluarga	35	97,329	107,579	74,414	-	-	-
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan keluarga	35	768,688	495,099	338,189	-	-	-
Jumlah liabiliti		24,199,396	21,197,640	19,321,761	23,239,514	20,509,487	18,855,611
Jumlah rizab		2,179,247	1,765,794	1,352,229	2,109,740	1,711,005	1,331,620
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		70,717	81,197	71,562	-	-	-
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		26,449,360	23,044,631	20,745,552	25,349,254	22,220,492	20,187,231
KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA	31	1,196,059	408,263	318,767	1,196,059	408,263	318,767

Nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

**PENYATA PENDAPATAN UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN
PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN***bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012*

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK		
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	
Hasil	20	1,974,016	1,739,295	1,635,508	1,457,021
Pendapatan faedah	21	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352
Belanja faedah	22	(245,833)	(243,323)	(246,576)	(243,323)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		454,037	499,101	448,481	495,029
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	23	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	34	496,963	436,523	496,963	436,523
Pendapatan operasi lain	24	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		1,469,113	1,314,283	1,129,862	1,032,009
Belanja personel	25	(444,189)	(382,047)	(398,732)	(356,833)
Overhed lain	26	(509,413)	(453,952)	(247,943)	(225,349)
Untung operasi sebelum elaun kejejasan (Elaun)/Masukkira semula kejejasan ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	27	515,511	478,284	483,187	449,827
Masukkira semula kejejasan aset lain	28	(796)	7,204	(796)	7,204
Masukkira semula kejejasan aset lain	28	29,023	2,020	29,023	2,020
Untung operasi selepas elaun kejejasan		543,738	487,508	511,414	459,051
Bahagian untung selepas cukai dan kepentingan bukan kawalan bagi ekuiti dikira milik syarikat bersekutu		3,173	23,381	-	-
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat		546,911	510,889	511,414	459,051
Zakat		(5,038)	(5,128)	(4,600)	(4,750)
Belanja cukai	29	(114,610)	(111,900)	(104,789)	(104,255)
Untung bersih tahun semasa		427,263	393,861	402,025	350,046
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain selepas cukai:- Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		(3,290)	632	(3,290)	632
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		(3,290)	632	(3,290)	632
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		423,973	394,493	398,735	350,678
Keuntungan boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemegang Ekuiti Bank		416,743	384,226	402,025	350,046
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		10,520	9,635	-	-
Untung bersih tahun semasa		427,263	393,861	402,025	350,046
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemegang Ekuiti Bank		413,453	384,858	398,735	350,678
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		10,520	9,635	-	-
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		423,973	394,493	398,735	350,678

Nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI DISATUKAN

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012

	Milik ekuiti Bank							
	Tak boleh agih				Boleh agih			
	Rizab Am	Rizab Modal*	Rizab Nilai Saksama	Rizab Perimbangan Keuntungan	Perolehan Tertahan	Jumlah Rizab	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan	Jumlah Ekuiti
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN								
Pada 1 Januari 2011								
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	893,119	1,429,088	71,562	1,500,650
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(76,859)	(76,859)	-	(76,859)
Pada 1 Januari 2011 seperti dinyatakan semula	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	816,260	1,352,229	71,562	1,423,791
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa								
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	395,337	395,337	9,635	404,972
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	-	632	-	-	632	-	632
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan utang bersih cukai								
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan utang pendeposit	-	-	-	56,569	-	56,569	-	56,569
Kesan cukai tertunda aset pada pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)	-	(14,142)
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)	-	(13,720)
Pindahan kepada rizab modal	-	180,579	-	-	(180,579)	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2011	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,016,876	1,776,905	81,197	1,858,102
Pada 1 Januari 2012								
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,016,876	1,776,905	81,197	1,858,102
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(11,111)	(11,111)	-	(11,111)
Pada 1 Januari 2012 seperti dinyatakan semula	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,005,765	1,765,794	81,197	1,846,991
Pelarasan kepentingan bukan kawalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,000)	(21,000)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa								
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	416,743	416,743	10,520	427,263
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	-	(3,290)	-	-	(3,290)	-	(3,290)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan utang bersih cukai								
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan utang pendeposit	-	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-	-	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-	-	-
Pindahan kepada rizab modal	-	201,013	-	-	(201,013)	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	42,849	1,221,495	2,179,247	70,717	2,249,964

* Rizab modal selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012

	----- Milik ekuiti Bank -----					
	----- Tak boleh agih -----				Boleh agih	
	Rizab Am RM'000	Rizab Modal* RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Perimbangan Keuntungan RM'000	Perolehan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000
BANK						
Pada 1 Januari 2011						
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	872,510	1,408,479
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(76,859)	(76,859)
Pada 1 Januari 2011 seperti dinyatakan semula	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	795,651	1,331,620
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa						
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	361,157	361,157
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	-	632	-	-	632
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan untung bersih cukai						
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan untung pendeposit	-	-	-	56,569	-	56,569
Kesan cukai tertunda aset pada pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)
Pindahan kepada rizab modal	-	180,579	-	-	(180,579)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2011	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	962,087	1,722,116
Pada 1 Januari 2012						
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	962,087	1,722,116
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	-	(11,111)	(11,111)
Pada 1 Januari 2012 seperti dinyatakan semula	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	950,976	1,711,005
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa						
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	402,025	402,025
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	-	(3,290)	-	-	(3,290)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan untung bersih cukai						
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan untung pendeposit	-	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-
Pindahan kepada rizab modal	-	201,013	-	-	(201,013)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	42,849	1,151,988	2,109,740

* Rizab modal selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 dengan memindahkan 50% daripada keuntungan selepas cukai.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI
bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat dan kepentingan bukan kawalan	546,911	510,889	511,414	459,051
Pelarasan untuk:				
(Pertambahan diskaun)/pelunasan premium bersih	21,938	(28,589)	21,938	(28,589)
Susutnilai	58,193	51,685	55,514	48,057
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapuskira	6	60	6	59
Pelarasan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	419	310	419	310
Laba ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(71)	(655)	(71)	(655)
Kejelasan kolektif untuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dimasukkira semula	(65,504)	(58,369)	(65,504)	(58,369)
Hapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dimasukkira semula	(14,569)	(11,739)	(14,569)	(11,739)
Kejelasan pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dimasukkira semula	(29,023)	-	(29,023)	-
Elaun kejelasan bagi hutang ragu bagi belum terima yang dimasukkan dalam aset-aset lain dimasukkira semula	(3)	(97)	(3)	(97)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	80,889	63,156	80,889	63,156
Bahagian untung tertahan dalam syarikat bersekutu	(3,173)	(23,381)	-	-
Laba bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(14,563)	(14,835)	(14,103)	(12,759)
Pendapatan dividen	(7,434)	(4,936)	(7,434)	(4,936)
Rizab penyamaan untung	11,141	1,876	11,141	1,876
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	585,157	485,375	550,614	455,365
Perubahan dalam deposit dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	-
Perubahan dalam pinjaman dan pendahuluan	(2,329,647)	(1,154,665)	(2,329,647)	(1,154,665)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(34,687)	(69,560)	(51,036)	(36,760)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	2,602,656	1,366,621	2,598,028	1,363,819
Perubahan dalam deposit dan peletakan institusi kewangan	(44,199)	312,835	(44,199)	312,835
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	80,607	44,041	74,301	11,950
Aliran tunai daripada operasi	809,887	984,647	748,061	952,544

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI (Sambungan)

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Baki dibawa dari hadapan	809,887	984,647	748,061	952,544
Cukai dibayar	(144,334)	(138,216)	(131,973)	(125,662)
Cukai kredit diterima	11,272		11,272	251
Zakat dibayar	(5,940)	(4,434)	(5,502)	(4,056)
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti operasi	670,885	841,997	621,858	823,077
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Hasil daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	334	1,827	314	1,827
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(120,924)	(74,353)	(116,195)	(70,809)
Pembelian bersih sekuriti pelaburan	(2,172,007)	(2,870,106)	(2,172,007)	(2,873,147)
Dividen diterima	6,659	4,936	6,659	4,936
Hasil daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	1,191,743	2,418,685	1,198,230	2,416,321
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(1,094,195)	(519,011)	(1,082,999)	(520,872)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman daripada institusi kewangan	52,062	4,229	52,062	4,229
Pembayaran pinjaman kepada institusi kewangan	(45,165)	(4,192)	(45,165)	(4,192)
Penggunaan geran Kerajaan	(18,028)	(1,159)	(18,028)	(1,159)
Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan	105,000	30,000	105,000	30,000
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	93,869	28,878	93,869	28,878
(PENURUNAN)/PENINGKATAN BERSIH DALAM TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	(329,441)	351,864	(367,272)	331,083
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA 1 JANUARI	1,707,218	1,355,354	1,656,199	1,325,116
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA 31 DISEMBER	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI MEWAKILI:				
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 3)	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

MAKLUMAT AM

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

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

Penyata kewangan disatukan setakat dan untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012 terdiri daripada Bank dan syarikat subsidiarinya (bersama dirujuk sebagai Kumpulan) dan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Penyata kewangan Bank pada dan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012 tidak termasuk entiti-entiti lain.

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

Aktiviti utama bagi syarikat subsidiari ialah seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

Penyata kewangan ini diluluskan untuk terbitan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 23 April 2013.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN

a) Penyata pematuhan

Penyata-penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB), Garis panduan-garis panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Pekeliling-pekelliling Perbendaharaan, prinsip-prinsip perakaunan yang secara umumnya diterima di Malaysia, Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, Akta Takaful 1984 dan keperluan Syariah, di mana berkaitan. Ini adalah Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank pertama yang disediakan menurut MFRS dan MFRS 1, *penggunaan kali pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia*.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah terlebih dahulu menggunakan pindaan kepada MFRS 101, Persembahan Penyata Kewangan yang pada asalnya berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2012. Penggunaan awal pindaan kepada MFRS 101 tidak mempunyai impak terhadap penyata Kewangan selain daripada format persembahan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Berikut adalah Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS), pindaan dan interpretasi yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) tetapi masih belum digunapakai oleh Kumpulan dan Bank:

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2013

- MFRS 10, Penyatuan Penyata Kewangan
- MFRS 11, Aturan Bersama
- MFRS 12, Pendedahan Kepentingan Dalam Entiti Lain
- MFRS 13, Pengukuran Nilai Saksama
- MFRS 119, Manfaat Pekerja (2011)
- MFRS 127, Pengasingan Penyata Kewangan (2011)
- MFRS 128, Pelaburan dalam Syarikat-syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama (2011)
- Interpretasi IC 20, Pelurusan kos dalam Fasa Pengeluaran Permukaan Lombong
- Pindaan MFRS 7, Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan - Pelarasan Aset dan Liabiliti Kewangan
- Pindaan MFRS 1, Penggunaan Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia - Pinjaman Kerajaan
- Pindaan MFRS 1, Penggunaan Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (Kitaran Penambahbaikan Tahunan 2009 - 2011)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

a) Penyata pematuhan (Sambungan)

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2013 (Sambungan)

- Pindaan MFRS 101, Persembahan Penyata Kewangan (Kitaran Penambahbaikan Tahunan 2009 – 2011)
- Pindaan MFRS 116, Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan (Kitaran Penambahbaikan Tahunan 2009 – 2011)
- Pindaan MFRS 132, Instrumen Kewangan: Persembahan (Kitaran Penambahbaikan Tahunan 2009 – 2011)
- Pindaan MFRS 134, Laporan Kewangan interim (Kitaran Penambahbaikan Tahunan 2009 – 2011)
- Pindaan MFRS 10, Penyatuan penyata Kewangan: Garispanduan Peralihan
- Pindaan MFRS 11, Aturan Bersama: Garispanduan Peralihan
- Pindaan MFRS 12, Pendedahan Kepentingan Dalam Entiti Lain: Garis panduan Peralihan

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2014

- Pindaan MFRS 132, Instrumen Kewangan: Persembahan – Pelarasan Aset dan Liabiliti kewangan

MFRS, Interpretasi dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2015

- MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (2009)
- MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (2010)
- Pindaan MFRS 7, Instrumen kewangan: Pendedahan – Tarikh Mandat MFRS 9 dan Pendedahan Peralihan

Kumpulan dan Bank merancang untuk menggunakan piawaian, pindaan dan interpretasi yang disebut di atas:

- Dari tempoh tahunan bermula 1 Januari 2013 bagi piawaian, pindaan atau interpretasi yang akan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2013, kecuali interpretasi IC 20 di mana ia tidak berkaitan dengan Kumpulan dan Bank.
- Dari tempoh tahunan bermula 1 Januari 2014 bagi piawaian, pindaan atau interpretasi yang akan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2014.
- Dari tempoh tahunan bermula 1 Januari 2015 bagi piawaian, pindaan atau interpretasi yang akan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2015.

Impak 'Material' bagi penggunaan awalan piawaian, pindaan dan interpretasi dibincangkan di bawah:

MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan

MFRS 9 menggantikan garispanduan di dalam MFRS 139, Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran tentang klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset Kewangan. Berdasarkan penggunaan MFRS 9, aset Kewangan akan diukur sama ada pada nilai saksama atau kos dilunaskan. Adalah dijangkakan bahawa pelaburan dalam saham tidak disebut harga bagi Kumpulan akan diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi pendapatan komprehensif lain. Pemakaian MFRS 9 akan menyebabkan perubahan dalam dasar Perakaunan. Kumpulan sedang menilai impak Kewangan daripada penggunaan MFRS 9.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

a) Penyata pematuhan (Sambungan)

MFRS 13, Pengukuran Nilai Saksama

MFRS 13, Pengukuran Nilai Saksama berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Januari 2013 bertujuan untuk mempertingkatkan konsistensi dan mengurangkan kerumitan dengan menyediakan maksud tepat nilai saksama dan sumber pengukuran dan keperluan pendedahan nilai saksama untuk kegunaan MFRS. Keperluan ini tidak dipanjangkan penggunaan perakaunan nilai saksama tetapi sebagai garis panduan tentang bagaimana ia harus digunakan atau diizinkan oleh piawaian lain. Peningkatan keperluan pendedahan adalah sama dengan MFRS 7, 'Instrumen Kewangan; Pendedahan', tetapi digunakan untuk semua aset dan liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama, bukan hanya kewangan semata-mata.

MFRS 119, Manfaat Pekerja (2011)

Pindaan MFRS 119, Manfaat Pekerja mengubah perakaunan untuk pelan-pelan manfaat tertakrif dan manfaat penamatan. Perubahan yang paling ketara adalah berkaitan dengan perakaunan bagi perubahan dalam obligasi manfaat tertakrif dan pelan aset. Pindaan memerlukan pengiktirafan terhadap perubahan dalam obligasi manfaat tertakrif dan nilai saksama pelan aset apabila berlaku, dan oleh itu menghapuskan 'kaedah Koridor' yang dibenarkan di bawah versi terdahulu MFRS 119 dan mempercepatkan pengiktirafan kos-kos perkhidmatan yang lepas. Pindaan mengkehendaki semua laba dan kerugian aktuari diiktiraf dengan sertamerta melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain supaya aset pencen bersih atau liabiliti yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan disatukan menggambarkan nilai penuh defisit atau lebihan pelan. Pindaan kepada MFRS 119 akan berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2013 dan memerlukan pemakaian kebelakang. Kumpulan sedang menilai impak kewangan daripada menerima pakai pindaan kepada MFRS 119.

b) Asas ukuran

Penyata kewangan telah disediakan berasaskan asas kos sejarah melainkan yang dinyatakan dalam nota 2.

c) Mata wang fungsian dan dipersembahkan

Penyata kewangan ini dinyatakan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), iaitu fungsi matawang Bank dan telah dibundarkan ke nilai ribu terdekat, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

Penyediaan penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank selaras dengan MFRS yang memerlukan pihak pengurusan untuk membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang mempengaruhi penggunaan dasar perakaunan dan nilai yang dilaporkan untuk aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Keputusan sebenar kemungkinan berbeza daripada anggaran yang dilakukan.

Anggaran dan andaian yang digunakan telah dikaji semula secara berterusan. Semakan terhadap anggaran-anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran itu disemak semula dan dalam mana-mana tempoh masa depan yang terlibat.

Maklumat berkaitan bahagian-bahagian penganggaran, ketidakpastian dan pertimbangan kritikal yang signifikan dalam penggunaan dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan paling ketara ke atas amaun diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan dinyatakan dalam Nota 31.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

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

a) Asas penyatuan

i) Syarikat subsidiari

Syarikat subsidiari ialah entiti, termasuk entiti yang tidak diperbadankan yang dikawal oleh Kumpulan. Kawalan wujud apabila Kumpulan mempunyai kuasa untuk mentadbir dasar kewangan dan operasi sesebuah entiti agar mendapat manfaat daripada aktivitiinya. Dalam menilai kawalan, hak mengundi berpotensi yang boleh dilaksanakan ketika ini telah diambil kira.

Penyata kewangan syarikat subsidiari dimasukkan dalam penyata kewangan disatukan dari tarikh kawalan tersebut bermula, sehingga ke tarikh kawalan tersebut terhenti.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari diukur dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos tolak kerugian kejejasan, melainkan pelaburan tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan (atau dimasukkan dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan).

Kepentingan bukan kawalan pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan yang merupakan bahagian aset bersih syarikat subsidiari yang dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada kepentingan ekuiti yang tidak dimiliki oleh Bank, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung melalui syarikat subsidiari, dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan disatukan dan penyata perubahan ekuiti dalam ekuiti, berasingan daripada ekuiti disebabkan oleh pemegang saham ekuiti Bank.

Kepentingan bukan kawalan dalam keputusan Kumpulan dibentangkan pada muka penyata untung atau rugi disatukan sebagai pembahagian jumlah keuntungan atau kerugian untuk tahun itu antara kepentingan bukan kawalan dengan pemegang saham ekuiti Bank.

Bahagian kepentingan bukan kawalan dari jumlah keuntungan akan dibahagikan kepada kepentingan bukan kawalan, walaupun keputusan dalam kepentingan bukan kawalan adalah baki defisit.

ii) Syarikat bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu ialah entiti, termasuk entiti tidak diperbadankan, di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh besar tetapi bukan kawalan ke atas dasar kewangan dan operasi.

Syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dalam penyata kewangan disatukan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti melainkan ia diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan (atau dimasukkan dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan). Penyata kewangan disatukan termasuk bahagian Kumpulan dalam untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain milik syarikat bersekutu, selepas pelarasan jika ada, untuk menyelaraskan dasar perakaunan dengan yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan, dari tarikh pengaruh ketara tersebut bermula sehingga ke tarikh pengaruh ketara tersebut berakhir.

Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan melebihi kepentingannya dalam syarikat bersekutu, amaun dibawa bagi kepentingan tersebut termasuk sebarang pelaburan jangka panjang dikurangkan ke kosong dan pengiktirafan kerugian seterusnya dihentikan kecuali setakat yang Kumpulan mempunyai obligasi atau telah membuat bayaran bagi pihak penerima pelaburan.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos tolak kerugian kejejasan, melainkan pelaburan tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan (atau dimasukkan dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

a) Asas penyatuan (Sambungan)

iii) Urusniaga disingkirkan apabila disatukan

Baki dan urusniaga dalam Kumpulan, dan sebarang pendapatan dan belanja belum direalisasikan yang timbul daripada urusniaga dalam Kumpulan, disingkirkan semasa menyediakan penyata kewangan disatukan.

Keuntungan belum direalisasi yang timbul akibat urusniaga dengan pihak syarikat subsidiari disingkirkan daripada pelaburan tersebut setakat kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat subsidiari tersebut. Kerugian belum direalisasi disingkir dengan cara yang sama dengan laba belum direalisasi tetapi hanya setakat mana tidak terdapat bukti kejejasan.

b) Urusniaga matawang asing

Urusniaga dalam matawang asing diterjemahkan kepada matawang fungsian mengikut entiti Kumpulan masing-masing pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urusniaga.

Aset dan liabiliti monetari disebut dalam matawang asing pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan ditukarkan semula kepada matawang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan monetari dalam matawang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan semula kepada matawang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama itu ditentukan. Perbezaan matawang asing disebabkan oleh pertukaran semula ini diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

c) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah dan pembiayaan

Semua instrumen kewangan diukur pada kos dilunaskan dan faedah/untung ditanggung (dibawa) aset kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan dan dipegang untuk jualan, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah dan pembiayaan diiktiraf di bawah pendapatan faedah, perbelanjaan faedah dan pendapatan bersih untuk perniagaan Perbankan Islam dalam untung dan rugi menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif.

Kaedah faedah efektif ialah kaedah pengiraan kos dilunaskan bagi aset dan liabiliti lewangan dan memperuntukkan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah dan pembiayaan melalui jangka hayat yang wajar. Kadar faedah efektif ialah kadar yang tepat mendiskaunkan anggaran pembayaran dan penerimaan tunai masa depan melalui jangka hayat aset dan liabiliti kewangan (atau di mana berkaitan, suatu tempoh yang lebih pendek) kepada nilai bawaan aset/liabiliti kewangan. Pengiraan kadar faedah dan untung efektif mengambil kira semua terma-terma kontrak instrumen kewangan tetapi tidak mengambil kira kerugian kredit masa depan. Fi yang penting, premium dan diskaun kos urusniaga yang dapat dikaitkan dengan kadar faedah efektif juga diambil kira.

Untuk kejejasan Aset Kewangan di mana nilai aset kewangan telah jatuh disebabkan kerugian kejejasan, faedah/pendapatan pembiayaan akan terus diiktiraf menggunakan kadar faedah yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa depan dengan tujuan mengukur kerugian kejejasan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

d) Fi dan komisen

Pendapatan, komisen dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisen yang dapat dikaitkan dengan kadar faedah/untung efektif atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan telah dimasukkiran dalam pengukuran kadar faedah/untung efektif.

Pendapatan fi dan komisen lain merangkumi fi perkhidmatan akaun, fi pengurusan pelaburan, komisen jualan, fi pinjaman bersindiket dan fi peletakan pasaran wang diiktiraf setelah perkhidmatan berkaitan diberikan. Apabila komitmen pinjaman yang tidak mengakibatkan kepada penarikan balik pinjaman, fi komitmen pinjaman berkenaan diiktiraf secara asas sama rata sepanjang tempoh komitmen tersebut.

Lain-lain fi terutamanya berkaitan dengan urusanniaga dan fi perkhidmatan yang diambilkira sebagai belanja apabila perkhidmatan berkaitan diterima.

Fi wakalah, belanja komisen dan belanja pengurusan

Mengikut prinsip wakalah yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan dipersetujui oleh pemegang polisi dan syarikat subsidiari, satu peratusan ke atas sumbangan kasar yang dipersetujui akan dikenakan oleh dana pemegang saham atas asas 'upfront' kepada dana takaful am dan takaful keluarga sebagai fi wakalah.

Fi wakalah yang dikenakan oleh dana pemegang saham dari peserta diguna untuk membayar belanja pengurusan dan belanja komisen dalam dana pemegang saham yang berlaku dalam dana takaful am dan keluarga. Semua belanja pengurusan diiktiraf dalam dana pemegang saham, apabila berlaku.

Perbelanjaan komisen, iaitu kos langsung yang berlaku untuk memastikan sumbangan sijil takaful dipelihara, diiktiraf dalam dana pemegang saham sebagai perbelanjaan dan diagihkan sewajarnya kepada tempoh di mana besar kemungkinan ianya memberi peningkatan kepada pendapatan.

e) Pendapatan dagangan bersih

Pendapatan dagangan bersih terdiri daripada laba setelah dikurangkan kerugian yang mempunyai kaitan kepada aset dan liabiliti dagangan dan merangkumi semua perubahan nilai saksama sama ada yang telah direalisasikan/belum direalisasikan, faedah/untung dan dividen.

f) Dividen

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

g) Pendapatan sewa

Pendapatan sewa daripada hartanah pelaburan diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi berasaskan garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diberikan diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan sewa di sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Pendapatan sewa daripada harta 'subleased' diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan lain.

h) Geran Kerajaan

Geran Kerajaan yang diterima adalah berkaitan dengan aset yang diiktiraf dan dikira pada mulanya sebagai pendapatan tertanggung pada nilai saksama apabila terdapat jaminan yang munasabah bahawa ia akan diterima dan Kumpulan dan Bank akan mematuhi syarat-syarat yang berkaitan dengan pemberian dan kemudian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebagai pendapatan lain secara sistematik di sepanjang tempoh usia guna aset tersebut.

Geran yang diterima oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi sebagai pendapatan lain secara sistematik dalam tempoh yang sama di mana perbelanjaan diiktiraf.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

i) Belanja cukai

Belanja cukai terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan tertunda. Belanja cukai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali setakat ia berkaitan dengan butiran yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti telah diiktiraf dalam ekuiti.

Cukai semasa ialah cukai dijangka perlu dibayar atau diterima ke atas pendapatan boleh cukai atau kerugian untuk tahun itu, menggunakan kadar cukai yang digubal atau digubal sebahagiannya pada tarikh pelaporan dan sebarang pelarasan kepada cukai perlu dibayar bagi tahun sebelumnya.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah penyata kedudukan kewangan. Kaedah ini memberikan perbezaan sementara antara amaun dibawa bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti untuk tujuan pelaporan dan amaun yang digunakan untuk tujuan pencukuaian. Cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf untuk perbezaan sementara berikut; pengiktirafan awal muhibah, pengiktirafan awal aset atau liabiliti dalam satu urusan yang bukan gabungan perniagaan dan yang tidak menjejaskan sama ada untung/rugi perakaunan atau untung/rugi boleh cukai. Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan digunakan untuk perbezaan sementara apabila dibalikkan, berasaskan undang-undang yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan.

Liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan sementara boleh cukai.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf setakat yang kemungkinan bahawa untung boleh cukai masa depan diperolehi, yang dengannya, perbezaan sementara boleh digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda disemak pada setiap tarikh melapor dan dikurangkan hingga ke takat yang manfaat cukai berkaitan tidak lagi mungkin direalisasikan.

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan

a) Pengiktirafan

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

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada awalnya diukur berasaskan nilai saksama bertokok, bagi kes-kes di mana instrumen kewangan tidak pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kos-kos transaksi menyumbang secara langsung kepada pemilikan atau pengeluaran instrumen kewangan.

Cara biasa belian atau jualan adalah pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan di bawah kontrak yang mana termanya meminta penghantaran aset dalam jangka masa yang amnya ditubuhkan oleh peraturan yang biasa digunakan di pasaran berkenaan.

Cara biasa pembelian atau jualan aset kewangan diiktiraf dan dinyahiktiraf, seperti yang berkenaan adalah menggunakan perakaunan tarikh dagangan. Perakaunan tarikh dagangan merujuk kepada pengiktirafan penerimaan aset akan diterima dan liabiliti akan dibayar pada tarikh dagangan, dan penyahiktirafan aset yang dijual, pengiktirafan untuk untung dan rugi bagi pelupusan dan pengiktirafan penerimaan dari pembeli untuk pembayaran pada tarikh dagangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

b) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan atau sebahagian darinya dinyahiktiraf pada ketika hak kontrak untuk aliran tunai terhadap aset kewangan tersebut berakhir atau ketika pemindahan aset kewangan kepada pihak lain tanpa mempertahankan kawalan atau kepentingan ganjaran dan risiko terhadap aset kewangan tersebut. Ketika penyahiktirafan aset kewangan, perbezaan antara nilai bawaan aset dan jumlah balasan yang telah diterima (termasuk apa-apa aset baru yang baru diperolehi dikurangkan dengan sebarang liabiliti baru yang dianggarkan) dan apa-apa untung atau rugi yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan atau sebahagian darinya dinyahiktiraf pada ketika obligasi kontrak telah dilucutkan atau dibatalkan atau cukup tempoh semasa liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf, perbezaan di antara nilai bawaan liabiliti kewangan dipadam atau dipindah kepada pihak lain dan jumlah balasan yang dibayar termasuk apa-apa aset bukan tunai dipindah atau liabiliti dianggarkan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

c) Pengimbangan

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan diimbang (*offset*) dan amaun bersih ditunjukkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila dan hanya apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai hak undang-undang untuk mengimbang amaun diiktiraf dengan niat, sama ada untuk menyelesaikan secara asas bersih atau merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabiliti secara serentak.

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan telah ditunjukkan secara asas bersih hanya apabila jika dibenarkan di bawah FRS atau untuk laba dan kerugian yang timbul dari kumpulan urusniaga yang sama seperti dalam aktiviti perdagangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

d) Pengukuran kos dilunaskan

Kos dilunaskan bagi aset dan liabiliti kewangan ialah amaun di mana aset dan liabiliti kewangan diukur pada pengiktirafan awalan secara dikurangkan bayaran balik pokok, tambah atau kurang pelunasan terkumpul dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah/untung efektif untuk sebarang perbezaan antara amaun awalan yang telah diiktiraf dan amaun ketika matang, mengambilkira pengurangan kejejasan.

e) Pengukuran nilai saksama

Nilai saksama ialah jumlah di mana aset boleh ditukarkan atau liabiliti diselesaikan, dalam pengetahuan dan kesediaan pihak-pihak dalam urusniaga tulus (*knowledgeable, willing parties and arm's length transaction*) pada tarikh pengukuran.

Kumpulan dan Bank mengukur nilai saksama instrumen menggunakan harga tersiar dalam pasaran aktif untuk instrumen tersebut apabila harga tersebut tersedia. Pasaran dianggap sebagai aktif jika harga yang tersenarai sentiasa dan tersedia untuk diperolehi dan menggambarkan keadaan sebenar dan urusniaga di pasaran sentiasa berlaku secara tulus.

Jika pasaran instrumen kewangan tidak aktif, Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan nilai saksama dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Teknik penilaian termasuk menggunakan urusniaga-urusniaga tulus terkini dalam pengetahuan dan kesediaan pihak-pihak dalam urusniaga tulus, pihak bersedia (sekiranya ada), rujukan kepada nilai saksama semasa bagi instrumen-instrumen lain yang secara ketara adalah sama, analisa-analisa aliran tunai didiskaunkan dan model opsyen harga.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

f) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran kejejasan nilai

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Kumpulan dan Bank menilai sama ada terdapat bukti-bukti objektif aset-aset kewangan tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi setelah mengalami kejejasan. Aset kewangan atau sekumpulan aset-aset kewangan terjejas apabila bukti objektif ada menunjukkan bahawa peristiwa kerugian telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awalan aset atau kumpulan aset tersebut dan peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan kepada aliran tunai masa depan aset atau kumpulan aset tersebut yang boleh dianggarkan secara munasabah.

Bukti objektif bahawa aset kewangan (termasuk sekuriti-sekuriti ekuiti) terjejas boleh merangkumi kesukaran kewangan yang signifikan bagi peminjam atau penerbit; tidak membayar atau tunggakan oleh peminjam; penstrukturan semula pinjaman atau pendahuluan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank pada terma bahawa Kumpulan dan Bank sebaliknya tidak akan mempertimbangkan; petunjuk bahawa peminjam atau penerbit akan mengalami mufliis; hilang daripada pasaran aktif untuk sekuriti; atau data lain yang boleh diamati berkaitan dengan sekumpulan aset seperti perubahan yang bertentangan dengan status pembayaran peminjam atau penerbit dalam kelompok; atau kedudukan ekonomi yang berkaitan dengan tidak mampu bayar 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 kejejasan nilai.

i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

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

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

Di dalam menilai kejejasan kolektif, Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan permodelan statistik bagi trend kebarangkalian kegagalan patuh kontrak, masa pemulihan dan jumlah kerugian yang berlaku. Ianya diselaraskan bagi pertimbangan pengurusan sama ada kedudukan kredit dan ekonomi semasa merupakan kerugian sebenar melebihi atau kurang daripada yang dicadangkan oleh permodelan sejarah (historical modelling). Kadar tidak membayar, kadar kerugian dan jangkaan pemulihan masa depan ditanda aras berasaskan keputusan sebenar untuk memastikan ia kekal sesuai.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

f) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran kejejasan nilai (Sambungan)

i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan (Sambungan)

Kerugian terkumpul yang telah diklasifikasi semula dari pendapatan komprehensif lain kepada untung atau rugi ialah perbezaan antara harga perolehan (setelah dikurangkan pembayaran balik pokok dan pelunasan) dan nilai saksama semasa (yang dikurangkan sebarang kerugian kejejasan sebelumnya yang telah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi).

Apabila peristiwa berikutnya menyebabkan jumlah kerugian kejejasan nilai menurun, penurunan dalam kerugian kejejasan akan diselaraskan semula melalui untung atau rugi.

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

Perubahan dalam elaun-elaun kejejasan menyumbang kepada nilai masa adalah digambarkan sebagai komponen pendapatan faedah/untung.

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

Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tertentu apabila ianya dapat dikenalpasti tidak boleh dikutip semula.

ii) Sekuriti pelaburan dipegang hingga matang

Untuk sekuriti dibawa pada kos dilunaskan yang terdapat bukti kejejasan yang jelas, kerugian kejejasan 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 kejejasan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif. Faedah dan untung pelaburan dipegang hingga matang yang terjejas diiktiraf secara berterusan melalui 'unwinding' diskaun.

Penarikbalikan kerugian kejejasan berikutnya diiktiraf apabila penurunan ini secara objektif boleh dikaitkan kepada satu peristiwa yang terjadi selepas kejejasan diiktiraf, sehingga amaun bawaan sekuriti tidak melebihi kos dilunaskan apabila tiada kejejasan diiktiraf. Penarikbalikan kerugian kejejasan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.

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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

f) Pengenalpastian dan pengukuran kekejasan nilai (Sambungan)

iii) Sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan

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

Kerugian kekejasan ke atas pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan tidak akan dibalikkan selepas pengiktirafannya. Penarikbalikan kerugian kekejasan ke atas instrumen hutang yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif jika peningkatan dalam nilai saksama secara objektif boleh dikaitkan dengan suatu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan kerugian kekejasan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.

Kerugian-kerugian kekejasan bagi sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan diiktiraf melalui pemindahan kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif yang lain kepada untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan pengelasan semula. Apabila peristiwa berikutnya menyebabkan jumlah kerugian kekejasan nilai menurun, penurunan dalam kerugian kekejasan akan diselaraskan semula melalui untung atau rugi.

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

g) Penandaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

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

- i) Aset-aset atau liabiliti-liabiliti diurus, dinilai dan dilaporkan secara dalaman berasaskan nilai saksama.
- ii) Penandaan 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.

Nota 32 menunjukkan jumlah bagi setiap klas aset atau liabiliti kewangan yang telah ditandakan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Penjelasan kepada asas untuk setiap penandaan seperti di dalam nota setiap aset dan liabiliti kewangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

j) Instrumen-instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

h) Kejejasan aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan

Amaun bawaan bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti bukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh kedudukan kewangan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk kejejasan. Jika terdapat sebarang petunjuk sedemikian, amaun boleh-pulih aset dianggarkan dan kerugian kejejasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Dasar tentang kejejasan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti bukan kewangan diringkaskan seperti berikut:

i) Muhibah

Muhibah yang mempunyai jangka hayat tidak terhad diuji setiap tahun untuk kejejasan, atau secara lebih kerap jika peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan menunjukkan yang ia mungkin terjejas. Untuk ujian kejejasan, muhibah daripada gabungan perniagaan diperuntukkan kepada unit penjana tunai ('CGU') yang dijangka akan mendapat manfaat daripada sinergi gabungan perniagaan.

Amaun boleh-pulih ditentukan untuk setiap CGU berasaskan nilainya dalam penggunaan. Dalam mentaksir nilai dalam penggunaan, anggaran aliran tunai masa depan didiskaunkan kepada nilai kini menggunakan kadar diskaun sebelum cukai yang mencerminkan penaksiran pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko-risiko khusus kepada aset tersebut.

Kerugian kejejasan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif apabila amaun bawaan bagi CGU, termasuk muhibah, melebihi amaun boleh-pulih CGU. Jumlah kerugian kejejasan diagihkan, pertama, untuk mengurangkan amaun bawaan muhibah yang diperuntukkan kepada CGU dan kemudiannya kepada aset CGU lain atas dasar pro-rata.

ii) Aset-aset lain

Aset-aset lain seperti hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan, pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu dikaji semula untuk petunjuk kejejasan yang objektif pada setiap tarikh kedudukan kewangan atau apabila terdapat sebarang petunjuk yang aset-aset ini mungkin terjejas. Jika terdapat petunjuk sedemikian, kerugian kejejasan ditentukan sebagai lebih 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 kejejasan untuk aset-aset ini diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Amaun bawaan dinaikkan kepada amaun boleh-pulih setelah semakan, dengan syarat amaun tersebut tidak melebihi amaun bawaan yang sepatutnya telah ditentukan (bersih selepas pelunasan atau susutnilai) jika tiada kerugian kejejasan diiktiraf untuk aset-aset tersebut pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

k) Wang tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Wang tunai dan kesetaraan tunai termasuk wang tunai, baki bank dan deposit di bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain. Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai dibawa pada nilai dilunaskan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

l) Aset dan liabiliti dagangan

Aset dan liabiliti dagangan ialah aset-aset dan liabiliti-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 peletakan.

Aset dan liabiliti dagangan pada awalnya diiktiraf dan berikutnya 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 dan liabiliti dagangan tidak diklasifikasikan selepas pengiktirafan awalan, kecuali aset dagangan bukan derivatif, melainkan yang ditandakan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ketika pengiktirafan awalan, kemungkinan 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 awalan) seterusnya mungkin akan diklasifikasikan semula sekiranya Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai niat 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 ia mungkin diklasifikasikan semula daripada kategori dagangan hanya dalam 'keadaan-keadaan yang jarang berlaku'.

m) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

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

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank ialah pemberi pajak dalam perjanjian pajakan yang mengalihkan 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 di 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-aset yang telah digariskan tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada awal diukur pada nilai saksama (ditambah kos transaksi langsung) dan berikutnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah/untung efektif, kecuali Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk mengklasifikasikan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi seperti yang dijelaskan di dalam dasar perakaunan; rujuk nota 2j.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

n) Sekuriti pelaburan

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

Sekuriti pelaburan Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan menurut kategori berikut, bergantung kepada tujuan sekuriti tersebut diperolehi.

i) Dipegang hingga matang

Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang ialah aset bukan derivatif dengan bayaran balik tetap dan boleh ditentukan serta mempunyai tarikh kematangan tetap yang mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai niat 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 dilunaskan dengan menggunakan kaedah kadar efektif. Jualan atau klasifikasi semula amaun yang tidak signifikan bagi sekuriti dipegang hingga matang akan mengakibatkan pengelasan 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:

- a) Jualan atau klasifikasi semula yang menghampiri kematangan dan perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran tidak akan mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap nilai saksama aset kewangan.
- b) Jualan atau klasifikasi semula selepas Kumpulan dan Bank membuat kutipan sebahagian besar pokok asal aset.
- c) Jualan atau klasifikasi semula yang menyumbang kepada peristiwa yang tak berulang dan di luar kawalan Kumpulan dan Bank dan ianya di luar jangkaan munasabah.

Saham yang tidak disebut harga 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 kejejasan, sekiranya ada. Pelunasan premium, pertambahan diskaun dan kejejasan serta laba atau kerugian yang timbul akibat penyahiktirafan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

n) Sekuriti pelaburan (Sambungan)

ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Kumpulan dan Bank menandakan sebahagian sekuriti pelaburan 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 laba atau kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan dalam nilai saksamanya dan penyahiktirafan sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Nilai saksama sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan yang disebut harga diperoleh daripada harga bida pasaran.

iii) Tersedia untuk jualan

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

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

Perubahan nilai saksama yang lain diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain sehingga sekuriti dijual atau terjejas, di mana laba dan kerugian terkumpul yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan pengelasan 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 niat dan kemampuan untuk memegang aset kewangan untuk masa depan atau sehingga matang.

Sebarang laba atau kerugian akibat perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti melalui penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti, sehingga aset kewangan itu dijual, dipungut, dilupuskan atau dijejas nilai, yang pada masa itu, laba atau kerugian kumulatif yang dahulunya diiktiraf dalam ekuiti akan dipindahkan ke untung atau rugi.

o) Peruntukan

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

Peruntukan ditentukan dengan mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa depan pada kadar sebelum cukai yang menunjukkan nilai pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan jika sesuai, risiko dikhusus kepada liabiliti. Diskaun 'unwinding' diiktiraf sebagai kos kewangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

o) Peruntukan (Sambungan)

Kontrak yang membebankan

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

Peruntukan yuran wakalah

Peruntukan dalam tahun semasa dibuat untuk merekodkan jangkaan kerugian-kerugian tertentu masa depan bagi dana pemegang saham hasil daripada Perkhidmatan bagi polisi perjanjian individu beserta peserta.

(i) Produk sumbangan perseorangan

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

(ii) Produk-produk lain

Peruntukan dianggar berdasarkan aliran tunai bersih masa depan didiskaunkan kepada dana pemegang saham menggunakan kaedah aktuari konsisten dengan yang telah digunakan untuk pembalikan bukan unit dalam pemilik insuran nyawa konvensional yang dipanggil metodologi rizab 'sterling'.

Anggaran yang digunakan bersamaan dengan yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana tabaru' dan andaian belanja dana pemegang saham adalah berasaskan pada amalan Kumpulan.

Rizab penyamaan untung ('PER') untuk Skim Perbankan Islam ('SPI')

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

Rizab penyamaan untung bagi bahagian Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai rizab lain dalam ekuiti dan agihan daripada dan kepada ekuiti seterusnya diiktiraf sebagai pindahan dalam rizab.

p) Luar jangka

i) Liabiliti luar jangka

Jika ada kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi tidak akan diperlukan atau amaunnya tidak dapat dianggarkan dengan pasti, obligasi ini dinyatakan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi tidak berkaitan. Obligasi berkemungkinan, yang kewujudannya akan hanya disahkan dengan atau tiada kejadian bagi satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan, juga dinyatakan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi tidak berkaitan.

Jika Kumpulan dan Bank mengikat kontrak jaminan kewangan untuk menjamin keberhutangan pihak lain, maka Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap ini sebagai perancangan insurans dan ia diambilkira sebagai sedemikian. Oleh itu, Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap kontrak jaminan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka sehingga ke suatu masa ia menjadi mungkin yang Kumpulan dan Bank perlu membuat bayaran di bawah jaminan tersebut.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

p) Luar jangka (Sambungan)

ii) Aset luar jangka

Di mana ianya tidak berkemungkinan bahawa terdapat aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi, atau jumlah tidak boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti, aset telah tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kemungkinan, kewujudan obligasi akan hanya dapat disahkan sekiranya berlaku atau tidak berlaku pada satu atau lebih kejadian-kejadian masa depan, ianya juga didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis.

q) Aset lain belum terima

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

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

Aset-aset lain 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 membayar lebih daripada 90 hari atau 3 bulan dari tarikh ianya menjadi belum terima dan untuk semua hutang yang dianggap terjejas seperti yang dinyatakan dalam garis panduan untuk pengendali takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan

i) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Butiran hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dinyatakan pada kos tolak susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian kejejasan. Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang secara langsung disebabkan oleh pemerolehan aset tersebut. Kos aset yang dibina sendiri 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 perkara penting supaya kelengkapan berkaitan dapat berfungsi dipermodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada kelengkapan tersebut.

Kos hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan yang diiktiraf hasil daripada gabungan perniagaan ialah berasaskan nilai saksama pada tarikh pemerolehan. Nilai saksama harta ialah anggaran amaun untuk sesuatu harta boleh diniagakan pada tarikh penilaian, di antara pembeli bersedia dengan penjual bersedia dalam satu urusan tulus setelah pemasaran yang betul dilakukan apabila setiap pihak telah bertindak secara bijak, berhemah dan tanpa paksaan. Nilai saksama bagi butiran lain berkenaan dengan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan ialah berasaskan harga pasaran yang disebutkan untuk butiran serupa.

Bagi hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan yang telah disusutnilai sepenuhnya mengikut jangka hayat dan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan berkenaan masih diperolehi manfaat ekonominya dinilai berasaskan nilai saksama pada tarikh pelaporan tahunan.

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

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

r) Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan (Sambungan)

ii) Pengklasan semula ke hartanah pelaburan

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

iii) Kos berikutan

Kos untuk menggantikan bahagian sesuatu hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan diiktiraf dalam amaun dibawa bagi butiran tersebut jika ada kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang terangkum dalam bahagian tersebut akan mengalir ke Kumpulan dan Bank dan kosnya boleh diukur dengan pasti. Kos penyelenggaraan harian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi bila mana ianya berlaku.

iv) Susutnilai

Susutnilai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif 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 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 susutnilai ditentukan selepas menolak nilai sisa. Kaedah susutnilai, jangka hayat dan nilai sisa dinilai semula pada tarikh pelaporan.

s) Hartanah pelaburan

Hartanah pelaburan 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 diambilkira sebagai diduduki sendiri dan bukan sebagai hartanah pelaburan.

Hartanah pelaburan yang dinyatakan pada kos tolak susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian kejejasan adalah selaras dengan dasar perakaunan untuk hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam nota dasar perakaunan.

Susutnilai dicaj kepada penyata pendapatan komprehensif atas dasar garis lurus di sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat antara 25 hingga 50 tahun.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

t) Tanah pegangan pajak/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 diambilkira sebagai bayaran pajakan prabayar yang dilunaskan sepanjang tempoh pajakan menurut corak manfaat yang diperuntukkan kecuali untuk tanah pegangan pajak yang diklasifikasikan sebagai hartanah pelaburan. Termasuk dalam pajakan prabayar ialah pajakan operasi yang dikenalpasti pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

u) Deposit-deposit daripada pelanggan

Deposit-deposit daripada pelanggan dinyatakan pada nilai peletakan dan diselaraskan untuk faedah/untung terakru.

v) Liabiliti belum bayar lain

Liabiliti belum bayar lain diukur pada awalnya dan berikutnya pada kos. Liabiliti belum bayar lain diiktiraf apabila terdapat obligasi berkontrak untuk menyerahkan wang tunai atau aset kewangan lain kepada entiti lain.

w) Pengiktirafan faedah/untung, pembiayaan dan belanja berkaitan

Belanja faedah dan untung (termasuk aktiviti-aktiviti berkaitan dengan perniagaan SPI) ke atas deposit-deposit dan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank, dianggap sebagai tertanggung dan diiktiraf atas dasar akruan.

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 atau pelan perkongsian untung 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 dijangkakan dengan pasti.

ii) Pelan nyata

Sumbangan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dicaj kepada untung atau rugi dalam tahun berkaitan. Sebaik sahaja sumbangan dibuat, Kumpulan dan Bank tiada lagi obligasi bayaran selanjutnya.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

x) Manfaat pekerja (Sambungan)

iii) Pelan manfaat tertakrif

Obligasi bersih Kumpulan berhubung dengan pelan persaraan manfaat tertakrif dikira secara berasingan bagi setiap pelan dengan menganggarkan amaun manfaat masa depan yang diperolehi oleh pekerja untuk perkhidmatan mereka dalam tempoh semasa dan sebelumnya; manfaat tersebut didiskaunkan untuk menentukan nilai kini. Mana-mana kos perkhidmatan terdahulu yang tidak diiktiraf dan nilai saksama bagi mana-mana pelan aset akan ditolak. Kadar diskaun adalah hasil pada akhir tempoh pelaporan ke atas bon korporat berkualiti tinggi yang mempunyai tarikh matang menghampiri terma obligasi Kumpulan dan yang didenominasikan dalam mata wang yang sama di mana manfaat-manfaat dijangka akan dibayar. Pengiraan dilakukan secara tahunan oleh aktuari berkelayakan menggunakan kaedah kredit unit unjuran. Apabila keputusan pengiraan memanfaatkan kepada Kumpulan, aset yang diiktiraf adalah terhad kepada jumlah kos perkhidmatan terdahulu yang tidak diiktiraf dan nilai kini manfaat ekonomi dalam bentuk apa-apa gantirugi masa depan daripada pelan atau pengurangan dalam sumbangan masa depan kepada pelan ini. Untuk mengira nilai kini manfaat ekonomi, pertimbangan diberi untuk apa-apa keperluan dana minima yang berkaitan dengan apa-apa pelan dalam Kumpulan. Manfaat ekonomi tersedia kepada Kumpulan jika ia boleh direalisasikan dalam jangka hayat pelan, atau penyelesaian liabiliti pelan.

Apabila manfaat pelan bertambah baik, bahagian daripada peningkatan manfaat yang berkaitan dengan perkhidmatan terdahulu oleh pekerja-pekerja diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berasaskan garis lurus sepanjang tempoh purata sehingga manfaat menjadi hak. Ke tahap di mana manfaat diletakkan hak dengan serta-merta, perbelanjaan diiktiraf serta merta dalam untung atau rugi.

Kumpulan mengiktiraf semua Laba dan kerugian aktuari yang timbul daripada pelan manfaat tertentu dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dan semua perbelanjaan berkaitan dengan pelan manfaat tertakrif dalam belanja kakitangan dalam untung atau rugi. Kumpulan mengiktiraf laba dan kerugian dalam pengurangan atau penyelesaian pelan manfaat tertakrif apabila berlakunya pengurangan atau penyelesaian. Laba atau kerugian ke atas pengurangan terdiri daripada perubahan yang terhasil dalam nilai saksama pelan aset, perubahan dalam nilai kini tanggungan manfaat tertakrif dan apa-apa laba dan kerugian berkaitan aktuari dan kos perkhidmatan terdahulu yang tidak diiktiraf sebelum ini.

iv) Manfaat pemberhentian kontrak kerja

Manfaat penamatan diiktiraf sebagai belanja 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 hasil daripada tawaran yang dibuat untuk menggalakkan lebihan sukarela. Manfaat penamatan untuk lebihan sukarela diiktiraf jika Kumpulan dan Bank membuat tawaran menggalakkan lebihan sukarela, yang kemungkinan tawaran itu akan diterima, dan bilangan penerimaan boleh dijangka dengan pasti. Jika manfaat pemberhentian yang dibayar lebih daripada 12 bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan, maka ia akan didiskaunkan kepada nilai kini.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

y) Dana takaful am

Hasil penanggungjaminan takaful am ditentukan untuk setiap klas perniagaan selepas mengambil kira takaful semula, komisen, sumbangan tidak terperoleh dan tuntutan tertanggung.

i) Rizab sumbangan belum diperolehi

Rizab sumbangan belum diperolehi ('Unearned Contribution Reserves') merupakan bahagian sumbangan bersih polisi takaful yang ditanggungjamin berkaitan dengan belum tamat tempoh sijil pada akhir tempoh kewangan. Kaedah 1/365 digunakan bagi semua perniagaan takaful am Syarikat.

ii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan

Liabiliti untuk tuntutan belum jelas diiktiraf dari segi insurans langsung. Amaun tuntutan belum jelas ialah anggaran terbaik perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bersama dengan belanja berkaitan tolak bayaran balik untuk menjelaskan obligasi semasa tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan.

Peruntukan juga dibuat untuk kos tuntutan, bersama dengan belanja berkaitan yang ditanggung tetapi tidak dilapor pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan, menggunakan kaedah penganggaran matematik.

iii) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan merujuk kepada andaian risiko sepanjang tahun kewangan berkenaan berdasarkan tarikh permulaan caruman. Selain daripada itu, caruman takaful semula diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan yang sama seperti sijil asal berkaitan dengan takaful semula.

z) Dana takaful keluarga

Lebih boleh pindah daripada dana hayat ke penyata pendapatan komprehensif berasaskan lebihan yang ditentukan oleh penilaian aktuari tahunan bagi liabiliti jangka panjang kepada pemegang polisi.

i) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf sebaik sahaja amaun sumbangan boleh diukur dengan pasti.

Perniagaan berkaitan dengan pelaburan

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

Perniagaan tak berkaitan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf daripada tarikh awal dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf apabila tamat tempoh. Pada akhir tahun kewangan, semua sumbangan tamat tempoh diakaunkan sehingga ianya dapat diukur dengan yakin.

ii) Perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

Pelaburan dalam perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan dinyatakan pada nilai saksama. Sebarang peningkatan atau penurunan dalam nilai pelaburan-pelaburan ini diambilkira dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (Sambungan)

z) Dana takaful keluarga (Sambungan)

iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan

Tuntutan dan kos penyelesaian yang bertanggung dalam tempoh kewangan diiktiraf apabila peristiwa boleh tuntutan berlaku dan/atau penanggung insurans diberitahu.

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

- a) Kematangan atau bayaran manfaat takaful yang lain yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tertentu dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tamat tempoh.
- b) Kematian, serahan dan manfaat lain tanpa tarikh tamat tempoh dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh penerimaan penamatan akibat kematian pihak yang diinsurankan atau berlakunya hal luar jangka yang terlindung.

iv) Rizab aktuari

Liabiliti ini diukur menggunakan kaedah penilaian aktuari prospektif. Lanya ditentukan melalui jumlah nilai kini manfaat masa depan dikurangkan dengan nilai kini balasan masa depan yang timbul daripada sijil yang didiskaunkan pada kadar risiko yang bersesuaian. Liabiliti ini berasaskan andaian anggaran yang terbaik dan mengambil kira pengalaman signifikan yang terdekat. Elaun yang bersesuaian dibuat dalam penilaian liabiliti untuk peruntukan margin risiko untuk perubahan yang bertentangan daripada jangkaan pengalaman.

Liabiliti aktuari bagi produk pelaburan dan produk bukan pelaburan di bawah kendalian persendirian dikira secara aliran tunai yang didiskaunkan bagi memastikan aliran tunai negatif masa depan yang berpunca dari ketidakcukupan caj tabaru' memenuhi kehendak keluaran dapat disingkirkan.

Liabiliti takaful keluarga diiktiraf apabila kontrak dimasuki dan caruman dikenakan.

Di dalam semua anggaran, terdapat elemen ketidaktentuan yang akan mengakibatkan anggaran liabiliti berkemungkinan berbeza daripada liabiliti sebenar disebabkan tahap signifikan ketidaktentuan yang terlibat dalam kadar diskaun yang digunakan dalam anggaran jangka hayat.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

3. WANG TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Wang tunai di tangan dan baki di bank-bank dan lain-lain institusi kewangan	463,314	455,982	423,447	422,999
Wang panggilan, deposit dan peletakan yang matang dalam tempoh sebulan	914,463	1,251,236	865,480	1,233,200
	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposit diletakkan dengan:				
Bank-bank berlesen	914,463	1,201,236	865,480	1,183,200
Institusi kewangan lain	-	50,000	-	50,000
Baki tunai dan bank	463,314	455,982	423,447	422,999
	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

4. DEPOSIT DAN PELETAKAN DENGAN BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposit diletakkan dengan:				
Institusi kewangan lain	50,000	-	50,000	-
	50,000	-	50,000	-

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Struktur kematangan deposit dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan lain				
Matang dalam satu tahun	50,000	-	50,000	-
	50,000	-	50,000	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. SEKURITI PELABURAN

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Sekuriti pelaburan melalui untung atau rugi	5(a) 99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
Sekuriti pelaburan dipegang hingga matang	5(b) 8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
Sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan	5(c) 1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871
	9,374,844	8,406,341	9,283,551	8,321,995

a) Sekuriti pelaburan melalui untung atau rugi

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang:</u>				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	6,507	5,350	-	-
	6,507	5,350	-	-
<u>Sekuriti disebutbarga di Malaysia:</u>				
Saham	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
<u>Sekuriti tak disebutbarga di Malaysia:</u>				
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	84,786	78,996	-	-
	84,786	78,996	-	-
	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

Pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Bon-bon kerajaan	6,507	5,350	-	-
Bon-bon korporat	84,786	78,996	-	-
Saham	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
Sekuriti hutang pelaburan dipegang untuk dagangan	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. SEKURITI PELABURAN (Sambungan)

b) Sekuriti pelaburan dipegang hingga matang

Instrumen Pasaran Wang (Jangka Panjang):

Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan
Bon Khazanah

Sekuriti tak disebut harga di Malaysia:

Sekuriti Hutang Swasta
Sekuriti Hutang Islam

Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
3,396,727	3,409,267
2,807,136	2,691,536
1,024,621	725,386
404,584	384,697
7,633,068	7,210,886
84,934	120,679
419,328	366,771
504,262	487,450
13,724	23,387
8,151,054	7,721,723

Pada nilai kos terlunas

Bon-bon kerajaan
Bon-bon korporat
Sekuriti pelaburan dipegang hingga matang

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
7,656,913	7,231,535
494,141	490,188
8,151,054	7,721,723

Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

Lebih daripada satu tahun
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
7,123,801	7,472,496
1,027,253	249,227
8,151,054	7,721,723

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. SEKURITI PELABURAN (Sambungan)

c) Sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang:</u>		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	246,535	64,361
Sukuk	30,165	-
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	20,000	-
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	649,168	408,015
	945,868	472,376
<u>Sekuriti tak disebuttharga di Malaysia:</u>		
Saham	380	380
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	-	15,000
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	-	14,957
	380	30,337
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(3,383)	(3,815)
Tolak: Kerugian kejejasan terkumpul saham tak disebuttharga di Malaysia	(380)	(380)
(Kerugian)/Laba belum terealisasi setelah penilaian semula	(412)	2,514
	942,073	501,032
<u>Sekuriti disebuttharga di Malaysia:</u>		
Saham	87,981	47,880
Pelaburan Unit Amanah Saham	146,621	94,379
	234,602	142,259
Tolak: Kerugian kejejasan terkumpul saham disebuttharga dan Unit Amanah Saham di Malaysia	(47,887)	(47,887)
Kerugian belum terealisasi setelah penilaian semula	(4,994)	(3,533)
	181,721	90,839
	1,123,794	591,871

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN**5. SEKURITI PELABURAN (Sambungan)****c) Sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk jualan (Sambungan)**

Pada nilai saksama

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Bon-bon kerajaan	942,073	470,937
Bon-bon korporat	-	30,095
Sekuriti hutang pelaburan	942,073	501,032
Sekuriti ekuiti dengan ketentuan nilai saksama	181,721	90,839
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	1,123,794	591,871

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Lebih daripada satu tahun	942,073	501,032
Tiada tarikh matang	181,721	90,839
	1,123,794	591,871

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos dilunaskan	13,881,562	11,552,731
	13,881,562	11,552,731

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

KUMPULAN/BANK	NILAI KASAR 2012 RM'000	NILAI KEJEJASAN 2012 RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN 2012 RM'000
	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos dilunaskan		
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	3,806,343	(135,725)	3,670,618
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan persendirian	9,526,262	(179,969)	9,346,293
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kakitangan	116,207	(1,186)	115,021
Sewa beli belum terima	121,473	(6,571)	114,902
Mikro kredit	1,626	(118)	1,508
Mikro kewangan	373,615	(39,237)	334,378
Kad kredit/caj	182,694	(2,579)	180,115
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	120,442	(4,925)	115,517
Kredit pusingan	23,261	(20,051)	3,210
	14,271,923	(390,361)	13,881,562

KUMPULAN/BANK	NILAI KASAR 2011 RM'000	NILAI KEJEJASAN 2011 RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN 2011 RM'000
	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos dilunaskan		
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	3,299,071	(238,886)	3,060,185
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan persendirian	7,743,941	(164,058)	7,579,883
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kakitangan	114,044	(1,192)	112,852
Sewa beli belum terima	66,577	(8,954)	57,623
Mikro kredit	1,897	(130)	1,767
Mikro kewangan	281,671	(34,200)	247,471
Kad kredit/caj	173,122	(2,790)	170,332
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	298,418	(5,645)	292,773
Kredit pusingan	29,855	(10)	29,845
	12,008,596	(455,865)	11,552,731

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (Sambungan)

a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	6,721,147	4,480,198
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan persendirian	15,282,439	12,390,849
Sewa beli belum terima	141,043	79,633
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain*	122,371	311,798
Mikro kredit	1,626	1,897
Mikro kewangan	433,878	300,450
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kakitangan	119,052	116,849
Kad kredit/caj	182,694	173,122
Kredit pusingan	24,832	33,294
Tolak: Faedah/Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(8,757,159)	(5,879,494)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	14,271,923	12,008,596
Tolak: Elaun kejejasan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kejejasan kolektif	(390,361)	(455,865)
Jumlah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	13,881,562	11,552,731

* Termasuk dalam pinjaman bertempoh ialah pinjaman bertempoh subordinat yang diberikan kepada BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, sebuah syarikat bersekutu berjumlah RM150 juta di mana penyelesaian telah dibuat untuk RM90 juta melalui pindahan 45 juta unit saham Affin Holdings Berhad pada RM2 seunit dalam tahun 2005. Pembayaran balik baki berjumlah RM33 juta yang telah distruktur semula pada tahun 2008 dengan bayaran yang perlu dibayar setiap suku tahunan pada kiraan kadar faedah atas baki tahunan sebanyak 2% setahun dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada Disember 2033.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (Sambungan)

b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Institusi kewangan bukan bank domestik		
Koperasi	23,261	29,855
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik		
Subordinat	24,951	25,749
Korporat	92,244	80,720
Perseorangan	14,131,467	11,872,272
	14,271,923	12,008,596

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

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kadar tetap:		
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	1,020,282	1,056,388
Sewa beli belum terima	121,485	66,568
Mikro kredit	1,626	1,897
Mikro kewangan	373,615	281,671
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kadar tetap lain	9,840,179	8,205,379
Kadar boleh ubah:		
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas-tokok keuntungan	2,786,061	2,242,683
Kos-tokok keuntungan	128,675	154,010
	14,271,923	12,008,596

d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah kediaman	3,889,587	3,384,666
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	120,405	110,598
Pembelian sekuriti	1,070	1,182
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	233,366	197,435
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,076	2,262
Kredit penggunaan	9,467,484	7,855,763
Kad kredit	182,694	173,122
Mikro kredit	1,626	1,897
Mikro kewangan	373,615	281,671
	14,271,923	12,008,596

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS

a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	479,561	555,247
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan terjejas dalam tahun semasa	401,901	345,011
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas tahun semasa		
Bayaran ganti untuk mikro kredit	20	(252)
Lain-lain	(322,584)	(344,018)
Amaun dihapuskira	(94,981)	(76,427)
Pada akhir tahun semasa	463,917	479,561
Nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan terjejas kepada pinjaman/pembiayaan kasar	3.25%	3.99%

b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	15,528	2,002
Pembelian hartanah kediaman	222,350	274,715
Pembelian sekuriti	1,007	1,117
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	32,240	16,291
Kredit penggunaan	127,658	122,061
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,070	2,195
Mikro kewangan	57,914	50,836
Mikro kredit	271	373
Kad kredit	4,879	9,971
	463,917	479,561

c) Pergerakan dalam elaun kejejasan/peruntukan hutang lapuk dan ragu

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif		
Pada 1 Januari		
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	455,865	411,755
- kesan pemakaian MFRS 139	-	102,479
Pada 1 Januari seperti dinyatakan semula	455,865	514,234
Penambahan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 27)	163,425	227,095
Pengurangan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 27)	(228,929)	(285,464)
Pada akhir tahun	390,361	455,865
Sebagai % pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	2.74%	2.82%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

7. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (Sambungan)

c) Pergerakan dalam elaun kejejasan/peruntukan hutang lapuk dan ragu (Sambungan)

Pergerakan dalam elaun kejejasan/peruntukan hutang lapuk dan ragu mengikut jenis pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	Pada 1 Januari 2012 RM'000	Elaun dilakukan RM'000	Amaun dikurangkan disebabkan baik pulih RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2012 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	238,886	82,417	(185,578)	135,725
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan persendirian	164,058	36,968	(21,057)	179,969
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kakitangan	1,192	22	(28)	1,186
Sewa beli belum terima	8,954	187	(2,570)	6,571
Mikro kredit	130	17	(29)	118
Mikro kewangan	34,200	21,709	(16,672)	39,237
Kad kredit/caj	2,790	5	(216)	2,579
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	5,645	1,795	(2,515)	4,925
Kredit pusingan	10	20,305	(264)	20,051
	455,865	163,425	(228,929)	390,361

	Pada 1 Januari 2011 RM'000	Elaun dilakukan RM'000	Amaun dikurangkan disebabkan baik pulih RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2011 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif				
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan perumahan	285,002	132,172	(178,288)	238,886
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan persendirian	173,951	58,918	(68,811)	164,058
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan kakitangan	1,289	53	(150)	1,192
Sewa beli belum terima	13,388	599	(5,033)	8,954
Mikro kredit	695	6	(571)	130
Mikro kewangan	29,855	33,966	(29,621)	34,200
Kad kredit/caj	3,616	330	(1,156)	2,790
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	6,438	1,007	(1,800)	5,645
Kredit pusingan	-	44	(34)	10
	514,234	227,095	(285,464)	455,865

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

8. ASET-ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Faedah/Pendapatan pembiayaan belum terima	89,747	80,618	88,915	80,137
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	11,319	12,695	11,319	12,695
Pelbagai belum terima	205,903	198,609	155,151	131,194
Dividen belum terima	1,173	1,758	1,173	1,758
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat subsidiari	-	-	21,229	192
	308,142	293,680	277,787	225,976
Tolak:				
Elaun kejejasan aset-aset lain	(1,856)	(1,859)	(1,856)	(1,859)
	306,286	291,821	275,931	224,117

Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat subsidiari ialah tidak terjamin, tiada faedah dan bayar balik atas permintaan.

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

	BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Saham tak disebut harga pada kos	32,000	32,000
Tolak: Elaun kejejasan	-	-
	32,000	32,000

Butiran syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti yang berikut:

Nama	Aktiviti utama	Negara diperbadankan	Peratus ekuiti dipegang secara langsung		Modal berbayar RM'000
			2012 %	2011 %	
Permodalan BSN Berhad *	Pengurusan dana unit amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100	2,000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad* (Nota a)	Pengurusan dana takaful	Malaysia	51	51	58,824

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Nota a: Pada 29 Jun 2006, satu Perjanjian Pemegang Saham telah ditandatangani antara Bank Simpanan Nasional dengan Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited (PCHL). Di bawah perjanjian ini, BSN perlu membuat bayaran kepada PCHL sejumlah RM21 juta di akhir sepuluh tahun kewangan pertama, sebagai pembayaran ganti sebahagian daripada premium yang dibayar oleh PCHL tertakluk kepada terma-terma dalam perjanjian tersebut.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Saham tak disebut harga, pada kos	231,809	231,809	231,809	231,809
Tambah: Keputusan selepas pemerolehan bahagian Kumpulan	34,370	31,197	-	-
Tolak: Elaun kejejasan	(202,177)	(231,200)	(202,177)	(231,200)
	64,002	31,806	29,632	609

Diwakili oleh:

Perkongsian aset ketara bersih

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
64,002	31,806

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

Aktiviti utama	Kepentingan ekuiti berkesan	Negara diperbadankan	Hasil	Untung/ rugi	Jumlah aset	Jumlah liabiliti	
			(100%) RM'000	(100%) RM'000	(100%) RM'000	(100%) RM'000	
2012							
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Pemegangan pelaburan	41.34%	Malaysia	2,721	7,550	132,709	62,504
2011							
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Pemegangan pelaburan	41.34%	Malaysia	75,779	56,560	121,958	43,714

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN

KUMPULAN

KOS	Komponen utama		Loji dan peralatan		Perabot dan Kelengkapan		Keraja dalam proses		Ubahsuai		Jumlah RM'000		
	Tanah Bangunan RM'000	Lif udara RM'000	Penyaman RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000	Kendaraan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank Geran RM'000			
	100,945	208,241	3,297	4,233	330,806	1,250	66,311	24,703	-	2,830	141,777	-	884,393
Tambahan	493	1,084	-	-	31,639	886	5,583	1,627	-	-	32,581	460	74,353
Pengelasan semula	-	-	-	-	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hapus-kira	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	(117)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	(146)	-	1,375	-	-	-	(1,599)	-	(370)
Pelupusan	(3)	(1,610)	-	-	-	-	-	(707)	-	-	-	-	(2,320)
	101,435	207,715	3,297	4,233	365,112	2,136	73,269	25,523	-	-	172,759	460	955,939
Tambahan	13,413	-	-	-	32,277	-	10,983	3,106	7,940	11,304	41,601	300	120,924
Hapus-kira	-	(8)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(1,997)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	(71)	(873)	5,271	-	886	-	(5,720)	-	(507)
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	(3,286)	-	(34)	(1,467)	-	-	-	-	(4,787)
	114,848	207,707	3,297	4,233	393,428	1,263	88,185	27,081	8,826	11,304	208,640	760	1,069,572

Pada 31 Disember 2011/

Pada 1 Januari 2012

Pada 31 Disember 2012

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN SUSUTNILAI DAN KERUGIAN KEJEJASAN	Tanah		Bangunan		Lif		Penyaman udara		Loji dan peralatan		Perabot dan kelengkapan		Kenderaan bermotor		Keja dalam proses		Ubahsuai		Jumlah RM'000	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Sumber	Bank	Geran	Sumber	Bank	Geran	Sumber	Bank	Geran	RM'000		RM'000
	16,505	64,549	1,375	2,053	257,056	136	51,652	10,356	-	-	-	90,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	494,230	
	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458	
26	1,085	4,154	137	240	25,503	251	4,107	1,919	-	-	-	13,560	6	-	-	-	-	50,962		
	(1)	(532)	-	-	-	-	-	(615)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,148)		
	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	220	-	-	-	-	(256)	-	-	-	-	-	(60)		
	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)		
	17,589	68,171	1,512	2,293	282,527	387	55,979	11,611	-	-	-	103,852	6	-	-	-	-	543,927		
	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458		
26	1,088	4,160	136	240	28,683	253	5,320	1,758	-	-	-	15,730	100	-	-	-	-	57,468		
	-	-	-	-	(3,284)	-	(16)	(1,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,524)		
	-	(2)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,991)		
	-	-	-	-	(6)	1	905	-	-	-	-	(988)	-	-	-	-	-	(88)		
	18,677	72,329	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	-	-	118,594	106	-	-	-	-	594,792		
	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458		
	18,677	73,787	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	-	-	118,594	106	-	-	-	-	596,250		

Pada 1 Januari 2011

Susutnilai terkumpul
Kejelasan terkumpulSusutnilai
Pelupusan
Pelarasan
HapuskiraPada 31 Disember 2011/
Pada 1 Januari 2012Susutnilai terkumpul
Kejelasan terkumpulSusutnilai
Pelupusan
Hapuskira
Pelarasan

Pada 31 Disember 2012

Susutnilai terkumpul
Kejelasan terkumpul

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN

Tahun RM'000	Komponen utama		Loji dan peralatan		Perabot dan kelengkapan		Kerja dalam proses		Ubahsuai		Jumlah RM'000
	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	
84,440	1,922	2,180	73,750	1,114	14,659	14,347	-	2,830	51,229	-	388,705
83,846	1,785	1,940	82,585	1,749	17,290	13,912	-	-	68,907	454	410,554
96,171	1,649	1,700	86,112	622	27,301	15,017	8,826	11,304	90,046	654	473,322

Pada 1 Januari 2011

Pada 31 Disember 2011/

Pada 1 Januari 2012

Pada 31 Disember 2012

BANK

Tahun RM'000	Komponen utama		Loji dan peralatan		Perabot dan kelengkapan		Kerja dalam proses		Ubahsuai		Jumlah RM'000
	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Kelengkapan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	
99,867	3,297	4,233	316,777	1,250	64,677	23,958	-	2,830	137,417	-	859,582
493	-	-	31,012	886	5,346	823	-	-	30,705	460	70,809
-	-	-	2,830	-	-	-	-	(2,830)	-	-	-
-	-	-	(12)	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	(112)
-	-	-	(146)	-	1,375	-	-	-	(1,599)	-	(370)
(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(631)	-	-	-	-	(2,244)

Pada 1 Januari 2011

Tambahkan

Pengelasan semula

Hapuskira

Pelarasan

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2011/

Pada 1 Januari 2012

Tambahkan

Hapuskira

Pelarasan

Pelupusan

Pada 31 Disember 2012

100,357	204,750	3,297	4,233	350,461	2,136	71,398	24,050	-	-	166,523	460	927,665
13,413	-	-	-	31,424	-	10,284	2,841	7,940	11,304	38,689	300	116,195
-	(8)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(1,997)
-	-	-	-	(71)	(873)	5,271	-	886	-	(5,720)	-	(507)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,467)	-	-	-	-	(1,467)
113,770	204,742	3,297	4,233	381,210	1,263	85,649	25,343	8,826	11,304	199,492	760	1,039,889

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (Sambungan)

BANK SUSUTNILAI DAN KERUGIAN KEJEJASAN	Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan			Perabot dan kelengkapan			Keraja dalam proses			Ubahsuai		
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber Geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
NOTA															
Pada 1 Januari 2011															
Susutnilai terkumpul	16,436	64,387	1,375	2,053	246,383	136	51,149	10,138	-	-	-	-	89,896	-	481,953
Kejelasan terkumpul	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
	1,063	4,095	137	240	23,097	251	3,951	1,669	-	-	-	-	12,825	6	47,334
	(1)	(532)	-	-	-	-	-	(539)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,072)
	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	(256)	-	(60)
	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53)
Pada 31 Disember 2011/ Pada 1 Januari 2012															
Susutnilai terkumpul	17,498	67,950	1,512	2,293	269,452	387	55,320	11,219	-	-	-	-	102,465	6	528,102
Kejelasan terkumpul	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
	1,066	4,101	136	240	27,193	253	5,122	1,442	-	-	-	-	15,136	100	54,789
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,224)
	-	(2)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,991)
	-	-	-	-	(6)	1	905	-	-	-	-	-	(988)	-	(88)
Pada 31 Disember 2012															
Susutnilai terkumpul	18,564	72,049	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	-	-	116,613	106	579,588
Kejelasan terkumpul	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
	18,564	73,507	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	-	-	116,613	106	581,046
BANK															
AMAJIN DIBAWA															
Pada 1 Januari 2011	83,431	139,431	1,922	2,180	70,394	1,114	13,528	13,820	-	-	-	-	47,521	-	376,171
Pada 31 Disember 2011/ Pada 1 Januari 2012	82,859	135,342	1,785	1,940	81,009	1,749	16,078	12,831	-	-	-	-	64,058	454	398,105
Pada 31 Disember 2012	95,206	131,235	1,649	1,700	85,175	622	25,606	13,987	8,826	11,304	8,826	11,304	82,879	654	458,843

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN KELENGKAPAN (Sambungan)

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Tanah				
Termasuk dalam amaun bawaan tanah ialah:				
Tanah pegangan bebas	13,413	-	13,413	-
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	45	46	45	46
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	82,713	83,800	81,748	82,813
	96,171	83,846	95,206	82,859

12. HARTANAH PELABURAN

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 2011		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
Tambahan		-	-	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2011/ Pada 1 Januari 2012		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
Tambahan		-	-	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
SUSUTNILAI DAN KERUGIAN KEJEJASAN						
Pada 1 Januari 2011		238	5,983	262	1,333	7,816
Susutnilai	26	8	511	30	174	723
Pada 31 Disember 2011/ Pada 1 Januari 2012		246	6,494	292	1,507	8,539
Susutnilai	26	9	512	30	174	725
Pada 31 Disember 2012		255	7,006	322	1,681	9,264
AMAUN BAWAAN						
Pada 1 Januari 2011		635	19,603	558	2,306	23,102
Pada 31 Disember 2011/ Pada 1 Januari 2012		627	19,092	528	2,132	22,379
Pada 31 Disember 2012		618	18,580	498	1,958	21,654
NILAI SAKSAMA						RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2012						42,000

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. HARTANAH PELABURAN (Sambungan)

Pendapatan diterima dari hartanah pelaburan ini adalah berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan sewa	884	1,024

13. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposit simpanan	7,055,910	6,554,584	7,055,910	6,554,584
Deposit tetap	11,925,300	10,431,656	11,929,056	10,440,040
Deposit borong				
- Deposit pasaran wang	240,000	-	240,000	-
Lain-lain	2,005,347	1,580,483	2,005,347	1,580,483
	21,226,557	18,566,723	21,230,313	18,575,107

b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	3,733,651	3,289,983	3,733,651	3,289,983
Perusahaan perniagaan	5,708,011	4,771,527	5,711,767	4,779,911
Deposit pelaburan perseorangan	11,522,362	10,444,859	11,522,362	10,444,859
Lain-lain	262,533	60,354	262,533	60,354
	21,226,557	18,566,723	21,230,313	18,575,107

14. DEPOSIT DAN PELETAKAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Institusi kewangan lain	965,409	1,009,608	965,409	1,009,608
	965,409	1,009,608	965,409	1,009,608

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

15. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>Pada kos</u>		
Pada 1 Januari	299,900	269,900
Tambah:		
Terimaan geran daripada Kerajaan	105,000	30,000
Pada 31 Disember 2012	404,900	299,900
<u>Tolak: Pelunasan terkumpul</u>		
Pada 1 Januari	2,708	1,549
Belanja pelunasan aset geran untuk tahun semasa	617	256
Lain-lain penggunaan geran	17,411	903
Pada 31 Disember 2012	20,736	2,708
Nilai bersih	384,164	297,192

- i) Pada 6 April 2012, BSN telah menerima geran sebanyak RM35 juta daripada Kerajaan bagi tujuan Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet. Tujuan dana ini ialah bagi menyediakan sebahagian Pembiayaan untuk Pinjaman Perumahan pekerja estet.
- ii) Pada 12 April 2012, BSN juga telah menerima geran sebanyak RM70 juta daripada Kerajaan bagi tujuan Dana Skim Kampung Baru Cina. Tujuan dana ini ialah bagi menyediakan sebahagian pembiayaan untuk Pinjaman peribadi bagi tujuan bayaran premium tanah.
- iii) Tiada caj Kewangan yang dikenakan terhadap kedua-dua dana tersebut.

16. PINJAMAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia	23,671	16,774

Pinjaman ini diberikan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia untuk tujuan pembiayaan produk Pinjaman Mikro Kewangan iaitu Teman Mesra. Pinjaman ini dikenakan kadar faedah tetap 1.5% setahun, yang perlu dibayar setengah tahun pada bulan Jun dan Disember setiap tahun selama 5 tahun.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Faedah yang perlu dibayar	140,961	127,231	140,961	127,231
Pelbagai yang perlu dibayar	270,144	205,058	192,540	129,753
Akruan	91,458	81,326	71,441	65,338
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	170,312	192,315	170,312	192,315
Rizab penyamaan untung (Nota 34(i))	32,288	78,325	32,288	78,325
Dividen ke atas Sijil Simpanan Premium yang perlu dibayar	23,405	9,721	23,405	9,721
	728,568	693,976	630,947	602,683

18. PERUNTUKAN UNTUK CUKAI DAN ZAKAT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pada awal tahun semasa				
- cukai	4,777	30,383	2,211	25,539
- zakat	5,912	5,218	5,912	5,218
Bayaran pada tahun semasa				
- cukai	(144,334)	(138,216)	(131,973)	(125,662)
- zakat	(5,940)	(4,434)	(5,502)	(4,056)
Lebihan peruntukan cukai tahun lepas	(1,473)	(15,751)	(2,393)	(16,656)
Peruntukan untuk tahun semasa				
- cukai	127,986	128,361	116,323	118,990
- zakat	5,038	5,128	4,600	4,750
Pada akhir tahun semasa				
- cukai	(13,044)	4,777	(15,832)	2,211
- zakat	5,010	5,912	5,010	5,912
	(8,034)	10,689	(10,822)	8,123

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diimbangi apabila terdapat hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan dari segi perundangan untuk menolak selesai aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan pihak berkuasa yang sama. Komponen aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda sepanjang tahun kewangan sebelum perimbangan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

	ASET		LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(24,934)	(23,853)	(24,934)	(23,853)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	1,351	255	-	-	1,351	255
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	44,435	42,701	-	-	44,435	42,701
Cukai bersih aset/(liabiliti)	45,786	42,956	(24,934)	(23,853)	20,852	19,103

BANK

	ASET		LIABILITI		JUMLAH BERSIH	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	-	-	(24,934)	(23,814)	(24,934)	(23,814)
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	1,351	255	-	-	1,351	255
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	34,905	35,916	-	-	34,905	35,916
Cukai bersih aset/(liabiliti)	36,256	36,171	(24,934)	(23,814)	11,322	12,357

KUMPULAN

	Pada		Pada		Pada		Pada	
	1 Januari 2011 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam penyataan pendapatan RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam Ekuiti RM'000	31 Disember 2011/ 1 Januari 2012 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam penyataan pendapatan RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam Ekuiti RM'000	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2012 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(21,051)	(2,802)	-	(23,853)	(1,081)	-	(24,934)	
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	3,148	(3,148)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	467	-	(212)	255	-	1,096	1,351	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	50,868	5,973	(14,140)	42,701	1,734	-	44,435	
	33,432	23	(14,352)	19,103	653	1,096	20,852	

BANK

	Pada		Pada		Pada		Pada	
	1 Januari 2011 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam penyataan pendapatan RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam Ekuiti RM'000	31 Disember 2011/ 1 Januari 2012 RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam penyataan pendapatan RM'000	Diiktiraf dalam Ekuiti RM'000	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2012 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(21,051)	(2,763)	-	(23,814)	(1,120)	-	(24,934)	
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	3,148	(3,148)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	467	-	(212)	255	-	1,096	1,351	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	46,317	3,739	(14,140)	35,916	(1,011)	-	34,905	
	28,881	(2,172)	(14,352)	12,357	(2,131)	1,096	11,322	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. HASIL

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis hasil yang diperolehi daripada pemberian pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan, pelaburan perbendaharaan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan lain yang dijalankan oleh Bank.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan faedah (Nota 21)	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352
Pendapatan fi dan komisen (Nota 23)	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam (Nota 34)	756,033	618,212	756,033	618,212
Pendapatan operasi lain	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704
	1,974,016	1,739,295	1,635,508	1,457,021

21. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan				
Pendapatan faedah selain pemuliharaan daripada pinjaman tak berbayar	428,254	483,083	428,254	483,083
Wang panggilan dan deposit di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	21,643	22,559	21,285	21,517
Sekuriti pelaburan:				
Dipegang untuk dagangan	4,501	3,030	46	-
Dipegang hingga matang	224,801	221,306	224,801	221,306
Tersedia untuk jualan	16,885	11,929	16,885	11,929
	696,084	741,907	691,271	737,835
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	3,786	517	3,786	517
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352

22. BELANJA FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan	78,873	76,502	79,616	76,502
Deposit dan peletakan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	166,640	166,569	166,640	166,569
Lain-lain	320	252	320	252
	245,833	243,323	246,576	243,323

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

23. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Caj dan fi perkhidmatan	367,644	288,982	96,254	62,502
Pendapatan fi yang lain	51,286	4,413	45,401	12,251
	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753

24. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<i>Laba/(Rugi) ke atas pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan</i>				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	9,423	6,680	9,423	6,680
Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang	276	(2,099)	276	(2,099)
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	957	2,193	957	117
<i>(Kerugian)/Pendapatan pelaburan lain</i>				
Sekuriti dipegang untuk dagangan	(103)	(543)	(563)	(543)
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebutharga di Malaysia				
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	4,698	1,998	4,676	1,929
Tidak disebutharga di Malaysia				
Sekuriti pegangan matang	2,758	3,007	2,758	3,007
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Laba bersih ke atas pertukaran mata wang asing	1,913	2,094	1,913	2,094
Laba/(Rugi) bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	71	683	71	655
Pendapatan sewaan	1,533	1,993	1,533	2,122
Pelunasan geran Kerajaan	18,028	1,159	18,028	1,159
Lain-lain	59,629	68,099	3,691	10,583
	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

25. BELANJA PERSONEL

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	232,009	201,766	200,318	183,564
Elaun dan bonus	71,030	61,345	70,618	61,005
Kos keselamatan sosial	3,312	2,965	3,312	2,965
Kos pencen – pelan sumbangan tertentu	52,413	47,898	47,549	44,922
Belanja lain berkaitan kakitangan	85,425	68,073	76,935	64,377
	444,189	382,047	398,732	356,833

Termasuk dalam belanja personel untuk Kumpulan dan Bank ialah imbuhan pengarah, masing-masing berjumlah RM1,294,000 (2011: RM1,072,000) dan RM1,025,000 (2011: RM814,000), seperti yang dinyatakan selanjutnya dalam Nota 30.

26. OVERHED LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Promosi dan pemasaran:				
Iklan dan publisiti	33,098	30,464	29,691	26,057
Kos penubuhan				
Sewa premis	22,129	19,177	19,945	17,895
Susutnilai (Nota 11 & 12)	58,193	51,685	55,514	48,057
Belanja pemprosesan data elektronik	31,241	25,090	30,276	23,691
Sewa kelengkapan	9,425	6,009	9,425	6,009
Belanja am				
Fi juruaudit	624	524	217	168
Pengurangan modal dalam pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	2,020	-	2,020
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan*	113	206	113	206
Bayaran ganti untuk pembiayaan mikro kredit**	-	(93)	-	(93)
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dihapuskira	51	81	51	81
Belanja komisen	180,126	142,950	6,044	4,957
Belanja sumber luar	53,013	54,684	7,653	7,298
Lain-lain	121,400	121,155	89,014	89,003
	509,413	453,952	247,943	225,349

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

** Ini berkaitan dengan belanja yang dikeluarkan untuk pembiayaan mikro kredit. Butiran ini dibayar ganti oleh Kerajaan pada kadar 8.45% setahun di atas baki pinjaman yang belum selesai.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

27. (ELAUN)/MASUKKIRA SEMULA KEJEJASAN KE ATAS PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kejejasan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
Kejejasan kolektif		
Penambahan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 7)	(163,425)	(227,095)
Pengurangan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 7)	228,929	285,464
Bayaran ganti untuk mikro kredit	20	252
Hutang lapuk (terpulihan)/dihapuskira:		
Terpulihan	14,569	11,739
Dihapuskira	(80,889)	(63,156)
	(796)	7,204

28. MASUKKIRA SEMULA KEJEJASAN ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kejejasan masukkira semula ke atas pelaburan syarikat bersekutu	29,023	-	29,023	-
Kejejasan masukkira semula bagi pelaburan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan	-	2,020	-	2,020
	29,023	2,020	29,023	2,020

29. BELANJA CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Belanja cukai				
Tahun semasa	128,015	128,361	116,323	118,990
Tahun sebelumnya	(1,473)	(15,751)	(2,393)	(16,656)
	126,542	112,610	113,930	102,334
Belanja cukai tertunda				
Permulaan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara				
Tahun semasa	10,303	(5,731)	13,087	(4,463)
Tahun sebelumnya	(10,963)	5,272	(10,956)	6,635
Cukai kredit	(11,272)	(251)	(11,272)	(251)
	114,610	111,900	104,789	104,255

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. BELANJA CUKAI (Sambungan)

	KUMPULAN	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Untung sebelum cukai	546,911	510,889
Pencukaian pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 25% (2011: 25%)	136,728	127,722
Kesan pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	1,390	(825)
Kesan belanja tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	1,062	1,719
Perbelanjaan tertakluk kepada cukai pada Bank tetapi dihapuskan pada Kumpulan	(862)	(5,986)
	138,318	122,630
Lebihan peruntukan cukai tahun sebelumnya (Lebihan)/Kurangan cukai aset tertunda tahun sebelumnya	(1,473)	(15,751)
Cukai kredit	(10,963)	5,272
	(11,272)	(251)
Belanja cukai untuk tahun semasa	114,610	111,900

	BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Untung sebelum cukai	511,414	459,051
Pencukaian pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 25% (2011: 25%)	127,854	114,763
Kesan pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	1,395	(916)
Kesan belanja tidak boleh dipotong untuk tujuan cukai	161	680
	129,410	114,527
Lebihan peruntukan cukai tahun sebelumnya (Lebihan)/Kurangan cukai aset tertunda tahun sebelumnya	(2,393)	(16,656)
Cukai kredit	(10,956)	6,635
	(11,272)	(251)
Belanja cukai untuk tahun semasa	104,789	104,255

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Pihak-pihak dianggap berkaitan dengan pihak yang lain sekiranya satu pihak mempunyai keupayaan untuk mengawal pihak yang satu lagi atau melaksanakan pengaruh besar terhadap pihak yang satu lagi dalam membuat keputusan kewangan dan operasi, atau mana-mana pihak mengawal kedua-duanya. Pihak-pihak yang berkaitan Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:

a) Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari

Butiran syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

b) Syarikat bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu ialah entiti yang Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh besar tetapi tiada kawalan, dan ia secara amnya memegang kepentingan sebanyak 20% hingga 50% dalam entiti tersebut seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 10.

c) Syarikat di mana Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai kepentingan kewangan

Ini ialah entiti di mana Bank mempunyai kuasa mengundi yang besar dalam entiti sedemikian terletak secara langsung atau tidak langsung dengan Kumpulan dan Bank. Entiti yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan ialah Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad (KOBANAS).

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

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh:				
Faedah dari pinjaman dan pendahuluan	457	473	190	234
	457	473	190	234

BANK	Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh:						
Faedah ke atas pinjaman dan pendahuluan	-	-	457	473	190	234
Pendapatan komisyen yang diterima	14,049	7,838	-	-	-	-
Pendapatan lain	6,309	4,296	-	-	-	-
Pendapatan sewaan	1	129	-	-	-	-
	20,359	12,263	457	473	190	234
Perbelanjaan ditanggung:						
Faedah ke atas deposit dan peletakan	743	-	-	-	-	-
	743	-	-	-	-	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (Sambungan)

Baki-baki belum jelas penting Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak yang berkaitan dengannya seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Amaun terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan	24,951	25,749	3,210	5,149
Tolak: Kejejasan	(7)	(6)	(1)	-
	24,944	25,743	3,209	5,149

BANK	Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu		Syarikat yang mempunyai kepentingan kewangan	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Amaun terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:						
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan	-	-	23,729	24,523	3,210	5,149
Faedah belum terima	-	-	1,222	1,226	-	-
	-	-	24,951	25,749	3,210	5,149
Amaun terhutang kepada pihak berkaitan:						
Deposit dan peletakan diterima	3,756	8,384	-	-	-	-
	3,756	8,384	-	-	-	-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (Sambungan)

d) Kakitangan pengurusan utama

Kakitangan pengurusan utama didefinisikan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, memberi arahan dan mengawal aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan dan Bank sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank termasuk para pengarah eksekutif dan para pengarah bukan eksekutif Bank dan ahli pengurusan kanan Bank yang tertentu dan ketua-ketua syarikat-syarikat subsidiari yang utama Kumpulan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pengarah				
Manfaat jangka pendek	1,294	1,072	1,025	814
	1,294	1,072	1,025	814
Manfaat lain pekerja jangka pendek (termasuk anggaran nilai monetari)	698	255	13	13
	1,992	1,327	1,038	827
Personel pengurusan utama yang lain:				
Manfaat pekerja jangka pendek	4,885	3,594	2,371	2,081
Manfaat pekerja jangka panjang	1,766	368	-	-
	6,651	3,962	2,371	2,081
	8,643	5,289	3,409	2,908

Tiada pinjaman diberi kepada pengarah-pengarah Bank. Pinjaman yang dibuat kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank berasaskan terma dan syarat yang serupa dan yang biasanya disediakan kepada warga lain di dalam Kumpulan.

Semua urusan pihak berkaitan dijalankan berasaskan urusan tulus dan atas syarat-syarat perdagangan biasa yang tidak lebih menguntungkan daripada yang lazimnya disediakan kepada orang ramai.

Tiada peruntukan telah diiktiraf berkenaan dengan pinjaman yang diberi kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama (2011: RM tiada).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

31. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA

KUMPULAN/BANK	2012			2011		
	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun Prinsipal RM'000	Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tak boleh batal untuk memberikan kredit:						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	48,809	-	-	64,435	-	-
Matang melebihi satu tahun	1,083,375	541,687	270,844	343,473	171,736	85,868
	1,132,184	541,687	270,844	407,908	171,736	85,868
Komitmen lain:						
Dibenarkan dan dikontrakkan untuk - Loji dan peralatan	63,520	-	-	-	-	-
Liabiliti bersyarat:						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	355	178	178	355	178	178
	1,196,059	541,865	271,022	408,263	171,914	86,046

* Amaun setara kredit didapati dengan menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit menurut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

32. 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")
 - Dipegang untuk dagangan ("HFT")
 - Dijadikan 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

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

i) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN RM'000
31 Disember 2012						
Aset-aset kewangan						
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	1,377,777	-	1,377,777
Sekuriti pelaburan						
Dinilai pada nilai saksama	99,996	181,721	-	-	942,073	1,223,790
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	8,151,054	-	-	8,151,054
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan						
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	-	13,881,562	-	13,881,562
	99,996	181,721	8,151,054	15,259,339	942,073	24,634,183
Liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(21,226,557)	-	(21,226,557)
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(965,409)	-	(965,409)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(23,671)	-	(23,671)
	-	-	-	(22,215,637)	-	(22,215,637)
31 Disember 2011						
Aset-aset kewangan						
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	1,707,218	-	1,707,218
Sekuriti pelaburan						
Dinilai pada nilai saksama	92,747	90,839	-	-	501,032	684,618
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	7,721,723	-	-	7,721,723
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan						
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	-	11,552,731	-	11,552,731
	92,747	90,839	7,721,723	13,259,949	501,032	21,666,290
Liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(18,566,723)	-	(18,566,723)
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(1,009,608)	-	(1,009,608)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(16,774)	-	(16,774)
	-	-	-	(19,593,105)	-	(19,593,105)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

i) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

BANK	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN RM'000
31 Disember 2012						
Aset-aset kewangan						
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	1,288,927	-	1,288,927
Sekuriti pelaburan						
Dinilai pada nilai saksama	8,703	181,721	-	-	942,073	1,132,497
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	8,151,054	-	-	8,151,054
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan						
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	-	13,881,562	-	13,881,562
	8,703	181,721	8,151,054	15,170,489	942,073	24,454,040
Liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(21,230,313)	-	(21,230,313)
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(965,409)	-	(965,409)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(23,671)	-	(23,671)
	-	-	-	(22,219,393)	-	(22,219,393)
31 Disember 2011						
Aset-aset kewangan						
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	-	-	1,656,199	-	1,656,199
Sekuriti pelaburan						
Dinilai pada nilai saksama	8,401	90,839	-	-	501,032	600,272
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	7,721,723	-	-	7,721,723
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan						
Dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	-	11,552,731	-	11,552,731
	8,401	90,839	7,721,723	13,208,930	501,032	21,530,925
Liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	(18,575,107)	-	(18,575,107)
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	-	-	-	(1,009,608)	-	(1,009,608)
Pinjaman daripada institusi	-	-	-	(16,774)	-	(16,774)
	-	-	-	(19,601,489)	-	(19,601,489)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko

Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai tanggungjawab sepenuhnya ke atas pembentukan dan pengawasan terhadap rangka kerja pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank.

Lembaga Pengarah telah membentuk Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko, Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti (ALCO) dan Jawatankuasa pengurusan lain yang berkaitan, yang bertanggungjawab untuk membangun dan memantau polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank dalam bidang-bidang tertentu. Semua jawatankuasa lembaga mempunyai kedua-dua komponen ahli iaitu eksekutif dan bukan-eksekutif yang akan melaporkan secara berkala untuk aktiviti-aktiviti mereka kepada Lembaga Pengarah.

Polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank dibentuk untuk mengenalpasti dan menganalisa risiko-risiko yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, untuk menetapkan had-had risiko berkaitan dan kawalan-kawalan risiko yang sesuai dan untuk memantau risiko dan pematuhan had-had risiko.

Polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko dan sistem dikaji semula secara berkala untuk menggambarkan perubahan-perubahan dalam pasaran, produk-produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan.

Kumpulan dan Bank melalui latihan dan piawaian-piawaian pengurusan, dan prosedur-prosedur bertujuan untuk membentuk persekitaran kawalan yang konstruktif dan berdisiplin, di mana kesemua sumber manusia memahami peranan dan tanggungjawab masing-masing.

Jawatankuasa Audit Bank bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan berkaitan polisi-polisi dan prosedur-prosedur pengurusan risiko Kumpulan dan Bank, dan membuat kajian semula kecukupan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko berkaitan dengan risiko yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

Jawatankuasa Audit ini dibantu oleh Jabatan Audit Dalam yang bertanggungjawab mengkaji semula prosedur-prosedur dan kawalan-kawalan risiko secara berkala dan penemuan-penemuan berkenaan dilaporkan kepada Jawatankuasa Audit Bank.

a) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit ialah risiko kerugian kewangan yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, sekiranya pelanggan atau pihak yang berurusan melalui instrumen kewangan gagal memenuhi obligasi kontrak. Risiko ini timbul terutamanya dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada pelanggan dan bank-bank lain, dan sekuriti-sekuriti hutang pelaburan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Bagi tujuan pelaporan pengurusan risiko, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengambil kira dan menggabungkan semua elemen pendedahan risiko kredit seperti risiko tidak membayar, risiko tidak membayar obligasi individu, risiko sektor dan negara serta yang berkaitan dengannya.

Bagi tujuan pengurusan risiko, risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aset-aset dagangan diurus secara bebas dan sebahagian maklumat 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.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

a) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

Pengurusan risiko kredit

i) Tidak berbayar dan tak terjejas bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan sekuriti pelaburan

Tidak berbayar dan tak terjejas bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan sekuriti pelaburan selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ialah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan sekuriti pelaburan yang mana pokok atau faedah kontrak yang tidak berbayar. Bagaimanapun, Kumpulan dan Bank percaya kejejasan berasaskan kepada tahap sekuriti/jaminan dan cagaran yang ada dan tahap kutipan amaun terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank ialah tidak munasabah.

ii) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula ialah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang telah distruktur semula kerana kesukaran dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank memberi konsesi untuk mempertimbangkannya. Apabila pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan telah distruktur, ianya kekal dalam kategori ini setelah pengstruktur semula.

iii) Elaun-elaun kejejasan

Kumpulan dan Bank menetapkan elaun untuk kerugian kejejasan bagi aset-aset yang dibawa dengan nilai bawaan pada kos dilunaskan atau dikategorikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan yang menggambarkan anggaran kerugian-kerugian yang telah terjadi bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan portfolio sekuriti hutang pelaburan. Komponen-komponen utama bagi elaun ini ialah komponen kerugian khusus berkaitan pendedahan risiko ketara secara individu dan elaun kerugian kolektif telah dibentuk terhadap pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan untuk kumpulan-kumpulan aset yang terdiri daripada segmen-segmen yang sama. Aset yang berada di dalam kategori yang telah dikenalpasti dalam untung atau rugi tidak termasuk di dalam ujian kejejasan kerana pengukuran telah dibuat pada nilai saksama telah menunjukkan kualiti kredit bagi setiap unit aset.

iv) Polisi hapuskira

Kumpulan dan Bank menghapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan baki sekuriti hutang pelaburan, dan sebarang elaun-elaun berkaitan kerugian kejejasan, apabila Jawatankuasa kredit menentukan bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan atau sekuriti tersebut tidak dapat dikutip.

Penentuan ini dilakukan selepas mengambilkira maklumat-maklumat seperti peristiwa perubahan-perubahan signifikan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam/penerbit sehingga di mana peminjam/penerbit tidak lagi membuat pembayaran ke atas obligasi atau hasil-hasil daripada cagaran tidak mencukupi untuk membayar balik keseluruhan pendedahan kerugian.

Bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang mempunyai amaun yang tidak signifikan keputusan menghapuskira kebiasaannya berasaskan status belum bayar produk itu sendiri.

v) Pengurusan risiko kredit

Lembaga Pengarah Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Kumpulan dan Bank memainkan peranan memantau keseluruhan tanggungjawab pihak yang mengendors polisi berkaitan risiko kredit, menyelia aktiviti risiko kredit dalam Kumpulan dan Bank. Fungsi ini disokong oleh Jawatankuasa Pinjaman di peringkat pengurusan dalam proses meluluskan pinjaman.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

a) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

Di bawah ini ialah analisa kasar dan bersih (elaun-elaun kejejasan) aset mengikut klas risiko.

i) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK		
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	
Nilai bawaan	6	13,881,562	11,552,731
Aset nilai saksama pada kos dilunaskan			
<u>Terjejas secara kolektif</u>			
Terjejas 91-180 hari tertunggak		100,143	67,373
Terjejas 181-270 hari tertunggak		43,478	29,619
Terjejas lebih 270 hari tertunggak		320,296	382,569
Jumlah kasar	7	463,917	479,561
Elaun kejejasan kolektif		(236,833)	(326,864)
Nilai bawaan		227,084	152,697
<u>Tidak berbayar dan tak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		1,049,124	954,157
Senarai perhatian		3,130	1,307
Jumlah kasar		1,052,254	955,464
Elaun kejejasan kolektif		(11,496)	(10,680)
Nilai bawaan		1,040,758	944,784
<u>Tidak berbayar dan tak terjejas terdiri daripada:</u>			
1-30 hari		692,033	677,168
31-60 hari		357,091	276,989
61-90 hari		3,130	1,307
Jumlah kasar		1,052,254	955,464
Elaun kejejasan kolektif		(11,496)	(10,680)
Nilai bawaan		1,040,758	944,784
<u>Berbayar dan tak terjejas</u>			
Risiko rendah		12,755,752	10,573,571
Jumlah kasar		12,755,752	10,573,571
Elaun kejejasan kolektif		(142,032)	(118,321)
Nilai bawaan		12,613,720	10,455,250
Nilai bawaan kos dilunaskan		13,881,562	11,552,731

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

a) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

ii) Dipegang untuk dagangan

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
Nilai bawaan Aset nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi <u>Berbayar dan tak terjejas</u>				
Risiko rendah	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
Jumlah kasar	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
Elaun kejejasan	-	-	-	-
Nilai bawaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

iii) Dipegang hingga matang

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
Nilai bawaan Aset pada kos dilunaskan <u>Berbayar dan tak terjejas</u>				
Risiko rendah	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
Jumlah kasar	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
Elaun kejejasan	-	-	-	-
Nilai bawaan kos dilunaskan	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723

iv) Tersedia untuk jualan

NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871
Nilai bawaan Aset pada tersedia untuk jualan <u>Berbayar dan tak terjejas</u>				
Risiko rendah	1,172,061	640,138	1,172,061	640,138
Jumlah kasar	1,172,061	640,138	1,172,061	640,138
Elaun kejejasan	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
Nilai bawaan pada tersedia untuk jualan	1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

a) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan sekuriti pelaburan terjejas

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas secara kolektif dan sekuriti pelaburan yang terjejas secara individu (selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi) apabila Kumpulan dan Bank telah menentukan bahawa terdapat bukti-bukti objektif berkaitan kejejasan dan tidak dijangkakan untuk mengutip semua pokok dan faedah/untung perlu bayar mengikut terma-terma kontrak pinjaman/perjanjian sekuriti pelaburan.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan sekuriti pelaburan hutang dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi tidak dinilai untuk kejejasan tetapi tertakluk kepada sistem penggredan dalaman yang sama.

	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
	Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2012		
Terjejas 91-180 hari tertunggak	100,143	96,854
Terjejas 181-270 hari tertunggak	43,478	37,746
Terjejas lebih 270 hari tertunggak	320,296	62,105
Jumlah	463,917	196,705
Pada 31 Disember 2011		
Terjejas 91-180 hari tertunggak	67,373	65,286
Terjejas 181-270 hari tertunggak	29,619	24,539
Terjejas lebih 270 hari tertunggak	382,569	62,369
Jumlah	479,561	152,194

Kumpulan dan Bank memantau tumpuan risiko kredit berasaskan sektor. Analisa konsentrasi risiko kredit dan sekuriti-sekuriti pelaburan pada tarikh pelaporan seperti berikut:

NOTA	KUMPULAN/ BANK Pinjaman Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	KUMPULAN Sekuriti pelaburan RM'000	BANK Sekuriti pelaburan RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2012			
Nilai bawaan			
Tumpuan mengikut sektor	5b, 5c & 6		
<i>Korporat</i>			
Tenaga	-	136,807	136,807
Pembinaan	-	232,363	232,363
Perkhidmatan kewangan	120,397	45,723	45,723
<i>Kerajaan</i>	-	8,678,234	8,678,234
Runcit: Perumahan	3,753,862	-	-
Pengangkutan	226,259	-	-
Mikro Kewangan	334,378	-	-
Lain-lain	9,446,666	-	-
Nilai bawaan	13,881,562	9,093,127	9,093,127

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

a) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/ BANK Pinjaman Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan RM'000	KUMPULAN Sekuriti pelaburan RM'000	BANK Sekuriti pelaburan RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2011				
Nilai bawaan				
Tumpuan mengikut sektor	5b, 5c & 6	11,552,731	8,307,101	8,222,755
<i>Korporat</i>				
Tenaga		-	154,760	154,760
Pembinaan		-	185,020	185,020
Perkhidmatan kewangan		109,921	358,739	279,743
<i>Kerajaan</i>				
Runcit: Perumahan		3,145,198	-	-
Pengangkutan		187,297	-	-
Mikro Kewangan		246,777	-	-
Lain-lain		7,863,538	-	-
Nilai bawaan		11,552,731	8,307,101	8,222,755

b) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan ialah risiko yang Kumpulan dan Bank akan menghadapi kesulitan dalam memenuhi liabiliti berkaitan dengan obligasi kewangan yang diselesaikan secara tunai atau aset-aset kewangan lain.

Pengurusan risiko kecairan

Ukuran utama yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk pengurusan risiko kecairan ialah nisbah aset cair bersih terhadap deposit daripada pelanggan. Untuk tujuan ini aset cair bersih diambilkira sebagai tunai dan kesetaraan tunai dikurangkan dengan deposit daripada bank-bank dan komitmen yang matang dalam 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 Rangkakerja Kecairan Baru (BNM/DFI/GP7) yang dikeluarkan pada Disember 2006. Nisbah aset cair bersih Kumpulan dan Bank terhadap deposit daripada pelanggan pada tarikh pelaporan dan sepanjang tempoh pelaporan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank mengikut Rangkakerja Kecairan Baru seperti berikut:

	2012 %	2011 %
Nisbah aset cair bersih terhadap deposit daripada pelanggan		
Pada 31 Disember	59	56
Purata dalam tahun	57	56
Maksima dalam tahun	59	57
Minima dalam tahun	55	54

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

- ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)
b) Risiko kecairan (Sambungan)

Analisa kematangan mengikut kelakuan untuk liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan.

31 Disember 2012

	Nilai bawaan		Nominal kasar	Sehingga 1 minggu	1 minggu		1 hingga 3 bulan	3 hingga 6 bulan	6 hingga 1 tahun	Lebih dari 1 tahun
	RM'000	RM'000			RM'000	RM'000				
11,522,362	(11,522,362)		158,200	(1,220,349)	740,900	(1,339,505)	(489,841)	(9,371,767)		
10,673,360	(10,673,360)		140,748	(134,356)	50,187	(1,983,190)	631,233	(9,377,982)		
384,164	(384,164)		-	-	-	-	-	(384,164)		
23,671	(23,671)		-	-	-	-	-	(23,671)		
630,947	(630,947)		-	-	-	-	-	(630,947)		
15,832	(15,832)		-	-	-	-	-	(15,832)		
1,196,059	(1,196,059)		(226,468)	-	-	-	-	(969,591)		
24,446,395	(24,446,395)		72,480	(1,354,705)	791,087	(3,322,695)	141,392	(20,773,954)		

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:

Perseorangan
Bukan perseorangan
Pendapatan tertunda
Pinjaman daripada institusi
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain
Peruntukan untuk cukai dan zakat
Komitmen tak boleh batal untuk memberikan kredit dan liabiliti bersyarat

31 Disember 2011

	Nilai bawaan		Nominal kasar	Sehingga 1 minggu	1 minggu		1 hingga 3 bulan	3 hingga 6 bulan	6 hingga 1 tahun	Lebih dari 1 tahun
	RM'000	RM'000			RM'000	RM'000				
10,444,859	(10,137,978)		(413,388)	(203,670)	633,346	(348,850)	(482,512)	(9,322,904)		
9,139,856	(9,446,737)		(246,046)	(345,650)	(1,016,859)	(392,170)	1,329,286	(8,775,296)		
297,192	(297,192)		-	-	-	-	-	(297,192)		
16,774	(16,774)		-	-	-	-	-	(16,774)		
602,683	(602,683)		-	-	-	-	-	(602,683)		
8,123	(8,123)		-	-	-	-	-	(8,123)		
408,263	(408,263)		(81,653)	-	-	-	-	(326,610)		
20,917,750	(20,917,750)		(741,087)	(549,320)	(383,513)	(741,020)	846,774	(19,349,582)		

Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif

Deposit daripada pelanggan dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:

Perseorangan
Bukan perseorangan
Pendapatan tertunda
Pinjaman daripada institusi
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain
Peruntukan untuk cukai dan zakat
Komitmen tak boleh batal untuk memberikan kredit dan liabiliti bersyarat

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

c) Risiko pasaran

Risiko pasaran ialah risiko-risiko terhadap perubahan harga pasaran, seperti kadar-kadar faedah, harga-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-nilai pegangan instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank. Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran ialah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran di dalam parameter-parameter yang boleh diterima bagi mengoptimumkan pulangan atas risiko.

Pengurusan risiko pasaran

Kumpulan dan Bank mengasingkan pendedahan kepada risiko-risiko pasaran antara portfolio dagangan dan bukan dagangan. Portfolio-portfolio dagangan terutamanya dipegang oleh unit pelaburan dan termasuk posisi yang timbul daripada kelakuan pasaran bersama dengan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan yang diurus berasaskan nilai saksama.

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko memainkan peranan memantau keseluruhan tanggungjawab badan yang mengendors had-had dan menyelia aktiviti risiko pasaran dalam Bank. Fungsi ini disokong oleh ALCO di peringkat Pengurusan untuk memerhati pelaksanaan aktiviti operasi.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko utama bagi portfolio-portfolio bukan dagangan ialah pendedahan kepada risiko kerugian daripada turun naik aliran tunai masa depan atau nilai saksama bagi instrumen-instrumen kewangan kerana perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran. Risiko kadar faedah diuruskan pada asasnya melalui pemantauan jurang kadar faedah dan dengan mempunyai had-had sebelum kelulusan untuk 'repricing bands'.

Berpandukan polisi yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah di atas, di peringkat Pengurusan ALCO ialah badan pemantauan untuk pematuhan had-had berkenaan dan dibantu oleh Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dalam aktiviti pemantauan secara harian.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

ii) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

c) Risiko pasaran (Sambungan)

Ringkasan bagi posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Bank seperti berikut: (Sambungan)

31 Disember 2011	Nilai bawaan kasar RM'000		Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000		1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000		3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000		6 hingga 1 tahun RM'000		Lebih dari 1 tahun RM'000		Kadar faedah efektif %
Asas aktiviti Bank - Bukan dagangan													
Pengaliran masuk	12,008,596		216,744	882	1,847	23,424	52,945	11,712,754					8.10
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Wang tunai ditangan	422,999		422,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pinjaman, pendahuluan Pelaburan dalam ekuiti	236,474		236,474	-	-	-	-	236,474	-	-	-	-	-
Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat/sekutu	147,127		147,127	-	-	-	-	147,127	-	-	-	-	-
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan, hartanah pelaburan dan pajakan prabayar	263,809		263,809	-	-	-	-	263,809	-	-	-	-	-
958,583		958,583		-	-	-	-	958,583					-
Pengaliran keluar													
Depositi daripada pelanggan dan peletakan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(19,584,715)		(8,900,745)	(3,877,136)	(2,858,618)	(1,827,241)	(1,918,859)	(202,116)					2.21
Rizab dan liabiliti lain	(3,908,828)		(3,908,828)	-	-	-	-	(3,908,828)					-
Jurang kematangan bersih	(9,455,955)		(8,261,002)	(3,876,254)	(2,856,771)	(1,803,817)	(1,865,914)	9,207,803					-
Pembendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal													
Pengaliran masuk													
Peletakan jangka pendek	1,233,200		1,083,200	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.14
Sekuriti hutang pelaburan	8,222,755		-	-	36,679	130,085	147,330	7,908,661					3.92
Jumlah jurang kematangan	9,455,955		1,083,200	150,000	36,679	130,085	147,330	7,908,661					-
Pengaliran keluar													
Komitmen tak boleh batal untuk memberikan kredit dan liabiliti beryarat	-		(7,177,802)	(3,726,254)	(2,820,092)	(1,673,732)	(1,718,584)	17,116,464					-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(408,263)		(408,263)	(407,908)	-	(95)	(260)	-					-
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(408,263)		(408,263)	(7,585,710)	(2,820,187)	(1,673,732)	(1,718,844)	17,116,464					-

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

iii) Hierarki nilai saksama

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut jenis kaedah penilaian. Perbezaan tahap-tahap telah didefinisikan seperti berikut:

Tahap 1: Harga disiarkan (tidak diselaraskan) dalam pasaran aktif untuk aset-aset atau liabiliti-liabiliti yang serupa.

Tahap 2: Input-input selain daripada harga disiarkan yang termasuk dalam tahap 1, yang mana boleh diamati untuk aset atau liabiliti, sama ada secara langsung (iaitu: seperti harga-harga) atau tidak langsung (iaitu: dijanakan daripada harga-harga).

Tahap 3: Input-input untuk aset atau liabiliti yang tidak diasaskan kepada data pasaran yang boleh diamati (input-input tak boleh diamati).

2012	NOTA	TAHAP 1 RM'000	TAHAP 2 RM'000	TAHAP 3 RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
KUMPULAN					
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
		-	6,507	-	6,507
		-	84,786	-	84,786
		8,703	-	-	8,703
	5(a)	8,703	91,293	-	99,996
BANK					
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
		8,703	-	-	8,703
	5(a)	8,703	-	-	8,703
2011					
KUMPULAN					
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
		-	5,350	-	5,350
		-	78,996	-	78,996
		8,401	-	-	8,401
	5(a)	8,401	84,346	-	92,747
BANK					
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
		8,401	-	-	8,401
	5(a)	8,401	-	-	8,401

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

iv) Kaedah dan andaian

Kaedah dan andaian berikut digunakan untuk menganggar nilai saksama setiap klas instrumen kewangan:

a) Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan

Amaun dibawa wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan menghampiri nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh kematangan instrumen yang agak pendek.

b) Sekuriti pelaburan

Nilai saksama sekuriti pelaburan dagangan secara awam dianggar berasaskan harga pasaran sebutan pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan. Memandangkan tidak terdapat harga pasaran sebutan bagi sekuriti pelaburan, anggaran munasabah nilai saksama dikira berasaskan kadar indikatif yang diperolehi daripada pihak ketiga.

Untuk pelaburan dalam sekuriti ekuiti, kejatuhan yang signifikan atau berterusan dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos merupakan bukti objektif untuk kejejasan. Dalam hal ini, Kumpulan dan Bank mengambilkira kejatuhan dalam nilai saksama melebihi 20% adalah signifikan dan kejatuhan dalam harga pasaran sebutan selama sembilan bulan atau lebih daripada itu berterusan.

c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap amaun dibawa bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan sebagai penghampiran munasabah untuk nilai saksamanya.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama ditambah kos transaksi langsung, dan berikutnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah untung efektif, kecuali apabila Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk membawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi seperti yang dijelaskan di dalam dasar perakaunan; rujuk Nota 2j.

d) Belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain

Amaun dibawa bagi belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain ialah anggaran munasabah nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh kematangan yang agak pendek.

e) Pelaburan lain

Nilai saksama bagi pelaburan lain berasaskan bahagian aset ketara bersih syarikat pelaburan pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan.

f) Deposit-deposit daripada pelanggan dan institusi kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap amaun dibawa untuk keseluruhan depositnya seperti deposit-deposit pelanggan bukan bank dan deposit serta baki bank, ejen dan syarikat berkaitan, sebagai anggaran munasabah untuk nilai saksama masing-masing memandangkan kebanyakannya perlu dibayar apabila dituntut dan bersifat jangka pendek.

g) Pinjaman daripada institusi

Nilai saksama pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia dianggarkan pada nilai bawaan kos dilunaskan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

33. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Peraturan modal

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal secara keseluruhan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Syarikat induk dan operasi-operasi perbankan individu secara langsung diawasi oleh badan kawalselia masing-masing. Berkuatkuasa daripada 22 Februari 2008, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki mematuhi peruntukan-peruntukan yang digariskan di dalam rangka kerja kecukupan modal berhubung dengan peraturan modal.

i) Keperluan modal Kumpulan dan Bank dianalisa dalam dua tahap modal seperti berikut:

- a) Modal tahap I merangkumi modal saham biasa, saham premium, bon-bon berinovatif, keuntungan tertahan setelah ditolak muhibah dan aset-aset tak ketara, dan lain pelarasan pematuhan berkaitan dengan item yang termasuk di dalam ekuiti tetapi diambilkira secara berbeza untuk tujuan kecukupan modal.
- b) Modal tahap II merangkumi liabiliti-liabiliti subordinat yang layak, elaun kejejasan kolektif (terhad kepada portfolio-portfolio kredit di mana pendekatan kejadian kerugian lepas di bawah metodologi MFRS 139) dan elemen-elemen rizab nilai saksama berkaitan dengan kerugian atau laba belum direalisasikan bagi instrumen-instrumen ekuiti yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk jualan.

ii) Pelbagai had diterima pakai kepada elemen asas modal iaitu:

- a) Jika modal tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan sifar maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk modal tahap II bersamaan sifar.
- b) Jika modal tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan jumlah modal tahap II modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk modal tahap II bersamaan modal tahap I atau sebaliknya, 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.
- c) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk modal tahap II melebihi jumlah pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam ekuiti bagi institusi Perbankan asing dalam Negara maka modal teras bersamaan modal tahap I.
- d) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk modal tahap II kurang dari jumlah pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam ekuiti bagi institusi Perbankan asing dalam Negara maka modal teras bersamaan asas modal.
- e) Pelaburan terhadap nisbah modal merangkumi jumlah pelaburan dalam saham yang tidak 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.
- f) 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%.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

33. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nisbah modal berwajaran risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh penyata kewangan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Untung tertahan	1,221,495	1,016,876	1,151,988	962,087
Rizab modal	818,957	617,944	818,957	617,944
Kepentingan minoriti	70,717	81,197	-	-
	2,211,169	1,816,017	2,070,945	1,680,031
Tolak:				
Aset cukai tertunda	(19,501)	(18,848)	(9,971)	(12,102)
Jumlah modal tahap I	2,191,668	1,797,169	2,060,974	1,667,929
Modal Tahap II				
Rizab lain	384,164	297,192	384,164	297,192
Kejejasan kolektif untuk pinjaman dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	153,528	129,001	153,528	129,001
Jumlah modal tahap II	537,692	426,193	537,692	426,193
Tolak: Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari (Nota 9)	-	-	(32,000)	(32,000)
Asas modal	2,729,360	2,223,362	2,566,666	2,062,122
Nisbah modal teras	15.40%	15.17%	14.64%	14.28%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	19.18%	18.77%	18.24%	17.65%
Nisbah modal teras (tolak dividen cadangan)	15.40%	15.17%	14.64%	14.28%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko (tolak dividen cadangan)	19.18%	18.77%	18.24%	17.65%

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	2012		2011	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
KUMPULAN				
0%	9,361,644	-	8,372,239	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	915,480	183,096	1,318,200	263,640
50%	4,218,150	2,109,075	3,309,234	1,654,617
100%	11,939,221	11,939,221	9,928,213	9,928,213
	26,434,495	14,231,392	22,927,886	11,846,470

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

33. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko (Sambungan):

	2012		2011	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
BANK				
0%	9,269,038	-	8,312,836	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	915,480	183,096	1,318,200	263,640
50%	4,218,150	2,109,075	3,309,234	1,654,617
100%	11,781,865	11,781,865	9,763,522	9,763,522
	26,184,533	14,074,036	22,703,792	11,681,779

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK		
	31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000
ASET			
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek (a)	339,073	395,189	323,761
Deposit dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan (b)	-	-	-
Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan (b)	198,627	327,002	260,981
Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang (c)	2,121,868	2,036,024	1,758,671
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (d)	8,473,519	6,177,738	4,679,157
Aset-aset lain (f)	32,688	30,308	25,638
Hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	378	208	135
	11,166,153	8,966,469	7,048,343
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Deposit daripada pelanggan (g)	9,241,468	7,702,752	5,585,847
Deposit dan peletakan oleh bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain (h)	371,333	229,324	159,931
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	700,690	218,236	665,867
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	14,142	14,142	-
Rizab penyamaan untung (i)	32,288	78,325	119,297
	10,359,921	8,242,779	6,530,942
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	80,000	80,000
Rizab	726,232	643,690	437,401
Dana modal perbankan Islam	806,232	723,690	517,401
Liabiliti dan dana modal perbankan Islam	11,166,153	8,966,469	7,048,343

Nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA PENDAPATAN UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR
31 DISEMBER 2012

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Hasil	(j)	756,033	618,212
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpanan	(k)	701,942	567,379
Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pembiayaan	(l)	(26,298)	(21,604)
Pindahan ke rizab penyamaan untung	(i)	(11,141)	(1,876)
Pendapatan disebabkan penyimpanan	(m)	(247,929)	(179,813)
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(n)	54,090	50,833
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		470,664	414,919
Belanja operasi lain	(o)	(382,708)	(236,991)
Untung sebelum zakat		87,956	177,928
Zakat	(q)	(4,600)	(4,750)
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain selepas zakat		83,356	173,178
Nilai saksama sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan		(814)	4,404
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa		(814)	4,404
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa		82,542	177,582

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:-

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan	(j)	582,944	462,443
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpanan	(j)	111,992	112,372
Pendapatan lain	(j)	61,097	43,397
Pendapatan disebabkan penyimpanan	(m)	(247,929)	(179,813)
Pindahan ke rizab penyamaan untung	(i)	(11,141)	(1,876)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank		496,963	436,523

Nota yang dilampirkan merupakan bahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM DANA MODAL BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	----- Tak boleh agih -----			Boleh agih	
	Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Perimbangan Keuntungan RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011					
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	80,000	(3,263)	-	492,321	569,058
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	(51,657)	(51,657)
Pada 1 Januari 2011 seperti dinyatakan semula	80,000	(3,263)	-	440,664	517,401
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa					
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	190,224	190,224
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	4,404	-	-	4,404
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan untung bersih cukai					
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan untung pendeposit	-	-	56,569	-	56,569
Kesan cukai tertunda aset pada pemakaian	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)
Peruntukan tahun semasa	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	80,000	1,141	42,849	616,746	740,736
Pada 1 Januari 2012					
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	80,000	1,141	42,849	616,746	740,736
- kesan pemakaian MFRS	-	-	-	(17,046)	(17,046)
Pada 1 Januari 2012 seperti dinyatakan semula	80,000	1,141	42,849	599,700	723,690
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif tahun semasa					
Untung tahun semasa	-	-	-	83,356	83,356
Pendapatan komprehensif yang lain tahun semasa	-	(814)	-	-	(814)
Pematuhan rizab penyamaan untung bersih cukai					
Pindahan daripada rizab penyamaan untung pendeposit	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-
Penggunaan rizab	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012	80,000	327	42,849	683,056	806,232

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI UNTUK TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Untung sebelum zakat	87,956	177,928
Pelarasan untuk:		
Susutnilai	63	95
Pelunasan premium bersih	12,707	204
Elaun kejejasan kolektif untuk pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(16,367)	(9,539)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	17,094	17,896
Hapuskira pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dimasukkira semula	(7,163)	(5,831)
Laba bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti pelaburan	(4,010)	(8,604)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	90,280	172,149
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(2,289,345)	(1,501,106)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(2,380)	(4,670)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	1,481,538	2,116,905
Peningkatan dalam deposit-deposit dan peletakan institusi kewangan	142,009	69,393
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	483,356	(448,325)
Peningkatan dalam rizab penyamaan untung	11,141	1,876
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti operasi	(83,401)	406,222
Zakat dibayar	(5,502)	(4,056)
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti operasi	(88,903)	402,166
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan	(233)	(168)
Jualan bersih sekuriti pelaburan mewakili tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	33,020	(330,570)
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pelaburan	32,787	(330,738)
(PENURUNAN)/PENINGKATAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA 1 JANUARI	(56,116)	71,428
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DI AKHIR TAHUN SEMASA	339,073	395,189
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI MEWAKILI:		
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek [Nota 34(a)]	339,073	395,189

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

a) Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek

Wang tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain
Wang panggilan dan peletakan deposit yang akan matang dalam tempoh
satu bulan

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
38,073	18,889
301,000	376,300
339,073	395,189

b) Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

Pada nilai saksama

Instrumen Pasaran Wang:
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan

Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih
Laba belum terealisasi setelah penilaian semula

Sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
180,177	327,582
20,000	-
200,177	327,582
(1,877)	(1,721)
327	1,141
198,627	327,002

Struktur kematangan sekuriti tersedia untuk jualan adalah seperti berikut:
Lebih daripada satu tahun

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
198,627	327,002
198,627	327,002

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

c) Sekuriti dipegang hingga matang

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas		
<u>Instrumen Pasaran Wang (Jangka Panjang):</u>		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	1,737,114	1,679,695
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	250,018	179,625
Bon Khazanah	42,725	42,725
	2,029,857	1,902,045
<u>Sekuriti tak disebuttharga:</u>		
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	88,500	117,917
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	3,511	16,062
Sekuriti pelaburan	2,121,868	2,036,024

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Struktur kematangan sekuriti dipegang hingga matang adalah seperti berikut: Lebih daripada satu tahun	2,121,868	2,036,024
	2,121,868	2,036,024

d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pembiayaan perumahan	4,633,828	2,284,541
Pembiayaan persendirian	10,809,816	8,048,968
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	89,244	73,096
Mikro kewangan	27,791	14,455
Pembayaran kakitangan	25,520	24,732
Kad kredit/caj	143,495	137,860
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(7,088,292)	(4,254,398)
	8,641,402	6,329,254
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar		
Tolak: Elaun kejejasan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Kejejasan kolektif	(167,883)	(151,516)
Jumlah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	8,473,519	6,177,738

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

d) Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan (Sambungan)

ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

Individu

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012	2011
RM'000	RM'000
8,641,402	6,329,254
8,641,402	6,329,254

iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kepekaan kadar untung

Kadar tetap:

Pembiayaan perumahan

Mikro kewangan

Pembiayaan kadar tetap lain

Kadar boleh ubah: Kadar pembiayaan asas

- tokok keuntungan

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012	2011
RM'000	RM'000
1,019,799	1,056,388
20,722	10,380
6,901,656	5,215,460
699,225	47,026
8,641,402	6,329,254

iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sektor

Pembelian hartanah kediaman

Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan

Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama

Kredit penggunaan

Kad kredit

Mikro kewangan

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012	2011
RM'000	RM'000
1,719,024	1,103,414
-	5
2,076	2,262
6,755,808	5,075,191
143,495	137,860
20,999	10,522
8,641,402	6,329,254

v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

Bai' Bithaman Ajil

Bai' Inah

Ujrah

Murabahah

KUMPULAN/BANK	
2012	2011
RM'000	RM'000
1,712,594	1,105,521
6,762,238	5,073,084
143,495	137,860
23,075	12,789
8,641,402	6,329,254

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

e) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

i) Pergerakan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	124,004	146,037
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas dalam tahun semasa	102,704	98,854
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas tahun semasa	(84,907)	(100,414)
Amaun dihapuskira	(24,496)	(20,473)
	117,305	124,004
Pada akhir tahun semasa		
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.36%	1.96%

ii) Pergerakan dalam elaun kejejasan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif		
Pada 1 Januari		
- seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	151,516	90,320
- kesan pemakaian MFRS 139	-	51,657
	151,516	141,977
Pada 1 Januari seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya		
Penambahan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 34(I))	69,845	74,772
Pengurangan kejejasan dalam tahun (Nota 34(I))	(53,478)	(65,233)
	167,883	151,516
Pada akhir tahun semasa		
Sebagai % pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.94%	2.39%

iii) Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah kediaman	43,765	51,795
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	-	5
Kad kredit	3,487	7,891
Mikro kewangan	711	178
Pembelian barang pengguna tahan lama	2,070	2,195
Kredit penggunaan	67,272	61,940
	117,305	124,004

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

f) Aset-aset lain

Pendapatan belum terima
Pelbagai belum terima

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
21,330	21,448
11,358	8,860
32,688	30,308

g) Deposit daripada pelanggan

i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

Dana Mudharabah:
Deposit simpanan
Deposit tetap
Lain-lain
Dana bukan mudharabah:
Deposit simpanan
Lain-lain

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
1,541,373	-
5,694,748	4,982,294
2,002,517	1,580,483
-	1,139,975
2,830	-
9,241,468	7,702,752

ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

Kerajaan dan badan berkanun
Perusahaan perniagaan
Perseorangan
Lain-lain

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
1,092,812	902,552
3,432,446	2,972,920
4,703,656	3,784,299
12,554	42,981
9,241,468	7,702,752

h) Deposit dan perletakan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Institusi kewangan lain

KUMPULAN/BANK

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
371,333	229,324
371,333	229,324

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

i) Rizab penyamaan untung ('PER')

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pada awal tahun semasa	78,325	119,297
Amaun yang diperuntukan dalam tahun semasa	11,141	1,876
Pindahan kepada untung tertahan	-	(56,568)
Pelarasan tahun lepas	-	13,720
Amaun yang disalurkan kepada pendeposit	(57,178)	-
Pada akhir tahun semasa (Nota 17)	32,288	78,325

j) Hasil

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis hasil didapati daripada pembiayaan, perbendaharaan, pelaburan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan Islam yang lain dijalankan oleh Bank.

Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	582,944	462,443
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	5,431	15,261
Pendapatan daripada penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	16,057	14,647
Lain-lain	90,504	82,464
Pendapatan lain	61,097	43,397
	756,033	618,212

k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan

	NOTA	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan:			
Deposit-deposit pelaburan am	(i)	701,736	465,546
Deposit-deposit lain	(ii)	206	101,833
		701,942	567,379
Pindah ke rizab penyamaan untung		(11,141)	(1,876)
		690,801	565,503

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

k) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan (Sambungan)

i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan deposit-deposit pelaburan am

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	541,078	348,244
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	5,041	11,492
Pendapatan daripada deposit dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	14,904	11,030
Lain-lain	84,004	62,100
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	645,027	432,866
Pendapatan lain		
Komisen	12,336	6,982
Caj	44,373	25,698
Jumlah pendapatan	701,736	465,546

ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan lain-lain deposit

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	159	76,174
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana penyimpan		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	1	2,514
Pendapatan daripada deposit dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	4	2,413
Lain-lain	25	13,584
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	189	94,685
Pendapatan lain		
Komisen	4	1,527
Caj	13	5,621
Jumlah pendapatan	206	101,833

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

l) Elaun untuk kejejasan ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan hutang lapuk

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Kejejasan kolektif		
Penambahan elaun kejejasan dalam tahun	(69,845)	(74,772)
Pengurangan elaun kejejasan dalam tahun	53,478	65,233
Hutang lapuk terpulih	7,163	5,831
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	(17,094)	(17,896)
	(26,298)	(21,604)

m) Pendapatan disebabkan oleh simpanan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposit-deposit daripada pelanggan		
Dana Mudharabah	247,929	128,436
Dana bukan Mudharabah	-	51,377
	247,929	179,813

n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	41,706	38,025
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana simpanan		
Pendapatan daripada sekuriti hutang Islam	389	1,255
Pendapatan daripada deposit dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan	1,149	1,204
Lain-lain	6,475	6,781
Jumlah pendapatan daripada pelaburan dan pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	49,719	47,265
Pendapatan lain		
Komisen	951	762
Caj	3,420	2,806
Jumlah pendapatan	54,090	50,833

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

o) Belanja operasi lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Belanja personel		
Gaji dan upah	1,310	1,037
Kos keselamatan sosial	14	9
Kos pencen - rancangan sumbangan tertentu	229	184
Belanja lain berkaitan dengan kakitangan	285	101
	1,838	1,331
<u>Belanja pentadbiran am*</u>		
Kos penyelenggaraan	102,089	81,482
Fi guaman dan profesional	9,232	7,171
Lain-lain**	269,549	147,007
	382,708	236,991

* Termasuk dalam belanja pentadbiran am ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah RM109,000 (2011: RM85,000) seperti yang dinyatakan selanjutnya dalam Nota 34(p).

** Termasuk dalam lain-lain belanja pentadbiran am ialah peruntukan tidak langsung belanja personel berjumlah RM221,294 (2011: RM143,249).

p) Imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	109	85

q) Zakat

Sumbangan zakat perniagaan dibuat berasaskan prinsip Syariah dan berasaskan MASB - Technical Release-i-1. Peruntukan untuk zakat dibuat pada kadar 2.5% menggunakan model pertumbuhan terlaras.

r) Jawatankuasa Syariah

Jawatankuasa Syariah ditubuhkan di bawah 'Garis Panduan tentang Tadbir Urus Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam' 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

34. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

s) Kecukupan Modal

Nisbah kecukupan modal institusi melapor adalah seperti yang berikut:

Modal Tahap I

Untung/rugi tertahan

Dana perbankan Islam

Jumlah modal tahap I

Modal Tahap II

Kejayaan kolektif untuk pembiayaan tidak terjejas

Jumlah modal tahap II

Asas modal

Nisbah modal teras

Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko

Nisbah modal teras (tolak dividen cadangan)

Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko (tolak dividen cadangan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
	683,056	616,746
	80,000	80,000
	763,056	696,746
	99,478	72,840
	99,478	72,840
	862,534	769,586
	9.44%	11.84%
	10.67%	13.07%
	9.44%	11.84%
	10.67%	13.07%

Pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2012		KUMPULAN/BANK 2011	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	2,334,523	-	2,301,808	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	301,000	60,200	426,300	85,260
50%	2,187,336	1,093,668	1,186,636	593,318
100%	6,928,904	6,928,904	5,208,567	5,208,567
	11,751,763	8,082,772	9,123,311	5,887,145

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

35. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL AM DAN DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

	2012			2011		
	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						
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,197	14,254	16,451	1,630	29	1,659
Pelaburan	11,541	818,416	829,957	7,267	320,353	327,620
Aset-aset lain	447	4,610	5,057	495	9,976	10,471
Aset ditakaful semula	1,038	13,514	14,552	890	10,009	10,899
Rangkaian urusniaga aset pelaburan	-	-	-	-	252,029	252,029
	15,223	850,794	866,017	10,282	592,396	602,678
LIABILITI						
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	9,197	74,771	83,968	7,768	94,586	102,354
Peruntukan tuntutan belum bayar	1,719	6,490	8,209	-	-	-
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	-	5,152	5,152	-	688	688
Rangkaian urusniaga liabiliti pelaburan	-	-	-	-	4,537	4,537
	10,916	86,413	97,329	7,768	99,811	107,579
Liabiliti/(Aset) dana pemegang polisi takaful am dan takaful keluarga	4,307	764,381	768,688	2,514	492,585	495,099
	15,223	850,794	866,017	10,282	592,396	602,678

Pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada operasi takaful am dan takaful keluarga untuk Kumpulan bagi tahun semasa adalah RM273.95 juta (2011: RM135.56 juta)

36. TRANSISI DARIPADA FRS KEPADA MFRS

Kesan transisi kepada MFRS bagi Kumpulan dan Bank, yang digambarkan dalam nota 1, diringkaskan dalam Nota ini seperti berikut:

- i) Pengecualian mandat MFRS 1
- ii) Penerangan bagi transisi daripada FRS kepada MFRS

i) Pengecualian mandat MFRS 1

(a) Anggaran-anggaran MFRS

Selaras dengan MFRS 1, Kumpulan dan Bank telah menggunakan pengecualian mandat terhadap anggaran-anggaran pada tarikh transisi, 1 Januari 2011 ke atas penilaian kolektif untuk Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan.

ii) Penerangan bagi transisi daripada FRS kepada MFRS

MFRS 1 mengkehendaki entiti membuat penyesuaian kepada ekuiti, jumlah pendapatan komprehensif dan alir tunai untuk tempoh-tempoh sebelumnya. Penyata-penyata di bawah menunjukkan penyesuaian-penyesuaian daripada FRS dan MFRS untuk tempoh-tempoh berkaitan nota untuk ekuiti dan pendapatan komprehensif.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. TRANSISI DARIPADA FRS KEPADA MFRS (Sambungan)

ii) Penerangan bagi transisi daripada FRS kepada MFRS (Sambungan)

Transisi daripada FRS kepada MFRS tiada mempunyai kesan ke atas alir tunai yang dilaporkan yang dijana oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

(a) Penyesuaian bagi ekuiti

KUMPULAN	1.1.2011 (Tarikh Transisi) RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000
Ekuiti seperti dilaporkan di bawah FRS	1,500,650	1,858,102
<u>Tambah/(Kurang): Pelarasan-pelarasan transisi</u>		
Elaun kolektif pinjaman, pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan Cukai yang timbul daripada pelarasan-pelarasan transisi	(102,479) 25,620	(14,815) 3,704
Ekuiti pada transisi kepada MFRS	<u>1,423,791</u>	<u>1,846,991</u>
	1.1.2011 (Tarikh Transisi) RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000
Ekuiti seperti dilaporkan di bawah FRS	1,408,479	1,722,116
<u>Tambah/(Kurang): Pelarasan-pelarasan transisi</u>		
Elaun kolektif pinjaman, pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan Cukai yang timbul daripada pelarasan-pelarasan transisi	(102,479) 25,620	(14,815) 3,704
Ekuiti pada transisi kepada MFRS	<u>1,331,620</u>	<u>1,711,005</u>

(b) Penyesuaian bagi jumlah pendapatan komprehensif

	31.12.2011 RM'000
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif seperti dilaporkan di bawah FRS	361,157
<u>Tambah/(Kurang): Pelarasan-pelarasan transisi</u>	
Elaun kolektif pinjaman, pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan Cukai yang timbul daripada pelarasan-pelarasan transisi	(14,815) 3,704
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada transisi kepada MFRS	<u>350,046</u>

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**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012**

The financial statements of Bank Simpanan Nasional and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 have been audited by my representative. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. My responsibility is to audit and to express an opinion on these financial statements.

The audit has been carried out in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and in conformity with approved standards on auditing. Those standards require an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement or omission. The audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessment of the accounting principles used, significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. I believe that the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bank Simpanan Nasional and the Group as at 31 December 2012 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards.

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 these financial statements of the subsidiary companies that have been consolidated with Bank Simpanan Nasional's financial statements are in appropriate form and content, proper for the purposes of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. I have received satisfactory information and explanations required by me 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
29 APRIL 2013



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 2012 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: 23 APR 2013

Location: Kuala Lumpur



DATUK ADINAN BIN MANING
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

Date: 23 APR 2013

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 23 APR 2013

)
) 
)
)

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 2012**

The Directors 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 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity 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 9.

There have been no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before tax expense and zakat	546,911	511,414
Tax expense and zakat	<u>(119,648)</u>	<u>(109,389)</u>
Net profit for the year	<u>427,263</u>	<u>402,025</u>

RESERVES, PROVISIONS AND ALLOWANCES

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provision or allowance during the financial year except as disclosed in the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served since the date of the last report are:

Tan Sri Abu Bakar Bin Haji Abdullah (Appointed on 1 March 2013)
Datuk Nozirah Binti Bahari (Served until 2 April 2013)
Dato' Ng Kam Cheung
Dato' V. Danapalan
Tuan Hj. Ghazali Bin Awang
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Alex Foong Soo Hah
Md. Tajuddin Bin Md. Isa
Datuk Azizan Bin Abdul Rahman
Puan Siti Zauyah Binti Mohd Desa (Appointed on 2 April 2013)

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.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received nor becomes entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in the financial statements of the Bank or the fixed salary of a full time employee of related companies) 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.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the object of enabling Directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL**Incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974****DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012 (Continued)****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 to ascertain that:

- i) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate allowance made for doubtful debts, and
- ii) any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

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 the allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and in 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 do 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 2012 (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 2012 have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



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



.....
Datuk Adinan Bin Maning
Director

Date: 23 APR 2013

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

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

In compliance with the letter of appointment, we are required to submit the following report:

We have reviewed the principle and contracts relating to the transactions and applications of Shariah compliant products introduced by Bank Simpanan Nasional during the period ended 31/12/2012. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether the Bank Simpanan Nasional has complied with Shariah principles and with the Shariah 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 our review and 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 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 31/12/2012 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah principles;
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 Shariah principles;
3. the calculation of zakat is in compliance with Shariah 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 31/12/2012 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah principles.

Chairman of the Shariah Committee:

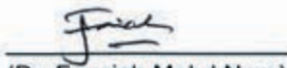


(Dr. Mohd Fuad Md Sawari)

Shariah Committee members:



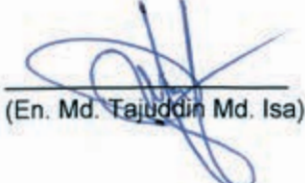
(En. Zainudin Ismail)



(Dr. Fauziah Mohd Noor)



(Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh)



(En. Md. Tajuddin Md. Isa)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2012

NOTE	GROUP			BANK			
	31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000	
ASSETS							
Cash and short-term funds	3	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,355,354	1,288,927	1,656,199	1,325,116
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	4	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-
Investment securities	5	9,374,844	8,406,341	7,910,653	9,283,551	8,321,995	7,822,978
Loans, advances and financing	6	13,881,562	11,552,731	10,391,114	13,881,562	11,552,731	10,391,114
Other assets	8	306,286	291,821	222,164	275,931	224,117	187,260
Investment in subsidiaries	9	-	-	-	32,000	32,000	32,000
Investment in associates	10	64,002	31,806	8,425	29,632	609	609
Property, plant and equipment	11	473,322	410,554	388,705	458,843	398,105	376,171
Investment properties	12	21,654	22,379	23,102	21,654	22,379	23,102
Tax recoverable	18	13,044	-	-	15,832	-	-
Deferred tax assets	19	20,852	19,103	33,432	11,322	12,357	28,881
General and family takaful fund assets	35	866,017	602,678	412,603	-	-	-
Total assets		26,449,360	23,044,631	20,745,552	25,349,254	22,220,492	20,187,231
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Deposits from customers	13	21,226,557	18,566,723	17,200,102	21,230,313	18,575,107	17,211,288
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	14	965,409	1,009,608	696,773	965,409	1,009,608	696,773
Deferred income	15	384,164	297,192	268,351	384,164	297,192	268,351
Borrowing from institution	16	23,671	16,774	16,737	23,671	16,774	16,737
Other liabilities	17	728,568	693,976	691,594	630,947	602,683	631,705
Provision for tax and zakat	18	5,010	10,689	35,601	5,010	8,123	30,757
General and family takaful fund liabilities	35	97,329	107,579	74,414	-	-	-
General and family takaful policy holders' fund	35	768,688	495,099	338,189	-	-	-
Total liabilities		24,199,396	21,197,640	19,321,761	23,239,514	20,509,487	18,855,611
Total reserves		2,179,247	1,765,794	1,352,229	2,109,740	1,711,005	1,331,620
Non-controlling interests		70,717	81,197	71,562	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity		26,449,360	23,044,631	20,745,552	25,349,254	22,220,492	20,187,231
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	31	1,196,059	408,263	318,767	1,196,059	408,263	318,767

**STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***for the year ended 31 December 2012*

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Revenue	20	1,974,016	1,739,295	1,635,508	1,457,021
Interest income	21	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352
Interest expense	22	(245,833)	(243,323)	(246,576)	(243,323)
Net interest income		454,037	499,101	448,481	495,029
Fees and commissions income	23	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753
Net income from Islamic banking operations	34	496,963	436,523	496,963	436,523
Other operating income	24	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704
Total net income		1,469,113	1,314,283	1,129,862	1,032,009
Personnel expenses	25	(444,189)	(382,047)	(398,732)	(356,833)
Other overhead	26	(509,413)	(453,952)	(247,943)	(225,349)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		515,511	478,284	483,187	449,827
Impairment (allowance)/writeback for loans, advance and financing	27	(796)	7,204	(796)	7,204
Impairment writeback for other asset	28	29,023	2,020	29,023	2,020
Operating profit after impairment allowance		543,738	487,508	511,414	459,051
Share of profit after tax and non-controlling interest of equity accounted associate		3,173	23,381	-	-
Profit before tax and zakat		546,911	510,889	511,414	459,051
Zakat		(5,038)	(5,128)	(4,600)	(4,750)
Tax expense	29	(114,610)	(111,900)	(104,789)	(104,255)
Net profit for the year		427,263	393,861	402,025	350,046
Other comprehensive income net of tax:-					
Securities available for sale fair value		(3,290)	632	(3,290)	632
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(3,290)	632	(3,290)	632
Total comprehensive income for the year		423,973	394,493	398,735	350,678
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		416,743	384,226	402,025	350,046
Non-controlling interests		10,520	9,635	-	-
Net profit for the year		427,263	393,861	402,025	350,046
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		413,453	384,858	398,735	350,678
Non-controlling interests		10,520	9,635	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		423,973	394,493	398,735	350,678

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2012

GROUP	Attributable to the owners of the Bank							
	Non-distributable				Distributable			
	General Reserve	Capital Reserve*	Fair Value Reserve	Profit Equalisation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserve	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As at 1 January 2011								
- as previously stated	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	893,119	1,429,088	71,562	1,500,650
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	-	(76,859)	(76,859)	-	(76,859)
As at 1 January 2011, restated	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	816,260	1,352,229	71,562	1,423,791
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	395,337	395,337	9,635	404,972
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	632	-	-	632	-	632
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve								
Transfer from profit equalisation reserve of depositor	-	-	-	56,569	-	56,569	-	56,569
Deferred tax impact on MFRS adoption	-	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)	-	(14,142)
Provision during the year	-	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-	-	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)	-	(13,720)
Transfer to capital reserve	-	180,579	-	-	(180,579)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2011	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,016,876	1,776,905	81,197	1,858,102
As at 1 January 2012								
- as previously stated	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,016,876	1,776,905	81,197	1,858,102
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	-	(11,111)	(11,111)	-	(11,111)
As at 1 January 2012, restated	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	1,005,765	1,765,794	81,197	1,846,991
Reversal of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,000)	(21,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	416,743	416,743	10,520	427,263
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3,290)	-	-	(3,290)	-	(3,290)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve								
Transfer from profit equalisation reserve of depositor	-	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-	-	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-	-	-
Transfer to capital reserve	-	201,013	-	-	(201,013)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2012	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	42,849	1,221,495	2,179,247	70,717	2,249,964

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institution Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after taxation.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2012

	----- Attributable to the owners of the Bank -----					
	----- Non-distributable -----				Distributable	
	General Reserve RM'000	Capital Reserve* RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total Reserve RM'000
BANK						
As at 1 January 2011						
- as previously stated	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	872,510	1,408,479
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	-	(76,859)	(76,859)
As at 1 January 2011, restated	100,000	437,365	(1,396)	-	795,651	1,331,620
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	361,157	361,157
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	632	-	-	632
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve						
Transfer from profit equalisation reserve of depositor	-	-	-	56,569	-	56,569
Deferred tax impact on the adoption	-	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)
Provision during the year	-	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)
Transfer to capital reserve	-	180,579	-	-	(180,579)	-
As at 31 December 2011	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	962,087	1,722,116
As at 1 January 2012						
- as previously stated	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	962,087	1,722,116
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	-	(11,111)	(11,111)
As at 1 January 2012, restated	100,000	617,944	(764)	42,849	950,976	1,711,005
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	402,025	402,025
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3,290)	-	-	(3,290)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve						
Provision during the year	-	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-
Transfer to capital reserve	-	201,013	-	-	(201,013)	-
As at 31 December 2012	100,000	818,957	(4,054)	42,849	1,151,988	2,109,740

* Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 Development Financial Institution Act 2002, by transferring 50% of profit after taxation.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2012

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and zakat and minority interest	546,911	510,889	511,414	459,051
Adjustment for:				
Net amortisation of premiums/(accretion of discount)	21,938	(28,589)	21,938	(28,589)
Depreciation	58,193	51,685	55,514	48,057
Property, plant and equipment written off	6	60	6	59
Adjustment of property, plant and equipment	419	310	419	310
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(71)	(655)	(71)	(655)
Collective impairment written back for loans, advances and financing	(65,504)	(58,369)	(65,504)	(58,369)
Written back allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(14,569)	(11,739)	(14,569)	(11,739)
Written back impairment of investment in associate	(29,023)	-	(29,023)	-
Impairment allowance for doubtful debts of receivables included in other assets written back	(3)	(97)	(3)	(97)
Bad debts written off	80,889	63,156	80,889	63,156
Share of profit retained in associated company	(3,173)	(23,381)	-	-
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(14,563)	(14,835)	(14,103)	(12,759)
Dividend income	(7,434)	(4,936)	(7,434)	(4,936)
Profit equalisation reserve	11,141	1,876	11,141	1,876
Operating profit before working capital changes	585,157	485,375	550,614	455,365
Changes in deposits and placements with financial institutions	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	-
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(2,329,647)	(1,154,665)	(2,329,647)	(1,154,665)
Changes in other assets	(34,687)	(69,560)	(51,036)	(36,760)
Changes in deposits from customers	2,602,656	1,366,621	2,598,028	1,363,819
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	(44,199)	312,835	(44,199)	312,835
Changes in other liabilities	80,607	44,041	74,301	11,950
Cash flows from operations	809,887	984,647	748,061	952,544

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2012

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Balance brought forward	809,887	984,647	748,061	952,544
Tax paid	(144,334)	(138,216)	(131,973)	(125,662)
Tax credit received	11,272	-	11,272	251
Zakat paid	(5,940)	(4,434)	(5,502)	(4,056)
Net cash from operating activities	670,885	841,997	621,858	823,077
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	334	1,827	314	1,827
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(120,924)	(74,353)	(116,195)	(70,809)
Net purchase of investment securities	(2,172,007)	(2,870,106)	(2,172,007)	(2,873,147)
Dividend received	6,659	4,936	6,659	4,936
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,191,743	2,418,685	1,198,230	2,416,321
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,094,195)	(519,011)	(1,082,999)	(520,872)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Borrowing received from financial institutions	52,062	4,229	52,062	4,229
Borrowing paid to financial institutions	(45,165)	(4,192)	(45,165)	(4,192)
Utilisation of grant from Government	(18,028)	(1,159)	(18,028)	(1,159)
Grant received from Government	105,000	30,000	105,000	30,000
Net cash from financing activities	93,869	28,878	93,869	28,878
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(329,441)	351,864	(367,272)	331,083
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY	1,707,218	1,355,354	1,656,199	1,325,116
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT:				
Cash and short-term funds [Note 3]	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Simpanan Nasional is incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of its registered office and principal place of operation is as follows:

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2012 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) and the Group's interest in an associate. The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 do not include other entities.

The principal activity 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 9.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 April 2013.

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), Guidelines issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Treasury Circulars, accounting principles generally accepted in Malaysia, Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, Takaful Act 1984 and Syariah requirements, where applicable. These are the Group and the Bank's first financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRSs and *MFRS1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* has been applied.

The Group and the Bank have earlier adopted the amendment to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements which is originally effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. The early adoption of the amendment to MFRS 101 has no impact on the financial statements other than the presentation format of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) but have not been adopted by the Group and the Bank:

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

- MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements
- MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements
- MFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement
- MFRS 119, Employee Benefits (2011)
- MFRS 127, Separate Financial Statements (2011)
- MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)
- IC Interpretation 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine
- Amendments to MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards – Government Loans
- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

a) Statement of compliance (Continued)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 (Continued)

- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 132, Financial Instruments: Presentation (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 134, Interim Financial Reporting (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements: Transition Guidance
- Amendments to MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements: Transition Guidance
- Amendments to MFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

- Amendments to MFRS 132, Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

- MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (2009)
- MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (2010)
- Amendments to MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Mandatory Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures

The Group and the Bank plan to apply the above mentioned standards, amendments and interpretations:

- From the annual period beginning on 1 January 2013 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, except for IC Interpretation 20 which is not applicable to the Group and the Bank.
- From the annual period beginning on 1 January 2014 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
- From the annual period beginning on 1 January 2015 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

Material impacts of initial application of a standard, an amendment or an interpretation are discussed below:

MFRS 9, Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 replaces the guidance in MFRS 139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Upon adoption of MFRS 9, financial assets will be measured at either fair value or amortised cost. It is expected that the Group's investment in unquoted shares will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The adoption of MFRS 9 will result in a change in accounting policy. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting MFRS 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

a) Statement of compliance (Continued)

MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement

MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement effective from 1 January 2013 aims to improve consistency and to reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirement for use across MFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards. The enhanced disclosure requirements are similar to those in MFRS 7, 'Financial Instrument; Disclosures', but apply to all assets and liabilities measured at fair value, not just financial ones.

MFRS 119, Employee Benefits (2011)

The amendment to MFRS 119, Employee Benefits changes the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor method' permitted under the previous version of MFRS 119 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus. The amendment to MFRS 119 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and requires retrospective application. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting the amendments to MFRS 119.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in note 2.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements of the Group and the Bank is in conformity with MFRSs, requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount are recognised in the financial statements are described in the Note 31.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

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

Subsidiaries are entities, including unincorporated entities, controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the ability to exercise its power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Bank's statements of financial position at cost less impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

Non-controlling interests at the financial position date, being the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Bank, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Bank.

Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Bank.

The non-controlling interest's portion of total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interest, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

ii) Associates

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies.

Investment in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, after adjustments if any, to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest including any long-term investments is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

Investments in associates are measured in the Bank's statement of financial position at cost less impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

a) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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 financial position date 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 instrument 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 business respectively in profit and loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest 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 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 used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

d) Fee and commission income

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 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 as the services are received.

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 subsidiary, an agreed percentage of the gross contribution will be charged by the shareholders' funds on an upfront basis to the general takaful and family takaful funds as wakalah fees.

The wakalah fees charged by the shareholders' fund from the participant are used to pay all management expenses and commission expenses in the shareholders' fund, which were incurred on behalf of the general takaful and family takaful funds. All management expenses are recognised in the shareholders' fund as incurred.

Commission expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing contributions on takaful certificates are recognised in the shareholders' fund 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 received related to asset are recognised and accounted initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group and the Bank will comply with the conditions associated with the grant and are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Grants that compensate the Group and the Bank for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same period in which the expenses are recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

i) Tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current 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.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial period.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that they are no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

j) Financial instruments

a) Recognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position only when the Group or the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

A financial instrument is recognised initially, at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instrument.

A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of an asset within the time frame established generally by regulation of convention in the marketplace concerned.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial asset is recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. The trade date accounting refers to the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date, and derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

b) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or 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 is 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 statement 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) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

e) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between informed, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Group and the Bank measure the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Group and the Bank establish fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

f) Identification and measurement of impairment value

At each financial position date 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 are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Loans, advances and financing that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans, advances and financing with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group and the Bank use statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and amount of losses incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

f) Identification and measurement of impairment value (Continued)

i) Loans, advances and financing (Continued)

The cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is 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).

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

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 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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

f) Identification and measurement of impairment value (Continued)

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 equity shall be transferred from equity 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).

Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed subsequent to its recognition. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments classified as available-for-sale are recognised in profit or loss if the increase in the fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through 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.

g) 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 32 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

h) Impairment of non financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount for the non financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the Bank are reviewed at each financial position date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, the asset's 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 and liabilities are summarised as follows:

i) Goodwill

Goodwill that has an indefinite useful life is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. For impairment testing, goodwill from business combination is allocated to cash-generating units ('CGU') which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

The recoverable amount is determined for each CGU based on its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flow discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the carrying amount of the CGU, including the goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount of the CGU. The total impairment loss is allocated, first, to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU on a pro-rata basis.

ii) Other assets

Other assets such as property and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for objective indications of impairment at each financial position date 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.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances and deposit at banks and other financial institutions. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

l) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Group and the Bank acquire or incur principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or hold as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement 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'.

m) Loans, advances and financing

Loans, advances and financing are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which the Group and the Bank do not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

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 and advances.

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 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 choose to carry the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss as described in accounting policy; refer Note 2 j.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

n) 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 are 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 are measured at accreted/amortised cost based on the effective yield method, net of impairment, if any. Amortisation of premium, accretion of discount and impairment as well as gain or loss arising from derecognition of securities held-to-maturity are recognised in profit or loss.

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 available-for-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 POLICY (Continued)

n) Investment securities (Continued)

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.

Any gain or loss arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity through the statement of changes in equity, until the financial asset is sold, collected, disposed of or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity will be transferred to profit or loss.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group and the Bank have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

o) Provisions (Continued)

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.

Provision for wakalah fee

In the current year a provision is made to record certain future expected losses to the shareholders' fund arising from servicing of individual policy contracts with participants.

(i) Single contribution products

Provision is estimated based on actuarial present value of future maintenance expenses.

(ii) 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 shareholders' fund expense assumptions are based on an affiliated subsidiary practice.

Profit equalisation reserve ('PER') for the Islamic Banking Scheme ('IBS')

The profit equalisation reserve of the investment holder is to be classified as liability and recognised at cost and subsequent apportionments will be recognised in profit or loss.

The profit equalisation reserve 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.

p) Contingencies

i) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where the Bank enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of others within its group, 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 Bank will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

p) Contingencies (Continued)

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.

q) Other receivables

Other receivables are initially recognised at their cost when the contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity is established.

Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables are measured at cost less allowance for impairment.

Receivables are not held for the purpose of trading.

Known bad debts for Takaful business are written off and specific allowances are made for any outstanding premiums or reinsurance balances, which remain outstanding for more than 90 days or 3 months from the date on which they become receivable, and for all debts which are considered impaired.

r) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes 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.

The cost of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is based on fair value at acquisition date. The fair value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The fair value of other items of plant and equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

At the end of the financial year, when the property, plant and equipment have been fully depreciated in accordance with their useful lives but continue to generate economic benefits, the property, plant and equipment are valued at fair value.

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 are the recognised finance lease if any as at the date of the statement of financial position of the Group and the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

r) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

ii) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is measured at cost and reclassified as investment property.

iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing 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 financial position date.

s) Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. These include land held for a currently undetermined future use. Properties that are occupied by the companies in the Group are accounted for as owner-occupied rather than as investment properties.

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, consistent with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment as stated in the accounting policy notes.

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 POLICY (Continued)

t) 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 payment made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted for as prepaid lease payments that are amortised over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided except for leasehold land classified as investment property. Inclusive in property, plant and equipment are the recognised operating lease if any as at the date of the statement of financial position of the Group and the Bank.

u) Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are measured at placement values and adjusted for accrued interest.

v) Payables

Payables are measured initially and subsequently at cost. Payables are recognised when there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

w) Interest, financing and related expense recognition

Interest expense and attributable profit (on activities relating to SPI business) on deposits and borrowings of the Group and the Bank are expensed as incurred and is recognised on an accrual basis.

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 or profit-sharing plans 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) State plans

The Group's and the Bank's contributions to the Employee's 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

x) Employee benefits (Continued)

iii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the end of the financial period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Group. An economic benefit is available to the Group if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in personnel expenses in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, change in the present value of defined benefit obligation and any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognised.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

y) General takaful fund

The general takaful underwriting results are determined for each class of business after taking into account retakaful, commissions, unearned contributions and claims incurred.

i) Unearned contributions reserves

The unearned contribution reserves ('UCR') represent the portion of the net contributions of takaful policies written that relate to the unexpired periods of the certificates at the end of the financial period. The 1/365 method is used for all general takaful business of the Company.

ii) Provision for claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised in respect of direct insurance. The amount of outstanding claims is the best estimate of the expenditure required together with related expenses less recoveries to settle the present obligation at the financial position date.

Provision is also made for the cost of claims, together with related expenses incurred but not reported at financial position date, using a mathematical method of estimation.

iii) 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.

z) Family takaful fund

The surplus transferable from the life fund to profit or loss is based on the surplus determined by an annual actuarial valuation of the long term liabilities to policy holders.

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 financial 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY (Continued)

z) Family takaful fund (Continued)

iii) Provision for outstanding claims

Claims and settlement costs that are incurred during the financial period are recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or the insurer is notified.

Claims and provisions for claims arising on family takaful certificates, including settlement costs, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under a family takaful certificate are recognised as follows:

- a) Maturity or other takaful 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 termination of death of the assured or occurrence of contingency covered.

iv) Actuarial reserve

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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	463,314	455,982	423,447	422,999
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	914,463	1,251,236	865,480	1,233,200
	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposits with:				
Licensed banks	914,463	1,201,236	865,480	1,183,200
Other financial institutions	-	50,000	-	50,000
	914,463	1,251,236	865,480	1,233,200
Cash and bank balances	463,314	455,982	423,447	422,999
	1,377,777	1,707,218	1,288,927	1,656,199

4. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposits with:				
Other financial institutions	50,000	-	50,000	-
	50,000	-	50,000	-

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
The maturity structure of deposits and placements with other financial institutions				
Maturity within one year	50,000	-	50,000	-
	50,000	-	50,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Investment securities through profit or loss	5 (a)	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
Investment securities held-to-maturity	5 (b)	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
Investment securities available-for-sale	5 (c)	1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871
		9,374,844	8,406,341	9,283,551	8,321,995

a) Investment securities through profit or loss

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Money market instruments:				
Malaysian Government Securities	6,507	5,350	-	-
	6,507	5,350	-	-
Quoted securities in Malaysia:				
Shares	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:				
Islamic Debt Securities	84,786	78,996	-	-
	84,786	78,996	-	-
	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

At fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Government bonds	6,507	5,350	-	-
Corporate bonds	84,786	78,996	-	-
Shares	8,703	8,401	8,703	8,401
Investment securities held-for-trading	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

b) Investment securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments (Long-term):</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	3,396,727	3,409,267
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	2,807,136	2,691,536
Government Guaranteed Bonds	1,024,621	725,386
Khazanah Bonds	404,584	384,697
	7,633,068	7,210,886
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Private Debt Securities	84,934	120,679
Islamic Debt Securities	419,328	366,771
	504,262	487,450
Less : Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	13,724	23,387
	8,151,054	7,721,723

At amortised cost

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Government bonds	7,656,913	7,231,535
Corporate bonds	494,141	490,188
Investment securities held-to-maturity	8,151,054	7,721,723

Maturity structure for securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
More than one year	7,123,801	7,472,496
Maturity within one year	1,027,253	249,227
	8,151,054	7,721,723

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

c) Investment securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>Money market instruments:</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	246,535	64,361
Sukuk	30,165	-
Government Guaranteed Bonds	20,000	-
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	649,168	408,015
	945,868	472,376
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Shares	380	380
Private Debt Securities	-	15,000
Islamic Debt Securities	-	14,957
	380	30,337
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(3,383)	(3,815)
Less: Accumulated impairment losses unquoted securities in Malaysia	(380)	(380)
Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation	(412)	2,514
	942,073	501,032
<u>Quoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Shares	87,981	47,880
Unit Trust investment	146,621	94,379
	234,602	142,259
Less: Accumulated impairment losses Quoted shares and Unit Trust investment in Malaysia	(47,887)	(47,887)
Unrealised loss on revaluation	(4,994)	(3,533)
	181,721	90,839
	1,123,794	591,871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

c) Investment securities available-for-sale (Continued)

At fair value

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Government bonds	942,073	470,937
Corporate bonds	-	30,095
Investment debt securities	942,073	501,032
Equity securities at fair value	181,721	90,839
Securities available-for-sale	1,123,794	591,871

Maturity structure for securities available-for-sale

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Maturity within one year	942,073	501,032
No maturity period	181,721	90,839
	1,123,794	591,871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	13,881,562	11,552,731
	13,881,562	11,552,731

The following are the detailed breakdown of loans, advances and financing with fair value.

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 2012 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2012 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2012 RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	3,806,343	(135,725)	3,670,618
Personal loans/financing	9,526,262	(179,969)	9,346,293
Staff loans/financing	116,207	(1,186)	115,021
Hire purchase receivables	121,473	(6,571)	114,902
Micro credit	1,626	(118)	1,508
Micro finance	373,615	(39,237)	334,378
Credit/charge cards	182,694	(2,579)	180,115
Other term loans/financing	120,442	(4,925)	115,517
Revolving credit	23,261	(20,051)	3,210
	14,271,923	(390,361)	13,881,562

GROUP/BANK	GROSS VALUE 2011 RM'000	IMPAIRMENT VALUE 2011 RM'000	CARRYING VALUE 2011 RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	3,299,071	(238,886)	3,060,185
Personal loans/financing	7,743,941	(164,058)	7,579,883
Staff loans/financing	114,044	(1,192)	112,852
Hire purchase receivables	66,577	(8,954)	57,623
Micro credit	1,897	(130)	1,767
Micro finance	281,671	(34,200)	247,471
Credit/charge cards	173,122	(2,790)	170,332
Other term loans/financing	298,418	(5,645)	292,773
Revolving credit	29,855	(10)	29,845
	12,008,596	(455,865)	11,552,731

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Term loans/financing		
Housing loans/financing	6,721,147	4,480,198
Personal loans/financing	15,282,439	12,390,849
Hire purchase receivables	141,043	79,633
Other term loans/financing*	122,371	311,798
Micro credit	1,626	1,897
Micro finance	433,878	300,450
Staff loans/financing	119,052	116,849
Credit/charge cards	182,694	173,122
Revolving credit	24,832	33,294
Less: Unearned interest/income	(8,757,159)	(5,879,494)
Gross loans, advances and financing	14,271,923	12,008,596
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing collective impairment	(390,361)	(455,865)
Total net loans, advances and financing	13,881,562	11,552,731

* Included in the Bank's term loans is a subordinated term loan given to BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, an associate company amounting to RM150 million whereby settlement has been made for RM90 million through a transfer of 45 million units of Affin Holdings Berhad shares at RM2 per unit in year 2005. The repayment of the balance amounting to RM33 million has been restructured in the financial year 2008 with payments due on a quarterly basis at the yearly rest of 2% per annum and the last payment is due on December 2033.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions		
Co-operative	23,261	29,855
Domestic business enterprises		
Subordinate	24,951	25,749
Corporate	92,244	80,720
Individuals	14,131,467	11,872,272
	14,271,923	12,008,596

c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Fixed rate:		
Housing loans/financing	1,020,282	1,056,388
Hire purchase receivables	121,485	66,568
Micro credit	1,626	1,897
Micro finance	373,615	281,671
Other fixed rate loan/financing	9,840,179	8,205,379
Variable rate:		
Base lending rate-plus	2,786,061	2,242,683
Cost-plus	128,675	154,010
	14,271,923	12,008,596

d) Loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	3,889,587	3,384,666
Finance, insurance and business services	120,405	110,598
Purchase of securities	1,070	1,182
Purchase of transport vehicles	233,366	197,435
Consumer durables	2,076	2,262
Consumption credit	9,467,484	7,855,763
Credit cards	182,694	173,122
Micro credit	1,626	1,897
Micro finance	373,615	281,671
	14,271,923	12,008,596

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
As at 1 January	479,561	555,247
Classified as impaired during the year	401,901	345,011
Reclassified as non impaired during the year		
Reimbursement on micro credit loan	20	(252)
Others	(322,584)	(344,018)
Amount written off	(94,981)	(76,427)
At end of year	463,917	479,561
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	3.25%	3.99%

b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Finance, insurance and business services	15,528	2,002
Purchase of residential property	222,350	274,715
Purchase of securities	1,007	1,117
Purchase of transport vehicles	32,240	16,291
Consumption credit	127,658	122,061
Consumer durables	2,070	2,195
Micro finance	57,914	50,836
Micro credit	271	373
Credit cards	4,879	9,971
	463,917	479,561

c) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Collective impairment		
As at 1 January		
- as previously stated	455,865	411,755
- effect on MFRS 139 adoption	-	102,479
As at 1 January, restated	455,865	514,234
Increasing impairment during the year (Note 27)	163,425	227,095
Decreasing impairment during the year (Note 27)	(228,929)	(285,464)
At end of year	390,361	455,865
As % of gross loans, advances and financing	2.74%	2.82%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

c) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts (Continued)

Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts by loans, advances and financing type

	At 1 January 2012 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2012 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	238,886	82,417	(185,578)	135,725
Personal loans/financing	164,058	36,968	(21,057)	179,969
Staff loans/financing	1,192	22	(28)	1,186
Hire purchase receivables	8,954	187	(2,570)	6,571
Micro credit	130	17	(29)	118
Micro finance	34,200	21,709	(16,672)	39,237
Credit/charge cards	2,790	5	(216)	2,579
Other term loans/financing	5,645	1,795	(2,515)	4,925
Revolving credit	10	20,305	(264)	20,051
	455,865	163,425	(228,929)	390,361

	At 1 January 2011 RM'000	Allowance made RM'000	Amount written back in respect of recoveries RM'000	At 31 December 2011 RM'000
Collective impairment				
Housing loans/financing	285,002	132,172	(178,288)	238,886
Personal loans/financing	173,951	58,918	(68,811)	164,058
Staff loans/financing	1,289	53	(150)	1,192
Hire purchase receivables	13,388	599	(5,033)	8,954
Micro credit	695	6	(571)	130
Micro finance	29,855	33,966	(29,621)	34,200
Credit/charge cards	3,616	330	(1,156)	2,790
Other term loans/financing	6,438	1,007	(1,800)	5,645
Revolving credit	-	44	(34)	10
	514,234	227,095	(285,464)	455,865

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Interest/Financing income receivables	89,747	80,618	88,915	80,137
Deposits and prepayments	11,319	12,695	11,319	12,695
Sundry receivables	205,903	198,609	155,151	131,194
Dividend receivables	1,173	1,758	1,173	1,758
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	21,229	192
	308,142	293,680	277,787	225,976
Less:				
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,856)	(1,859)	(1,856)	(1,859)
	306,286	291,821	275,931	224,117

Amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Unquoted shares at cost	32,000	32,000
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	-
	32,000	32,000

Detailed of subsidiaries as follows:

Name	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Percentage of equity held directly		Paid up capital RM'000
			2012 %	2011 %	
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100	2,000
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad* (Note a)	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51	58,824

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

Note a: On 29 June 2006, a Shareholder Agreement was signed between Bank Simpanan Nasional 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost	231,809	231,809	231,809	231,809
Add: Group's share of post acquisition results	34,370	31,197	-	-
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(202,177)	(231,200)	(202,177)	(231,200)
	64,002	31,806	29,632	609

Represented by:

Share of net tangible assets

2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
64,002	31,806

Summary of financial information for associates, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group.

	Principal activity	Effective ownership interest	Country of incorporation	Revenue (100%) RM'000	Profit/loss (100%) RM'000	Total assets (100%) RM'000	Total liabilities (100%) RM'000
2012							
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Investment holding	41.34%	Malaysia	2,721	7,550	132,709	62,504
2011							
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Investment holding	41.34%	Malaysia	75,779	56,560	121,958	43,714

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP

GROUP	COST	Major components		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Work in progress		Renovations		Total	
		Buildings	Lift Aircon	Source Bank	Source Grant			Source Bank	Source Grant	Source Bank	Source Grant		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
As at 1 January 2011	100,945	208,241	3,297	4,233	330,806	1,250	66,311	24,703	-	2,830	141,777	-	884,393
Addition	493	1,084	-	-	31,639	886	5,583	1,627	-	-	32,581	460	74,353
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	2,830	-	-	-	-	(2,830)	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	(117)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(146)	-	1,375	-	-	-	(1,599)	-	(370)
Disposals	(3)	(1,610)	-	-	-	-	-	(707)	-	-	-	-	(2,320)
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012	101,435	207,715	3,297	4,233	365,112	2,136	73,269	25,523	-	-	172,759	460	955,939
Addition	13,413	-	-	-	32,277	-	10,983	3,106	7,940	11,304	41,601	300	120,924
Write-off	-	(8)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(1,997)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(71)	(873)	5,271	-	886	-	(5,720)	-	(507)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3,286)	-	(34)	(1,467)	-	-	-	-	(4,787)
As at 31 December 2012	114,848	207,707	3,297	4,233	393,428	1,263	88,185	27,081	8,826	11,304	208,640	760	1,069,572

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

GROUP DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Major components		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Work in progress		Renovations		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2011													
Accumulated depreciation	16,505	64,549	1,375	2,053	257,056	136	51,652	10,356	-	-	90,548	-	494,230
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Depreciation	1,085	4,154	137	240	25,503	251	4,107	1,919	-	-	13,560	6	50,962
Disposals	(1)	(532)	-	-	-	-	-	(615)	-	-	-	-	(1,148)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	220	-	-	-	(256)	-	(60)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	(57)
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012													
Accumulated depreciation	17,589	68,171	1,512	2,293	282,527	387	55,979	11,611	-	-	103,852	6	543,927
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Depreciation	1,088	4,160	136	240	28,683	253	5,320	1,758	-	-	15,730	100	57,468
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3,284)	-	(16)	(1,224)	-	-	-	-	(4,524)
Write-off	-	(2)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(1,991)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(6)	1	905	-	-	-	(988)	-	(88)
As at 31 December 2012													
Accumulated depreciation	18,677	72,329	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	-	118,594	106	594,792
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
	18,677	73,787	1,648	2,533	307,316	641	60,884	12,064	-	-	118,594	106	596,250

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

GROUP	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Major components		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings		Motor vehicles		Work in progress		Renovations		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2011	84,440	142,234	1,922	2,180	73,750	1,114	14,659	14,347	14,347	-	2,830	51,229	-	388,705	
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012	83,846	138,086	1,785	1,940	82,585	1,749	17,290	13,912	13,912	-	-	68,907	454	410,554	
As at 31 December 2012	96,171	133,920	1,649	1,700	86,112	622	27,301	15,017	15,017	8,826	11,304	90,046	654	473,322	
BANK															
COST															
As at 1 January 2011	99,867	205,276	3,297	4,233	316,777	1,250	64,677	23,958	23,958	-	2,830	137,417	-	859,582	
Addition	493	1,084	-	-	31,012	886	5,346	823	823	-	-	30,705	460	70,809	
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	(2,830)	-	-	-	
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	(100)	(100)	-	-	-	-	(112)	
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(146)	-	1,375	-	-	-	-	(1,599)	-	(370)	
Disposals	(3)	(1,610)	-	-	-	-	-	(631)	(631)	-	-	-	-	(2,244)	
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012	100,357	204,750	3,297	4,233	350,461	2,136	71,398	24,050	24,050	-	-	166,523	460	927,665	
Addition	13,413	-	-	-	31,424	-	10,284	2,841	2,841	7,940	11,304	38,689	300	116,195	
Write-off	-	(8)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	(81)	-	-	-	-	(1,997)	
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(71)	(873)	5,271	-	-	886	-	(5,720)	-	(507)	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,467)	(1,467)	-	-	-	-	(1,467)	
As at 31 December 2012	113,770	204,742	3,297	4,233	381,210	1,263	85,649	25,343	25,343	8,826	11,304	199,492	760	1,039,889	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

BANK	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Major components		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Work in progress		Renovations		Total RM'000
			Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000			Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	Source Bank RM'000	Source Grant RM'000	
As at 1 January 2011													
Accumulated depreciation	16,436	64,387	1,375	2,053	246,383	136	51,149	10,138	-	-	-	89,896	481,953
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Depreciation	1,063	4,095	137	240	23,097	251	3,951	1,669	-	-	-	12,825	47,334
Disposals	(1)	(532)	-	-	-	-	-	(539)	-	-	-	-	(1,072)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	220	-	-	-	-	(256)	(60)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	(53)
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012													
Accumulated depreciation	17,498	67,950	1,512	2,293	269,452	387	55,320	11,219	-	-	-	102,465	528,102
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
Depreciation	1,066	4,101	136	240	27,193	253	5,122	1,442	-	-	-	15,136	54,789
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,224)	-	-	-	-	(1,224)
Write-off	-	(2)	-	-	(604)	-	(1,304)	(81)	-	-	-	(988)	(1,991)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(6)	1	905	-	-	-	-	-	(88)
As at 31 December 2012													
Accumulated depreciation	18,564	72,049	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	-	116,613	579,588
Accumulated impairment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458
	18,564	73,507	1,648	2,533	296,035	641	60,043	11,356	-	-	-	116,613	581,046
BANK													
CARRYING AMOUNTS													
As at 1 January 2011	83,431	139,431	1,922	2,180	70,394	1,114	13,528	13,820	-	-	2,830	47,521	376,171
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012	82,859	135,342	1,785	1,940	81,009	1,749	16,078	12,831	-	-	-	64,058	398,105
As at 31 December 2012	95,206	131,235	1,649	1,700	85,175	622	25,606	13,987	8,826	11,304	82,879	654	458,843

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Land				
Included in the carrying amounts of land are:				
Freehold land	13,413	-	13,413	-
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	45	46	45	46
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	82,713	83,800	81,748	82,813
	96,171	83,846	95,206	82,859

12. 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 2011		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
Addition		-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
Addition		-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2012		873	25,586	820	3,639	30,918
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS						
As at 1 January 2011		238	5,983	262	1,333	7,816
Depreciation	26	8	511	30	174	723
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012		246	6,494	292	1,507	8,539
Depreciation	26	9	512	30	174	725
As at 31 December 2012		255	7,006	322	1,681	9,264
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
As at 1 January 2011		635	19,603	558	2,306	23,102
As at 31 December 2011/ As at 1 January 2012		627	19,092	528	2,132	22,379
As at 31 December 2012		618	18,580	498	1,958	21,654
FAIR VALUE						RM'000
As at 31 December 2012						42,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

Income received from investment properties as per below:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Rental income	884	1,024

13. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

a) Deposits from customer by type of deposit

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Savings deposit	7,055,910	6,554,584	7,055,910	6,554,584
Fixed deposit	11,925,300	10,431,656	11,929,056	10,440,040
Wholesales deposit				
- Money market deposit	240,000	-	240,000	-
Others	2,005,347	1,580,483	2,005,347	1,580,483
	21,226,557	18,566,723	21,230,313	18,575,107

b) Deposits from customer by type of customer

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	3,733,651	3,289,983	3,733,651	3,289,983
Business enterprises	5,708,011	4,771,527	5,711,767	4,779,911
Individual investment deposits	11,522,362	10,444,859	11,522,362	10,444,859
Others	262,533	60,354	262,533	60,354
	21,226,557	18,566,723	21,230,313	18,575,107

14. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Other financial institutions	965,409	1,009,608	965,409	1,009,608
	965,409	1,009,608	965,409	1,009,608

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<u>At cost</u>		
As at 1 January	299,900	269,900
Add:		
Grant received from Government	105,000	30,000
As at 31 December	404,900	299,900
<u>Less: Accumulated amortisation</u>		
Add:		
Grant asset amortisation expenses for the year	2,708	1,549
Other utilisations of grant	617	256
	17,411	903
As at 31 December	20,736	2,708
Net value	384,164	297,192

- i) On 6 April 2012, BSN received a grant of RM35 million from Government for the purpose of Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide part of financing of estate workers housing loan.
- ii) On 12 April 2012, BSN received a grant of RM70 million from Government for the purpose of Chinese New Village Scheme Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide part of financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium.
- iii) No financial charges imposed for both funds.

16. BORROWING FROM INSTITUTION

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Borrowing from Bank Negara Malaysia	23,671	16,774

The borrowing is given by Bank Negara Malaysia for the purpose of financing the Micro Financing Loan called Teman Mesra. This borrowing bears a fixed interest rate of 1.5% per annum payable semi-annually in June and December each year for 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Interest payable	140,961	127,231	140,961	127,231
Sundry payables	270,144	205,058	192,540	129,753
Accruals	91,458	81,326	71,441	65,338
Advanced loan repayment	170,312	192,315	170,312	192,315
Profit equalisation reserve (Note 34 (i))	32,288	78,325	32,288	78,325
Dividend on Premium Savings Certificates payable	23,405	9,721	23,405	9,721
	728,568	693,976	630,947	602,683

18. PROVISION FOR TAX AND ZAKAT/(TAX RECOVERABLE)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
At beginning of year				
- tax	4,777	30,383	2,211	25,539
- zakat	5,912	5,218	5,912	5,218
Payment made during the year				
- tax	(144,334)	(138,216)	(131,973)	(125,662)
- zakat	(5,940)	(4,434)	(5,502)	(4,056)
Over provision previous year	(1,473)	(15,751)	(2,393)	(16,656)
Provision for the year				
- tax	127,986	128,361	116,323	118,990
- zakat	5,038	5,128	4,600	4,750
At end of year				
- tax	(13,044)	4,777	(15,832)	2,211
- zakat	5,010	5,912	5,010	5,912
	(8,034)	10,689	(10,822)	8,123

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. 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 the deferred income taxes relates to the same fiscal authority. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

GROUP	ASSETS		LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(24,934)	(23,853)	(24,934)	(23,853)
Securities available-for-sale	1,351	255	-	-	1,351	255
Other liabilities	44,435	42,701	-	-	44,435	42,701
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	45,786	42,956	(24,934)	(23,853)	20,852	19,103

BANK	ASSETS		LIABILITIES		NET TOTAL	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(24,934)	(23,814)	(24,934)	(23,814)
Securities available-for-sale	1,351	255	-	-	1,351	255
Other liabilities	34,905	35,916	-	-	34,905	35,916
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	36,256	36,171	(24,934)	(23,814)	11,322	12,357

GROUP	Recognised in		As at		Recognised in		As at	
	As at 1 January 2011 RM'000	statement of comprehensive income RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	31 December 2011/ 2012 RM'000	statement of comprehensive income RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	31 December 2012 RM'000	
Property, plant and equipment	(21,051)	(2,802)	-	(23,853)	(1,081)	-	(24,934)	
Loans, advances and financing	3,148	(3,148)	-	-	-	-	-	
Securities available-for-sale	467	-	(212)	255	-	1,096	1,351	
Other liabilities	50,868	5,973	(14,140)	42,701	1,734	-	44,435	
	33,432	23	(14,352)	19,103	653	1,096	20,852	

BANK	Recognised in		As at		Recognised in		As at	
	As at 1 January 2011 RM'000	statement of comprehensive income RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	31 December 2011/ 2012 RM'000	statement of comprehensive income RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	31 December 2012 RM'000	
Property, plant and equipment	(21,051)	(2,763)	-	(23,814)	(1,120)	-	(24,934)	
Loans, advances and financing	3,148	(3,148)	-	-	-	-	-	
Securities available-for-sale	467	-	(212)	255	-	1,096	1,351	
Other liabilities	46,317	3,739	(14,140)	35,916	(1,011)	-	34,905	
	28,881	(2,172)	(14,352)	12,357	(2,131)	1,096	11,322	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. REVENUE

Revenue comprises all types of revenue derived from lending, treasury investment and other banking activities undertaken by the Bank.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Interest income (Note 21)	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352
Fees and commissions income (Note 23)	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753
Income from Islamic banking operation (Note 34)	756,033	618,212	756,033	618,212
Other operating income	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704
	1,974,016	1,739,295	1,635,508	1,457,021

21. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Loans and advances				
Interest income other than recoveries from non performing loans	428,254	483,083	428,254	483,083
Money at call and deposits with bank and other financial institutions	21,643	22,559	21,285	21,517
Investment securities:				
Held-for-trading	4,501	3,030	46	-
Held-to-maturity	224,801	221,306	224,801	221,306
Available-for-sale	16,885	11,929	16,885	11,929
	696,084	741,907	691,271	737,835
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	3,786	517	3,786	517
Total interest income	699,870	742,424	695,057	738,352

22. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposits from customers	78,873	76,502	79,616	76,502
Deposits and placements of bank and other financial institutions	166,640	166,569	166,640	166,569
Others	320	252	320	252
	245,833	243,323	246,576	243,323

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Service charges and fees	367,644	288,982	96,254	62,502
Other fee income	51,286	4,413	45,401	12,251
	418,930	293,395	141,655	74,753

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
<i>Gain/(Loss) on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Securities available-for-sale	9,423	6,680	9,423	6,680
Securities held-to-maturity	276	(2,099)	276	(2,099)
Securities held-for-trading	957	2,193	957	117
<i>(Loss)/Gain on other investment</i>				
Securities held-for-trading	(103)	(543)	(563)	(543)
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia Securities available-for-sale	4,698	1,998	4,676	1,929
Unquoted in Malaysia Securities held-to-maturity	2,758	3,007	2,758	3,007
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange currency	1,913	2,094	1,913	2,094
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	71	683	71	655
Rental income	1,533	1,993	1,533	2,122
Amortisation of Government grant	18,028	1,159	18,028	1,159
Others	59,629	68,099	3,691	10,583
	99,183	85,264	42,763	25,704

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Salaries and wages	232,009	201,766	200,318	183,564
Allowances and bonuses	71,030	61,345	70,618	61,005
Social security costs	3,312	2,965	3,312	2,965
Pension costs – defined contribution plan	52,413	47,898	47,549	44,922
Other staff related expenses	85,425	68,073	76,935	64,377
	444,189	382,047	398,732	356,833

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is director's remuneration amounting to RM1,294,000 (2011: RM1,072,000) and RM1,025,000 (2011: RM814,000), respectively as further disclosed in Note 30.

26. OTHER OVERHEAD

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Promotion and marketing:				
Advertisement and publicity	33,098	30,464	29,691	26,057
Establishment cost				
Rental of premises	22,129	19,177	19,945	17,895
Depreciation (Note 11 & 12)	58,193	51,685	55,514	48,057
Electronic data processing expenses	31,241	25,090	30,276	23,691
Hire of equipment	9,425	6,009	9,425	6,009
General expenses				
Auditor's fee	624	524	217	168
Capital reduction in investment securities available-for-sale	-	2,020	-	2,020
Subsidised interest on staff loans*	113	206	113	206
Reimbursement on micro credit financing**	-	(93)	-	(93)
Property, plant and equipment written off	51	81	51	81
Commission expenses	180,126	142,950	6,044	4,957
Outsourcing fees	53,013	54,684	7,653	7,298
Others	121,400	121,155	89,014	89,003
	509,413	453,952	247,943	225,349

* 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 a rate of 8.45% per annum on the outstanding loans balance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. IMPAIRMENT (ALLOWANCE)/WRITEBACK FOR LOANS, ADVANCE AND FINANCING

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Impairment for loans, advances and financing		
Collective impairment		
Increasing impairment for the year (Note 7)	(163,425)	(227,095)
Decreasing impairment for the year (Note 7)	228,929	285,464
Reimbursement on micro credit loan	20	252
Bad debts (recovered)/written off:		
Recovered	14,569	11,739
Written off	(80,889)	(63,156)
	(796)	7,204

28. IMPAIRMENT WRITE BACK FOR OTHER ASSET

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Impairment write back on investment with associate	29,023	-	29,023	-
Impairment write back on investment securities available-for-sale	-	2,020	-	2,020
	29,023	2,020	29,023	2,020

29. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Tax expense				
Current year	128,015	128,361	116,323	118,990
Previous years	(1,473)	(15,751)	(2,393)	(16,656)
	126,542	112,610	113,930	102,334
Deferred tax expense				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences				
Current year	10,303	(5,731)	13,087	(4,463)
Previous years	(10,963)	5,272	(10,956)	6,635
Tax credit	(11,272)	(251)	(11,272)	(251)
	114,610	111,900	104,789	104,255

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

	GROUP	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Profit before tax	546,911	510,889
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	136,728	127,722
Effect of tax exempt income	1,390	(825)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	1,062	1,719
Expenses subject to tax at Bank but eliminated at Group	(862)	(5,986)
	138,318	122,630
Over provision of the previous years (Over)/Under recognised on deferred tax asset previous years	(1,473)	(15,751)
	(10,963)	5,272
Tax credit	(11,272)	(251)
Tax expenses for the year	114,610	111,900

	BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Profit before tax	511,414	459,051
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	127,854	114,763
Effect of tax exempt income	1,395	(916)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	161	680
	129,410	114,527
Over provision of the previous years (Over)/Under recognised on deferred tax asset previous years	(2,393)	(16,656)
	(10,956)	6,635
Tax credit	(11,272)	(251)
Tax expenses for the year	104,789	104,255

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. 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 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 shown in Note 9.

b) **Associates**

Associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control, and where it generally holds interest between 20% to 50% in the entity as disclosed in Note 10.

c) **Companies in which the Group and the Bank have financial interest**

These are entities in which significant voting power in such entities directly or indirectly resides with the Group and the Bank. Entity which has the financial interest is Koperasi Kakitangan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad (KOBANAS).

The significant transactions of the Group and the Bank with its related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	457	473	190	234
	457	473	190	234

BANK	Subsidiaries		Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income received:						
Interest on loans, advances and financing	-	-	457	473	190	234
Commissions received	14,049	7,838	-	-	-	-
Other income	6,309	4,296	-	-	-	-
Rental of premises	1	129	-	-	-	-
	20,359	12,263	457	473	190	234
Expenditure incurred:						
Interest on deposits	743	-	-	-	-	-
	743	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

The significant outstanding balances of the Group and the Bank with its related parties are as follows:

GROUP	Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing	24,951	25,749	3,210	5,149
Less: Impairment/Provision	(7)	(6)	(1)	-
	24,944	25,743	3,209	5,149

BANK	Subsidiaries		Associated company		Companies in which have financial interest	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:						
Loans, advances and financing	-	-	23,729	24,523	3,210	5,149
Interest receivables	-	-	1,222	1,226	-	-
	-	-	24,951	25,749	3,210	5,149
Amount due to related parties:						
Deposits and placements received	3,756	8,384	-	-	-	-
	3,756	8,384	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

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 the Bank either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Group and the Bank include Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors of the Bank and certain members of senior management of the Bank and heads of major subsidiary companies of the Group.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Directors				
Short-term benefits	1,294	1,072	1,025	814
Other short-term employee benefits (including estimated monetary value)	1,294	1,072	1,025	814
	698	255	13	13
	1,992	1,327	1,038	827
Other key management personnel:				
Short-term employee benefits	4,885	3,594	2,371	2,081
Long-term employee benefits	1,766	368	-	-
	6,651	3,962	2,371	2,081
	8,643	5,289	3,409	2,908

No loans were granted to the Directors of the Bank. Loans made to other key management personnel of the Group and the Bank are on the similar terms and conditions generally available to other employees 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 (2011: RM nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GROUP/BANK	2012			2011		
	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 to commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	48,809	-	-	64,435	-	-
Maturity exceeding one year	1,083,375	541,687	270,844	343,473	171,736	85,868
	1,132,184	541,687	270,844	407,908	171,736	85,868
Other commitments:						
Authorised and contracted for - Plant and equipment	63,520	-	-	-	-	-
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	355	178	178	355	178	178
	1,196,059	541,865	271,022	408,263	171,914	86,046

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

32. 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

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

i) Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

GROUP	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
31 December 2012						
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	1,377,777	-	1,377,777
Investment securities						
Valued at fair value	99,996	181,721	-	-	942,073	1,223,790
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	8,151,054	-	-	8,151,054
Loans, advances and financing						
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	-	13,881,562	-	13,881,562
	99,996	181,721	8,151,054	15,259,339	942,073	24,634,183
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(21,226,557)	-	(21,226,557)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(965,409)	-	(965,409)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(23,671)	-	(23,671)
	-	-	-	(22,215,637)	-	(22,215,637)
31 December 2011						
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	1,707,218	-	1,707,218
Investment securities						
Valued at fair value	92,747	90,839	-	-	501,032	684,618
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	7,721,723	-	-	7,721,723
Loans, advances and financing						
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	-	11,552,731	-	11,552,731
	92,747	90,839	7,721,723	13,259,949	501,032	21,666,290
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(18,566,723)	-	(18,566,723)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(1,009,608)	-	(1,009,608)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(16,774)	-	(16,774)
	-	-	-	(19,593,105)	-	(19,593,105)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

i) Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

BANK	FVTPL HFT RM'000	FVTPL DUIR RM'000	HTM RM'000	L&R/ (FL) RM'000	AFS RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT RM'000
31 Disember 2012						
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	1,288,927	-	1,288,927
Investment securities						
Valued at fair value	8,703	181,721	-	-	942,073	1,132,497
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	8,151,054	-	-	8,151,054
Loans, advances and financing						
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	-	13,881,562	-	13,881,562
	8,703	181,721	8,151,054	15,170,489	942,073	24,454,040
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(21,230,313)	-	(21,230,313)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(965,409)	-	(965,409)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(23,671)	-	(23,671)
	-	-	-	(22,219,393)	-	(22,219,393)
31 December 2011						
Financial assets						
Cash and short-term funds	-	-	-	1,656,199	-	1,656,199
Investment securities						
Valued at fair value	8,401	90,839	-	-	501,032	600,272
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	7,721,723	-	-	7,721,723
Loans, advances and financing						
Valued at amortised cost	-	-	-	11,552,731	-	11,552,731
	8,401	90,839	7,721,723	13,208,930	501,032	21,530,925
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	(18,575,107)	-	(18,575,107)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(1,009,608)	-	(1,009,608)
Borrowing from institution	-	-	-	(16,774)	-	(16,774)
	-	-	-	(19,601,489)	-	(19,601,489)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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 Risk management framework.

The Board has established the Board Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and other relevant management committees respectively which are responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of the Group and the Bank risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board 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 Group and the Bank Audit Committee are responsible for monitoring compliance with the Group's and 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 Group and the Bank.

The Group and the Bank Audit Committee are 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 Group's and the Bank's Audit 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 and advances 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

a) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit risk exposure

i) Past due but not impaired loans and investment securities

Past due but not impaired loans 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.

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 security 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 are 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 loan, advance and financing or investment debt security balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Group's and the Bank's Credit Department determine that the loan, advance and financing or security 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 Group's and the Bank's Board Risk Management Committee play the oversight role as the overall responsible body that endorse credit risk related policies, governing the credit risk activities in the Group and the Bank. The function is supported by the Group's and the Bank's Loan Committee at the management level in loan approval process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

a) Credit risk (Continued)

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	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Carrying amount	6	13,881,562	11,552,731
Asset fair value at amortisation cost			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired 91-180 days past due		100,143	67,373
Impaired 181-270 days past due		43,478	29,619
Impaired more than 270 days past due		320,296	382,569
Total gross	7	463,917	479,561
Collective impairment allowance		(236,833)	(326,864)
Carrying amount		227,084	152,697
<u>Past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		1,049,124	954,157
Watch list		3,130	1,307
Total gross		1,052,254	955,464
Collective impairment allowance		(11,496)	(10,680)
Carrying amount		1,040,758	944,784
<u>Past due and not impaired consist of:</u>			
1-30 days		692,033	677,168
31-60 days		357,091	276,989
61-90 days		3,130	1,307
Total gross		1,052,254	955,464
Collective impairment allowance		(11,496)	(10,680)
Carrying amount		1,040,758	944,784
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
Low risk		12,755,752	10,573,571
Total gross		12,755,752	10,573,571
Collective impairment allowance		(142,032)	(118,321)
Carrying amount		12,613,720	10,455,250
Carrying amount at amortisation cost		13,881,562	11,552,731

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

a) Credit risk (Continued)

ii) Held-for-trading

NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401
	-	-	-	-
	99,996	92,747	8,703	8,401

iii) Held-to-maturity

NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723
	-	-	-	-
	8,151,054	7,721,723	8,151,054	7,721,723

iv) Available-for-sale

NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
5	1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871
	1,172,061	640,138	1,172,061	640,138
	1,172,061	640,138	1,172,061	640,138
	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)	(48,267)
	1,123,794	591,871	1,123,794	591,871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

a) Credit risk (Continued)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Collectively impaired loans and individually impaired securities are loans and advances 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 security agreement(s).

Loans and advances and 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	Net
	RM'000	RM'000
As at 31 December 2012		
Impaired 91-180 days past due	100,143	96,854
Impaired 181-270 days past due	43,478	37,746
Impaired more than 270 days past due	320,296	62,105
Total	463,917	196,705
As at 31 December 2011		
Impaired 91-180 days past due	67,373	65,286
Impaired 181-270 days past due	29,619	24,539
Impaired more than 270 days past due	382,569	62,369
Total	479,561	152,194

The Group and Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances and investment securities at the reporting date is shown below:

	NOTE	GROUP/ BANK Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	GROUP Investment Securities RM'000	BANK Investment Securities RM'000
As at 31 December 2012				
Carrying amount				
Concentration by sector	5b, 5c & 6	13,881,562	9,093,127	9,093,127
<i>Corporate</i>				
Energy		-	136,807	136,807
Construction		-	232,363	232,363
Financial services		120,397	45,723	45,723
<i>Government</i>		-	8,678,234	8,678,234
Retail: Housing		3,753,862	-	-
Transportation		226,259	-	-
Micro finance		334,378	-	-
Others		9,446,666	-	-
Carrying amount		13,881,562	9,093,127	9,093,127

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

a) Credit risk (Continued)

	NOTE	GROUP/ BANK Loans, Advances and Financing RM'000	GROUP Investment Securities RM'000	BANK Investment Securities RM'000
As at 31 December 2011				
Carrying amount				
Concentration by sector	5b, 5c & 6	11,552,731	8,307,101	8,222,755
<i>Corporate</i>				
Energy		-	154,760	154,760
Construction		-	185,020	185,020
Financial services		109,921	358,739	279,743
<i>Government</i>				
Retail: Housing		3,145,198	-	-
Transportation		187,297	-	-
Micro finance		246,777	-	-
Others		7,863,538	-	-
Carrying amount		11,552,731	8,307,101	8,222,755

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 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 compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Group's lead regulator, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) as New Liquidity Framework (BNM/DFI/GP7) which been issued on December 2006. Details of the reported Group 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:

	2012 %	2011 %
Ratio of net liquid asset to deposits from customer		
As at 31 December	59	56
Average for the year	57	56
Maximum for the year	59	57
Minimum for the year	55	54

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

b) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Behavioral maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week		3 months		6 months		Above 1 year RM'000
				up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	1 to 6 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 months up to 1 year RM'000		
31 December 2012										
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions:										
Individuals										
Non individuals										
Deferred income	11,522,362	(11,522,362)	158,200	(1,220,349)	740,900	(1,339,505)	(489,841)	(9,371,767)		
Borrowing from institution	10,673,360	(10,673,360)	140,748	(134,356)	50,187	(1,983,190)	631,233	(9,377,982)		
Other liabilities	384,164	(384,164)	-	-	-	-	-	(384,164)		
Provision for tax and zakat	23,671	(23,671)	-	-	-	-	-	(23,671)		
Irrevocable to commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	630,947	(630,947)	-	-	-	-	-	(630,947)		
	15,832	(15,832)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,832)		
	1,196,059	(1,196,059)	(226,468)	-	-	-	-	(969,591)		
	24,446,395	(24,446,395)	72,480	(1,354,705)	791,087	(3,322,695)	141,392	(20,773,954)		
31 December 2011										
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions:										
Individuals										
Non individuals										
Deferred income	10,444,859	(10,137,978)	(413,388)	(203,670)	633,346	(348,850)	(482,512)	(9,322,904)		
Borrowing from institution	9,139,856	(9,446,737)	(246,046)	(345,650)	(1,016,859)	(392,170)	1,329,286	(8,775,296)		
Other liabilities	297,192	(297,192)	-	-	-	-	-	(297,192)		
Provision for tax and zakat	16,774	(16,774)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,774)		
Irrevocable to commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	602,683	(602,683)	-	-	-	-	-	(602,683)		
	8,123	(8,123)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,123)		
	408,263	(408,263)	(81,653)	-	-	-	-	(326,610)		
	20,917,750	(20,917,750)	(741,087)	(549,320)	(383,513)	(741,020)	846,774	(19,349,582)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

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 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 separates its 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 Risk Management Department in its day-to-day limits monitoring activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

ii) Financial risk management (Continued)

c) Market risks (Continued)

A summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

31 December 2012	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	1 week		3 months		6 months		Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
			up to 1 week RM'000	up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	Up to 1 year RM'000			
Bank core activities - non-trading										
<i>Inflows</i>										
Loans, advances and financing	14,271,923	14,271,923	225,901	1,126	1,141	15,837	49,967	13,977,951		6.31
Cash in hand	423,447	423,447	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other assets	287,253	287,253	-	-	-	-	-	287,253		-
Investment in equities	190,424	190,424	-	-	-	-	-	190,424		-
Investment in subsidiaries/associates	263,809	263,809	-	-	-	-	-	263,809		-
Property, plant and equipment, investment properties	1,070,807	1,070,807	-	-	-	-	-	1,070,807		-
<i>Outflows</i>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(22,195,722)	(22,195,722)	(10,366,175)	(3,721,406)	(3,914,862)	(1,608,046)	(2,421,361)	(163,872)		2.35
Reserves and other liabilities	(4,347,202)	(4,347,202)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,347,202)		-
Net maturity gap	(10,035,261)	(10,035,261)	(9,716,827)	(3,720,280)	(3,913,721)	(1,592,209)	(2,371,394)	11,279,170		-
Treasury and capital market activities										
<i>Inflows</i>										
Short-term placements	915,480	915,480	815,480	50,000	50,000	-	-	-		3.59
Investment debt securities	9,093,127	9,093,127	-	-	569,416	246,990	221,034	8,055,687		3.87
Total maturity gap	10,008,607	10,008,607	815,480	50,000	619,416	246,990	221,034	8,055,687		-
<i>Outflows</i>										
Irrevocable to commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(26,654)	(26,654)	(8,901,347)	(3,670,280)	(3,294,305)	(1,345,219)	(2,150,360)	19,334,857		-
Total net maturity gap	(1,196,059)	(1,196,109)	(1,132,184)	-	-	(310)	(63,520)	(95)		-
	(1,222,713)	(1,222,763)	(10,033,531)	(3,670,280)	(3,294,305)	(1,345,529)	(2,213,880)	19,334,762		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

- ii) Financial risk management (Continued)
c) Market risks (Continued)

A summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows: (Continued)

31 December 2011	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross nominal RM'000	1 week		3 months		6 months		Above 1 year RM'000	Effective interest rate %
			up to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	Up to 1 year RM'000				
Bank core activities - non-trading										
<i>Inflows</i>										
Loans, advances and financing	12,008,596	12,008,596	216,744	1,847	23,424	52,945	11,712,754	8.10		
Cash in hand	422,999	422,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	236,474	236,474	-	-	-	-	236,474	-	-	-
Investment in equities	147,127	147,127	-	-	-	-	147,127	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries/associates	263,809	263,809	-	-	-	-	263,809	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment, investment properties	958,583	958,583	-	-	-	-	958,583	-	-	-
<i>Outflows</i>										
Deposits from customers and placements of other bank and other financial institutions	(19,584,715)	(19,584,715)	(8,900,745)	(2,858,618)	(1,827,241)	(1,918,859)	(202,116)	2.21		
Reserves and other liabilities	(3,908,828)	(3,908,828)	-	-	-	-	(3,908,828)	-	-	-
Net maturity gap	(9,455,955)	(9,455,955)	(8,261,002)	(2,856,771)	(1,803,817)	(1,865,914)	9,207,803	-	-	-
Treasury and capital market activities										
<i>Inflows</i>										
ShortTerm placements	1,233,200	1,233,200	1,083,200	-	-	-	-	3.14		
Investment debt securities	8,222,755	8,222,755	-	36,679	130,085	147,330	7,908,661	3.92		
Total maturity gap	9,455,955	9,455,955	1,083,200	36,679	130,085	147,330	7,908,661	-	-	-
<i>Outflows</i>										
Irrevocable to commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(408,263)	(408,263)	(407,908)	(95)	-	(260)	-	-	-	-
Total net maturity gap	(408,263)	(408,263)	(7,585,710)	(2,820,187)	(1,673,732)	(1,718,584)	17,116,464	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

iii) Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2012	NOTE	LEVEL 1 RM'000	LEVEL 2 RM'000	LEVEL 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
GROUP					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Malaysian Government Securities		-	6,507	-	6,507
Islamic Debt Securities		-	84,786	-	84,786
Shares		8,703	-	-	8,703
	5 (a)	8,703	91,293	-	99,996
BANK					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Shares		8,703	-	-	8,703
	5 (a)	8,703	-	-	8,703
2011					
GROUP					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Malaysian Government Securities		-	5,350	-	5,350
Islamic Debt Securities		-	78,996	-	78,996
Shares		8,401	-	-	8,401
	5 (a)	8,401	84,346	-	92,747
BANK					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>					
Shares		8,401	-	-	8,401
	5 (a)	8,401	-	-	8,401

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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 the financial position date. As 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 security, 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 accounting policy; refer 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 financial position date.

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 at the carrying value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. 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 Group and Bank is analysed into two capital tiers as follows:

- a) Tier I capital includes ordinary share capital, share premium, innovative bonds and retained profits after deducting goodwill 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 qualified subordinate liabilities, collective impairment allowances (limited to the credit portfolios as per assessment on historical losses under the MFRS 139 methodology) and the elements of fair value reserves relating to unrealised gains/losses on equity instruments which are classified as available-for-sale.

ii) Various limits are applied to the elements of the capital base:

- a) If tier I capital is less than or equal to zero, then the maximum allowable for tier II capital is zero.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) Minimum allowable absolute capital is RM300 million and the minimum allowable risk weighted capital ratio is 8% and the maintenance of the capital reserve needs to be established when the risk weighted capital ratio is lower than 16%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of Group and Bank as at the statement of financial position date.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Tier I Capital				
General reserve	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings	1,221,495	1,016,876	1,151,988	962,087
Capital reserve	818,957	617,944	818,957	617,944
Minority interest	70,717	81,197	-	-
	2,211,169	1,816,017	2,070,945	1,680,031
Less:				
Deferred tax assets	(19,501)	(18,848)	(9,971)	(12,102)
Total Tier I capital	2,191,668	1,797,169	2,060,974	1,667,929
Tier II Capital				
Other reserve	384,164	297,192	384,164	297,192
Collective impairment for non impaired loans, advances and financing	153,528	129,001	153,528	129,001
Total Tier II capital	537,692	426,193	537,692	426,193
Less: Investment in subsidiaries (Note 9)	-	-	(32,000)	(32,000)
Capital base	2,729,360	2,223,362	2,566,666	2,062,122
Core capital ratio	15.40%	15.17%	14.64%	14.28%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	19.18%	18.77%	18.24%	17.65%
Core capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	15.40%	15.17%	14.64%	14.28%
Risk-weighted capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)	19.18%	18.77%	18.24%	17.65%

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of weighted risk:

	2012		2011	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
GROUP				
0%	9,361,644	-	8,372,239	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	915,480	183,096	1,318,200	263,640
50%	4,218,150	2,109,075	3,309,234	1,654,617
100%	11,939,221	11,939,221	9,928,213	9,928,213
	26,434,495	14,231,392	22,927,886	11,846,470

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of weighted risk (Continued):

BANK	2012		2011	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	9,269,038	-	8,312,836	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	915,480	183,096	1,318,200	263,640
50%	4,218,150	2,109,075	3,309,234	1,654,617
100%	11,781,865	11,781,865	9,763,522	9,763,522
	26,184,533	14,074,036	22,703,792	11,681,779

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	NOTE	GROUP/BANK		
		31.12.2012 RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000	1.1.2011 RM'000
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	339,073	395,189	323,761
Securities available-for-sale	(b)	198,627	327,002	260,981
Securities held-to-maturity	(c)	2,121,868	2,036,024	1,758,671
Advances and financing	(d)	8,473,519	6,177,738	4,679,157
Other assets	(f)	32,688	30,308	25,638
Property, plant and equipment		378	208	135
		11,166,153	8,966,469	7,048,343
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Deposits from customers	(g)	9,241,468	7,702,752	5,585,847
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(h)	371,333	229,324	159,931
Other liabilities		700,690	218,236	665,867
Deferred tax liability		14,142	14,142	-
Profit equalisation reserve	(i)	32,288	78,325	119,297
		10,359,921	8,242,779	6,530,942
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS				
Islamic banking funds		80,000	80,000	80,000
Reserves		726,232	643,690	437,401
Islamic banking capital funds		806,232	723,690	517,401
Liabilities and Islamic banking capital funds		11,166,153	8,966,469	7,048,343

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	NOTE	GROUP/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Revenue	(j)	756,033	618,212
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(k)	701,942	567,379
Allowance for losses on advances and financing	(l)	(26,298)	(21,604)
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	(11,141)	(1,876)
Income attributable to the depositors	(m)	(247,929)	(179,813)
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(n)	54,090	50,833
Total net income		470,664	414,919
Other operating expenses	(o)	(382,708)	(236,991)
Profit before zakat		87,956	177,928
Zakat	(q)	(4,600)	(4,750)
Net profit for the year		83,356	173,178
Other comprehensive income after zakat			
Securities available for sale fair value		(814)	4,404
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(814)	4,404
Total comprehensive income for the year		82,542	177,582

Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the comprehensive income statements of the Group and the Bank is derived as follows:-

	NOTE	GROUP/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income derived from advance and financing	(j)	582,944	462,443
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(j)	111,992	112,372
Other income	(j)	61,097	43,397
Income attributable to depositors	(m)	(247,929)	(179,813)
Transfer to profit equalisation reserve	(i)	(11,141)	(1,876)
Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the income statement of the Group and the Bank		496,963	436,523

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Non-distributable			Distributable	Total RM'000
	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Profit Equalisation Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	
As at 1 January 2011					
- as previously stated	80,000	(3,263)	-	492,321	569,058
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	(51,657)	(51,657)
As at 1 January 2011, restated	80,000	(3,263)	-	440,664	517,401
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	190,224	190,224
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	4,404	-	-	4,404
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve					
Transfer from profit equalisation reserve of depositor	-	-	56,569	-	56,569
Deferred tax impact on MFRS adoption	-	-	-	(14,142)	(14,142)
Provision during the year	-	-	4,549	(4,549)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	(18,269)	4,549	(13,720)
As at 31 December 2011	80,000	1,141	42,849	616,746	740,736
As at 1 January 2012					
- as previously stated	80,000	1,141	42,849	616,746	740,736
- effects of MFRS adoption	-	-	-	(17,046)	(17,046)
As at 1 January 2012, restated	80,000	1,141	42,849	599,700	723,690
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	83,356	83,356
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(814)	-	-	(814)
Compliance of profit equalisation reserve					
Provision during the year	-	-	14,112	(14,112)	-
Utilisation of reserve	-	-	(14,112)	14,112	-
As at 31 December 2012	80,000	327	42,849	683,056	806,232

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	87,956	177,928
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	63	95
Net amortisation of premiums	12,707	204
Collective impairment for advance and financing	(16,367)	(9,539)
Bad debts write-off	17,094	17,896
Written back allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(7,163)	(5,831)
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(4,010)	(8,604)
Operating profit before working capital changes	90,280	172,149
Changes in advances and financing	(2,289,345)	(1,501,106)
Changes in other assets	(2,380)	(4,670)
Changes in deposits from customers	1,481,538	2,116,905
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	142,009	69,393
Changes in other liabilities	483,356	(448,325)
Profit equalisation reserve	11,141	1,876
Cash flows from operations	(83,401)	406,222
Zakat paid	(5,502)	(4,056)
Net cash from operating activities	(88,903)	402,166
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(233)	(168)
Net purchases of investment securities representing net cash used in investing activities	33,020	(330,570)
Net cash from investing activities	32,787	(330,738)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(56,116)	71,428
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY	395,189	323,761
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	339,073	395,189
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENT:		
Cash and short-term funds [Note 34 (a)]	339,073	395,189

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

a) Cash and short-term funds

Cash and balances with banks and other financial institution
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month

GROUP/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
38,073	18,889
301,000	376,300
339,073	395,189

b) Securities available-for-sale

At fair value

Money market instruments:
Malaysian Government Investment Issues
Government Guaranteed Bonds

Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts
Unrealised gain on revaluation

Securities available-for-sale

GROUP/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
180,177	327,582
20,000	-
200,177	327,582
(1,877)	(1,721)
327	1,141
198,627	327,002

The maturity structure of securities available-for-sale are as follows:
More than one year

GROUP/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
198,627	327,002
198,627	327,002

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

c) Securities held-to-maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
At amortised cost		
<u>Money Market Instruments (Long Term):</u>		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	1,737,114	1,679,695
Government Guaranteed Bonds	250,018	179,625
Khazanah Bonds	42,725	42,725
	2,029,857	1,902,045
<u>Unquoted securities in Malaysia:</u>		
Islamic Debt Securities	88,500	117,917
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	3,511	16,062
Investment securities	2,121,868	2,036,024

The maturity structure of securities held-to-maturity are as follows:
More than one year

GROUP/BANK	
2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
2,121,868	2,036,024
2,121,868	2,036,024

d) Advances and financing

i) Advances and financing by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Term advances and financing		
Housing financing	4,633,828	2,284,541
Personal financing	10,809,816	8,048,968
Other term financing	89,244	73,096
Micro finance	27,791	14,455
Staff financing	25,520	24,732
Credit/Charge cards	143,495	137,860
Less: Unearned income	(7,088,292)	(4,254,398)
Gross advances and financing	8,641,402	6,329,254
Less: Allowance of impairment for advances and financing		
Collective impairment	(167,883)	(151,516)
Total net advances and financing	8,473,519	6,177,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

d) Advances and financing (Continued)

ii) Advances and financing by type of customer

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Individuals	8,641,402	6,329,254
	8,641,402	6,329,254

iii) Advances and financing by profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Fixed rate:		
Housing financing	1,019,799	1,056,388
Micro finance	20,722	10,380
Other term financing	6,901,656	5,215,460
Variable rate: Base lending rate-plus	699,225	47,026
	8,641,402	6,329,254

iv) Advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	1,719,024	1,103,414
Purchase of transport vehicles	-	5
Consumer durables	2,076	2,262
Consumption credit	6,755,808	5,075,191
Credit cards	143,495	137,860
Micro finance	20,999	10,522
	8,641,402	6,329,254

v) Advances and financing by contract

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil	1,712,594	1,105,521
Bai' Inah	6,762,238	5,073,084
Ujrah	143,495	137,860
Murabahah	23,075	12,789
	8,641,402	6,329,254

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

e) Impaired advances and financing

i) Movement in impaired advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
As at 1 January	124,004	146,037
Classified as impaired during the year	102,704	98,854
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(84,907)	(100,414)
Amount written off	(24,496)	(20,473)
At end of year	117,305	124,004
Ratio of impaired loans/financing to gross loans/financing	1.36%	1.96%

ii) Movement in allowance for impairment of advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Collective impairment		
As at 1 January		
- as previously stated	151,516	90,320
- effect on MFRS 139 adoption	-	51,657
As at 1 January, restated	151,516	141,977
Increasing impairment during the year (Note 34 (I))	69,845	74,772
Decreasing impairment during the year (Note 34 (I))	(53,478)	(65,233)
At end of year	167,883	151,516
As % of gross loans, advance and financing	1.94%	2.39%

iii) Impaired advances and financing by sector

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	43,765	51,795
Purchase of transport vehicles	-	5
Credit cards	3,487	7,891
Micro finance	711	178
Consumer durables	2,070	2,195
Consumption credit	67,272	61,940
	117,305	124,004

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

f) Other assets

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income receivables	21,330	21,448
Sundry receivables	11,358	8,860
	32,688	30,308

g) Deposits from customers

i) Deposits from customers by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Mudharabah fund:		
Saving deposits	1,541,373	-
Fixed deposits	5,694,748	4,982,294
Others	2,002,517	1,580,483
Non-Mudharabah fund:		
Saving deposits	-	1,139,975
Others	2,830	-
	9,241,468	7,702,752

ii) Deposits from customers by type of customer

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	1,092,812	902,552
Business enterprises	3,432,446	2,972,920
Individuals	4,703,656	3,784,299
Others	12,554	42,981
	9,241,468	7,702,752

h) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Other financial institutions	371,333	229,324
	371,333	229,324

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

i) Profit equalisation reserve ('PER')

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
At beginning of year	78,325	119,297
Amount provided during the year	11,141	1,876
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(56,568)
Adjustment to the previous years	-	13,720
Amount distributed to depositor	(57,178)	-
At end of year (Note 17)	32,288	78,325

j) Revenue

Revenue comprises all types of revenue derived from financing, treasury, investment and other Islamic banking activities undertaken by the Bank.

Income from Islamic banking operations

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income derived from financing	582,944	462,443
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	5,431	15,261
Income from placements with financial institutions	16,057	14,647
Others	90,504	82,464
Other income	61,097	43,397
	756,033	618,212

k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

	NOTE	GROUP/BANK	
		2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:			
General investment deposits	(i)	701,736	465,546
Other deposits	(ii)	206	101,833
		701,942	567,379
Transfer to profit equalisation reserves		(11,141)	(1,876)
		690,801	565,503

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

k) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (Continued)

i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from financing	541,078	348,244
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	5,041	11,492
Income from placements with financial institutions	14,904	11,030
Others	84,004	62,100
Total income from investment and advances and financing	645,027	432,866
Other income:		
Commissions	12,336	6,982
Charges	44,373	25,698
Total income	701,736	465,546

ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from financing	159	76,174
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	1	2,514
Income from placements with financial institutions	4	2,413
Others	25	13,584
Total income from investment and advances and financing	189	94,685
Other income:		
Commissions	4	1,527
Charges	13	5,621
Total income	206	101,833

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

l) Allowance for losses on advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Collective impairment		
Increasing impairment for the year	(69,845)	(74,772)
Decreasing impairment for the year	53,478	65,233
Bad debts recovered	7,163	5,831
Bad debts write-off	(17,094)	(17,896)
	(26,298)	(21,604)

m) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
Mudharabah fund	247,929	128,436
Non-Mudharabah fund	-	51,377
	247,929	179,813

n) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Finance income:		
Income derived from financing	41,706	38,025
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds		
Income from Islamic debt securities	389	1,255
Income from placements with financial institutions	1,149	1,204
Others	6,475	6,781
Total income from investment and advances and financing	49,719	47,265
Other income:		
Commissions	951	762
Charges	3,420	2,806
Total income	54,090	50,833

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

o) Other operating expenses

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Personnel expenses		
Salaries and wages	1,310	1,037
Social security costs	14	9
Pension costs – defined contribution plan	229	184
Other staff related expenses	285	101
	1,838	1,331
<u>General administrative expenses*</u>		
Maintenance cost	102,089	81,482
Legal and professional fees	9,232	7,171
Others**	269,549	147,007
	382,708	236,991

* Included in general administrative expenses is Shariah Committee's remuneration amounting to RM109,000 (2011: RM85,000) as further disclosed in Note 34 (p).

** Included in other general administrative expenses is allocated indirect personnel expenses amounting to RM221,294 (2011: RM143,249).

p) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP/BANK	
	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	109	85

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.

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

34. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

s) Capital adequacy

The capital adequacy ratios of the reporting institution are as follows:

Tier I Capital

Retained profit

Islamic banking funds

Total Tier I capital

Tier II Capital

Collective impairment on non impaired advances and financing

Total Tier II capital

Capital base

Core capital ratio

Risk-weighted capital ratio

Core capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)

Risk-weighted capital ratio (net of proposed dividends)

GROUP/BANK	
2012	2011
RM'000	RM'000
683,056	616,746
80,000	80,000
763,056	696,746
99,478	72,840
99,478	72,840
862,534	769,586
9.44%	11.84%
10.67%	13.07%
9.44%	11.84%
10.67%	13.07%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights:

	GROUP/BANK 2012		GROUP/BANK 2011	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	2,334,523	-	2,301,808	-
10%	-	-	-	-
20%	301,000	60,200	426,300	85,260
50%	2,187,336	1,093,668	1,186,636	593,318
100%	6,928,904	6,928,904	5,208,567	5,208,567
	11,751,763	8,082,772	9,123,311	5,887,145

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35. GENERAL TAKAFUL AND FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012			2011		
	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	2,197	14,254	16,451	1,630	29	1,659
Investments	11,541	818,416	829,957	7,267	320,353	327,620
Other assets	447	4,610	5,057	495	9,976	10,471
Retakaful assets	1,038	13,514	14,552	890	10,009	10,899
Investment-linked business assets	-	-	-	-	252,029	252,029
	15,223	850,794	866,017	10,282	592,396	602,678
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	9,197	74,771	83,968	7,768	94,586	102,354
Provision for outstanding claims	1,719	6,490	8,209	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	5,152	5,152	-	688	688
Investment-linked business liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,537	4,537
	10,916	86,413	97,329	7,768	99,811	107,579
Liabilities of general and family takaful policy holder's funds	4,307	764,381	768,688	2,514	492,585	495,099
	15,223	850,794	866,017	10,282	592,396	602,678

The operating revenue generated from the general and family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM273.95 million (2011: RM135.56 million)

36. TRANSITION FROM FRS TO MFRS

The effect of the Group's and of the Bank's transition to MFRSs, described in note 1, is summarised in this Note as follows:

- i) MFRS1 mandatory exception
- ii) Explanation of transition from FRSs to MFRSs

i) MFRS 1 mandatory exception

(a) MFRS Estimates

In accordance with MFRS 1, the Group and the Bank have applied mandatory exception on estimates on date of transition, 1 January 2011 on the collective assessment for loans, advances and financing.

ii) Explanation of transition from FRSs to MFRSs

MFRS 1 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from FRSs and MFRSs for the respective periods noted for equity and comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. TRANSITION FROM FRS TO MFRS (Continued)

ii) Explanation of transition from FRSs to MFRSs (Continued)

The transition from FRS to MFRS has had no effect on the reported cash flows generated by the Group and the Bank.

(a) Reconciliation of equity

GROUP	1.1.2011 (Date of Transition) RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000
Equity as reported under FRS	1,500,650	1,858,102
Add/(Less): <u>Transitioning adjustments</u>		
Collective allowance on loans, advances and financing	(102,479)	(14,815)
Tax arising from transitioning adjustments	25,620	3,704
Equity on transition to MFRS	1,423,791	1,846,991

BANK	1.1.2011 (Date of Transition) RM'000	31.12.2011 RM'000
Equity as reported under FRS	1,408,479	1,722,116
Add/(Less): <u>Transitioning adjustments</u>		
Collective allowance on loans, advances and financing	(102,479)	(14,815)
Tax arising from transitioning adjustments	25,620	3,704
Equity on transition to MFRS	1,331,620	1,711,005

(b) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income

	31.12.2011 RM'000
Total comprehensive income as reported under FRS	361,157
Add/(Less): <u>Transitioning adjustments</u>	
Collective allowance on loans, advances and financing	(14,815)
Tax arising from transitioning adjustments	3,704
Total comprehensive income upon transition to MFRS	350,046

HUBUNGI KAMI

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