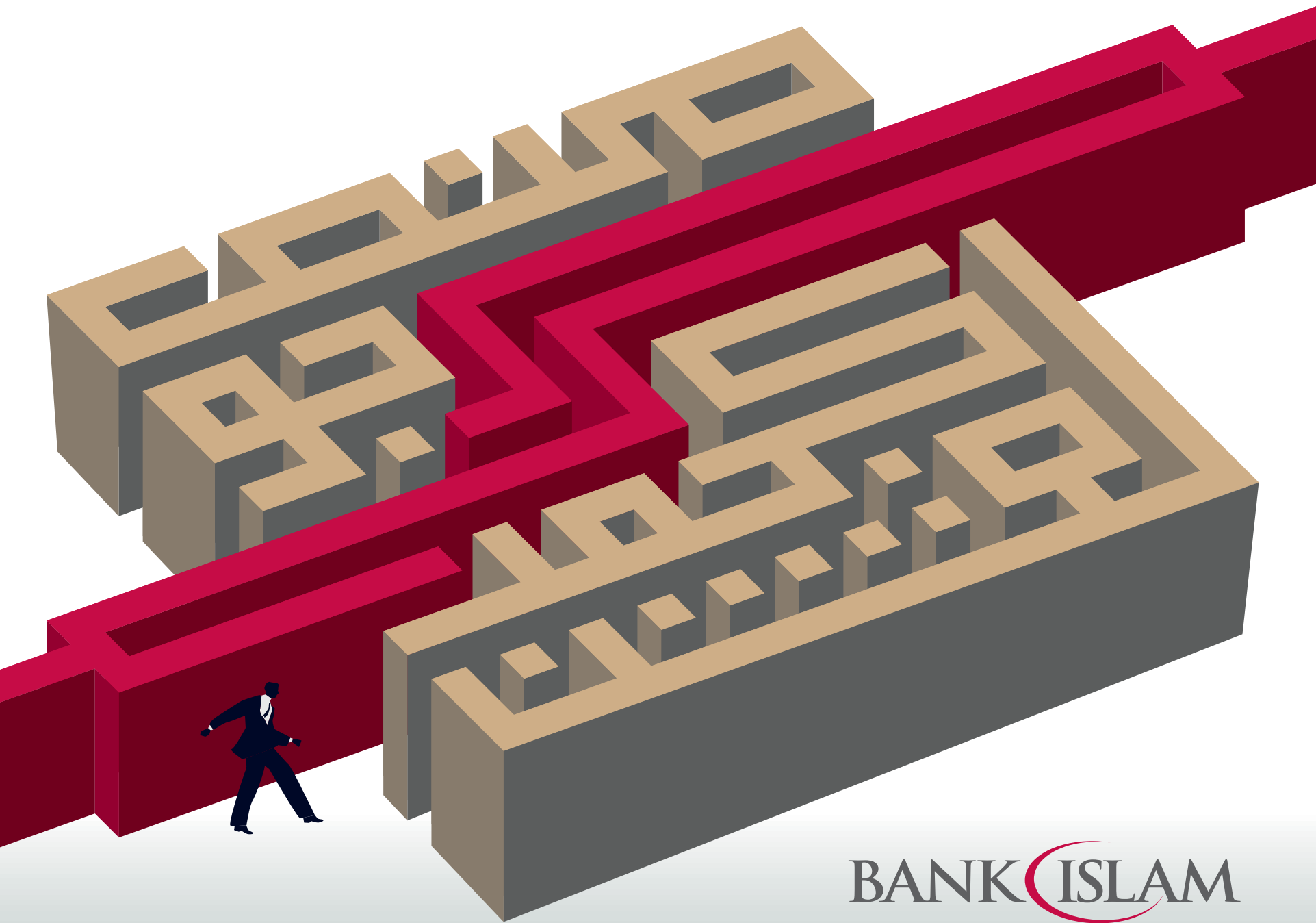




BANK ISLAM

PENYATA KEWANGAN 2014 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A JOURNEY TOWARDS EXCELLENCE



NAVIGATING THROUGH CHALLENGES WITH STRATEGIC FOCUS

Treading the path of excellence, the Bank is redefining challenges and optimising on emerging niche opportunities. Faced with upheavals in the financial landscape and new regulatory changes in 2014, Bank Islam has shown its mettle by adapting positively to change. The Bank's ability to meet new industry restructuring requirements within a short period of time is a testament to its DNA as a pioneering force in the Islamic industry. Guided by its strategic Hijrah to Excellence gameplan, the Bank remains poised and ready to unlock new opportunities in anticipation of greater challenges in 2015.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

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 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank is principally engaged in Islamic banking business and the provision of related services. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in Note 13 to the financial statements.

There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before zakat and tax expense	702,751	701,190
Zakat and tax expense	(192,249)	(192,159)
Profit for the year	510,502	509,031

DIVIDENDS

The amount of dividends paid by the Bank since 31 December 2013 are as follows:

	RM'000
In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2014:	
Interim single tier dividend of approximately 5.26 sen per ordinary share paid on 24 September 2014	120,884

The Directors recommend a final single tier dividend of 5.75 sen per ordinary share totalling RM133,395,000 for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

During the financial year, the Bank increased its issued and paid-up capital from RM2,298,165,336 to RM2,319,907,000 via the issuance of 21,741,664 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a consideration of RM2.78 each arising from the Dividend Reinvestment Plan of the fifty percent of the interim dividend of approximately 5.26 sen in respect of financial year ended 31 December 2014, as disclosed in Note 33 to the financial statements.

There were no other changes in the authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Bank during the financial year.

There were no debentures issued during the financial year.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Bank during the financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to and from reserves or provisions during the financial year under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

IMPAIRED FINANCING

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that proper actions had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad financing and the making of impairment provisions for impaired financing, and have satisfied themselves that all known bad financing have been written off and adequate impairment provisions made for impaired financing.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the amount written off for bad financing, or amount of impairment provisions for impaired financing in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank, inadequate to any substantial extent.

CURRENT ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that any current assets, other than financing, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Bank have been written down to their estimated realisable value.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank to be misleading.

VALUATION METHODS

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing methods of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank to be misleading or inappropriate.

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year and which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (b) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year other than those incurred in the ordinary course of business.

No contingent or other liability of any company in the Group 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading.

ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the operations of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group or of the Bank for the current financial year in which this report is made.

COMPLIANCE WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA'S EXPECTATIONS ON FINANCIAL REPORTING

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Directors have taken reasonable steps to ensure that Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")'s expectations on financial reporting have been complied with, including those as set out in the Financial Reporting for Islamic Banking Institutions, Circular on the Application of MFRS and Revised Financial Reporting Requirements for Islamic Banks and the Guidelines on Classification and Impairment Provision for Loans/Financing.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK

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

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani (Chairman)

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat (Managing Director)

Tan Sri Ismee Ismail

Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato' Dr Abdul Shukor Husin (appointed on 2.5.2014)

Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan

Dato' Johan Abdullah

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla

None of the Directors holding office as at 31 December 2014 had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Bank and of its related corporations during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a firm 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.

IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY/BOARD

The Directors regards BIMB Holdings Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia and Lembaga Tabung Haji ("LTH"), a *hajj* pilgrims' funds board established in Malaysia as the immediate holding company/board and ultimate holding company/board respectively.

2015 BUSINESS PLAN AND OUTLOOK BUSINESS PLAN, STRATEGY AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Malaysian economy is expected to soften in 2015 with GDP moderating to 5.3% from an estimated 6% in 2014. Correspondingly, consumer demand is likely to moderate further this year arising from the expectation of higher inflation, weaker sentiment and overall slower household debt growth. The Bank foresees OPR to range between 3.25% and 3.50% although the odds of a hike are fairly slim at this juncture in light of the anticipated slower growth this year.

The banking sector will continue to experience intense competition and margin compression as banks keep on competing for funds to manage loan/deposits and liquidity coverage ratio requirements. Despite the challenges ahead, the industry loan is likely to grow at a range between 7% and 8% in 2015, slightly lower than the 8% to 9% expected to be recorded for 2014. Similarly, Islamic banking financing is still expected to register double digit growth this year mainly attributed to the government's continuous effort to support the industry as previously mentioned during the tabling of Budget 2015. Moving forward, rising costs from the implementation of the goods and services tax and possibly higher borrowing costs will weigh on consumer spending. The plummeting oil prices may not have a direct effect on banks but there are consequences that need to be closely monitored especially its impact on the country's economic fundamentals and on oil and gas industry. For Islamic banks in particular, the move to differentiate deposits and Investment Account under the Islamic Financial Services Act ("IFSA") 2013 is expected to bring about a wave of changes in the Islamic banking landscape, prompting further understanding of Islamic products and services.

At Bank Islam, we enter into the final phase of the Hijrah to Excellence "H2E" (2013-2015) corporate plan. We expect to sustain our growth momentum albeit with a cautious stance, taking into consideration of the current economic condition. One of the Bank's defensive strategic priorities is to broaden the existing relationships and retain the good clients. To preserve sound asset quality, we plan to continue exercising vigilance in our underwriting standards as well as take proactive measures in the collection and rehabilitation of financing payments. Likewise, we want to remain aggressive and dynamic with key measures to drive low cost funding, continuous product innovation and expand the value chain through cross marketing. Additionally, we intend to further expand the Bank's branch network to capture higher deposits and widen its reach to new potential markets. Currently, Bank Islam has the widest dedicated Islamic banking network of 140 branches nationwide and aims to achieve the optimal number of 150 branches by the end of 2015. These initiatives will be supported by the ongoing emphasis on service excellence to improve customer experience.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

RATINGS ACCORDED BY EXTERNAL RATING AGENCY

During the financial year, the Bank's rating was upgraded as follows:

RATING AGENCY

RAM Rating Services Berhad

DATE UPGRADED

26 August 2014

RATINGS

Long-term rating: AA3
Short-term rating: P1
Outlook: Stable

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs KPMG Desa Megat & Co., have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

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

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 23 March 2015

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 119 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”), International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, and Shariah requirements so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Bank as of 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial years then ended.

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

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 23 March 2015

REPORT OF THE SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL



الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد، الذي أرسله الله رحمة للعالمين، ها دياً مهدياً،
وسراجاً منيراً، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين، وبعد،

“Salam Sejahtera” and السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

In carrying out the roles and the responsibilities of the Bank’s Shariah Supervisory Council as prescribed in the Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions issued by Bank Negara Malaysia and in compliance with our letter of appointment, we hereby submit our report for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

The Bank’s Management is responsible to ensure that its conduct and businesses are in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles, and it is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our review on the conduct and businesses of the Bank and to produce this report.

We had eleven (11) meetings during the financial year in which we reviewed interalia products, transactions, services, processes and documents of the Bank.

In performing our roles and responsibilities, we had obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidences to give reasonable assurance that the Bank has complied with the Shariah rules and principles.

As part of the Shariah governance of the Bank at the management level, the Chief Shariah Officer who functionally reports to us oversees the conduct and effectiveness of the internal Shariah compliance functions i.e. Shariah Research & Advisory, Shariah Review and Shariah Risk Management which is further substantiated by Shariah Audit that resides in the Internal Audit Division. The roles of these functions, generally, are facilitating new research & product development activities, refining existing products & procedures, providing Shariah training, managing Shariah non-compliance risks bank-wide, conducting Shariah audit & review on departments and branches, coordinating with Shariah Supervisory Council and providing Shariah advisory services to external parties.

The following are the major developments that took place during the financial year which come under our purview:

Shariah Training & Awareness

During the year, seventeen (17) Shariah training and briefing sessions were held covering 584 participants among the Bank’s employees nationwide. The Bank also conducted a Shariah Compliance Risk Masterclass for the Board of Directors during the financial year to facilitate the Board members in understanding Shariah non-compliance risks associated with the Bank’s business and the issues relating to such risks, as well as the potential implications to the Bank.

The Bank also kicked-off the implementation of a structured Shariah training programme which contains six (6) important modules for the Bank’s staff. Starting from this year, all new recruits of the Bank spent one day in the first module namely *Muamalat 101* training in conjunction with the orientation programme in which they were exposed to the fundamentals of Shariah applied in Islamic banking business.

Shariah Risk Management

We observed that the Bank has been continuously and diligently implementing measures in managing its Shariah non-compliance risk. In the financial year, the Bank has completed the establishment of the Shariah risk profiles library through the implementation of risk and control self assessment (“RCSA”) tool encompassing all functional areas in all lines of business.

The implementation of RCSA aimed to assess the significance of identified Shariah non-compliance risks, compliance to existing controls and effectiveness of the controls including to drive for additional controls so as to provide reasonable assurance that no Shariah non-compliance will occur in meeting the business objectives in the respective functional areas. The preliminary assessment on the RCSA was presented to us in our meeting.

Shariah Review & Shariah Audit

The Shariah Review and Shariah Audit functions play a vital role in achieving the objective of ensuring Shariah compliance of the Bank by evaluating and assessing activities in the Bank whereby the former validates the compliance of activities with Shariah rules and principles while the latter provides independent assurance in order to add value and improve the degree of Shariah compliance in relation to such activities. Shariah review is also required to perform assessment on newly launched products after 6 months (not later than a year) after the product was launched.

Both Shariah Audit and Shariah Review plans for the financial year were reviewed and approved by us for their implementation. The reports were deliberated in our meetings to confirm that the Bank has complied with the rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council of Bank Negara Malaysia, Shariah Advisory Council of Securities Commission (for capital market related matters) as well as our decisions. The reports were presented to us covering the following entities/areas:

SHARIAH AUDIT

- (1) Branch related activities (involved 5 branches)
- (2) Central Financing Processing Centre –
Head Office and East Malaysia (Kuching) Office
- (3) Credit Administration Department –
Head Office and East Malaysia (Kuching) Office
- (4) Human Resources Division
- (5) Transaction Services Department
- (6) Automobile Financing related activities
- (7) Treasury Division
- (8) Trade Operations Department
- (9) Commercial Banking Division

SHARIAH REVIEW

- (1) Central Financing Processing Centre
- (2) House and Fixed Asset products
- (3) Selected Commercial Banking customers that received
working capital financing from the Bank
- (4) Labbaik Account-i (post implementation review on new product)
- (5) Bank Islam Card Centre (BICC)
- (6) Kota Samarahan branch

REPORT OF THE SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL

Shariah Non-Compliant Events & Income

Throughout 2014, we confirmed three (3) minor incidences of breaching Shariah rules and principles in deposit based-products due to operational failure in executing the aqad which was caused by lack of understanding among the relevant staff who operated the affected accounts. The products involved are:

- (i) Term Deposit-i Tawarruq
- (ii) Labbaik Account-i (based on mudharabah contract)
- (iii) Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificate (based on bai'inah concept)

We noted that the Bank has taken its corrective as well as preventive measures in order to avoid the same incidences from occurring in the future. To specifically address the events, the Bank has enhanced its control and conducted awareness briefings to the related functional areas.

We also confirmed that all of the events together with the rectification plans were presented to the Board of Directors and reported to Bank Negara Malaysia in accordance to the Shariah non-compliance reporting requirement prescribed by the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 and Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institutions.

Within the financial year, the Bank detected Shariah non-compliant income amounting to RM3,360.01 which includes commissions from Shariah non-compliant merchants of card business, interest received from the Bank's nostro account as well as rental purification from the Bank's land that is being used to facilitate bai'inah based transactions. The amount was disposed to charitable causes which were subject to our approval.

Business Zakat

In the financial year, the Bank has fulfilled its obligation to pay zakat on its business to state zakat authorities and the zakat was computed using growth capital method. Several zakat authorities had refunded a portion of the zakat paid for the Bank to act as their agent (wakil) to distribute to eligible beneficiaries (asnaf) among needy individuals, mosque, non-governmental organisations, higher learning institutions (for their students welfare funds) and schools as guided by the Business Zakat Payment Guideline that was approved by us.

Upon proposal from the Bank regarding its zakat computation method, we did approve the adoption of Zakat computation method as recommended by Department of Awqaf, Zakat and Hajj (*Jabatan Wakaf, Zakat dan Haji – JAWHAR*) through its *Manual Pengurusan Zakat Perbankan* which was agreed by all zakat agencies in Malaysia. Pursuant to this new method, the Bank will only pay zakat on the Bank's portion i.e. shareholders' fund as well as other funds received by the Bank except depositors' fund. Pursuant to this, all deposit and investment account holders are required to make their own zakat payment on their deposit or investment accordingly. The new method shall take effect in the Bank's financial year 2015.

Shariah Governance

We had also approved in our meetings, initiatives in strengthening the Shariah governance of the Bank which includes the review of the Shariah Compliance Risk Management Guideline and Shariah Review Guideline that aim, among others, to set out the Shariah Compliance Risk Management framework and Shariah review end-to-date processes. In addition, our Terms of Reference was revised in the financial year in order to further enhance Shariah oversight by detailing elements of Shariah decision making process as well as matrix of Shariah approval on Bank's documents.

We had also reviewed the financial statement of the Bank and confirmed that the financial statement is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

Shariah Governance (continued)

Based on the above, in our opinion:

1. The contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by the Bank, excluding the three (3) minor Shariah non-compliant incidences mentioned above, during the financial year ended 31 December 2014 that were reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles;
2. The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment account conformed to the basis that has been approved by us;
3. The computation, payment and distribution of business zakat are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles;
4. All earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah rules and principles amounted to RM3,360.01 were disposed to charitable causes.

On that note, we, Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon and Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang, being two of the members of Shariah Supervisory Council of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, do hereby confirm that, in our level best, the operations of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

We bear witness only to what we know, and we could not well guard against the unseen! (Surah Yusuf, verse:81)

Allah knows best.

On behalf of the Council:

Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon

Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang

Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 23 March 2015

STATUTORY DECLARATION

pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 119 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named in Kuala Lumpur on 23 March 2015.

Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the Member of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2014 of the Group and of the Bank, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and of the Bank for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 15 to 119.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal controls as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the Group and Bank's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and of the Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Bank as of 31 December 2014 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

- (a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Bank and its subsidiaries have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) We are satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Bank's financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.
- (c) Our audit reports on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the Member of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

OTHER MATTERS

This report is made solely to the member of the Bank, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

KPMG Desa Megat & Co.

Firm Number: AF 0759

Chartered Accountants

Ow Peng Li

Approval Number: 2666/09/15(J)

Chartered Accountant

Date: 23 March 2015

Petaling Jaya

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2014

		GROUP		BANK	
	NOTE	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Assets					
Cash and short-term funds	3	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	4	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
Financial assets held-for-trading	5	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895
Derivative financial assets	6	62,541	29,118	62,541	29,118
Financial assets available-for-sale	7	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932
Financial assets held-to-maturity	8	60,752	63,327	60,752	63,327
Financing, advances and others	9	29,524,571	23,740,948	29,524,571	23,740,948
Other assets	10	126,535	41,384	124,902	39,167
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	1,335,000	1,297,100	1,335,000	1,297,100
Current tax assets		40,523	40,588	40,468	40,468
Deferred tax assets	12	31,220	24,613	31,220	24,613
Investments in subsidiary companies	13	–	–	15,525	28,027
Property and equipment	14	211,895	209,554	211,522	209,278
Total assets		45,820,682	42,811,371	45,829,287	42,836,531
Liabilities and equity					
Deposits from customers	15	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	16	300,000	1,529,975	300,000	1,529,975
Derivative financial liabilities	6	32,407	13,565	32,407	13,565
Bills and acceptance payable		127,524	170,598	127,524	170,598
Other liabilities	17	576,228	481,402	572,599	476,626
Zakat and taxation	18	44,601	43,994	44,573	43,941
Total liabilities		42,091,092	39,484,536	42,098,659	39,507,157
Equity					
Share capital	19	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165
Reserves		1,409,683	1,028,670	1,410,721	1,031,209
Total equity		3,729,590	3,326,835	3,730,628	3,329,374
Total liabilities and equity		45,820,682	42,811,371	45,829,287	42,836,531
Commitments and contingencies	39	12,135,967	11,211,680	12,135,967	11,211,680

The notes on pages 21 to 119 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	NOTE	GROUP		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	22	2,032,085	1,851,278	2,032,085	1,851,289
Income derived from investment of shareholders' funds	23	404,741	393,827	399,311	393,019
(Allowance)/Reversal for impairment on financing and advances	24	(59,993)	15,009	(59,993)	15,009
Reversal/(Allowance) for impairment on investments	25	2,978	(9,211)	1,322	(9,211)
Reversal for impairment on other assets		710	5,570	710	5,570
Direct expenses		(17,966)	(25,773)	(17,966)	(25,773)
Total distributable income		2,362,555	2,230,700	2,355,469	2,229,903
Income attributable to depositors	26	(851,126)	(779,465)	(851,638)	(780,302)
Total net income		1,511,429	1,451,235	1,503,831	1,449,601
Personnel expenses	27	(463,122)	(443,262)	(457,591)	(438,850)
Other overhead expenses	28	(345,556)	(330,341)	(345,050)	(327,733)
		702,751	677,632	701,190	683,018
Share of results of associate company		–	(349)	–	–
Profit before zakat and tax		702,751	677,283	701,190	683,018
Zakat		(12,803)	(12,584)	(12,747)	(12,568)
Tax expense	31	(179,446)	(178,973)	(179,412)	(178,805)
Profit for the year		510,502	485,726	509,031	491,645
Earnings per share (sen)	32	22.16	21.44		
Profit for the year		510,502	485,726	509,031	491,645
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations		(22,628)	(21,990)	(22,658)	(22,020)
Fair value reserve					
Net change in fair value		(2,992)	(124,548)	(2,992)	(124,548)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss		(21,685)	(4,875)	(21,685)	(4,875)
Other comprehensive expense for the year, net of tax		(47,305)	(151,413)	(47,335)	(151,443)
Total comprehensive income for the year		463,197	334,313	461,696	340,202

The notes on pages 21 to 119 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

GROUP	NOTE	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK				TOTAL EQUITY RM'000
		NON-DISTRIBUTABLE		DISTRIBUTABLE		
		SHARE CAPITAL RM'000	SHARE PREMIUM RM'000	OTHER RESERVES RM'000	RETAINED EARNINGS RM'000	
At 1 January 2013		2,265,490	–	628,157	209,318	3,102,965
Profit for the year		–	–	–	485,726	485,726
Currency translation difference in respect of foreign operations		–	–	(21,990)	–	(21,990)
Fair value reserve – Net change in fair value		–	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		–	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(151,413)	485,726	334,313
Transfer to statutory reserve		–	–	245,823	(245,823)	–
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	33	–	–	–	(195,399)	(195,399)
Issue of shares pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	33	32,675	52,281	–	–	84,956
At 31 December 2013/1 January 2014		2,298,165	52,281	722,567	253,822	3,326,835
Profit for the year		–	–	–	510,502	510,502
Currency translation difference in respect of foreign operations		–	–	(22,628)	–	(22,628)
Fair value reserve – Net change in fair value		–	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		–	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(47,305)	510,502	463,197
Transfer to statutory reserve		–	–	254,517	(254,517)	–
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	33	–	–	–	(120,884)	(120,884)
Issue of shares pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	33	21,742	38,700	–	–	60,442
At 31 December 2014		2,319,907	90,981	929,779	388,923	3,729,590

Note 20

The notes on pages 21 to 119 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

BANK	NOTE	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK				TOTAL EQUITY RM'000
		SHARE CAPITAL RM'000	SHARE PREMIUM RM'000	OTHER RESERVES RM'000	RETAINED EARNINGS RM'000	
At 1 January 2013		2,265,490	–	628,159	205,966	3,099,615
Profit for the year		–	–	–	491,645	491,645
Currency translation difference in respect of foreign operations		–	–	(22,020)	–	(22,020)
Fair value reserve – Net change in fair value		–	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		–	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(151,443)	491,645	340,202
Transfer to statutory reserve		–	–	245,823	(245,823)	–
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	33	–	–	–	(195,399)	(195,399)
Issue of shares pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	33	32,675	52,281	–	–	84,956
At 31 December 2013/1 January 2014		2,298,165	52,281	722,539	256,389	3,329,374
Profit for the year		–	–	–	509,031	509,031
Currency translation difference in respect of foreign operations		–	–	(22,658)	–	(22,658)
Fair value reserve – Net change in fair value		–	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		–	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(47,335)	509,031	461,696
Transfer to statutory reserve		–	–	254,517	(254,517)	–
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	33	–	–	–	(120,884)	(120,884)
Issue of shares pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	33	21,742	38,700	–	–	60,442
At 31 December 2014		2,319,907	90,981	929,721	390,019	3,730,628

Note 20

The notes on pages 21 to 119 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before zakat and tax	702,751	677,283	701,190	683,018
Adjustments for:				
Share of results of associate company	–	349	–	–
Depreciation of property and equipment	49,995	46,279	49,882	46,191
Net loss on disposal of property and equipment	1,394	1,514	1,394	1,497
Property and equipment provision written off	–	4,608	–	4,236
Collective assessment allowance	162,878	141,621	162,878	141,621
Individual assessment allowance	34,055	79,103	34,055	79,103
Reversal of impairment losses on other assets	(710)	(5,570)	(710)	(5,570)
(Reversal)/Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale	(2,872)	9,537	(2,872)	9,537
Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets held-to-maturity	(106)	(326)	(106)	(326)
Impairment loss on investment in subsidiary company	–	–	1,656	–
Net loss on sale of financial assets held-for-trading	3,364	9,542	3,364	9,542
Net gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale	(21,685)	(14,412)	(21,685)	(14,412)
Fair value gain on financial assets held-for-trading	(2,731)	(9,150)	(2,731)	(9,150)
Dividends from subsidiary	–	–	(800)	(6,400)
Dividends from securities	(2,648)	(6,477)	(2,648)	(6,477)
Net derivative loss/(gain)	2,370	(9,163)	2,370	(9,163)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities	926,055	924,738	925,237	923,247
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	(1,229,975)	669,697	(1,229,975)	669,697
Financing, advances and others	(5,980,556)	(4,453,873)	(5,980,556)	(4,452,939)
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	(37,900)	(237,200)	(37,900)	(237,200)
Bills receivables	(5)	17	(5)	17
Other receivables	(118,981)	92,447	(119,565)	93,152
Deposits from customers	3,765,330	4,694,012	3,749,104	4,689,277
Bills and acceptance payable	(43,074)	(214,540)	(43,074)	(214,540)
Other liabilities	111,299	(17,513)	112,444	(21,405)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(2,607,807)	1,457,785	(2,624,290)	1,449,306
Zakat paid	(12,476)	(9,045)	(12,428)	(9,013)
Tax paid	(185,878)	(155,728)	(185,705)	(155,399)
Tax refund	169	66	–	–
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(2,805,992)	1,293,078	(2,822,423)	1,284,894

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment	(53,794)	(39,230)	(53,587)	(39,060)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	68	258	68	100
Dividends from subsidiary	–	–	800	6,400
Dividend from securities	2,648	6,477	2,648	6,477
Net proceeds from disposal of securities	2,478,574	906,870	2,483,664	906,870
Net cash generated from investing activities	2,427,496	874,375	2,433,593	880,787
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividend paid on ordinary shares	(120,884)	(195,399)	(120,884)	(195,399)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	60,442	84,956	60,442	84,956
Capital repayment from subsidiaries	–	–	12,400	–
Net cash used in financing activities	(60,442)	(110,443)	(48,042)	(110,443)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(438,938)	2,057,010	(436,872)	2,055,238
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	3,730,923	1,695,908	3,728,658	1,695,442
Exchange difference on translation	(22,632)	(21,995)	(22,659)	(22,022)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	3,269,353	3,730,923	3,269,127	3,728,658
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Cash and short-term funds	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
	3,269,353	3,730,923	3,269,127	3,728,658

The notes on pages 21 to 119 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad is principally engaged in Islamic banking business and the provision of related financial services. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements.

The Bank is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Level 32, Menara Bank Islam
No. 22, Jalan Perak,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.

The immediate holding company of the Bank is BIMB Holdings Berhad, a public limited liability company incorporated in Malaysia and is listed on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The ultimate holding board is Lembaga Tabung Haji ("LTH"), a *hajj* pilgrims' funds board established under the Tabung Haji Act 1995 (Act 535).

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group).

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 February 2015.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by Group entities, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), the requirements of Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia and Shariah requirements.

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 July 2014

- Amendments to MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 2, Share-based Payment (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle and 2011-2013 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 8, Operating Segments (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle and 2011-2013 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 119, Employee Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
- Amendments to MFRS 124, Related Party Disclosures (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 138, Intangible Assets (Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 140, Investment Property (Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016

- Amendments to MFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, MFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
- Amendments to MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- MFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment and MFRS 138, Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment and MFRS 141, Agriculture – Agriculture: Bearer Plants
- Amendments to MFRS 119, Employee Benefits (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 127, Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- Amendments to MFRS 134, Interim Financial Reporting (Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017

- MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

- MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (2014)

The Group and the Bank plan to apply the abovementioned standards, amendments and interpretations:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2015 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretation that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, except for Amendments to MFRS 2, Amendments to MFRS 119, Amendments to MFRS 138 and Amendments to MFRS 140.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2016 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, except for Amendments to MFRS 11 and MFRS 14 which are not applicable to the Group and the Bank.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2017 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

The initial application of the accounting standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have any material financial impacts to the current period and prior period financial statements of the Group and the Bank except as mentioned below:

MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 replaces the guidance in MFRS 111, Construction Contracts, MFRS 118, Revenue, IC Interpretation 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes, IC Interpretation 15, Agreements for Construction of Real Estate, IC Interpretation 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers and IC Interpretation 131, Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The Group is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 15.

MFRS 9, Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 replaces the guidance 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 Bank's investment in unquoted shares will be measured at fair value through 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.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets available-for-sale, which have been measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000), unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements requires 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 financial statements in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have significant effect in determining the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 2.5 and Note 36 – Fair value of financial instruments
- Note 2.10 – Impairment
- Note 12 – Deferred tax assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiary companies

Subsidiary companies are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Bank. The financial statements of the subsidiary companies are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing control only when such rights are substantive. The Group also considers it has *de facto* power over an investee when, despite not having the majority of voting rights, it has the current ability to direct the activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's return.

Investments in subsidiary companies are measured in the Bank's statement of financial position at cost less impairment losses, if any. Where there is indication of impairment, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

(b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method from the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

For new acquisitions, the Group measures the cost of goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(c) Loss of control

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as a financial asset available-for-sale depending on the level of influence retained.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(d) Associates

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which the Group has significant influence but not control over the financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method less any impairment losses. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate company, 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 the 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.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, any retained interest in the former associate at the date when significant influence is lost is measured at fair value and this amount is regarded as the initial carrying amount of a financial asset. The difference between the fair value of any retained interest plus proceeds from the interest disposed of and the carrying amount of the investment at the date when equity method is discontinued is recognised in the profit or loss.

When the Group's interest in an associate decreases but does not result in a loss of significant influence, any retained interest is not remeasured. Any gain or loss arising from the decrease in interest is recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are also reclassified proportionately to profit or loss if that gain or loss would be required to be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

In the Bank's statement of financial position, the statutory investment in associate is stated at cost less any impairment losses. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

(e) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Group entities, transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting date, except for those that are measured at fair value are retranslated 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, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial instrument designated as a hedge of currency risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

In the consolidated financial statements, when settlement of monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the Translation Reserve in equity.

(b) Foreign operations denominated in functional currencies other than Ringgit Malaysia (RM)

The assets and liabilities of operations denominated in functional currencies other than RM, including fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to RM at exchange rates at the end of the reporting date. The income and expenses of the foreign operations are translated to RM at average exchange rates for the period.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the Translation Reserve in equity.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term funds, and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and measured using accounting policies as mentioned below.

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group or the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions 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 issue of the financial instrument.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Group and the Bank categorises its financial instruments as follows:

Financial assets

(a) Financing and receivables

Financing and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market and the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. The Group's financing and receivables consist of sale-based contracts (namely Bai' Bithaman Ajil, Bai Al-Inah, Murabahah and At-Tawarruq), lease-based contracts (namely Ijarah Muntahiah Bit-Tamleek and Ijarah Thumma Al-Bai), construction-based contract (Istisna') and Ar-Rahnu contract.

These contracts are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective profit rate method. These contracts are stated net of unearned income and any impairment loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either:

(i) Held-for-trading

Financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or it is part of a portfolio that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

(ii) Designated under fair value option

Financial assets meet at least one of the following criteria upon designation:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets, or recognising gains or losses on them, using different bases; or
- the financial asset contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise need to be separately recorded.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at their fair values and any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value will be recognised in the profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets held-to-maturity

Financial assets held-to-maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method, less any impairment loss.

Any sale or reclassification of more than insignificant amount of financial assets held-to-maturity would result in the reclassification of all financial assets held-to-maturity to financial assets available-for-sale and the Group would be prevented from classifying any financial assets as financial assets held-to-maturity for the current and following two financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(d) Financial assets available-for-sale

Financial assets available-for-sale are financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other category and are measured at fair value.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less any impairment loss. Any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value is recognised in the fair value reserve through other comprehensive income except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items which are recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition or disposal, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss. Profit calculated for a debt instrument using the effective profit method is recognised in the profit or loss.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment. See note 2.10 Impairment.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group and the Bank holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and profit rate exposures. However, the Group and the Bank elect not to apply hedge accounting. Hence, foreign exchange trading positions, including spot and forward contracts, are revalued at prevailing market rates at statement of financial position date and the resultant gains and losses for the financial year are recognised in the profit or loss.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, it is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are derivatives or financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

Derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of equity instruments that do not have quoted price in an active market for identical instruments whose fair value otherwise cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Other financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Fair value arising from financial guarantee contracts are classified as deferred income and are amortised to profit or loss using a straight-line method over the contractual period or, when there is no specified contractual period, recognised in profit or loss upon discharge of the guarantee. When settlement of a financial guarantee contract becomes probable, an estimate of the obligation is made. If the carrying value of the financial guarantee contract is lower than the obligation, the carrying value is adjusted to the obligation amount and accounted for as a provision.

Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and 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.

2.6 Property and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to 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. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and equipment.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The cost of property 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 between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The fair value of equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and is recognised net within "other income" and "other expenses" respectively in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Property and equipment (continued)

(b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group or the Bank, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group and the Bank will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Property 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:

• Long term leasehold land	50 years
• Building improvement and renovations	10 years
• Furniture, fixtures and fittings	2 – 10 years
• Office equipment	6 years
• Motor vehicles	5 years
• Computer equipment	
– Core Banking System	7 years
– Other hardware/software	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate.

2.7 Leased assets – Finance lease

Leases in terms of which the Group or the Bank assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

Leasehold land which in substance is a finance lease is classified as property and equipment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.8 Leased assets – Operating lease

Leases, where the Group or the Bank does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and, the leased assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Leasehold land which in substance is an operating lease is classified as prepaid lease payments.

2.9 Bills and other receivables

Bills and other receivables are stated at cost less any allowance for impairment.

2.10 Impairment

Financial assets

The Group and the Bank assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that financing and receivables, financial assets held-to-maturity or financial assets available-for-sale are impaired as a result of one or more events having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. A financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and prior to the reporting date (“a loss event”) and that loss event or events has an impact on the estimated future cash flow of the financial asset or the group of financial assets as that can be reliably estimated. The criteria that the Group and the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in profit or principal payments;
- (iii) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (iv) consecutive downgrade of two notches for external ratings.

Financing is classified as impaired when the principal or profit or both are past due for three months or more, or where a financing is in arrears for less than three months, the financing exhibits indications of credit weakness.

For financing and receivables, the Group and the Bank first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financing and receivables that are individually significant, and collectively for financing and receivables that are not individually significant. If the Group and the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed financing and receivable, whether significant or not, it includes the assets in a group of financing and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Financing and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in the collective assessment for impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 Impairment (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective profit rate. The amount of the loss is recognised using an allowance account and recognised in the profit or loss. The estimation of the amount and timing of the future cash flows requires management judgement. In estimating these cash flows, judgements are made about the realisable value of the collateral pledged and the borrower financial position. These estimations are based on assumptions and the actual results may differ from these, hence resulting in changes to impairment losses recognised.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financing and receivables are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account the asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty's ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows for a group of financing and receivables that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

When a financing is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment. Such financing are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequently, recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. The amount of reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

In the case of available-for-sale equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in their fair value of the security below its cost is also considered in determining whether impairment exists. Where such evidence exists, the cumulative net loss that has been previously recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as all other financial assets. Reversals of impairment of debt instruments are recognised in the comprehensive income statement.

An impairment loss in respect of unquoted equity instrument that is carried at cost is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Where a financing shows evidence of credit weaknesses, the Group or the Bank may seek to renegotiate the financing rather than taking possession of the collateral. This may involve an extension of the payment arrangements via rescheduling or the renegotiation of new financing terms and conditions via restructuring. Management monitors the renegotiated financing to ensure that all the revised terms are met and the repayments are made promptly for a continuous period. Where an impaired financing is renegotiated, the borrower must adhere to the revised and/or restructured repayment terms for a continuous period of six months before the financing is classified as non-impaired. These financing continue to be subjected to individual or collective impairment assessment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 Impairment (continued)

Other assets

The carrying amount of other assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

2.11 Bills and acceptances payable

Bills and acceptances payable represent the Group's and the Bank's own bills and acceptances rediscounted and outstanding in the market.

2.12 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

2.13 Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, 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.

2.14 Contingent assets

Where it is not possible that there is an inflow of economic benefits, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, which in this case is the Managing Director of the Group, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

2.16 Equity instruments

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost on initial recognition and are not remeasured subsequently.

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity in the statement of financial position. Cost directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are taken to equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

2.17 Recognition of income

Financing income

Financing income is recognised in the profit or loss using the effective profit rate method. The effective profit rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial instruments. When calculating the effective profit rate, the Group and the Bank has considered all contractual terms of the financial instruments but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and transaction costs integral to the effective profit rate, as well as premium or discounts.

Income from a sale-based contract is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding whereas income from Ijarah (lease-based contract) is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the lease term.

Once a financial assets or a group of financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, income is recognised using the profit rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Fee and other income recognition

Financing arrangement, management and participation fees, underwriting commissions and brokerage fees are recognised as income based on contractual arrangements. Fees from advisory and corporate finance activities are recognised net of service taxes and discounts on completion of each stage of the assignment.

Dividend income from subsidiary companies and other investments are recognised when the Bank's rights to receive payment is established.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.18 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates 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 reporting 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 the 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 reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.19 Zakat

This represents business zakat. It is an obligatory amount payable by the Group and the Bank to comply with the principles of Shariah.

2.20 Employee benefits

Short-term employee 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 has 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 estimated reliably.

The Group's and the Bank's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group and the Bank has no further payment obligations.

2.21 Earnings per ordinary shares

The Group presents basic earnings per share data for its ordinary shares ("EPS").

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.22 Fair value measurements

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	773,453	616,133	773,272	613,948
Money at call and interbank placements with remaining maturity not exceeding one month	2,391,175	2,984,210	2,391,130	2,984,130
	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078

4. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Licensed Islamic banks	104,725	130,580

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR-TRADING

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
At fair value				
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	50,767	726,353	50,767	726,353
Bank Negara Negotiable Notes	394,808	178,058	394,808	178,058
Islamic Debt Securities	191,336	312,484	191,336	312,484
Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificates	279,628	–	279,628	–
Unit trust	5,090	–	–	–
	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

The following tables summarise the contractual or underlying principal amounts of derivative financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss and hedging purposes. The principal or contractual amount of these instruments reflects the volume of transactions outstanding at financial position date, and do not represent amounts at risk.

Trading derivative financial instruments are revalued on a gross position and the unrealised gains or losses are reflected as derivative financial assets and liabilities respectively.

GROUP AND BANK

		31.12.2014	
	NOTIONAL AMOUNT RM'000	FAIR VALUE ASSETS RM'000	LIABILITIES RM'000
Forward contracts	1,840,778	45,508	(28,798)
Profit rate swaps	1,187,694	17,018	(3,594)
Structured deposits	106,680	15	(15)
	3,135,152	62,541	(32,407)

		31.12.2013	
	NOTIONAL AMOUNT RM'000	FAIR VALUE ASSETS RM'000	LIABILITIES RM'000
Forward contracts	1,381,894	8,681	(6,594)
Profit rate swaps	1,311,481	19,855	(6,389)
Structured deposits	110,495	582	(582)
	2,803,870	29,118	(13,565)

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
At fair value				
Unit trust	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229
At fair value				
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	1,202,058	1,269,943	1,202,058	1,269,943
Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificates	–	447,825	–	447,825
Islamic Debt Securities	8,998,120	10,661,807	8,998,577	10,663,818
	10,200,178	12,379,575	10,200,635	12,381,586
At fair value				
Islamic Development Bank Unit Trust	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647
At cost				
Unquoted shares in Malaysia	24,450	23,456	24,450	23,456
Less: Accumulated impairment loss*	(15,734)	(14,740)	(15,734)	(14,740)
	8,716	8,716	8,716	8,716
At cost				
Unquoted shares outside Malaysia	22,893	23,754	22,893	23,754
	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932

* Movement in accumulated impairment loss due to translation differences

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO-MATURITY

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
At amortised cost		
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Islamic Debt Securities	67,771	70,452
Less: Accumulated impairment loss	(7,019)	(7,125)
	60,752	63,327

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS

(a) By type and Shariah contract

GROUP AND BANK 31 DECEMBER 2014	BAI' BITHAMAN AJIL RM'000	MURABAHAH RM'000	BAI AL-INAH RM'000	AT- TAWARRUQ RM'000	IJARAH MUNTAHIAH BIT-TAMLEEK RM'000	IJARAH THUMMA AL-BAI RM'000	ISTISNA' RM'000	AR-RAHNU RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
At amortised cost									
Cash line	–	–	133,369	711,351	–	–	–	–	844,720
Term financing									
House financing	5,205,901	–	–	3,869,009	–	–	66,730	–	9,141,640
Syndicated financing	19,841	–	180,731	998,462	–	148,543	–	–	1,347,577
Leasing financing	–	–	–	–	64,141	5,030	–	–	69,171
Bridging financing	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,533	–	72,533
Personal financing	–	–	372,209	9,234,012	–	–	–	–	9,606,221
Other term financing	3,137,330	403,814	21,576	3,717,813	–	–	1,822	–	7,282,355
Staff financing	111,203	–	69	44,610	–	–	18,466	–	174,348
Credit cards	–	–	89,635	346,003	–	–	–	–	435,638
Trade bills discounted	–	1,013,823	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,013,823
Trust receipts	–	33,398	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,398
Pawn broking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90,288	90,288
	8,474,275	1,451,035	797,589	18,921,260	64,141	153,573	159,551	90,288	30,111,712
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others									
– collective assessment allowance									(444,388)
– individual assessment allowance									(142,753)
Net financing, advances and others									29,524,571

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(a) By type and Shariah contract (continued)

GROUP AND BANK 31 DECEMBER 2013	BAI' BITHAMAN AJIL RM'000	MURABAHAH RM'000	BAI AL-INAH RM'000	AT- TAWARRUQ RM'000	IJARAH MUNTAHIAH BIT-TAMLEEK RM'000	IJARAH THUMMA AL-BAI RM'000	ISTISNA' RM'000	AR-RAHNU RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
At amortised cost									
Cash line	–	–	175,923	573,323	–	–	–	–	749,246
Term financing									
House financing	5,442,107	–	–	1,190,950	–	–	67,995	–	6,701,052
Syndicated financing	30,874	–	193,387	475,200	–	183,820	–	–	883,281
Leasing financing	–	–	–	–	57,931	9,146	–	–	67,077
Bridging financing	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,052	–	40,052
Personal financing	–	–	734,250	7,597,961	–	–	–	–	8,332,211
Other term financing	3,565,043	–	7,034	2,326,624	–	–	1,884	–	5,900,585
Staff financing	124,320	–	708	25,736	–	–	21,944	–	172,708
Credit cards	–	–	157,089	288,153	–	–	–	–	445,242
Trade bills discounted	–	805,381	14,107	–	–	–	–	–	819,488
Trust receipts	–	35,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,957
Pawn broking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,621	95,621
	9,162,344	841,338	1,282,498	12,477,947	57,931	192,966	131,875	95,621	24,242,520
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others									
– collective assessment allowance									(365,375)
– individual assessment allowance									(136,197)
Net financing, advances and others									23,740,948

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(b) By type of customer

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions	471,181	352,438
Domestic business enterprise	5,884,575	4,630,194
Small medium industries	658,763	631,069
Government & statutory bodies	292,201	200,885
Individuals	22,336,404	18,216,908
Other domestic entities	8,230	5,483
Foreign entities	460,358	205,543
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(c) By profit rate sensitivity

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Fixed rate		
House financing	1,563,643	1,512,408
Others	7,553,928	7,954,409
Floating rate		
Others	20,994,141	14,775,703
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(d) By remaining contractual maturity

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within one year	3,147,023	2,927,612
More than one year to three years	992,088	816,371
More than three years to five years	1,468,082	1,373,079
More than five years	24,504,519	19,125,458
	30,111,712	24,242,520

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(e) By geographical distribution

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Central Region	13,567,565	10,699,889
Eastern Region	5,037,536	4,455,488
Northern Region	4,722,950	3,928,233
Southern Region	4,411,954	3,191,397
East Malaysia Region	2,371,707	1,967,513
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(f) By sector

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Primary agriculture	331,524	243,148
Mining and quarrying	20,481	8,135
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	1,011,749	829,577
Electricity, gas and water	549,284	365,014
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	879,627	750,364
Construction	2,316,754	1,872,011
Real estate	693,563	517,731
Transport, storage and communications	563,955	236,616
Finance, insurance and business activities	924,120	850,283
Education, health and others	483,863	342,942
Household sectors	22,336,792	18,216,799
Other sectors	–	9,900
	30,111,712	24,242,520

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(g) Movement in impaired financing and advances ("impaired financing") are as follows:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	285,302	308,709
Classified as impaired during the year	438,837	440,665
Reclassified as not impaired during the year	(194,739)	(236,056)
Amount recovered	(72,983)	(71,626)
Amount written off	(115,145)	(160,388)
Exchange differences	3,267	3,998
At 31 December	344,539	285,302
Gross impaired financing as a percentage of gross financing, advances and others	1.14%	1.18%

(h) Impaired financing by geographical distribution

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Central Region	148,240	129,930
Eastern Region	44,509	28,106
Northern Region	30,618	52,873
Southern Region	13,307	13,702
East Malaysia Region	107,865	60,691
	344,539	285,302

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(i) Impaired financing by sector

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Primary agriculture	1,854	–
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	7,669	32,302
Electricity, gas and water	54	108
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	14,732	15,525
Construction	72,192	21,601
Transport, storage and communications	42,689	33,117
Finance, insurance and business activities	60,258	61,393
Education, health & others	590	–
Household sectors	144,501	121,226
Other sectors	–	30
	344,539	285,302

(j) Movement of allowance for impaired financing

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Collective assessment allowance		
At 1 January 2014/1 January 2013	365,375	313,334
Allowance made during the year	162,878	141,621
Amount written off	(84,416)	(90,373)
Exchange differences	551	793
At 31 December 2014/31 December 2013	444,388	365,375
Individual assessment allowance		
At 1 January 2014/1 January 2013	136,197	126,988
Allowance made during the year	34,055	79,103
Amount written off	(30,802)	(69,901)
Exchange differences	3,303	7
At 31 December 2014/31 December 2013	142,753	136,197

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

10. OTHER ASSETS

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Other receivables	90,027	6,563	89,068	4,845
Deposit and prepayments	36,508	34,127	35,637	33,462
Related companies*	–	694	197	860
	126,535	41,384	124,902	39,167

* This relates to amounts due from holding and related companies that are non-trade in nature, not subject to financing charges and has no fixed term repayments.

11. STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

The non-interest bearing statutory deposits are maintained with Bank Negara Malaysia in compliance with Section 26(2)(c) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act, 2009, the amount of which are determined as set percentages of total eligible liabilities.

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Recognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	ASSETS		LIABILITIES		NET	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
GROUP AND BANK						
Property and equipment	–	–	(23,207)	(28,119)	(23,207)	(28,119)
Provisions	27,205	24,652	–	–	27,205	24,652
Unabsorbed capital allowances	27,222	28,080	–	–	27,222	28,080
Tax assets/(liabilities)	54,427	52,732	(23,207)	(28,119)	31,220	24,613

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (continued)

Recognised deferred tax assets (continued)

Movement in temporary differences during the year:

	AT 1.1.2013 RM'000	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS (NOTE 31) RM'000	AT 31.12.2013/ 1.1.2014 RM'000	RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS (NOTE 31) RM'000	AT 31.12.2014 RM'000
GROUP					
Property and equipment	(32,879)	4,760	(28,119)	4,912	(23,207)
Provisions	21,445	3,207	24,652	2,553	27,205
Unabsorbed capital allowances	29,889	(1,809)	28,080	(858)	27,222
Total assets	18,455	6,158	24,613	6,607	31,220
BANK					
Property and equipment	(32,705)	4,586	(28,119)	4,912	(23,207)
Provisions	21,445	3,207	24,652	2,553	27,205
Unabsorbed capital allowances	29,889	(1,809)	28,080	(858)	27,222
Tax assets	18,629	5,984	24,613	6,607	31,220

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following item:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Unabsorbed capital allowance	27,607	27,518	27,303	27,303
Unutilised tax losses	6,715	6,715	–	–
Deductible temporary differences	653	(154)	–	–
	34,975	34,079	27,303	27,303

The Bank's unabsorbed capital allowances of RM27.3 million in respect of its leasing business whereby management considered it uncertain whether the Bank is able to utilise the benefits in the future. As such, deferred tax assets have not been recognised.

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
At cost		
Unquoted shares in Malaysia	16,447	28,847
Less: Accumulated impairment loss	(922)	(820)
	15,525	28,027

There were three capital repayments from two of the Bank's subsidiary companies during the financial year ended 31 December 2014 resulting in the decrease of investments in subsidiary companies. The three capital repayments were as follow:

	RM'000
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn. Bhd.	
Capital repayment on 24 February 2014	5,000
Capital repayment on 8 December 2014	5,000
	10,000
Farihan Corporation Sdn. Bhd.	
Capital repayment on 14 March 2014	2,400
Total capital repayment	12,400

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

NAME OF COMPANY	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES	EFFECTIVE OWNERSHIP INTEREST	
		31.12.2014 %	31.12.2013 %
Al-Wakalah Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Provide nominee services	100	100
BIMB Investment Management Berhad	Managing Islamic Unit Trust Funds	100	100
Bank Islam Trust Company (Labuan) Ltd.	Provide services as a Labuan registered trust company	100	100
and its subsidiary:			
BIMB Offshore Company Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	Resident Corporate Secretary and Director for Offshore Companies	100	100
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn. Bhd.	Dormant (in the process of members voluntary liquidation)	100	100
Farihan Corporation Sdn. Bhd.	Provide manpower for the provision of Islamic pawn broking services	100	100

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	LONG TERM LEASEHOLD LAND RM'000	BUILDING IMPROVE- MENTS AND RENOVATIONS RM'000	FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND FITTINGS RM'000	OFFICE EQUIPMENT RM'000	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT RM'000	MOTOR VEHICLES RM'000	RENOVATION WORK-IN- PROGRESS RM'000	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM UNDER DEVELOPMENT RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Cost									
At 1 January 2013	14,784	31,861	113,835	79,422	261,701	1,484	180	5,652	508,919
Additions	–	2,704	7,889	5,840	14,066	–	2,322	6,409	39,230
Reclassifications	–	67	82	4	2,942	–	(153)	(2,942)	–
Disposals	–	(1,958)	(4,847)	(2,276)	(2,948)	–	–	–	(12,029)
Written off	–	(1,837)	(7,060)	(12,667)	(2,503)	–	–	–	(24,067)
Exchange difference	–	7	74	50	141	4	–	–	276
At 31 December 2013	14,784	30,844	109,973	70,373	273,399	1,488	2,349	9,119	512,329
Additions	–	3,425	9,051	7,529	27,624	–	801	5,364	53,794
Reclassifications	–	190	1,526	509	9,071	–	(2,225)	(9,071)	–
Disposals	–	(3,080)	(3,667)	(2,560)	(23,180)	(150)	–	–	(32,637)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange difference	–	1	16	21	15	4	–	–	57
At 31 December 2014	14,784	31,380	116,899	75,872	286,929	1,342	925	5,412	533,543
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2013	956	20,451	52,178	53,919	157,660	775	2	–	285,941
Depreciation for the year	174	1,632	8,645	8,838	26,722	268	–	–	46,279
Disposals	–	(1,604)	(3,881)	(1,837)	(2,935)	–	–	–	(10,257)
Written off	–	(1,107)	(4,015)	(11,847)	(2,490)	–	–	–	(19,459)
Exchange difference	–	7	74	49	137	4	–	–	271
At 31 December 2013	1,130	19,379	53,001	49,122	179,094	1,047	2	–	302,775
Depreciation for the year	174	1,791	8,828	8,364	30,550	261	27	–	49,995
Disposals	–	(2,708)	(2,736)	(2,428)	(23,153)	(150)	–	–	(31,175)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange difference	–	1	16	20	12	4	–	–	53
At 31 December 2014	1,304	18,463	59,109	55,078	186,503	1,162	29	–	321,648
Carrying amounts									
At 1 January 2013	13,828	11,410	61,657	25,503	104,041	709	178	5,652	222,978
At 31 December 2013	13,654	11,465	56,972	21,251	94,305	441	2,347	9,119	209,554
At 31 December 2014	13,480	12,917	57,790	20,794	100,426	180	896	5,412	211,895

There were no capitalised financing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (2013: Nil).

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14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

BANK	LONG TERM LEASEHOLD LAND RM'000	BUILDING IMPROVE- MENTS AND RENOVATIONS RM'000	FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND FITTINGS RM'000	OFFICE EQUIPMENT RM'000	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT RM'000	MOTOR VEHICLES RM'000	RENOVATION WORK-IN- PROGRESS RM'000	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM UNDER DEVELOPMENT RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Cost									
At 1 January 2013	14,784	31,834	113,805	78,207	260,879	1,484	178	5,652	506,823
Additions	–	2,704	7,887	5,839	13,996	–	2,225	6,409	39,060
Reclassifications	–	67	82	4	2,942	–	(153)	(2,942)	–
Disposals	–	(1,958)	(4,847)	(1,910)	(2,910)	–	–	–	(11,625)
Written off	–	(1,837)	(7,060)	(12,122)	(2,439)	–	–	–	(23,458)
Exchange difference	–	7	74	44	131	4	–	–	260
At 31 December 2013	14,784	30,817	109,941	70,062	272,599	1,488	2,250	9,119	511,060
Additions	–	3,425	9,043	7,528	27,426	–	801	5,364	53,587
Reclassification	–	190	1,526	509	9,071	–	(2,225)	(9,071)	–
Disposals	–	(3,080)	(3,667)	(2,560)	(23,180)	(150)	–	–	(32,637)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange difference	–	1	16	14	3	4	–	–	38
At 31 December 2014	14,784	31,353	116,859	75,553	285,919	1,342	826	5,412	532,048
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2013	956	20,412	52,165	53,282	156,993	775	–	–	284,583
Depreciation for the year	174	1,632	8,635	8,820	26,662	268	–	–	46,191
Disposals	–	(1,604)	(3,881)	(1,635)	(2,908)	–	–	–	(10,028)
Written off	–	(1,107)	(4,015)	(11,663)	(2,437)	–	–	–	(19,222)
Exchange difference	–	7	74	44	129	4	–	–	258
At 31 December 2013	1,130	19,340	52,978	48,848	178,439	1,047	–	–	301,782
Depreciation for the year	174	1,791	8,831	8,349	30,476	261	–	–	49,882
Disposals	–	(2,708)	(2,736)	(2,428)	(23,153)	(150)	–	–	(31,175)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange difference	–	1	16	14	2	4	–	–	37
At 31 December 2014	1,304	18,424	59,089	54,783	185,764	1,162	–	–	320,526
Carrying amounts									
At 1 January 2013	13,828	11,422	61,640	24,925	103,886	709	178	5,652	222,240
At 31 December 2013	13,654	11,477	56,963	21,214	94,160	441	2,250	9,119	209,278
At 31 December 2014	13,480	12,929	57,770	20,770	100,155	180	826	5,412	211,522

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) By type of deposit

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Saving Deposit	5,091,650	4,674,482	5,091,650	4,674,482
<i>Wadiah</i>	3,052,428	2,379,204	3,052,428	2,379,204
<i>Mudharabah</i>	2,039,222	2,295,278	2,039,222	2,295,278
Demand Deposit				
<i>Wadiah</i>	10,535,088	9,888,119	10,539,744	9,891,476
Term Deposit	25,296,865	22,594,379	25,303,433	22,618,472
Special Investment Accounts				
<i>Mudharabah</i>	5,022,921	18,659,039	5,025,258	18,682,231
General Investment Accounts				
<i>Mudharabah</i>	919,816	2,012,162	919,816	2,012,162
Term & Special term deposit-i				
<i>Tawarruq</i>	17,895,591	–	17,899,695	–
Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificates (NIDC)	1,229,025	1,466,205	1,229,025	1,466,205
Waheed-i	134,453	358,516	134,580	359,417
Ziyad	95,059	98,457	95,059	98,457
Others	86,729	88,022	86,729	88,022
Total Deposits	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452

(b) Maturity structure of term deposits are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Due within six months	22,201,248	20,374,794	22,207,468	20,398,137
More than six months to one year	2,834,535	2,036,519	2,834,883	2,037,269
More than one year to three years	224,132	136,897	224,132	136,897
More than three years to five years	36,950	46,169	36,950	46,169
More than five years	–	–	–	–
	25,296,865	22,594,379	25,303,433	22,618,472

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15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

(c) By type of customer

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	7,022,205	8,069,129	7,022,205	8,069,129
Business enterprises	9,970,005	10,009,275	9,970,005	10,009,275
Individuals	5,565,494	5,124,757	5,565,494	5,124,757
Others	18,452,628	14,041,841	18,463,852	14,069,291
	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452

16. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Non-Mudharabah fund		
Licensed Islamic banks	–	1,538
Other financial institutions	–	44,564
	–	46,102
Mudharabah fund		
Licensed Islamic banks	280,000	1,298,873
Other financial institutions	20,000	185,000
	300,000	1,483,873
	300,000	1,529,975

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Other payables	455,931	372,655	453,384	369,109
Accruals	120,297	108,747	119,215	107,517
	576,228	481,402	572,599	476,626

Included in other payables is undistributed charity fund amounting to RM305,000 (2013: RM248,000) for the Group and the Bank respectively. Movement of sources and uses of charity fund are disclosed in Note 21.

18. ZAKAT AND TAXATION

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Zakat	12,781	12,453	12,754	12,436
Taxation	31,820	31,541	31,819	31,505
	44,601	43,994	44,573	43,941

19. SHARE CAPITAL

GROUP AND BANK	NUMBER OF SHARES		AMOUNT	
	31.12.2014 '000	31.12.2013 '000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of RM1.00 each	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of RM1.00 each				
At 1 January	2,298,165	2,265,490	2,298,165	2,265,490
Allotment of new ordinary shares on 24 September 2014/31 December 2013	21,742	32,675	21,742	32,675
At 31 December	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165

During the financial year, the Bank increased its issued and paid-up capital from RM2,298,165,336 to RM2,319,907,000 (2013: RM2,265,490,000 to RM2,298,165,336) via the issuance of 21,741,664 (2013: 32,675,336) new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a consideration of RM2.78 (2013: RM2.60) each arising from the Dividend Reinvestment Plan of the fifty percent of the interim dividend of approximately 5.26 sen (2013: 5.00 sen) in respect of financial year ended 31 December 2014, as disclosed in Note 33.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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20. OTHER RESERVES

	STATUTORY RESERVE RM'000	FAIR VALUE RESERVE RM'000	TRANSLATION RESERVE RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
GROUP				
At 1 January 2013	505,651	121,414	1,092	628,157
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(21,990)	(21,990)
Fair value reserve				
– Net change in fair value	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Transfer from current year profit	245,823	–	–	245,823
At 31 December 2013/1 January 2014	751,474	(8,009)	(20,898)	722,567
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(22,628)	(22,628)
Fair value reserve				
– Net change in fair value	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Transfer from current year profit	254,517	–	–	254,517
At 31 December 2014	1,005,991	(32,686)	(43,526)	929,779
BANK				
At 1 January 2013	505,651	121,414	1,094	628,159
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(22,020)	(22,020)
Fair value reserve				
– Net change in fair value	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Transfer from current year profit	245,823	–	–	245,823
At 31 December 2013/1 January 2014	751,474	(8,009)	(20,926)	722,539
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(22,658)	(22,658)
Fair value reserve				
– Net change in fair value	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Transfer from current year profit	254,517	–	–	254,517
At 31 December 2014	1,005,991	(32,686)	(43,584)	929,721

20. OTHER RESERVES (continued)

The statutory reserve is maintained in compliance with Section 57(2)(f) of the Islamic Financial Service Act, 2013 and is not distributable as cash dividends.

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets available-for-sale, excluding impairment losses, until the financial asset is derecognised.

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the offshore banking operations in the Federal Territory of Labuan.

21. SOURCES AND USES OF CHARITY FUNDS

GROUP AND BANK	CHARITY FUNDS RM'000	SHARIAH NON-COMPLIANCE INCOME RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Undistributed funds as at 1 January 2013	169	83	252
Funds collected/received during the year	173	51	224
Uses of funds during the year	(148)	(80)	(228)
Contribution to Non-profit Organisation	(28)	–	(28)
Contribution for Da'wah Activities	(77)	(80)	(157)
Contribution for poor/needy family	(20)	–	(20)
Contribution to school	(23)	–	(23)
Undistributed funds as at 31 December 2013/1 January 2014	194	54	248
Funds collected /received during the year	180	3	183
Uses of funds during the year	(69)	(57)	(126)
Contribution to Non-profit Organisation	(10)	(53)	(63)
Contribution for Da'wah Activities	(15)	–	(15)
Contribution for poor/needy family	(38)	–	(38)
Contribution for Education Fund	(6)	–	(6)
Contribution to school	–	(4)	(4)
Undistributed funds as at 31 December 2014	305	–	305

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

22. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF DEPOSITORS' FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:				
(i) General investment deposits	114,634	118,442	114,634	118,442
(ii) Other deposits	1,917,451	1,732,836	1,917,451	1,732,847
	2,032,085	1,851,278	2,032,085	1,851,289

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	89,451	86,619	89,451	86,619
Financial assets:				
– held-for-trading	2,399	1,903	2,399	1,903
– available-for-sale	19,152	24,173	19,152	24,173
– held-to-maturity	286	652	286	652
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	2,138	4,211	2,138	4,211
	113,426	117,558	113,426	117,558
Other dealing income				
Net loss from sale of financial assets held-for-trading	(192)	(594)	(192)	(594)
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	173	596	173	596
	(19)	2	(19)	2
Other operating income				
Net gain from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	1,227	911	1,227	911
Loss on redemption of financial assets held-to-maturity	–	(29)	–	(29)
	1,227	882	1,227	882
	114,634	118,442	114,634	118,442
of which				
Financing income earned on impaired financing	1,409	1,696	1,409	1,696

22. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF DEPOSITORS' FUNDS (continued)

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	1,498,013	1,267,866	1,498,013	1,267,877
Financial assets:				
– held-for-trading	39,970	27,903	39,970	27,903
– available-for-sale	318,176	353,419	318,176	353,419
– held-to-maturity	4,961	9,495	4,961	9,495
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	36,171	61,476	36,171	61,476
	1,897,291	1,720,159	1,897,291	1,720,170
Other dealing income				
Net loss from sale of financial assets held-for-trading	(3,172)	(8,948)	(3,172)	(8,948)
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	2,558	8,554	2,558	8,554
	(614)	(394)	(614)	(394)
Other operating income				
Net gain from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	20,774	13,501	20,774	13,501
Loss on redemption of financial assets held-to-maturity	–	(430)	–	(430)
	20,774	13,071	20,774	13,071
	1,917,451	1,732,836	1,917,451	1,732,847
of which				
Financing income earned on impaired financing	23,612	24,744	23,612	24,744

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23. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	6,133	4,429	6,133	4,429
Financial assets available-for-sale	119,197	103,988	119,197	103,988
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	7,888	14,461	7,888	14,461
	133,218	122,878	133,218	122,878
Other dealing income				
Net gain from foreign exchange transactions	95,443	83,797	95,443	83,797
Net derivatives (loss)/gains	(2,370)	9,163	(2,370)	9,163
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	90	–	–	–
	93,163	92,960	93,073	92,960
Other operating income				
Net loss from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	(316)	–	(316)	–
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary company	–	–	350	–
Reversal of impairment allowance for receivables	–	201	–	–
Dividend from subsidiary	–	–	800	6,400
Gross dividend income from securities				
– unquoted in Malaysia	2,619	6,458	2,619	6,458
– unit trust in Malaysia	13	19	13	19
– unit trust outside Malaysia	16	–	16	–
	2,332	6,678	3,482	12,877

23. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS (continued)

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Fees and commission				
Financing fees	13,735	13,853	13,735	13,853
Cheque issued and return, closing account and other fees	7,988	9,340	7,988	9,340
Ar Rahn fees	12,371	11,718	12,371	11,718
Corporate advisory fees	6,375	11,687	6,375	11,687
Processing fees	3,404	1,902	3,400	1,881
Unit trust management fees	6,966	8,141	–	–
Credit card fees and commission	33,478	35,867	33,478	35,867
Debit card fees	28,340	23,081	28,340	23,081
Takaful service fees and commission	24,472	18,381	24,472	18,381
Commission on MEPS	9,163	9,543	9,163	9,543
Ta'widh charges	1,071	560	1,071	560
Others	26,068	24,788	26,242	26,108
	173,431	168,861	166,635	162,019
Other income				
Net loss on disposal of property and equipment	(1,394)	(1,514)	(1,394)	(1,497)
Rental income	3,775	3,615	4,100	3,615
Other income	216	349	197	167
	2,597	2,450	2,903	2,285
	404,741	393,827	399,311	393,019

24. ALLOWANCE FOR/(REVERSAL OF) IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCING AND ADVANCES

	GROUP AND BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others:		
– collective assessment allowance	162,878	141,621
– individual assessment allowance	34,055	79,103
Bad debts and financing recovered	(136,940)	(235,733)
	59,993	(15,009)

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25. (REVERSAL OF)/ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT ON INVESTMENTS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
(Reversal of)/Allowance for impairment of financial assets:				
– available-for-sale	(2,872)	9,537	(2,872)	9,537
– held-to-maturity	(106)	(326)	(106)	(326)
	(2,978)	9,211	(2,978)	9,211
Allowance for impairment on investment in subsidiary companies	–	–	1,656	–
	(2,978)	9,211	(1,322)	9,211

26. INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEPOSITORS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Deposits from customers:				
– Mudharabah fund	600,505	599,960	601,004	600,771
– Non-Mudharabah fund	227,159	155,773	227,172	155,799
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions:				
– Mudharabah fund	23,155	19,237	23,155	19,237
– Non-Mudharabah fund	307	4,495	307	4,495
	851,126	779,465	851,638	780,302

27. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Salaries and wages	225,572	222,974	222,635	220,440
Allowances and bonuses	136,020	124,854	134,846	124,132
Employees' Provident Fund	42,897	40,208	42,301	39,694
Directors and Shariah Supervisory Council Members' remuneration	9,501	9,478	9,019	9,059
Others	49,132	45,748	48,790	45,525
	463,122	443,262	457,591	438,850

28. OTHER OVERHEAD EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Promotion				
Advertisement and publicity	6,968	10,093	6,869	9,944
Credit and debit card expenses	18,921	19,156	18,921	19,156
Others	9,877	11,860	8,902	11,133
	35,766	41,109	34,692	40,233
Establishment				
Office rental	48,742	46,352	48,631	45,885
Depreciation of property and equipment	49,995	46,279	49,882	46,191
Information technology expenses	33,518	27,989	33,518	27,989
Rental equipment	3,940	3,875	3,892	3,818
Office maintenance	10,318	9,493	10,152	9,322
Utilities	14,505	12,575	14,414	12,481
Security services	14,680	10,992	14,672	10,978
Takaful and insurance	7,653	6,001	7,550	5,855
Others	306	319	306	319
	183,657	163,875	183,017	162,838
General expenses				
Auditors' remuneration				
– statutory audit fees	627	683	560	596
– others	474	360	440	330
Professional fees	3,132	2,043	3,048	1,888
Office supplies	8,567	9,558	8,498	9,515
Travelling & transportation	8,273	8,011	8,204	7,942
Subscription fees	3,365	3,016	3,364	3,015
Outsourcing fees	39,931	48,068	39,931	48,068
Processing charges	10,812	14,490	10,812	14,490
Others	50,952	39,128	52,484	38,818
	126,133	125,357	127,341	124,662
	345,556	330,341	345,050	327,733

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29. DIRECTORS AND SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<i>Executive Director:</i>				
Salaries and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	7,092	7,000	7,087	6,994
Benefits-in-kind	254	161	254	161
	7,346	7,161	7,341	7,155
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>				
Fees	1,058	1,224	1,046	1,207
Other emoluments	548	516	539	505
Benefits-in-kind	264	265	264	265
	1,870	2,005	1,849	1,977
Directors of subsidiary companies				
<i>Executive Director:</i>				
Salaries and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	289	278	–	–
	289	278	–	–
<i>Non-Executive Directors:</i>				
Fees	66	46	–	–
Other emoluments	88	47	–	–
	154	93	–	–
Total	9,659	9,537	9,190	9,132
Members of Shariah Supervisory Council (SSC)				
– SSC of the Bank	352	359	347	353
– SSC of subsidiary company	8	8	–	–
Total	360	367	347	353
Grand total (excluding benefits-in-kind) (Note 27)	9,501	9,478	9,019	9,059

29. DIRECTORS AND SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

The total remuneration (including benefits-in-kind) of the Directors of the Bank is as follows:

	REMUNERATION RECEIVED FROM THE BANK				BANK TOTAL RM'000	REMUNERATION RECEIVED FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		GROUP TOTAL RM'000
	SALARY AND BONUS RM'000	FEES RM'000	OTHER EMOLUMENTS RM'000	BENEFITS- IN-KIND RM'000		FEES RM'000	OTHER EMOLUMENTS RM'000	
31 December 2014								
Executive Director:								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	5,586	–	1,501	254	7,341	–	5	7,346
Non-Executive Directors:								
Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani	–	213	126	54	393	–	–	393
Tan Sri Ismee Ismail	–	89	58	50	197	–	–	197
Professor Emeritus Tan Sri								
Dato' Dr. Abdul Shukor Husin	–	90	16	–	106	–	–	106
Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	230	107	25	362	–	–	362
Dato' Johan Abdullah	–	90	60	50	200	–	–	200
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	226	121	35	382	12	9	403
Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	108	51	50	209	–	–	209
	–	1,046	539	264	1,849	12	9	1,870
	5,586	1,046	2,040	518	9,190	12	14	9,216
31 December 2013								
Executive Director:								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	5,465	–	1,529	161	7,155	–	6	7,161
Non-Executive Directors:								
Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani	–	192	94	65	351	–	–	351
Tan Sri Ismee Ismail	–	102	52	25	179	–	–	179
Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	228	79	50	357	–	–	357
Dato' Johan Abdullah	–	79	36	–	115	–	–	115
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	228	107	25	360	17	11	388
Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	108	42	25	175	–	–	175
Abdullah Abdulrahman Abdullah Sharafi	–	184	53	50	287	–	–	287
Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar								
Ghualoom Hussain Abdulla	–	86	42	25	153	–	–	153
	–	1,207	505	265	1,977	17	11	2,005
	5,465	1,207	2,034	426	9,132	17	17	9,166

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29. DIRECTORS AND SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

The total remuneration of the members of the Shariah Supervisory Council of the Bank is as follows:

	REMUNERATION RECEIVED FROM THE BANK		BANK TOTAL RM'000	REMUNERATION RECEIVED FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANY FEES RM'000	GROUP TOTAL RM'000
	FEES RM'000	OTHER EMOLUMENTS RM'000			
31 December 2014					
Ustaz Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon	60	19	79	5	84
Dato' Mohd Bakir Hj. Mansor	54	17	71	–	71
Professor Dr. Ahmad Hidayat Buang	54	17	71	–	71
Assistant Professor Dr. Uzaimah Ibrahim	54	11	65	–	65
Ustaz Muhammad Syafii Antonio	54	7	61	–	61
	276	71	347	5	352
31 December 2013					
Ustaz Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon	57	20	77	6	83
Dato' Mohd Bakir Hj. Mansor	51	18	69	–	69
Professor Dr. Ahmad Hidayat Buang	51	18	69	–	69
Assistant Professor Dr. Uzaimah Ibrahim	51	16	67	–	67
Ustaz Muhammad Syafii Antonio	51	9	60	–	60
Syeikh Dr. Ahmad Mohieldin Ahmed	11	–	11	–	11
	272	81	353	6	359

30. 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 either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Group, and certain senior management members of the Group.

The compensation for key management personnel other than the Directors' remuneration is as follows:

	GROUP AND BANK 2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Other key management personnel:		
– Short-term employee benefits	20,060	17,895

31. TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Malaysian income tax:				
Current year	184,802	182,385	184,728	181,998
Under provision in prior years	1,251	2,746	1,291	2,791
	186,053	185,131	186,019	184,789
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences arising from:				
Current year	(7,687)	(345)	(7,687)	(345)
Under/(Over) provision in prior years	1,080	(5,813)	1,080	(5,639)
	(6,607)	(6,158)	(6,607)	(5,984)
	179,446	178,973	179,412	178,805

The corporate tax rate is 25%. Consequently deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using this tax rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

31. TAX EXPENSE (continued)

A reconciliation of effective tax expense for the Group and the Bank are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Profit before tax expense	702,751	677,632	701,190	683,018
Income tax calculated using Malaysian tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%)	175,562	171,008	175,298	170,755
Income not subject to tax	(3,394)	3,201	(3,181)	3,071
Non-deductible expenses	5,171	8,610	4,924	8,607
	177,339	182,819	177,041	182,433
Deferred tax assets recognised	–	(780)	–	(780)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(224)	1	–	–
Under/(Over) provision in prior years				
– Income tax	1,251	2,746	1,291	2,791
– Deferred tax	1,080	(5,813)	1,080	(5,639)
	179,446	178,973	179,412	178,805

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Group of RM510,502,000 (2013: RM485,726,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year of 2,304,002,824 (2013: 2,265,579,521).

33. DIVIDENDS

Dividends recognised by the Bank:

	SEN PER SHARE	TOTAL AMOUNT RM'000	DATE OF PAYMENT
2014			
Single tier			
Interim 2014 ordinary	5.26	120,884	24 September 2014
2013			
Franked dividend (net of tax)			
Final 2012 ordinary	3.00	50,974	12 April 2013
First interim 2013 ordinary	3.50	59,469	31 December 2013
Second interim 2013 ordinary	4.99	84,803	31 December 2013
		195,246	
Single tier			
Second interim 2013 ordinary	0.01	153	31 December 2013
Total amount		195,399	

From the total dividend amount paid of RM120.9 million on 24 September 2014, approximately 50% or RM60.5 million was distributed as cash dividend whilst the remaining 50% amounting to RM60.4 million was reinvested to subscribe for 21,741,664 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 at RM2.78 each via the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

From the total dividend amount paid on 31 December 2013, the Bank's second interim dividend of approximately 5.00 sen per ordinary share amounting to RM84.8 million was reinvested to subscribe for 32,675,336 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 at RM2.60 each via the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

The dividend was reinvested by the sole shareholder, BIMB Holdings Berhad to strengthen the Bank's capital position to fund the business growth of the Bank.

After the financial year ended, the following dividend was proposed by the Directors. This dividend will be recognised in the subsequent financial year upon approval by Bank Negara Malaysia.

	SEN PER SHARE	TOTAL AMOUNT RM'000
Final 2014 ordinary	5.75	133,395

It is also proposed, approximately 50% of the proposed final dividend totalling RM66.117 million be reinvested to subscribe for new ordinary share of RM1.00 at RM2.90 each via the Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRP"). The proposed DRP is subject to approval by Bank Negara Malaysia.

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34. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group's reportable segments, as described below, can be classified into four segments. Each segments offer different products and services. The following summary describes the operations in each of the segments:

- Consumer Banking Includes financing, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail customers
- Corporate and Commercial Banking Includes the Group's corporate finance activities, financing, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers, commercial customers and small & medium enterprises
- Treasury Division Undertakes the Group's funding activities through borrowings and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities
- Shareholders unit Operates the Group's funds management activities

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before allocation of overheads and income tax.

	CONSUMER BANKING RM'000	CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL BANKING RM'000	TREASURY DIVISION RM'000	SHARE- HOLDERS UNIT RM'000	ELIMINATION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
31 DECEMBER 2014						
Total Revenue	1,379,450	370,146	541,469	158,114	(12,353)	2,436,826
Net fund based income	744,160	307,570	21,929	219,150	–	1,292,809
Non-fund based income	131,174	30,823	119,573	23,162	(11,841)	292,891
Net income	875,334	338,393	141,502	242,312	(11,841)	1,585,700
Allowances for impairment	(85,161)	25,168	3,688	–	–	(56,305)
Profit before overheads, zakat & taxation	790,173	363,561	145,190	242,312	(11,841)	1,529,395
Operating expenses						(826,644)
						702,751
Share of results of associate company						–
Profit before zakat & taxation						702,751
Segment assets	22,053,548	7,471,022	13,772,807	34,500	(27,580)	43,304,297
Unallocated assets						2,516,385
Total assets						45,820,682

34. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013	CONSUMER BANKING RM'000	CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL BANKING RM'000	TREASURY DIVISION RM'000	SHARE- HOLDERS UNIT RM'000	ELIMINATION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Total Revenue	1,203,901	320,326	581,866	155,381	(16,369)	2,245,105
Net fund based income	705,062	275,600	48,844	151,634	(11)	1,181,129
Non-fund based income	133,351	36,333	97,818	32,530	(15,521)	284,511
Net income	838,413	311,933	146,662	184,164	(15,532)	1,465,640
Allowances for impairment	(82,656)	97,665	(3,641)	–	–	11,368
Profit before overheads, zakat & taxation	755,757	409,598	143,021	184,164	(15,532)	1,477,008
Operating expenses						(799,376)
						677,632
Share of results of associate company						(349)
Profit before zakat & taxation						677,283
Segment assets	18,003,154	5,737,793	16,842,982	60,556	(57,689)	40,586,796
Unallocated assets						2,224,575
Total assets						42,811,371

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Bank's mission with respect to risk management is to advance its risk management capabilities, culture and practices so as to be in line with internationally accepted standards and practices.

In that regard, the objectives of managing risk are to:

- Inculcate a risk-awareness culture throughout the Bank;
- Establish a standard approach and methodology in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational and business risks across the Bank;
- Clarify functional structures including objectives, roles and responsibilities;
- Implement and use a risk management information system that meets international standards on confidentiality, integrity and its availability;
- Develop and use tools, such as economic capital, value at risk, scoring models and stress testing to support the measurement of risks and enhance risk-based decisions;
- Ensure that risk policies and overall risk appetite are in line with business targets;
- Ensure that the Bank's capital can support current and planned business needs in terms of risk exposures.

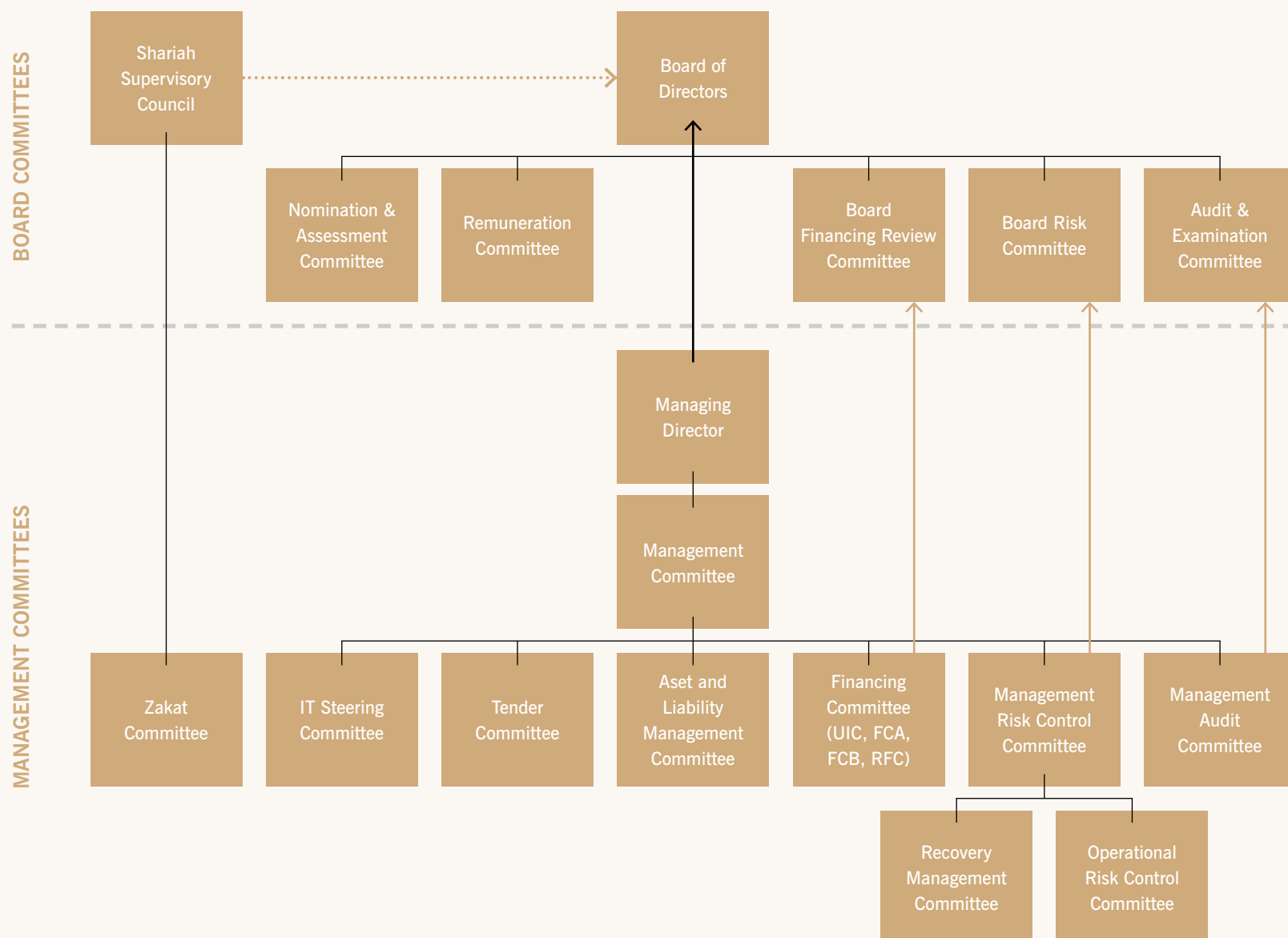
Risk Management Functional and Governance Structure

The Bank has realigned its risk organisational responsibilities with the objective of ensuring a common view of risks across the Bank. As a matter of good business practice and prudence, the Bank's core risk management functions, which report to the Board of Directors through its Board Risk Committee ("BRC"), are independent and clearly segregated from the business divisions and centralised at head office.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Functional and Governance Structure (continued)

The following illustrates the Bank's governance structure:



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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Functional and Governance Structure (continued)

The Bank recognises the fact that the essence of banking and financial services is centred on risk taking. The Bank therefore:

- Recognises that it has to manage risks to effectively do its business;
- Reach an optimum level of risk-return in order to maximise stakeholders' value; and
- Ensure effective and integrated risk management processes that are commensurate with the size and complexity of the current and future operations of the Bank within its risk appetite and tolerance.

The Bank has established a Risk Appetite Framework that forms an integral part of the Bank's strategy and business plans. Risk appetite is an expression of the maximum level of risk that the Bank is prepared to accept in support of a stated strategy, impacting all business from a credit, market and operational risk viewpoint.

In order to ensure that the Bank has sufficient capital to support all its business and risk taking activities, the Bank has implemented sound capital management processes in its management systems and processes. A comprehensive capital management, also known as Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"), has been adopted by the Bank as a key enabler for a value creation and the long term sustainability of the Bank. This comprehensive capital management includes thorough risk assessment and risk management embedded within the risk governance structure of the Bank.

(a) Financial instruments by categories

The tables below provide an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- Financing, advances and receivables ("F&R")
- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
- Financial assets available-for-sale ("AFS")
- Financial assets held-to-maturity ("HTM")
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("FL")

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Financial instruments by categories (continued)

BANK RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT	F&R/(FL)	FVTPL	AFS	HTM	DERIVATIVES
31 December 2014						
Financial assets						
Cash, balances and placements with banks	3,269,127	3,269,127	–	–	–	–
Financial assets held-for-trading	916,539	–	916,539	–	–	–
Derivative financial assets	62,541	–	–	–	–	62,541
Financial assets available-for-sale	10,237,120	–	–	10,237,120	–	–
Financial assets held-to-maturity	60,752	–	–	–	60,752	–
Financing, advances and others	29,524,571	29,524,571	–	–	–	–
Other assets	124,902	124,902	–	–	–	–
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	1,335,000	1,335,000	–	–	–	–
	45,530,552	34,253,600	916,539	10,237,120	60,752	62,541
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	(41,021,556)	(41,021,556)	–	–	–	–
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(300,000)	(300,000)	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial liabilities	(32,407)	–	–	–	–	(32,407)
Bills and acceptance payable	(127,524)	(127,524)	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	(572,599)	(572,599)	–	–	–	–
	(42,054,086)	(42,021,679)	–	–	–	(32,407)

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Financial instruments by categories (continued)

BANK RM'000	CARRYING AMOUNT	F&R/(FL)	FVTPL	AFS	HTM	DERIVATIVES
31 December 2013						
Financial assets						
Cash, balances and placements with banks	3,728,658	3,728,658	–	–	–	–
Financial assets held-for-trading	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	–	–
Derivative financial assets	29,118	–	–	–	–	29,118
Financial assets available-for-sale	12,418,932	–	–	12,418,932	–	–
Financial assets held-to-maturity	63,327	–	–	–	63,327	–
Financing, advances and others	23,740,948	23,740,948	–	–	–	–
Other assets	39,167	39,167	–	–	–	–
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	1,297,100	1,297,100	–	–	–	–
	42,534,145	28,805,873	1,216,895	12,418,932	63,327	29,118
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	(37,272,452)	(37,272,452)	–	–	–	–
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(1,529,975)	(1,529,975)	–	–	–	–
Derivative financial liabilities	(13,565)	–	–	–	–	(13,565)
Bills and acceptance payable	(170,598)	(170,598)	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	(476,626)	(476,626)	–	–	–	–
	(39,463,216)	(39,449,651)	–	–	–	(13,565)

The Group's financial instruments are not materially different from the Bank's financial instruments.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Overview

Credit risk arises from all transactions that could lead to actual, contingent or potential claims against any party, borrower or obligor. The types of credit risks that the Bank considers to be material includes: Default Risk, Counterparty Risk, Pre-Settlement Risk, Credit Concentration Risk, Residual/Credit Mitigation Risk, and Migration Risk.

Credit risk governance

The management of credit risk is principally carried out by using sets of policies and guidelines approved by the BRC, guided by the Board of Directors' approved Risk Appetite Statement.

The Management Risk Control Committee ("MRCC") is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing credit risk at strategic level. The MRCC reviews the Bank's credit risk frameworks and guidelines, aligns credit risk management with business strategies and planning, reviews credit profile of the credit portfolios and recommends necessary actions to ensure that the credit risk remains within established risk tolerance levels.

The Bank's credit risk management governance includes the establishment of comprehensive credit risk policies, guidelines and procedures which document the Bank's financing standards, discretionary powers for financing approval, credit risk ratings methodologies and models, acceptable collaterals and valuation, and the review, rehabilitation and restructuring of problematic and delinquent financing.

Management of Credit Risk

The management of credit risk is being performed by two distinct departments within the Risk Management Division ("RMD"), Credit Analysis and Credit Risk Control and two departments outside of the RMD domain, namely, Credit Administration and Credit Recovery. The combined objectives are, amongst others:

- To build a high quality credit portfolio in line with the Bank's overall strategy and risk appetite;
- To ensure that the Bank is compensated for the risk taken, balancing/optimising the risk/return relationship;
- To develop an increasing ability to recognise, measure and avoid or mitigate potential credit risk problem areas; and
- To conform with statutory, regulatory and internal credit requirements.

The Bank monitors its credit exposures either on a portfolio or individual basis through annual reviews. Credit risk is proactively monitored through a set of early warning signals that could trigger immediate reviews of (certain parts of) the portfolio. The affected portfolio or financing is placed on a watchlist to enforce close monitoring and prevent financing from turning impaired and to increase chances of full recovery.

A comprehensive limit structure is in place to ensure that risks taken are within the risk appetite as set by the Board and to avoid credit risk concentration to a single customer, sector, product, Shariah contract, etc.

Credit risk arising from dealing and investing activities are managed by the establishment of limits which include counter parties limits and permissible acquisition of private debt securities, subject to a specified minimum rating threshold. Furthermore, the dealing and investing activities are monitored by an independent middle office unit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table presents the Group's and the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Group and the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the instruments issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Cash and short-term funds	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
Financial assets held-for-trading	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895
Derivative financial assets	62,541	29,118	62,541	29,118
Financial assets available-for-sale	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932
Financial assets held-to-maturity	60,752	63,327	60,752	63,327
Financing, advances and others	29,524,571	23,740,948	29,524,571	23,740,948
Sub-total	44,075,509	41,198,132	44,070,650	41,197,878
Credit related obligation:				
Credit commitments	9,000,815	8,407,810	9,000,815	8,407,810
Sub-total	9,000,815	8,407,810	9,000,815	8,407,810
Total credit exposures	53,076,324	49,605,942	53,071,465	49,605,688

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS AND DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS RM'000	ON- BALANCE SHEETS TOTAL RM'000	COMMIT- MENTS AND CONTIN- GENCIES* RM'000
Primary agriculture	-	-	-	43,287	-	324,702	367,989	169,299
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	20,207	20,207	413,682
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(including agro-based)	-	-	2,511	5,078	-	987,551	995,140	886,879
Electricity, gas and water	-	70,126	-	2,951,743	-	539,790	3,561,659	452,626
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	-	-	2,018	45,171	-	846,278	893,467	739,364
Construction	-	75,599	-	696,610	60,752	2,252,229	3,085,190	1,355,930
Real estate	-	-	947	230,850	-	685,631	917,428	248,245
Transport, storage and communications	-	-	-	1,459,015	-	514,173	1,973,188	347,280
Finance, insurance and business activities	2,495,900	775,904	21,831	4,804,909	-	845,889	8,944,433	1,004,094
Education, health and others	-	-	1	-	-	470,418	470,419	1,586,965
Household sectors	-	-	-	-	-	22,037,703	22,037,703	1,765,283
Other sectors	773,453	-	35,233	-	-	-	808,686	31,168
	3,269,353	921,629	62,541	10,236,663	60,752	29,524,571	44,075,509	9,000,815

* Commitments and contingencies excluding derivative assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank (continued)

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS AND DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS RM'000	ON- BALANCE SHEETS TOTAL RM'000	COMMIT- MENTS AND CONTIN- GENCIES* RM'000
Primary agriculture	–	–	–	100,357	–	238,903	339,260	198,832
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	8,059	8,059	413,223
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	–	–	–	5,101	–	780,698	785,799	910,894
Electricity, gas and water	–	86,845	–	4,063,669	–	357,282	4,507,796	487,957
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	–	–	–	45,498	–	714,625	760,123	682,992
Construction	–	65,191	–	972,135	63,327	1,826,151	2,926,804	1,161,842
Real estate	–	–	–	251,675	–	508,768	760,443	214,887
Transport, storage and communications	–	25,601	–	1,814,840	–	198,158	2,038,599	303,696
Finance, insurance and business activities	3,114,598	1,039,258	29,118	5,163,646	–	779,158	10,125,778	774,130
Education, health and others	–	–	–	–	–	331,482	331,482	1,538,058
Household sectors	–	–	–	–	–	17,987,919	17,987,919	575,147
Other sectors	616,325	–	–	–	–	9,745	626,070	1,146,152
	3,730,923	1,216,895	29,118	12,416,921	63,327	23,740,948	41,198,132	8,407,810

* Commitments and contingencies excluding derivative assets.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS AND DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS RM'000	ON- BALANCE SHEETS TOTAL RM'000	COMMIT- MENTS AND CONTIN- GENCIES* RM'000
Primary agriculture	–	–	–	43,287	–	324,702	367,989	169,299
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	20,207	20,207	413,682
Manufacturing								
(including agro-based)	–	–	2,511	5,078	–	987,551	995,140	886,879
Electricity, gas and water	–	70,126	–	2,951,743	–	539,790	3,561,659	452,626
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	–	–	2,018	45,171	–	846,278	893,467	739,364
Construction	–	75,599	–	696,610	60,752	2,252,229	3,085,190	1,355,930
Real estate	–	–	947	230,850	–	685,631	917,428	248,245
Transport, storage and communications	–	–	–	1,459,015	–	514,173	1,973,188	347,280
Finance, insurance and business activities	2,495,855	770,814	21,831	4,805,366	–	845,889	8,939,755	1,004,094
Education, health and others	–	–	1	–	–	470,418	470,419	1,586,965
Household sectors	–	–	–	–	–	22,037,703	22,037,703	1,765,283
Other sectors	773,272	–	35,233	–	–	–	808,505	31,168
	3,269,127	916,539	62,541	10,237,120	60,752	29,524,571	44,070,650	9,000,815

* Commitments and contingencies excluding derivative assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS AND DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS RM'000	ON- BALANCE SHEETS TOTAL RM'000	COMMIT- MENTS AND CONTIN- GENCIES* RM'000
Primary agriculture	–	–	–	100,357	–	238,903	339,260	198,832
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	8,059	8,059	413,223
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	–	–	–	5,101	–	780,698	785,799	910,894
Electricity, gas and water	–	86,845	–	4,063,669	–	357,282	4,507,796	487,957
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	–	–	–	45,498	–	714,625	760,123	682,992
Construction	–	65,191	–	972,135	63,327	1,826,151	2,926,804	1,161,842
Real estate	–	–	–	251,675	–	508,768	760,443	214,887
Transport, storage and communications	–	25,601	–	1,814,840	–	198,158	2,038,599	303,696
Finance, insurance and business activities	3,114,598	1,039,258	29,118	5,165,657	–	779,158	10,127,789	774,130
Education, health and others	–	–	–	–	–	331,482	331,482	1,538,058
Household sectors	–	–	–	–	–	17,987,919	17,987,919	575,147
Other sectors	614,060	–	–	–	–	9,745	623,805	1,146,152
	3,728,658	1,216,895	29,118	12,418,932	63,327	23,740,948	41,197,878	8,407,810

* Commitments and contingencies excluding derivative assets.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Collateral

The main types of collateral obtained by the Group and the Bank to mitigate the credit risk are as follows:

- For residential mortgages – charges over residential properties
- For commercial property financing – charges over the properties being financed
- For vehicle financing – ownership claims over the vehicles financed
- For other financing and advances – charges over business assets such as premises, inventories, trade receivables and/or deposits

(iii) Credit quality of gross financing and advances

Gross financing and advances are classified as follows:

- Neither past due nor impaired financing

Financing for which the borrower has not missed a contractual payment (profit or principal) when contractually due and is not impaired and there is no objective evidence of impairment

- Past due but not impaired financing

Financing for which its contractual profit 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 collateral available and/or the stage of collection amounts owed to the Group and the Bank

- Impaired financing

Financing is classified as impaired when the principal or profit or both are past due for three months or more, or where a financing is in arrears for less than three months, but the financing exhibits indications of significant credit weakness.

The table below summarises the credit quality of the Group's and the Bank's gross financing according to the above classifications.

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	29,346,053	23,527,458
Past due but not impaired	421,120	429,760
Impaired	344,539	285,302
	30,111,712	24,242,520
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others		
– collective assessment allowance	(444,388)	(365,375)
– individual assessment allowance	(142,753)	(136,197)
	29,524,571	23,740,948

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality of gross financing and advances (continued)

Neither past due nor impaired financing

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Excellent to good	23,196,518	18,909,824
Satisfactory	5,741,808	4,249,300
Fair	407,727	368,334
	29,346,053	23,527,458

Internal rating definition:-

Excellent to Good: Sound financial position with no difficulty in meeting its obligations.

Satisfactory: Adequate safety of meeting its current obligations but more time is required to meet the entire obligation in full.

Fair: High risks on payment obligations. Financial performance may continue to deteriorate.

Past due but not impaired financing

	GROUP AND BANK			
	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	RM'000	% TO GROSS FINANCING	RM'000	% TO GROSS FINANCING
By ageing				
Month-in-arrears 1	274,624	0.91%	294,267	1.21%
Month-in-arrears 2	146,496	0.49%	135,493	0.56%
	421,120	1.40%	429,760	1.77%

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality of gross financing and advances (continued)

Impaired financing

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Individually assessed	215,552	162,492
of which:		
<i>Month-in-arrears 0</i>	95,853	74,049
<i>Month-in-arrears 1</i>	1,705	4,322
<i>Month-in-arrears 2</i>	6,847	1,295
<i>Month-in-arrears 3 and above</i>	111,147	82,826
Collectively assessed	128,987	122,810
	344,539	285,302

Impaired financing of which rescheduled and restructured financing

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Consumer	64,488	52,756
Business	60,144	61,427
	124,632	114,183

Rescheduled and restructured financings are financings that have been rescheduled or restructured due to deterioration in the borrowers' financial positions and the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the financing is rescheduled or restructured, its satisfactory performance is monitored for a period of six months before it can be reclassified to performing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality of gross financing and advances (continued)

Financing, advances and others by line of business assessed by reference to the Bank's internal rating system:

GROUP AND BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	CONSUMER RM'000	BUSINESS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Excellent to good	17,744,014	5,452,504	23,196,518
Satisfactory	3,693,530	2,048,278	5,741,808
Fair	406,741	986	407,727
Past due but not impaired	368,417	52,703	421,120
Impaired	144,491	200,048	344,539
Total	22,357,193	7,754,519	30,111,712

GROUP AND BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	CONSUMER RM'000	BUSINESS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Excellent to good	14,390,525	4,519,299	18,909,824
Satisfactory	3,015,549	1,233,751	4,249,300
Fair	364,893	3,441	368,334
Past due but not impaired	346,125	83,635	429,760
Impaired	121,261	164,041	285,302
Total	18,238,353	6,004,167	24,242,520

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality of other financial assets

Credit quality of other financial assets by external rating is as follows:

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Government bonds and treasury bills	445,576	–	1,855,796	–	2,301,372
Islamic debts securities					
Rated AAA	50,493	–	3,141,369	–	3,191,862
Rated AA1 to AA3	275,160	–	1,292,901	–	1,568,061
Rated A1 to A3	49,858	–	56,540	–	106,398
Unrated – Government guaranteed bonds	95,452	–	3,639,815	–	3,735,267
Unrated – Quasi-government	–	–	209,137	–	209,137
Unrated – Others	–	–	41,562	60,752	102,314
Derivative financial assets					
Bank and financial institution counterparties	–	57,078	–	–	57,078
Corporate	–	5,463	–	–	5,463
	916,539	62,541	10,237,120	60,752	11,276,952

Note: The Group's financial assets are not materially different from the Bank's financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality of other financial assets (continued)

Credit quality of other financial assets by external rating is as follows (continued):

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR- TRADING RM'000	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE- FOR-SALE RM'000	FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO- MATURITY RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Government bonds and treasury bills	934,066	–	1,924,400	–	2,858,466
Islamic debts securities					
Rated AAA	171,546	–	3,743,946	–	3,915,492
Rated AA1 to AA3	86,655	–	2,224,144	–	2,310,799
Rated A1 to A3	–	–	56,624	–	56,624
Unrated – Government guaranteed bonds	24,628	–	4,223,347	–	4,247,975
Unrated – Quasi-government	–	–	202,493	–	202,493
Unrated – Others	–	–	43,978	63,327	107,305
Derivative financial assets					
Bank and financial institution counterparties	–	21,350	–	–	21,350
Corporate	–	7,768	–	–	7,768
	1,216,895	29,118	12,418,932	63,327	13,728,272

Note: The Group's financial assets are not materially different from the Bank's financial assets.

(c) Market risk

Overview

All the Bank's financial instruments are subject to the risk that market prices and rates will move, resulting in profit or losses to the Bank. Furthermore, significant or sudden movements in rates could affect the Bank's liquidity/funding position. The Bank is exposed to the following main market/liquidity risk factors:

- **Rate of Return or Profit Rate Risk:** the potential impact on the Bank's profitability caused by changes in the market rate of return, either due to general market movements or due to issuer/borrower specific reasons;
- **Foreign Exchange Risk:** the impact of exchange rate movements on the Bank's currency positions;
- **Equity Investment Risk:** the profitability impact on the Bank's equity positions or investments caused by changes in equity prices or values;
- **Commodity Inventory Risk:** the risk of loss due to movements in commodity prices;
- **Liquidity Risk:** the potential inability of the Bank to meet its funding requirements at a reasonable cost (funding liquidity risk) or its inability to liquidate positions quickly at a reasonable price (market liquidity risk).

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Overview (continued)

The objective of the Bank's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return on risk while maintaining a market risk profile consistent with the Bank's approved risk appetite.

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market making, proprietary position taking and other marked-to-market positions so designated as per the approved Trading Book Policy Statements. Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the Bank's customer driven assets and liabilities and from the Bank's investment of its surplus funds.

Market risk governance

The management of market risk is principally carried out by using risk limits approved by the BRC, guided by the Risk Appetite Statement approved by the Board of Directors.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing market risk at strategic level.

Management of market risk

All market risk exposures are managed by Treasury. The aim is to ensure that all market risks are consolidated at Treasury level, who have the necessary skills, tools, management and governance to manage such risks professionally. Limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types, with market liquidity and credit quality being the principal factors in determining the level of limits set.

The Market Risk Management Department ("MRMD") is the independent risk control function and is responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of market risk management policies. MRMD is also responsible for developing the Bank's market risk management guidelines, measurement techniques, behavioural assumptions and limit setting methodologies. Any excesses against the prescribed limits are reported immediately to the Senior Management. Strict escalation procedures are well documented and approved by the BRC. In addition, the market risk exposures and limits are regularly reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

Other controls to ensure that market risk exposures remain within tolerable levels include stress testing, rigorous new product approval procedures and a list of permissible instruments that can be traded. Stress test results are produced monthly to determine the impact of changes in profit rates, foreign exchange rates and other risk factors on the Bank's profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity. The stress test provides the Management and the BRC with an assessment of the financial impact of identified extreme events on the market risk exposures of the Bank.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk

The table below summarises the Group's and the Bank's exposure to profit rate risk. The table indicates average profit rates at the reporting date and the periods in which the financial instruments reprice or mature, whichever is earlier.

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	2,391,792	104,108	–	–	–	773,453	–	3,269,353	2.40
Financial assets									
held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	921,629	921,629	3.80
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,541	62,541	1.99
Financial assets available-for-sale	56,394	124,169	1,799,758	5,396,262	2,860,080	–	–	10,236,663	4.14
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	60,752	–	–	60,752	8.44
Financing, advances and others									
– non-impaired	1,048,140	1,210,137	777,261	2,318,746	24,412,889	–	–	29,767,173	6.01
– impaired net of allowances*	–	–	–	–	–	(242,602)	–	(242,602)	
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,745,173	–	1,745,173	
Total assets	3,496,326	1,438,414	2,577,019	7,715,008	27,333,721	2,276,024	984,170	45,820,682	

* This is arrived at after deducting collective assessment allowance and individual assessment allowance from the outstanding gross impaired financing.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	18,070,797	4,317,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	15,713,467	–	41,010,332	2.19
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	300,000	2.99
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,407	32,407	1.03
Bills and acceptance payable	–	–	–	–	–	127,524	–	127,524	
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	620,829	–	620,829	
Total liabilities	18,270,797	4,417,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	16,461,820	32,407	42,091,092	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holder of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	–	3,729,590	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	–	3,729,590	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	18,270,797	4,417,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	20,191,410	32,407	45,820,682	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(14,774,471)	(2,979,452)	(275,485)	7,659,310	27,333,721	(17,915,386)	951,763	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	300,000	300,000	–	(600,000)	–	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(14,474,471)	(2,679,452)	(275,485)	7,059,310	27,333,721	(17,915,386)	951,763	–	

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	2,984,281	130,491	18	–	–	616,133	–	3,730,923	2.26
Financial assets									
held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,216,895	1,216,895	2.51
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,118	29,118	1.04
Financial assets available-for-sale	291,837	978,243	1,979,158	5,727,754	3,439,929	–	–	12,416,921	3.96
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	63,327	–	–	63,327	9.06
Financing, advances and others									
– non-impaired	1,014,025	1,125,266	580,605	2,130,053	19,107,269	–	–	23,957,218	6.25
– impaired net of allowances*	–	–	–	–	–	(216,270)	–	(216,270)	
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,613,239	–	1,613,239	
Total assets	4,290,143	2,234,000	2,559,781	7,857,807	22,610,525	2,013,102	1,246,013	42,811,371	

* This is arrived at after deducting collective assessment allowance and individual assessment allowance from the outstanding gross impaired financing.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	17,553,433	2,771,729	2,093,107	175,956	154	14,650,623	–	37,245,002	2.16
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,314,564	151,538	63,873	–	–	–	–	1,529,975	2.20
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,565	13,565	0.48
Bills and acceptance payable	20,421	4,855	–	–	–	145,322	–	170,598	3.45
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	525,396	–	525,396	
Total liabilities	18,888,418	2,928,122	2,156,980	175,956	154	15,321,341	13,565	39,484,536	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holder of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	–	3,326,835	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	–	3,326,835	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	18,888,418	2,928,122	2,156,980	175,956	154	18,648,176	13,565	42,811,371	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(14,598,275)	(694,122)	402,801	7,681,851	22,610,371	(16,635,074)	1,232,448	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	400,000	600,000	(100,000)	(500,000)	(400,000)	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(14,198,275)	(94,122)	302,801	7,181,851	22,210,371	(16,635,074)	1,232,448	–	

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	2,391,747	104,108	–	–	–	773,272	–	3,269,127	2.40
Financial assets									
held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	916,539	916,539	3.80
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,541	62,541	1.99
Financial assets available-for-sale	56,851	124,169	1,799,758	5,396,262	2,860,080	–	–	10,237,120	4.14
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	60,752	–	–	60,752	8.44
Financing, advances and others									
– non-impaired	1,048,140	1,210,137	777,261	2,318,746	24,412,889	–	–	29,767,173	6.01
– impaired net of allowances*	–	–	–	–	–	(242,602)	–	(242,602)	
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,758,637	–	1,758,637	
Total assets	3,496,738	1,438,414	2,577,019	7,715,008	27,333,721	2,289,307	979,080	45,829,287	

* This is arrived at after deducting collective assessment allowance and individual assessment allowance from the outstanding gross impaired financing.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	18,076,815	4,317,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	15,718,123	–	41,021,556	2.19
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	300,000	2.99
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,407	32,407	1.03
Bills and acceptance payable	–	–	–	–	–	127,524	–	127,524	
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	617,172	–	617,172	
Total liabilities	18,276,815	4,417,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	16,462,819	32,407	42,098,659	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	–	3,730,628	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	–	3,730,628	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	18,276,815	4,417,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	20,193,447	32,407	45,829,287	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(14,780,077)	(2,979,452)	(276,035)	7,659,310	27,333,721	(17,904,140)	946,673	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	300,000	300,000	–	(600,000)	–	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(14,480,077)	(2,679,452)	(276,035)	7,059,310	27,333,721	(17,904,140)	946,673	–	

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	2,984,201	130,491	18	–	–	613,948	–	3,728,658	2.26
Financial assets									
held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,216,895	1,216,895	2.51
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,118	29,118	1.04
Financial assets available-for-sale	293,848	978,243	1,979,158	5,727,754	3,439,929	–	–	12,418,932	3.96
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	63,327	–	–	63,327	9.06
Financing, advances and others									
– non-impaired	1,014,025	1,125,266	580,605	2,130,053	19,107,269	–	–	23,957,218	6.25
– impaired net of allowances*	–	–	–	–	–	(216,270)	–	(216,270)	
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,638,653	–	1,638,653	
Total assets	4,292,074	2,234,000	2,559,781	7,857,807	22,610,525	2,036,331	1,246,013	42,836,531	

* This is arrived at after deducting collective assessment allowance and individual assessment allowance from the outstanding gross impaired financing.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	NON TRADING BOOK						TRADING BOOK RM'000	TOTAL RM'000	EFFECTIVE PROFIT RATE %
	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1-3 MONTHS RM'000	>3-12 MONTHS RM'000	1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	NON PROFIT SENSITIVE RM'000			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	17,576,776	2,771,929	2,093,657	175,956	154	14,653,980	–	37,272,452	2.16
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,314,564	151,538	63,873	–	–	–	–	1,529,975	2.20
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,565	13,565	0.48
Bills and acceptance payable	20,421	4,855	–	–	–	145,322	–	170,598	3.45
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	520,567	–	520,567	
Total liabilities	18,911,761	2,928,322	2,157,530	175,956	154	15,319,869	13,565	39,507,157	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	–	3,329,374	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	–	3,329,374	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	18,911,761	2,928,322	2,157,530	175,956	154	18,649,243	13,565	42,836,531	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(14,619,687)	(694,322)	402,251	7,681,851	22,610,371	(16,612,912)	1,232,448	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	400,000	600,000	(100,000)	(500,000)	(400,000)	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(14,219,687)	(94,322)	302,251	7,181,851	22,210,371	(16,612,912)	1,232,448	–	

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

Profit rate risk in the non-trading portfolio

Profit rate risk in the non-trading portfolio is managed and controlled using measurement tools known as economic value of equity (“EVE”) and earnings-at-risk (“EaR”). EVE and EaR limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored by the MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

The Bank manages market risk in non-trading portfolios by monitoring the sensitivity of projected EaR and EVE under varying profit rate scenarios (simulation modeling). For simulation modeling, a combination of standard scenarios and non-standard scenarios relevant to the local market are used. The standard scenarios monitored monthly include a 100 and 200 basis points parallel fall or rise in the profit rate yield curve and historical simulation of past events. The scenarios assume no management action. Hence, they do not incorporate actions that would be taken by Treasury to mitigate the impact of the profit rate risk. In reality, depending on the view on future market movements, Treasury would proactively seek to change the profit rate exposure profile to minimise losses and to optimise net revenues. The nature of the hedging and risk mitigation strategies corresponds to the market instruments available. These strategies range from the use of derivative financial instruments, such as profit rate swaps, to more intricate hedging strategies to address inordinate profit rate risk exposures.

The table below shows the projected sensitivity to a 100 basis points parallel shift to profit rates across all maturities applied on the Group’s and Bank’s profit rate sensitivity gap as at reporting date.

	-100bps	2014 +100bps INCREASE/(DECREASE)	-100bps	2013 +100bps
	RM MILLION	RM MILLION	RM MILLION	RM MILLION
BANK				
Impact on EaR	(22.45)	22.45	(51.45)	51.45
Impact on EVE	(397.43)	397.43	(521.44)	521.44

Note: EVE and EaR as at 31 December 2013 were reinstated in line with the change in methodology from behavioural method to BNM contractual method as approved by Special BRC 01/2014 on 30 June 2014.

Other controls to contain profit rate risk in the non-trading portfolio include stress testing and applying sensitivity limits to the available-for-sale financial assets. Sensitivity is measured by the present value of a 1 basis point change (“PV01”) and is independently monitored by the MRMD on a daily basis against limits approved by the BRC. PV01 exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Market risk in the Trading Portfolio

Market risk in the trading portfolio is monitored and controlled using Value-at-Risk ("VaR"). VaR limit is approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by the MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

Value-at-Risk

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. The VaR models used by the Bank are based on historical simulation. These models derive plausible future scenarios from past series of recorded market rates and prices, taking into account inter-relationships between different markets and rates such as profit rates and foreign exchange rates. The historical simulation models used by the Bank incorporate the following features:

- Potential market movements are calculated with reference to data from the past four years;
- Historical market rates and prices are calculated with reference to foreign exchange rates and profit rates;
- VaR is calculated using a 99 per cent confidence level and for a one-day holding period. The nature of the VaR model means that an increase in observed market volatility will lead to an increase in VaR without any changes in the underlying positions; and
- The dataset is updated on weekly basis.

Statistically, the Bank would expect to see losses in excess of VaR only 1 per cent of the time over a one-year period. The actual number of excesses over this period can therefore be used to gauge how well the models are performing.

A summary of the VaR position of the Bank's trading portfolios at the reporting date is as follows:

	AS AT 31.12.2014 RM MILLION	1.1.2014 TO 31.12.2014 AVERAGE RM MILLION	MAXIMUM RM MILLION	MINIMUM RM MILLION
Profit rate risk	0.67	1.62	2.83	0.63
Foreign exchange risk	0.11	0.22	2.08	0.01
Overall	0.78	1.84	4.71	0.68

	AS AT 31.12.2013 RM MILLION	1.1.2013 TO 31.12.2013 AVERAGE RM MILLION	MAXIMUM RM MILLION	MINIMUM RM MILLION
Profit rate risk	1.48	1.64	3.33	0.43
Foreign exchange risk	0.78	0.26	1.06	0.01
Overall	2.26	1.90	3.64	0.55

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Market risk in the Trading Portfolio (continued)

Value-at-Risk (continued)

Although a valuable guide to risk, VaR should always be viewed in the context of its limitations. For example:

- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature;
- The use of a 1-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a 1-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully;
- The use of a 99 per cent confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence;
- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures; and
- VaR is unlikely to reflect the loss potential on exposures that might arise under significant market movements.

The Bank recognises these limitations by augmenting the VaR limits with other limits such as maximum loss limits, position limits and PV01 limits. These limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by the MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

Other controls to contain market risk at an acceptable level are through stress testing, rigorous new product approval processes and a list of permissible instruments to be traded. Stress tests are produced monthly to determine the impact of changes in profit rates, foreign exchange rates and other main economic indicators on the Group's and the Bank's profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity. The stress-testing provides the Management and the BRC with an assessment of the financial impact of identified extreme events on the market risk exposures of the Bank.

(iii) Foreign exchange risk

Trading positions

In addition to VaR and stress-testing, the Bank controls the foreign exchange risk within the trading portfolio by limiting the open exposure to individual currencies, and on an aggregate basis.

Overall (trading and non-trading positions)

The Bank controls the overall foreign exchange risk by limiting the open exposure to non-Ringggit positions on an aggregate basis.

Foreign exchange limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by the MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

Considering that other risk variables remain constant, the foreign currency revaluation sensitivity for the Group and Bank as at reporting date is summarised as follows (only exposures in currencies that account for more than 5 percent of the net open positions are shown in its specific currency in the table below. For other currencies, these exposures are grouped as 'Others'):

	2014		2013	
	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
	DEPRECIATION	APPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	APPRECIATION
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
GROUP AND BANK				
US Dollar	(4,855)	4,855	8,604	(8,604)
Euro	5,268	(5,268)	6,306	(6,306)
Others	861	(861)	(148)	148

(d) Liquidity risk

Overview

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or might have to fund these obligations at excessive cost. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises when the necessary liquidity to fund illiquid asset positions cannot be obtained at the expected terms when required.

The Bank maintains a diversified and stable funding base comprising core retail, commercial, corporate customer deposits and institutional balances. This is augmented by wholesale funding and portfolios of highly liquid assets.

The objective of the Bank's liquidity and funding management is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments and deposit withdrawals can be met when due and that wholesale market access remains accessible and cost effective.

Current accounts and savings deposits payable on demand or at short notice form a significant part of the Bank's funding, and the Bank places considerable importance on maintaining their stability. For deposits, stability depends upon preserving depositor confidence in the Bank and the Bank's capital strength and liquidity, and on competitive and transparent pricing.

The management of liquidity and funding is primarily carried out in accordance with the Bank Negara Malaysia Liquidity Framework and practices and limits and triggers approved by the BRC and the ALCO. These limits and triggers vary to take account of the depth and liquidity of the local market in which the Bank operates. The Bank maintains a strong liquidity position and manages the liquidity profile of its assets, liabilities and commitments to ensure that cash flows are appropriately balanced and all obligations are met when due.

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Overview (continued)

The Bank's liquidity and funding management process includes:

- Daily projection of cash flows and ensuring that the Bank has sufficient liquidity surplus and reserves to sustain a sudden liquidity shock;
- Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- Maintaining liabilities of appropriate term relative to the asset base;
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with adequate back-up facilities;
- Monitoring depositor concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensure a satisfactory overall funding mix; and
- Managing the maturities and diversifying funding liabilities across products and counterparties.

Liquidity and funding risk governance

The management of liquidity and funding risk is principally undertaken using risk limit mandates approved by the BRC and management action triggers assigned by the ALCO.

The ALCO is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing liquidity and funding risk at strategic level.

Management of liquidity and funding risk

All liquidity risk exposures are managed by Treasury. The aim is to ensure that liquidity and funding risks are consolidated at Treasury level, who have the necessary skills, tools, management and governance to manage such risks professionally. Limits and triggers are set to meet the following objectives:

- Maintaining sufficient liquidity surplus and reserves to sustain a sudden liquidity shock;
- Ensuring that cash flows are relatively diversified across all maturities;
- Ensuring that the deposit base is not overly concentrated to a relatively small number of depositors;
- Maintaining sufficient borrowing capacity in the Interbank market and highly liquid financial assets to back it up; and
- Not over-extending financing activities relative to the deposit base.

The MRMD is the independent risk control function and is responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of liquidity and funding risk management policies. The MRMD is also responsible for developing the Bank's liquidity and funding risk management guidelines, measurement techniques, behavioural assumptions and limit setting methodologies. Any excesses against the prescribed limits and triggers are reported immediately to the Senior Management. Strict escalation procedures are documented and approved by the BRC, with proper authorities to ratify or approve the excess. In addition, the market risk exposures and limits are regularly reported to the ALCO and the BRC.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Management of liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Another control to ensure that liquidity and funding risk exposures remain within tolerable level is stress testing. Stress testing and scenario analysis are important tools in the Bank's liquidity management framework. Stress test results are produced monthly to determine the impact of a sudden liquidity shock. The stress-testing provides the Management and the BRC with an assessment of the financial impact of identified extreme events on the liquidity and funding risk exposures of the Bank.

A final key control feature of the Bank's liquidity and funding risk management are the approved and documented liquidity and funding contingency plans. These plans identify early indicators of stress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crises while minimising adverse long-term implications to the Bank.

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the Group's and Bank's assets and liabilities based on remaining contractual maturities.

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	ON DEMAND RM'000	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Assets							
Cash, balances and placements with banks	773,453	2,391,792	104,108	–	–	–	3,269,353
Securities portfolio	–	490,709	259,457	730,579	1,229,869	8,508,430	11,219,044
Derivatives financial assets	–	4,323	8,250	26,970	6,328	16,670	62,541
Financing and advances	–	1,048,140	1,210,137	509,343	267,918	26,489,033	29,524,571
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,745,173	1,745,173
Total assets	773,453	3,934,964	1,581,952	1,266,892	1,504,115	36,759,306	45,820,682
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	15,713,467	18,070,797	4,317,866	1,860,673	991,831	55,698	41,010,332
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	300,000
Derivative financial liabilities	–	2,108	17,720	4,310	4,985	3,284	32,407
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	748,353	748,353
Total liabilities	15,713,467	18,272,905	4,435,586	1,864,983	996,816	807,335	42,091,092
Equity							
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	3,729,590
On Balance Sheet Net liquidity gap	(14,940,014)	(14,337,941)	(2,853,634)	(598,091)	507,299	32,222,381	–
Commitments and contingencies	2,410,036	1,676,783	1,434,560	1,434,375	2,372,617	2,807,596	12,135,967
Net liquidity gap	(17,350,050)	(16,014,724)	(4,288,194)	(2,032,466)	(1,865,318)	29,414,785	(12,135,967)

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis (continued)

GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	ON DEMAND RM'000	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Assets							
Cash, balances and placements with banks	616,133	2,984,281	130,491	13	5	–	3,730,923
Securities portfolio	–	291,837	1,338,465	967,987	1,342,489	9,756,365	13,697,143
Derivatives financial assets	–	8,374	3,828	(200)	(259)	17,375	29,118
Financing and advances	–	1,014,025	1,125,266	224,711	355,894	21,021,052	23,740,948
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,613,239	1,613,239
Total assets	616,133	4,298,517	2,598,050	1,192,511	1,698,129	32,408,031	42,811,371
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	14,650,623	17,553,433	2,771,729	1,531,244	561,863	176,110	37,245,002
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	1,314,564	151,538	32,755	31,118	–	1,529,975
Derivative financial liabilities	–	6,915	4,368	91	24	2,167	13,565
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	695,994	695,994
Total liabilities	14,650,623	18,874,912	2,927,635	1,564,090	593,005	874,271	39,484,536
Equity							
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	3,326,835
On Balance Sheet Net liquidity gap	(14,034,490)	(14,576,395)	(329,585)	(371,579)	1,105,124	28,206,925	–
Commitments and contingencies	2,186,831	2,011,842	1,358,059	873,122	1,898,539	2,883,287	11,211,680
Net liquidity gap	(16,221,321)	(16,588,237)	(1,687,644)	(1,244,701)	(793,415)	25,323,638	(11,211,680)

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	ON DEMAND RM'000	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Assets							
Cash, balances and placements with banks	773,272	2,391,747	104,108	–	–	–	3,269,127
Securities portfolio	–	486,076	259,457	730,579	1,229,869	8,508,430	11,214,411
Derivatives financial assets	–	4,323	8,250	26,970	6,328	16,670	62,541
Financing and advances	–	1,048,140	1,210,137	509,343	267,918	26,489,033	29,524,571
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,758,637	1,758,637
Total assets	773,272	3,930,286	1,581,952	1,266,892	1,504,115	36,772,770	45,829,287
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	15,718,123	18,076,815	4,317,866	1,860,673	992,381	55,698	41,021,556
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	300,000
Derivative financial liabilities	–	2,108	17,720	4,310	4,985	3,284	32,407
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	744,696	744,696
Total liabilities	15,718,123	18,278,923	4,435,586	1,864,983	997,366	803,678	42,098,659
Equity							
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	3,730,628
On Balance Sheet Net liquidity gap	(14,944,851)	(14,348,637)	(2,853,634)	(598,091)	506,749	32,238,464	–
Commitments and contingencies	2,410,036	1,676,783	1,434,560	1,434,375	2,372,617	2,807,596	12,135,967
Net liquidity gap	(17,354,887)	(16,025,420)	(4,288,194)	(2,032,466)	(1,865,868)	29,430,868	(12,135,967)

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	ON DEMAND RM'000	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Assets							
Cash, balances and placements with banks	613,948	2,984,201	130,491	13	5	–	3,728,658
Securities portfolio	–	293,848	1,338,465	967,987	1,342,489	9,756,365	13,699,154
Derivatives financial assets	–	8,374	3,828	(200)	(259)	17,375	29,118
Financing and advances	–	1,014,025	1,125,266	224,711	355,894	21,021,052	23,740,948
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,638,653	1,638,653
Total assets	613,948	4,300,448	2,598,050	1,192,511	1,698,129	32,433,445	42,836,531
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	14,653,980	17,576,776	2,771,929	1,531,244	562,413	176,110	37,272,452
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	1,314,564	151,538	32,755	31,118	–	1,529,975
Derivative financial liabilities	–	6,915	4,368	91	24	2,167	13,565
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	691,165	691,165
Total liabilities	14,653,980	18,898,255	2,927,835	1,564,090	593,555	869,442	39,507,157
Equity							
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	3,329,374
On Balance Sheet Net liquidity gap	(14,040,032)	(14,597,807)	(329,785)	(371,579)	1,104,574	28,234,629	–
Commitments and contingencies	2,186,831	2,011,842	1,358,059	873,122	1,898,539	2,883,287	11,211,680
Net liquidity gap	(16,226,863)	(16,609,649)	(1,687,844)	(1,244,701)	(793,965)	25,351,342	(11,211,680)

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

The table below present the cash flows payable by the Bank under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit from customers	33,747,231	4,287,385	1,939,086	1,020,742	59,025	41,053,469
Deposit from placements of banks and other financial institutions	200,425	100,409	–	–	–	300,834
Derivatives financial liabilities	4,925	18,202	4,310	4,985	15	32,437
<i>Forward contract</i>	2,123	17,410	4,310	4,985	–	28,828
<i>Islamic Profit Rate Swap</i>	2,802	792	–	–	–	3,594
<i>Structured deposits</i>	–	–	–	–	15	15
Bills and acceptance payable	127,524	–	–	–	–	127,524
Other liabilities	579,259	–	–	–	–	579,259
	34,659,364	4,405,996	1,943,396	1,025,727	59,040	42,093,523
Commitment and Contingencies						
Direct credit substitutes	37,603	81,510	56,237	123,881	61,202	360,433
Transaction related contingent items	114,274	74,499	89,310	248,546	499,636	1,026,265
Short term self liquidating trade related contingencies	158,699	32,308	–	3,117	42,750	236,874
	310,576	188,317	145,547	375,544	603,588	1,623,572

The Group's figures are not materially different from the Bank's figures.

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35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (continued)

BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	UP TO 1 MONTH RM'000	>1 TO 3 MONTHS RM'000	>3 TO 6 MONTHS RM'000	>6 TO 12 MONTHS RM'000	OVER 1 YEAR RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit from customers	32,200,635	2,789,081	1,568,999	590,880	164,023	37,313,618
Deposit from placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,315,794	152,164	32,875	31,254	–	1,532,087
Derivatives financial liabilities	6,919	4,332	93	(43)	2,756	14,057
<i>Forward contract</i>	3,208	3,347	39	–	–	6,594
<i>Islamic Profit Rate Swap</i>	3,711	985	54	(43)	2,174	6,881
<i>Structured deposits</i>	–	–	–	–	582	582
Bills and acceptance payable	166,018	4,927	–	–	–	170,945
Other liabilities	14,115	–	–	–	–	14,115
	33,703,481	2,950,504	1,601,967	622,091	166,779	39,044,822
Commitment and Contingencies						
Direct credit substitutes	32,471	55,936	58,809	131,843	39,973	319,032
Transaction related contingent items	91,115	52,355	125,681	148,373	459,722	877,246
Short term self liquidating trade related contingencies	124,675	23,240	25,662	51,935	44,396	269,908
	248,261	131,531	210,152	332,151	544,091	1,466,186

The Group's figures are not materially different from the Bank's figures.

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Operational Risk (“OR”)

Overview

Operational Risk (“OR”) is defined as the “risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems and external events, which includes legal risk and shariah compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk”.

Management of Operational Risk

Bank Islam recognises and emphasises the importance of operational risk management (“ORM”) and manages this risk through a control-based environment where processes are documented, authorisation is independent, transactions are reconciled and monitored and business activities are carried out within the established OR policies, guidelines, procedures and limits.

The Bank’s overall governance approach in managing OR is premised on the Three Lines of Defence Approach:

- (a) **1st line of defence** – the risk owner or risk taking unit i.e. Business or Support Unit is accountable for putting in place a robust control environment within their respective units. They are responsible for the day to day management of OR. To reinforce accountability and ownership of risk and control, a Risk Controller for each risk taking unit is appointed to assist in driving the risk and control programme for the Bank.
- (b) **2nd line of defence** – The Operational Risk Management Department (“ORMD”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining the ORM Framework, developing various ORM tools to facilitate the management of OR, monitoring the effectiveness of ORM, assessing OR issues from the risk owner and escalating OR issues to the relevant governance level with recommendations on appropriate risk mitigation strategies. In creating a strong risk culture, ORMD is also responsible to promote risk awareness across the Bank.

Both Shariah Risk Management (“SRM”) and Compliance Division complement the role of ORM as the second line of defence. SRM is responsible for managing the Shariah compliance risk (“SCR”) by establishing & maintaining appropriate SRM guidelines, facilitating the process of identifying, assessing, controlling & monitoring SCR and promoting SCR awareness.

Compliance Division is responsible for ensuring effective oversight on compliance-related risks such as regulatory compliance risk, compliance risk as well as money laundering and terrorism financing risks through proper classification of risks and developing, reviewing and enhancing compliance-related training programmes as well as conducting training that promotes awareness creation.

- (c) **3rd line of defence** – Internal Audit provides independent assurance to the Board and senior management on the effectiveness of the ORM process.

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. Fair value is the amount at which the financial assets could be exchanged or a financial liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The information presented herein represents the estimates of fair values as at the financial position date.

Quoted and observable market prices where available, are used as the measure of fair values. Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are estimated based on a range of methodologies and assumptions regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows and other factors. Changes in the assumptions could materially affect these estimates and the corresponding fair values.

Fair value information for non-financial assets and liabilities such as investments in subsidiaries and taxation are excluded, as they do not fall within the scope of MFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" which requires the fair value information to be disclosed.

The fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions

For deposits and placements with financial instruments with maturities of less than six months, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair values. For deposits and placements with maturities six months and above, the estimated fair values are based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market profit rates at which similar deposits and placements would be made with financial instruments of similar credit risk and remaining period to maturity.

Financial assets held-for-trading, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity

The estimated fair values are generally based on quoted and observable market prices. Where there is no ready market in certain securities, fair values have been estimated by reference to market indicative yields or net tangible asset backing of the investee.

Financing, advances and others

The fair values are estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the prevailing market rates of financing with similar credit risks and maturities. The fair values are represented by their carrying value, net of impairment loss, being the recoverable amount.

Deposits from customers

The fair values of deposits are deemed to approximate their carrying amounts as rate of returns are determined at the end of their holding periods based on the profit generated from the assets invested.

Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

The estimated fair values of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions with maturities of less than six months approximate the carrying values. For deposits and placements with maturities of six months or more, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market profit rates for deposits and placements with similar remaining period to maturities.

Bills and acceptance payable

The estimated fair values of bills and acceptance payables with maturity of less than six months approximate their carrying values. For bills and acceptance payable with maturities of six months or more, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for borrowings with similar risks profile.

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

MFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments.
- 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). This level includes profit rates swap and structured debt. The sources of input parameters include Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) indicative yields or counterparty credit risk.
- Level 3 – Inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity instruments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value and those not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed, together with their fair values and carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position. The table does not include those short term/on demand financial assets and financial liabilities where the carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

GROUP 31 DECEMBER 2014 RM'000	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE				FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE	TOTAL FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL	LEVEL 3		
Financial assets							
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	921,629	–	921,629	–	921,629	921,629
Derivative financial assets	–	62,541	–	62,541	–	62,541	62,541
Financial assets available-for-sale	–	10,199,977	4,620	10,204,597	32,066	10,236,663	10,236,663
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	60,752	60,752	60,752
Financing, advances and others	–	–	–	–	29,527,807	29,527,807	29,524,571
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities	–	32,407	–	32,407	–	32,407	32,407

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

GROUP 31 DECEMBER 2013 RM'000	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE				FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE LEVEL 3	TOTAL FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL			
Financial assets							
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	1,216,895
Derivative financial assets	–	29,118	–	29,118	–	29,118	29,118
Financial assets available-for-sale	–	12,379,831	4,620	12,384,451	32,470	12,416,921	12,416,921
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	85,318	85,318	63,327
Financing, advances and others	–	–	–	–	24,040,733	24,040,733	23,740,948
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities	–	13,565	–	13,565	–	13,565	13,565
BANK 31 DECEMBER 2014 RM'000							
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE LEVEL 3	TOTAL FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT
Financial assets							
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	916,539	–	916,539	–	916,539	916,539
Derivative financial assets	–	62,541	–	62,541	–	62,541	62,541
Financial assets available-for-sale	–	10,200,434	4,620	10,205,054	32,066	10,237,120	10,237,120
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	60,752	60,752	60,752
Financing, advances and others	–	–	–	–	29,527,807	29,527,807	29,524,571
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities	–	32,407	–	32,407	–	32,407	32,407

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

BANK 31 DECEMBER 2013 RM'000	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE				FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE LEVEL 3	TOTAL FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL			
Financial assets							
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	1,216,895
Derivative financial assets	–	29,118	–	29,118	–	29,118	29,118
Financial assets available-for-sale	–	12,379,831	4,620	12,384,451	34,481	12,418,932	12,418,932
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	85,318	85,318	63,327
Financing, advances and others	–	–	–	–	24,040,733	24,040,733	23,740,948
Financial liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities	–	13,565	–	13,565	–	13,565	13,565

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 for the Group and the Bank:

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Financial assets available-for-sale		
At 1 January	4,620	19,800
Allowance for impairment	–	(9,537)
Settlement	–	(5,643)
At 31 December	4,620	4,620

Unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values within Level 3, as well as the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation models.

(a) Financial instruments carried at fair value

TYPE	VALUATION TECHNIQUE	SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS	INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT
Financial assets available-for-sale	Valued at cost less impairment	Not applicable	Not applicable

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(b) Financial instruments not carried at fair value

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of the following classes of financial instruments:

(i) Financial investments held-to-maturity ("HTM")

The fair values of securities that are actively traded is determined by quoted bid prices. For non-actively traded securities, the fair values are valued at cost less impairment or estimated using discounted cash flows analysis. Where discounted cash flows technique is used, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using applicable prevailing market or indicative rates of similar instruments at the reporting date.

(ii) Financing and advances

The fair values of variable rate financing are estimated to approximate their carrying values. For fixed rate financing, the fair values are estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual instalment payments, discounted at applicable and prevailing rates at reporting date offered for similar facilities to new borrowers with similar credit profiles. In respect of impaired financing, the fair values are deemed to approximate the carrying values which are net of impairment allowances.

37. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Group and the Bank have lease commitments in respect of equipment on hire and rental of premises, all of which are classified as operating leases. A summary of the non-cancellable long term commitments are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Within one year	45,204	44,854	44,817	44,600
Between one and five years	119,763	123,591	119,262	123,519
More than five years	304,209	323,942	304,209	323,942
	469,176	492,387	468,288	492,061

Included in the above are lease rentals with the ultimate holding corporation amounting to RM423,588,000 (2013: RM443,181,000)

38. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Property and equipment		
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	47,651	48,164
Approved but not contracted for and provided for in the financial statements	20,427	31,179
	68,078	79,343

39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The off-Balance Sheet and counterparties credit risk for the Group and the Bank are as follows:

31 December 2014

NATURE OF ITEM	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT RM'000	POSITIVE FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS RM'000	CREDIT EQUIVALENT AMOUNT RM'000	RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	360,433		360,433	355,715
Assets sold with recourse	2		2	2
Transaction related contingent items	1,026,265		513,132	451,601
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	236,874		47,375	45,832
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	6,165		1,233	1,215
– exceeding one year	942,851		471,425	378,793
Unutilised credit card lines	1,023,337		204,668	153,502
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	5,404,888		–	–
	9,000,815		1,598,268	1,386,660
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,840,778	45,508	65,406	36,492
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	300,000	348	308	62
– one year to less than five years	600,000	12,278	20,153	4,031
– five years and above	287,694	4,392	12,996	12,996
Equity related contracts				
– less than one year	106,680	15	6,401	3,200
	3,135,152	62,541	105,264	56,781
Total	12,135,967	62,541	1,703,532	1,443,441

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The off-Balance Sheet and counterparties credit risk for the Group and the Bank are as follows (continued):

31 December 2013

NATURE OF ITEM	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT RM'000	POSITIVE FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS RM'000	CREDIT EQUIVALENT AMOUNT RM'000	RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	319,032		319,032	312,160
Assets sold with recourse	2		2	2
Transaction related contingent items	877,246		438,623	386,730
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	278,297		55,659	54,695
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	1,714		343	327
– exceeding one year	823,818		411,909	338,294
Unutilised credit card lines	991,097		198,219	148,665
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	5,116,604		–	–
	8,407,810		1,423,787	1,240,873
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,381,894	8,681	18,546	10,290
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	100,000	695	250	50
– one year to less than five years	500,000	2,705	9,000	1,800
– five years and above	711,481	16,455	35,660	19,660
Equity related contracts				
– one year to less than five years	110,495	582	8,840	4,420
	2,803,870	29,118	72,296	36,220
Total	11,211,680	29,118	1,496,083	1,277,093

40. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Total capital and capital adequacy ratios of the Bank have been computed based on BNM's Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Capital Components and Risk-Weighted Assets) issued on 28 November 2012. The minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios requirement for Common Equity Tier I ("CET I") capital ratio, Tier I capital ratio and total capital ratio are 4.0%, 5.5% and 8.0% respectively for year 2014. The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk and Market Risk and the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk.

The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and the Bank are set out below:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Common Equity Tier I ("CET I") Capital Ratio	12.240%	12.964%	12.201%	12.876%
Total Capital Ratio	13.355%	14.056%	13.316%	13.969%

The components of CET I, Tier I and Tier II capital:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Paid-up share capital	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165
Share premium	90,981	52,281	90,981	52,281
Retained earnings	388,923	253,822	390,019	256,389
Other reserves	929,779	722,567	929,721	722,539
Less: Deferred tax assets	(31,220)	(24,613)	(31,220)	(24,613)
Less: Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	(15,525)	(28,027)
Total CET I and Tier I Capital	3,698,370	3,302,222	3,683,883	3,276,734
Collective assessment allowance ^	336,850	278,155	336,819	278,115
Total Tier II Capital	336,850	278,155	336,819	278,115
Total Capital	4,035,220	3,580,377	4,020,702	3,554,849

^ Collective assessment allowance on non-impaired financing subject to maximum of 1.25% of total credit risk-weighted assets.

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Credit risk	26,947,994	22,252,433	26,945,514	22,249,166
Market risk	542,910	761,777	542,910	761,777
Operational risk	2,724,074	2,457,803	2,705,152	2,437,809
	30,214,978	25,472,013	30,193,576	25,448,752

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Identity of related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

The Group has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries (see note 13) and substantial shareholders of the holding company.

(a) The significant related party transactions of the Group and the Bank, other than key management personnel compensation, are as follows:

	GROUP TRANSACTIONS AMOUNT FOR		BANK TRANSACTIONS AMOUNT FOR	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Ultimate holding corporation				
Gain/(loss) on forex transaction	95	(11,263)	95	(11,263)
Profit attributable on deposits placed	84,996	108,750	84,996	108,750
Rental of premises paid	21,608	20,128	21,608	20,128
Other rental	292	227	292	227
Office rental received	17	–	17	–
Fees and commission received	1	6	1	6
Holding company				
Profit attributable on deposits placed	3,220	3,056	3,220	3,056
Office rental received	929	845	929	845
Others	20	17	20	17
Subsidiaries				
Fees and commission received	–	–	7,798	7,383
Fees and commission paid	–	–	1,853	1,181
Dividend	–	–	800	6,400
Profit attributable on deposits placed	–	–	512	838
Office rental received	–	–	325	–
Finance cost	–	–	–	11
Others	–	–	1,064	556

41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Identity of related parties (continued)

(a) The significant related party transactions of the Group and the Bank, other than key management personnel compensation, are as follows (continued):

	GROUP TRANSACTIONS AMOUNT FOR		BANK TRANSACTIONS AMOUNT FOR	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Other related companies				
Income received from financing, advances and others	14	1,279	14	1,279
Fees and commission received	39	67	39	67
Net gain on forex transaction	1,181	645	1,181	645
Income from Bancatakaful service fee	22,972	18,381	22,972	18,381
Profit attributable on deposits placed	9,178	8,301	9,178	8,301
Office rental paid	3,261	2,774	3,261	2,774
Other rental	37	39	37	39
Takaful fee paid	1,886	1,551	1,797	1,551
Others	50	55	50	55
Co-operative society in which the employees have interest				
Income received from financing, advances and others	832	1,047	832	1,047
Rental of equipment paid	324	217	324	217
Others	102	28	102	28

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Identity of related parties (continued)

(b) The significant outstanding balances of the Group and the Bank with related party, are as follows:

	GROUP NET BALANCE OUTSTANDING AS AT		BANK NET BALANCE OUTSTANDING AS AT	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Ultimate holding corporation				
Amount due from				
Others	–	30	–	30
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	2,639,396	4,308,191	2,639,396	4,308,191
Profit payable to investment deposit	3,347	1,851	3,347	1,851
Commitment and contingencies	187	127	187	127
Holding company				
Amount due from				
Others	–	664	–	664
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	123,834	147,106	123,834	147,106
Profit payable to investment deposit	472	86	472	86
Subsidiaries				
Amount due from				
Redeemable non-cumulative preference shares	–	–	2,011	2,011
Others	–	–	192	21
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	–	–	11,224	27,450
Others	–	–	178	177
Other related companies				
Amount due from				
Financing, advances and others	205	77,448	205	77,448
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	830,437	374,433	830,437	374,433
Profit payable to investment deposit	808	250	808	250
Commitment and contingencies	5,299	7,360	5,299	7,360

41. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Identity of related parties (continued)

(b) The significant outstanding balances of the Group and the Bank with related party, are as follows (continued):

	GROUP NET BALANCE OUTSTANDING AS AT		BANK NET BALANCE OUTSTANDING AS AT	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
<i>Co-operative society in which the employees have interest</i>				
Amount due from				
Financing, advances and others	19,258	11,208	19,258	11,208
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	539	702	539	702

42. CREDIT TRANSACTIONS AND EXPOSURES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Outstanding credit exposures with connected parties	1,623,424	1,209,682
% of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties as a proportion of total credit exposures	5.39%	4.99%
% of outstanding credit exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0.002%	0.001%

The above disclosure on Credit Transaction and Exposures with Connected Parties is presented in accordance with Para 9.1 of Bank Negara Malaysia's Revised Guidelines on Credit Transaction and Exposures with Connected Parties.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

OVERVIEW

The Pillar 3 Disclosure for financial year ended 31 December 2014 for Bank Islam (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) complies with Bank Negara Malaysia’s (“BNM”) “Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (“CAFIB”) – Disclosure Requirements (“Pillar 3”)”, which sets out the minimum disclosure standards, the approach in determining the appropriateness of information disclosed and the internal controls over the disclosure process which cover the verification and review of the accuracy of information disclosed.

CAFIB consists of 3 Pillars:

- (a) Pillar 1 sets minimum regulatory capital to cover credit, market and operational risk;
- (b) Pillar 2 aims to ensure that Islamic banking institutions have adequate capital to support their operations at all times; and
- (c) Pillar 3 aims to enhance transparency by setting the minimum requirements for market disclosures of information on the risk management practices and capital adequacy of Islamic banks.

The Group has adopted the Standardised Approach in determining the capital requirements for credit and market risk and has applied the Basic Indicator Approach (“BIA”) for operational risk under Pillar 1 since January 2008. Under the Standardised Approach, standard risk weights are used to assess the capital requirements for exposures in credit and market risk whilst the capital required for operational risk under the Basic Indicator Approach is computed based on a fixed percentage over the Group’s average gross income for a fixed number of quarterly periods.

In compliance with the Pillar 3 Guideline, the Pillar 3 report for the Group is being regularly prepared for two periods: 30 June and 31 December. The Group’s Pillar 3 report will be made available under the Corporate Info section of the Bank’s website at www.bankislam.com.my, attached to its annual and the half-yearly financial reports after the notes to the financial statements.

The Group has also developed an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) framework which closely integrates the risk and capital assessment processes, and ensures that adequate levels of capital are maintained to support the Group’s current and projected demand for capital under expected and stressed conditions. The ICAAP was adopted in 2012 and has been fully implemented in year 2013.

The Group’s main activity is Islamic banking business which focuses on retail banking and financing operations. The following tables show the minimum regulatory capital requirement to support the Group’s and the Bank’s risk weighted assets.

	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000	RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
GROUP				
Credit risk	26,947,994	2,155,839	22,252,433	1,780,195
Market risk	542,910	43,432	761,777	60,942
Operational risk	2,724,074	217,926	2,457,803	196,624
Total	30,214,978	2,417,197	25,472,013	2,037,761

OVERVIEW (continued)

	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSETS RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSETS RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
BANK				
Credit risk	26,945,514	2,155,641	22,249,166	1,779,933
Market risk	542,910	43,432	761,777	60,942
Operational risk	2,705,152	216,412	2,437,809	195,025
Total	30,193,576	2,415,485	25,448,752	2,035,900

The Group does not have any capital requirement for Large Exposure Risk as there is no amount in excess of the lowest threshold arising from equity holdings as specified in the BNM's CAFIB.

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The Pillar 3 Disclosure is prepared on a consolidated basis and comprises information on the Bank (including the offshore banking operations in the Federal Territory of Labuan) and its' subsidiaries.

There are no significant restrictions or impediments on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group. There were no capital deficiencies in any of the subsidiary companies of the Group as at the financial year end.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY**Capital Management**

In view of the immateriality of the subsidiaries' capital, balance sheet exposures and income, the Capital Management is conducted at the Bank level only.

The Bank's primary objective when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and to maintain investor, depositor, customer and market confidence. In line with this, the Bank manages its capital actively and ensures that the capital adequacy ratios which take into account the risk profile of the Bank, are above the regulatory minimum requirement.

To ensure that the Bank has sufficient capital to support all its business and risk taking activities, the Bank has implemented sound capital management processes in its management systems and processes. A comprehensive capital management framework has been adopted by the Bank as a key enabler for value creation which is important to the long term survival of the Bank. This comprehensive capital management process includes thorough risk assessment and risk management techniques that are embedded within the Bank's risk governance.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Management (continued)

The assessment is based on the approved business plan, its estimation of current risks inherent in the Bank and the impact of capital stress tests on the Bank's capital plan. The Bank aims to achieve the following capital management objectives:

- Meeting regulatory capital requirements;
- Sustainable returns to shareholders;
- Maintaining adequate levels and an optimum mix of different sources of capital to support the underlying risks of its business;
- Ensuring adequate capital to withstand shocks and stress;
- Ensuring sufficient capital to expand its business ventures and inorganic growth; and
- Allocating an appropriate amount of capital to business units to optimise return on capital.

The Bank's capital management is guided by the Capital Management Plan, approved by the Board, to ensure management of capital in a consistent and aligned with the Risk Appetite Statement and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of the Bank.

The Bank's capital management processes comprise:

- Capital Structuring – ensuring that the amount of regulatory and statutory capital available is consistent with the Bank's growth plan, risk appetite, and desired level of capital adequacy. Capital structuring focuses on selecting the appropriate, most cost-effective mix of capital instruments;
- Capital Allocation – ensuring that the capital is employed efficiently across the Bank based on risk-adjusted return on capital;
- Capital Optimisation – seeking an optimal level of capital by facilitating the optimisation of the risk profile of the balance sheet. This will be done through:
 - reshaping of the balance sheet;
 - capital planning, allocation and optimisation; and
 - a sound management of the capital buffer.

As such, the four fundamental components of a sound capital planning process include:

- Internal control and governance;
- Capital policy and risk capture;
- Forward-looking view; and
- Management framework for preserving capital.

The Bank's Capital Management Plan is updated annually and approved by the Board for implementation at the beginning of each financial year. The capital plan is drawn up to cover at least a three year horizon and takes into account, amongst others, the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans, regulatory capital requirements, capital benchmarking against industry, available supply of capital and capital raising options, performance of business sectors based on a Risk Adjusted Return on Capital ("RAROC") approach as well as ICAAP and stress testing results.

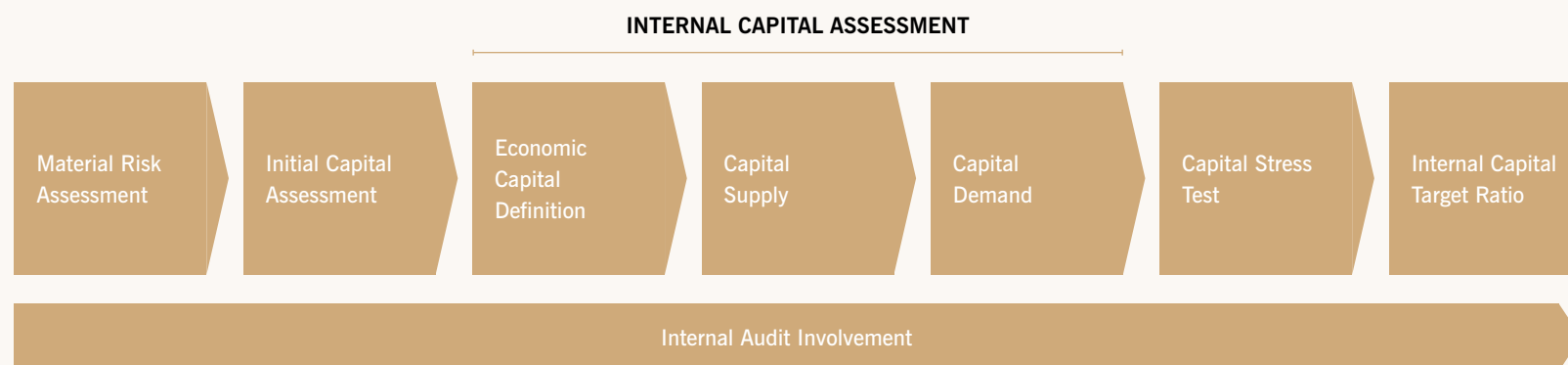
2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”)

The Group has carried out the internal assessment process on capital as prescribed in BNM’s CAFIB – ICAAP (“Pillar 2”) to complement its current capital management practices. The ICAAP Framework has been formalised and approved by the Board in May 2013. The Group’s ICAAP helps to suggest the minimum internal capital requirement for its current and future business strategies and financial plans for the next 3 years via a comprehensive risk assessment process on its portfolio risk exposures, its risk management practices towards its material risks and potential capital planning buffer required in the event of stress.

The Group’s ICAAP is conducted on a consolidated basis covering all the Bank’s legal entities as suggested by BNM’s ICAAP guideline.

The Group’s ICAAP methodology can be summarised as follows:



Under ICAAP, the following risk types are identified and measured:

- Risks captured under Pillar 1 (i.e. Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk);
- Risk not fully captured under Pillar 1 (e.g. Migration and Residual Risk);
- Risk not covered under Pillar 1 (e.g. Credit Concentration Risk, Profit Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Shariah Compliance Risk, IT Risk, Business and Strategy Risk, and Reputational Risk).

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE
as at 31 December 2014

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Stress Testing

Regular stress testing is performed to assess the Group's ability to maintain adequate capital under both a normal business cycle and unfavorable economic conditions. The stress testing is embedded within the risk and capital management process of the Group, and is a key function of capital planning and business planning processes.

The Group's objectives of stress testing include:

- To identify the possible events or future changes in the financial and economic conditions of the country that could potentially have unfavorable effects on the Group's exposures;
- To identify the different portfolios response to changes in key economic variables (profit rate, foreign exchange rate, GDP, etc);
- To evaluate the Group's ability to withstand such changes, i.e. its capacity in terms of its capital and earnings, to absorb potentially significant losses;
- To better understand the Group's risk profile, evaluate business risks and thus take appropriate measures accordingly; and
- To analyse the Group's ability to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirement at all times throughout a reasonably severe economic crisis.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

The Group is required to comply with the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital ratio prescribed by BNM. The Group was in compliance with all prescribed capital ratios throughout the period.

The Group's capital adequacy ratios remained strong. The table below shows the composition of the regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios as of 31 December 2014 determined by the requirements of the CAFIB.

The Risk Weighted Capital Ratio (RWCR) of the Group and Bank are set out below:

(a) The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and of the Bank:

	GROUP		BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital Ratio	12.24%	12.96%	12.20%	12.88%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.24%	12.96%	12.20%	12.88%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	13.36%	14.06%	13.32%	13.97%

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(b) CET I, Tier I and Tier II capital components of the Group and of the Bank:

	31.12.2014	
	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Tier I capital		
Paid-up share capital	2,319,907	2,319,907
Share Premium	90,981	90,981
Retained earnings	388,923	390,019
Other reserves	929,779	929,721
Less: Deferred tax assets	(31,220)	(31,220)
Less: Investment in subsidiaries	–	(15,525)
Less: Investment in associate company	–	–
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital	3,698,370	3,683,883
Total Additional Tier I Capital	–	–
Total Tier I Capital	3,698,370	3,683,883
Collective assessment allowance ^	336,850	336,819
Total Tier II Capital	336,850	336,819
Total Capital	4,035,220	4,020,702

^ Collective assessment allowance on non-impaired financing subject to maximum of 1.25% of total credit risk-weighted assets.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(b) CET I, Tier I and Tier II capital components of the Group and of the Bank (continued):

CAFIB Basel III capital structure with effect from 1 January 2013

	31.12.2013	
	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Tier I capital		
Paid-up share capital	2,298,165	2,298,165
Share Premium	52,281	52,281
Retained earnings	253,822	256,389
Other reserves	722,567	722,539
Less: Deferred tax assets	(24,613)	(24,613)
Less: Investment in subsidiaries	–	(28,027)
Less: Investment in associate company	–	–
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital	3,302,222	3,276,734
Total Additional Tier I Capital	–	–
Total Tier I Capital	3,302,222	3,276,734
Collective assessment allowance ^	278,155	278,115
Total Tier II Capital	278,155	278,115
Total Capital	3,580,377	3,554,849

^ Collective assessment allowance on non-impaired financing subject to maximum of 1.25% of total credit risk-weighted assets.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows:

(i) Group

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	GROSS EXPOSURE RM'000	NET EXPOSURE RM'000	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,888,002	3,888,002	–	–
Public Sector Entities	992,097	990,893	339,408	27,153
Banks, Developments Financial Institutions (“DFIs”) and Multilateral Development Banks (“MDBs”)	1,220,439	1,220,439	143,066	11,445
Corporate	13,867,576	13,709,836	6,761,506	540,920
Regulatory Retail	12,942,334	12,835,414	11,553,620	924,290
Residential Mortgages	8,945,396	8,942,143	5,578,925	446,314
Higher Risk Assets	19,951	19,951	29,927	2,394
Other Assets	2,496,244	2,496,244	437,200	34,976
Defaulted Exposures	495,794	481,745	660,901	52,872
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	44,867,833	44,584,667	25,504,553	2,040,364
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,590,551	1,590,551	1,375,137	110,011
Derivative Financial Instruments	105,264	105,264	56,781	4,542
Defaulted Exposures	7,717	7,717	11,523	922
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,703,532	1,703,532	1,443,441	115,475
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	46,571,365	46,288,199	26,947,994	2,155,839
	LONG POSITION	SHORT POSITION		
Market Risk				
Benchmark Rate Risk	994,991	(4,532,410)	(3,537,419)	153,889
Foreign Exchange Risk	25,896	(386,305)	(360,409)	386,305
Inventory Risk	–	–	2,716	2,716
Total Market Risk	1,020,887	(4,918,715)	(3,895,112)	542,910
Operational Risk				217,926
Total RWA and Capital Requirements				2,417,197

Note: As at 31 December 2014, the Group did not have any credit risk-weighted assets absorbed by Profit Sharing Investment Account (“PSIA”), nor exposures under securitisation.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(i) Group (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	GROSS EXPOSURE RM'000	NET EXPOSURE RM'000	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	4,808,880	4,808,880	–	–
Public Sector Entities	699,354	699,354	253,647	20,292
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	909,903	909,903	188,052	15,044
Corporate	14,816,786	14,705,515	5,660,109	452,809
Regulatory Retail	11,412,447	11,311,373	9,950,827	796,066
Residential Mortgages	6,527,539	6,525,795	3,971,215	317,697
Higher Risk Assets	22,034	22,034	33,050	2,644
Other Assets	2,169,818	2,169,818	334,184	26,735
Defaulted Exposures	418,363	408,829	584,256	46,740
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	41,785,124	41,561,501	20,975,340	1,678,027
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,421,531	1,421,531	1,237,498	99,000
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,296	72,296	36,220	2,898
Defaulted Exposures	2,256	2,256	3,375	270
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,496,083	1,496,083	1,277,093	102,168
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	43,281,207	43,057,584	22,252,433	1,780,195
	LONG POSITION	SHORT POSITION		
Market Risk				
Benchmark Rate Risk	773,841	(913,005)	(139,164)	355,225
Foreign Exchange Risk	26,300	(403,396)	(377,096)	403,396
Inventory Risk	–	–	3,156	3,156
Total Market Risk	800,141	(1,316,401)	(513,104)	761,777
Operational Risk				2,457,803
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			25,472,013	2,037,761

Note: As at 31 December 2013, the Group did not have any credit risk-weighted assets absorbed by PSIA, nor exposures under securitisation.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(ii) Bank

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	GROSS EXPOSURE RM'000	NET EXPOSURE RM'000	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,888,002	3,888,002	–	–
Public Sector Entities	992,097	990,893	339,408	27,153
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,220,213	1,220,213	143,021	11,442
Corporate	13,867,576	13,709,836	6,761,506	540,920
Regulatory Retail	12,942,334	12,835,414	11,553,620	924,290
Residential Mortgages	8,945,396	8,942,143	5,578,925	446,314
Higher Risk Assets	19,951	19,951	29,927	2,394
Other Assets	2,494,640	2,494,640	434,765	34,781
Defaulted Exposures	495,794	481,745	660,901	52,872
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	44,866,003	44,582,837	25,502,073	2,040,166
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,590,551	1,590,551	1,375,137	110,011
Derivative Financial Instruments	105,264	105,264	56,781	4,542
Defaulted Exposures	7,717	7,717	11,523	922
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,703,532	1,703,532	1,443,441	115,475
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	46,569,535	46,286,369	26,945,514	2,155,641
	LONG POSITION	SHORT POSITION		
Market Risk				
Benchmark Rate Risk	994,991	(4,532,410)	(3,537,419)	153,889
Foreign Exchange Risk	25,896	(386,305)	(360,409)	386,305
Inventory Risk	–	–	2,716	2,716
Total Market Risk	1,020,887	(4,918,715)	(3,895,112)	542,910
Operational Risk				2,705,152
Total RWA and Capital Requirements				2,415,485

Note: As at 31 December 2014, the Bank did not have any credit risk-weighted assets absorbed by PSIA, nor exposures under securitisation.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(ii) Bank (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	GROSS EXPOSURE RM'000	NET EXPOSURE RM'000	RISK- WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000	MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	4,808,880	4,808,880	–	–
Public Sector Entities	699,354	699,354	253,647	20,292
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	907,638	907,638	187,599	15,007
Corporate	14,816,786	14,705,515	5,660,109	452,809
Regulatory Retail	11,412,447	11,311,373	9,950,827	796,066
Residential Mortgages	6,527,539	6,525,795	3,971,215	317,697
Higher Risk Assets	22,034	22,034	33,050	2,644
Other Assets	2,169,216	2,169,216	331,370	26,510
Defaulted Exposures	418,363	408,829	584,256	46,740
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	41,782,257	41,558,634	20,972,073	1,677,765
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,421,531	1,421,531	1,237,498	99,000
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,296	72,296	36,220	2,898
Defaulted Exposures	2,256	2,256	3,375	270
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,496,083	1,496,083	1,277,093	102,168
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	43,278,340	43,054,717	22,249,166	1,779,933
	LONG POSITION	SHORT POSITION		
Market Risk				
Benchmark Rate Risk	773,841	(913,005)	(139,164)	355,225
Foreign Exchange Risk	26,300	(403,396)	(377,096)	403,396
Inventory Risk	–	–	3,156	3,156
Total Market Risk	800,141	(1,316,401)	(513,104)	761,777
Operational Risk				2,437,809
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			25,448,752	2,035,900

Note: As at 31 December 2013, the Bank did not have any credit risk-weighted assets absorbed by PSIA, nor exposures under securitisation.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's mission with respect to risk management is to advance its risk management capabilities, culture and practices so as to be in line with internationally accepted standards and practices.

In that regard, the objectives of managing risk are to:

- Inculcate a risk-awareness culture throughout the Group;
- Establish a standard approach and methodology in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational and business risks across the Group;
- Clarify functional structures including objectives, roles and responsibilities;
- Implement and use a risk management information system that meets international standards on confidentiality, integrity and its availability;
- Develop and use tools, such as economic capital, value at risk, scoring models and stress testing to support the measurement of risks and enhance risk-based decisions;
- Ensure that risk policies and overall risk appetite are in line with business targets; and
- Ensure that the Group's capital can support current and planned business needs in terms of risk exposures.

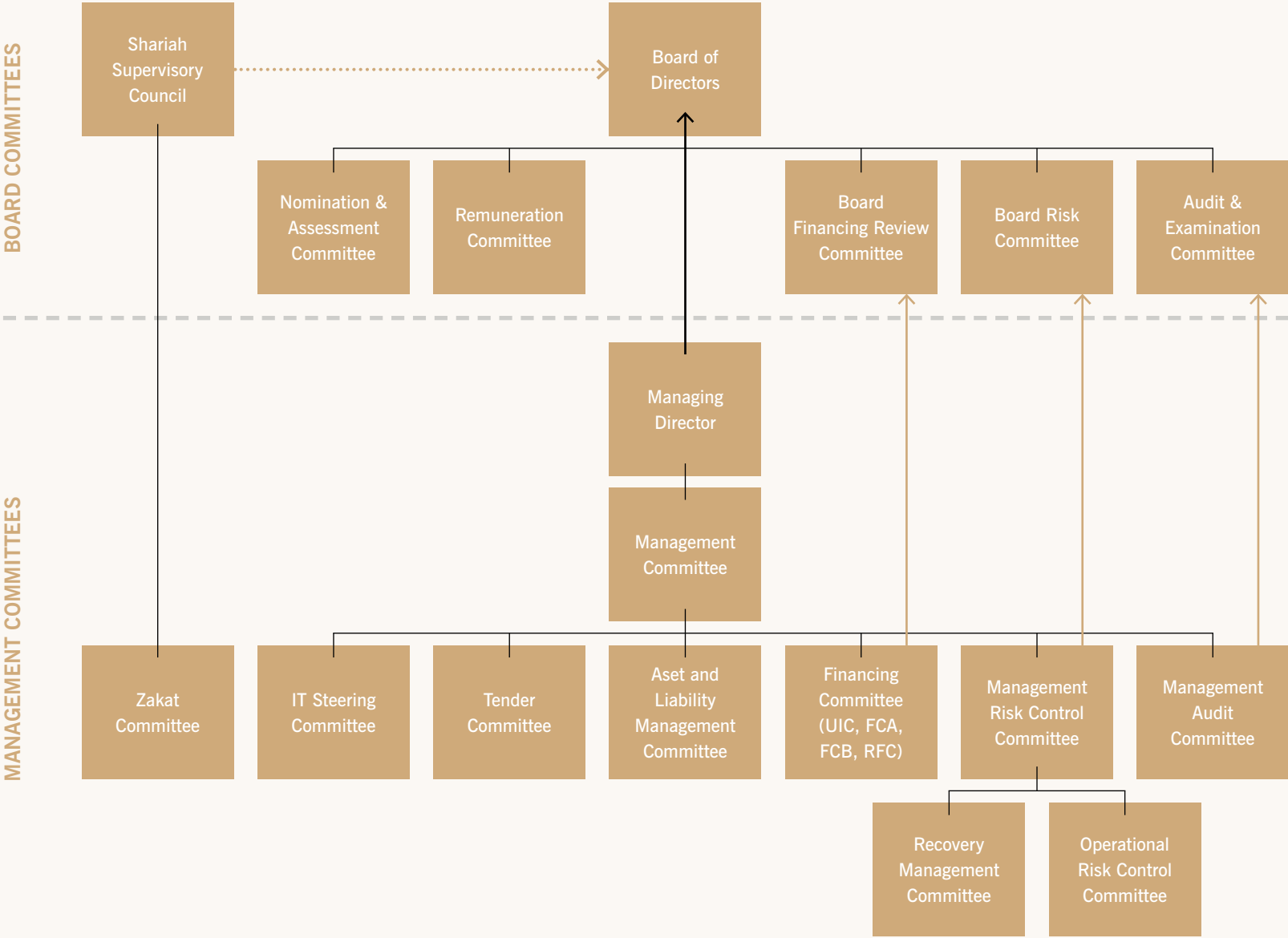
Risk Management Functional and Governance Structure

The Group has realigned its risk organisational responsibilities with the objective of ensuring a common view of risks across the Group. As a matter of good business practice and prudence, the Group's core risk management functions, which report to the Board Risk Committee ("BRC"), are independent and clearly segregated from the business divisions and centralised at head office.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE
as at 31 December 2014

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following illustrates the Group's governance structure:



* Capital Management Committee is part of Management Committee

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Group recognises the fact that the essence of banking and financial services is centered on risk taking. The Group therefore:

- Recognises that it has to manage risks effectively to achieve its business targets;
- Reach an optimum level of risk-return in order to maximise stakeholders' value; and
- Ensure effective and integrated risk management processes that are commensurate with the size and complexity of the current and future operations of the Bank within its risk appetite and tolerance.

The Group has established a Risk Appetite Framework that forms an integral part of the Group's strategy and business plans. Risk appetite is an expression of the maximum level of risk that the Group is prepared to accept in support of a stated strategy, impacting all businesses from a credit, market and operational risk viewpoint.

4. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk arises from all transactions that could lead to actual, contingent or potential claims against any party, borrower or obligor. The types of credit risks that the Bank considers to be material include: Default Risk, Counterparty Risk, Pre-Settlement Risk, Credit Concentration Risk, Residual/Credit Mitigation Risk, and Migration Risk.

Credit Risk Governance

The management of credit risk is principally carried out by using sets of policies and guidelines approved by the Board Risk Committee ("BRC"), guided by the Board of Directors' approved Risk Appetite Statement.

The Management Risk Control Committee ("MRCC") is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing credit risk at strategic level. The MRCC reviews the Bank's credit risk frameworks and guidelines, aligns credit risk management with business strategies and planning, reviews credit profile of the credit portfolios and recommends necessary actions to ensure that the credit risk remains within established risk tolerance levels.

The Group's credit risk management governance includes the establishment of comprehensive credit risk policies, guidelines and procedures which document the Group's financing standards, discretionary powers for financing approval, credit risk ratings methodologies and models, acceptable collaterals and valuation, and the review, rehabilitation and restructuring of problematic and delinquent financing.

Management of Credit Risk

The management of credit risk is being performed by two distinct departments within the Risk Management Division ("RMD"), i.e. Credit Analysis and Credit Risk Control and two departments outside of the RMD domain, namely, Credit Administration and Credit Recovery. The combined objectives are, amongst others:

- To build a high quality credit portfolio in line with the Group's overall strategy and risk appetite;
- To ensure that the Bank is compensated for the risk taken, balancing/optimising the risk/return relationship;
- To develop an increasing ability to recognise, measure and avoid or mitigate potential credit risk problem areas; and
- To conform with statutory, regulatory and internal credit requirements.

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE
as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

Management of Credit Risk (continued)

The Group monitors its credit exposures either on a portfolio basis or individual basis through annual reviews. Credit risk is proactively monitored through a set of early warning signals that could trigger immediate reviews of (a certain part of) the portfolio. The affected portfolio or financing is placed on a watch list to enforce close monitoring and prevent financing from turning impaired and to increase chances of full recovery.

A comprehensive limit structure is in place to ensure that risks taken are within the risk appetite as set by the Board and to avoid credit risk contagion to a single customer, sector, product, Shariah contract, etc.

Credit risk arising from dealing and investing activities are managed by the establishment of limits which include counter parties limits and permissible acquisition of private entities' instruments, subject to a specified minimum rating threshold. Furthermore, the dealing and investing activities are monitored by an independent middle office unit.

Capital Treatment for Credit Risk

The Bank adopts the Standardised Approach to compute the credit risk capital requirement under BNM's Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB).

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances

The table below present the Group's and the Bank's gross financing and advances analysed by credit quality:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	29,346,053	23,527,458
Past due but not impaired	421,120	429,760
Impaired	344,539	285,302
	30,111,712	24,242,520
Gross impaired financing as a percentage of gross financing and advances	1.14%	1.18%

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(a) Neither Past Due Nor Impaired

Financings classified as neither Past Due nor Impaired are financings for which the borrower has not missed a contractual payment (profit or principal) when contractually due and is not impaired as there is no objective evidence of impairment of the financing. In other words these financings are performing.

The credit quality of gross financing and advances which are neither past due nor impaired is as follows:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Excellent to good	23,196,518	18,909,824
Satisfactory	5,741,808	4,249,300
Fair	407,727	368,334
	29,346,053	23,527,458

Internal rating definition:

Excellent to Good: Sound financial position of the obligor with no difficulty in meeting its obligations.

Satisfactory: Adequate safety of the obligor meeting its current obligations but more time is required to meet the entire obligations in full.

Fair: High risks on payment obligations. Financial performance may continue to deteriorate.

(b) Past Due But Not Impaired

Financings classified as Past Due but Not Impaired are financings on which its contractual profit 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 collateral available and/or the stage of collection amounts owed to the Group and the Bank.

Analysis of the past due but not impaired financing and advances by aging analysis:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
By ageing		
Month-in-arrears 1	274,624	294,267
Month-in-arrears 2	146,496	135,493
	421,120	429,760

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(b) Past Due But Not Impaired (continued)

Analysis of the past due but not impaired financing and advances by sector:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Primary agriculture	–	2,543
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	2,753	21,158
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	5,393	6,526
Construction	23,002	20,206
Real estate	12,864	24,660
Transport, storage and communications	7,420	271
Finance, insurance and business activities	1,163	5,854
Education, health and others	430	2,613
Household sectors	368,095	345,610
Other sectors	–	319
	421,120	429,760

(c) Impaired Financing and Advances

A financing is classified as impaired when the principal or profit or both are past due for three months or more, or where a financing is in arrears for less than three months, but the financing exhibits indications of significant credit weakness.

The financing or group of financings is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the financing (a 'loss event') and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financing or group of financings that can be reliably estimated.

The Group and the Bank first assess individually whether the objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financings which are individually significant, and collectively for financings which are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financing, the financing is included in a group of financings with similar credit risk characteristic and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financing's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the financing is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(c) Impaired Financing and Advances (continued)

Impaired financing by assessment type:

	GROUP AND BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Individually assessed	215,552	162,492
of which:		
Month-in-arrears 0	95,853	74,049
Month-in-arrears 1	1,705	4,322
Month-in-arrears 2	6,847	1,295
Month-in-arrears 3 and above	111,147	82,826
Collectively assessed	128,987	122,810
	344,539	285,302

	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT ALLOWANCE					TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FINANCING	
	IMPAIRED FINANCING AT 31.12.2014	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT AS AT 1.01.2014	NET CHARGE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF/OTHER MOVEMENTS	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT AS AT 31.12.2014	COLLECTIVE ASSESSMENT ALLOWANCE AT 31.12.2014	TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FINANCING AT 31.12.2014
31 DECEMBER 2014 RM'000							
Primary Agriculture	1,854	–	954	–	954	5,869	6,823
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	274	274
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	7,669	29,180	987	(28,573)	1,594	22,605	24,199
Electricity, gas and water	54	–	–	–	–	9,495	9,495
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	14,732	6,212	(35)	–	6,177	27,171	33,348
Construction	72,192	18,681	21,218	–	39,899	24,626	64,525
Real estate	–	–	–	–	–	7,932	7,932
Transport, storage and communication	42,689	30,725	2,885	–	33,610	16,172	49,782
Finance, insurance and business services	60,258	50,597	2,599	1,074	54,270	24,431	78,701
Education, health and others	590	–	–	–	–	12,973	12,973
Household sectors	144,501	802	5,447	–	6,249	292,840	299,089
Total	344,539	136,197	34,055	(27,499)	142,753	444,388	587,141

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(c) Impaired Financing and Advances (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 RM'000	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT ALLOWANCE					COLLECTIVE ASSESSMENT ALLOWANCE AT 31.12.2013	TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FINANCING AT 31.12.2013
	IMPAIRED FINANCING AT 31.12.2013	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT AS AT 1.01.2013	NET CHARGE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF/OTHER MOVEMENTS	INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT AS AT 31.12.2013		
Primary Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	4,245	4,245
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	76	76
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	32,302	43,835	2,271	(16,926)	29,180	19,700	48,880
Electricity, gas and water	108	—	—	—	—	7,732	7,732
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	15,525	7,421	(156)	(1,053)	6,212	29,527	35,739
Construction	21,601	70,161	442	(51,922)	18,681	27,179	45,860
Real estate	—	—	—	—	—	8,963	8,963
Transport, storage and communication	33,117	—	30,725	—	30,725	7,733	38,458
Finance, insurance and business services	61,393	4,551	46,039	7	50,597	20,527	71,124
Education, health and others	—	—	—	—	—	11,460	11,460
Household sectors	121,226	1,020	(218)	—	802	228,078	228,880
Other Sectors	30	—	—	—	—	155	155
Total	285,302	126,988	79,103	(69,894)	136,197	365,375	501,572

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(d) Gross financing and advances – Exposures by Geographical Areas

31 DECEMBER 2014 RM'000	GROSS FINANCING	OF WHICH		INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES	COLLECTIVE ALLOWANCES
		PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED FINANCING	IMPAIRED FINANCING		
Central Region	13,567,565	198,827	148,240	70,871	223,471
Eastern Region	5,037,536	69,944	44,509	7,229	56,817
Northern Region	4,722,950	67,384	30,618	–	75,827
Southern Region	4,411,954	57,876	13,307	–	48,786
East Malaysia Region	2,371,707	27,089	107,865	64,653	39,487
Grand Total	30,111,712	421,120	344,539	142,753	444,388

31 DECEMBER 2013 RM'000	GROSS FINANCING	OF WHICH		INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES	COLLECTIVE ALLOWANCES
		PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED FINANCING	IMPAIRED FINANCING		
Central Region	10,699,889	194,827	129,930	66,503	190,678
Eastern Region	4,455,488	65,001	28,106	3,032	47,916
Northern Region	3,928,233	73,732	52,873	21,335	55,185
Southern Region	3,191,397	50,216	13,702	–	33,715
East Malaysia Region	1,967,513	45,984	60,691	45,327	37,881
Grand Total	24,242,520	429,760	285,302	136,197	365,375

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures

(a) Geographic distribution of credit exposures

(i) Group

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	CENTRAL REGION RM'000	EASTERN REGION RM'000	NORTHERN REGION RM'000	SOUTHERN REGION RM'000	EAST MALAYSIA REGION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,888,002	–	–	–	–	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	692,883	138,817	26,184	134,132	81	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,217,088	–	–	–	3,351	1,220,439
Corporate	11,638,007	532,749	703,059	651,976	383,483	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	4,777,135	2,707,908	2,230,151	2,118,692	1,323,281	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	3,664,498	1,652,072	1,756,258	1,508,466	602,355	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	5,741	3,238	5,874	2,187	3,921	20,961
Other Assets	2,495,953	–	–	–	291	2,496,244
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,379,307	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,316,763	44,867,833
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Credit-related Exposures	1,594,154	–	–	–	4,114	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	105,264	–	–	–	–	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,699,418	–	–	–	4,114	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	30,078,725	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,320,877	46,571,365

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(a) Geographic distribution of credit exposures (continued)

(i) Group (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	CENTRAL REGION RM'000	EASTERN REGION RM'000	NORTHERN REGION RM'000	SOUTHERN REGION RM'000	EAST MALAYSIA REGION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereign/Central Banks	4,808,880	–	–	–	–	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	490,022	112,481	28,891	67,839	121	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	903,903	–	–	–	6,000	909,903
Corporate	13,120,240	490,459	530,971	220,152	434,292	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	4,082,044	2,653,793	1,981,086	1,816,313	1,079,702	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	2,710,656	1,197,203	1,358,151	1,088,249	410,016	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	7,541	3,957	6,724	1,115	4,505	23,842
Other Assets	2,169,467	–	–	–	351	2,169,818
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,292,753	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,934,987	41,785,124
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Credit-related Exposures	1,413,954	–	–	–	9,833	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,296	–	–	–	–	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,486,250	–	–	–	9,833	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	29,779,003	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,944,820	43,281,207

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(a) Geographic distribution of credit exposures (continued)

(ii) Bank

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	CENTRAL REGION RM'000	EASTERN REGION RM'000	NORTHERN REGION RM'000	SOUTHERN REGION RM'000	EAST MALAYSIA REGION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,888,002	–	–	–	–	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	692,883	138,817	26,184	134,132	81	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,216,862	–	–	–	3,351	1,220,213
Corporate	11,638,007	532,749	703,059	651,976	383,483	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	4,777,135	2,707,908	2,230,151	2,118,692	1,323,281	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	3,664,498	1,652,072	1,756,258	1,508,466	602,355	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	5,741	3,238	5,874	2,187	3,921	20,961
Other Assets	2,494,349	–	–	–	291	2,494,640
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,377,477	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,316,763	44,866,003
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Credit-related Exposures	1,594,154	–	–	–	4,114	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	105,264	–	–	–	–	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,699,418	–	–	–	4,114	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	30,076,895	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,320,877	46,569,535

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(a) Geographic distribution of credit exposures (continued)

(ii) Bank (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	CENTRAL REGION RM'000	EASTERN REGION RM'000	NORTHERN REGION RM'000	SOUTHERN REGION RM'000	EAST MALAYSIA REGION RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereign/Central Banks	4,808,880	–	–	–	–	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	490,022	112,481	28,891	67,839	121	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	901,638	–	–	–	6,000	907,638
Corporate	13,120,240	490,459	530,971	220,152	434,292	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	4,082,044	2,653,793	1,981,086	1,816,313	1,079,702	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	2,710,656	1,197,203	1,358,151	1,088,249	410,016	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	7,541	3,957	6,724	1,115	4,505	23,842
Other Assets	2,168,865	–	–	–	351	2,169,216
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,289,886	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,934,987	41,782,257
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Credit-related Exposures	1,413,954	–	–	–	9,833	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,296	–	–	–	–	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,486,250	–	–	–	9,833	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	29,776,136	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,944,820	43,278,340

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(b) Distribution of credit exposures by sector

(i) Group

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	PRIMARY AGRICULTURE RM'000	MINING AND QUARRYING RM'000	MANU- FACTURING RM'000	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER RM'000	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT & HOTELS RM'000	CON- STRUCTION RM'000	REAL ESTATE RM'000	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNI- CATION RM'000	FINANCE, INSURANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES RM'000	EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHERS RM'000	HOUSEHOLD SECTOR RM'000	OTHER SECTORS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk													
On-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Sovereign/Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,888,002	—	—	—	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354,487	313,440	324,089	81	—	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171,816	—	—	48,623	1,220,439
Corporate	365,319	18,177	1,045,912	3,499,186	800,515	2,966,028	892,936	1,616,369	2,512,571	127,455	64,134	672	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	9,151	2,294	36,987	1,836	80,568	80,147	21,458	23,271	60,157	31,809	12,809,401	88	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,183,649	—	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,961	—	20,961
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,496,244	2,496,244
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	374,470	20,471	1,082,899	3,501,022	881,083	3,046,175	914,394	1,994,127	7,945,986	483,353	22,078,226	2,545,627	44,867,833
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Credit-related Exposures	45,611	38,867	76,055	133,776	140,356	215,154	55,777	57,843	200,557	77,138	552,867	4,267	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	—	—	3,658	—	2,562	—	12,997	—	36,262	1	—	49,784	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	45,611	38,867	79,713	133,776	142,918	215,154	68,774	57,843	236,819	77,139	552,867	54,051	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	420,081	59,338	1,162,612	3,634,798	1,024,001	3,261,329	983,168	2,051,970	8,182,805	560,492	22,631,093	2,599,678	46,571,365

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(b) Distribution of credit exposures by sector (continued)

(i) Group (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	PRIMARY AGRICULTURE RM'000	MINING AND QUARRYING RM'000	MANU- FACTURING RM'000	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER RM'000	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT & HOTELS RM'000	CON- STRUCTION RM'000	REAL ESTATE RM'000	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNI- CATION RM'000	FINANCE, INSURANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES RM'000	EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHERS RM'000	HOUSEHOLD SECTOR RM'000	OTHER SECTORS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk													
On-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Sovereign/Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,808,880	—	—	—	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	664	—	—	—	—	430	60,201	244,276	254,414	139,238	131	—	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867,937	—	—	41,966	909,903
Corporate	338,728	6,685	840,973	4,425,104	640,166	2,831,299	765,902	1,782,560	2,992,449	107,733	54,462	10,053	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	10,767	1,429	44,946	3,550	79,064	69,735	17,258	18,031	49,392	26,018	11,292,589	159	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,764,275	—	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,842	—	23,842
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169,818	2,169,818
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	350,159	8,114	885,919	4,428,654	719,230	2,901,464	843,361	2,044,867	8,973,072	272,989	18,135,299	2,221,996	41,785,124
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Credit-related Exposures	58,540	31,153	43,775	172,706	123,971	203,675	51,617	44,081	122,178	61,853	495,843	14,395	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	—	—	2,490	—	650	9	15,660	—	2,172	3,124	—	48,191	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	58,540	31,153	46,265	172,706	124,621	203,684	67,277	44,081	124,350	64,977	495,843	62,586	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	408,699	39,267	932,184	4,601,360	843,851	3,105,148	910,638	2,088,948	9,097,422	337,966	18,631,142	2,284,582	43,281,207

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(b) Distribution of credit exposures by sector (continued)

(i) Bank

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	PRIMARY AGRICULTURE RM'000	MINING AND QUARRYING RM'000	MANU- FACTURING RM'000	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER RM'000	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT & HOTELS RM'000	CON- STRUCTION RM'000	REAL ESTATE RM'000	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNI- CATION RM'000	FINANCE, INSURANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES RM'000	EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHERS RM'000	HOUSEHOLD SECTOR RM'000	OTHER SECTORS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk													
On-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Sovereign/Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,888,002	—	—	—	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354,487	313,440	324,089	81	—	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171,816	—	—	48,397	1,220,213
Corporate	365,319	18,177	1,045,912	3,499,186	800,515	2,966,028	892,936	1,616,369	2,512,571	127,455	64,134	672	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	9,151	2,294	36,987	1,836	80,568	80,147	21,458	23,271	60,157	31,809	12,809,401	88	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,183,649	—	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,961	—	20,961
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,494,640	2,494,640
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	374,470	20,471	1,082,899	3,501,022	881,083	3,046,175	914,394	1,994,127	7,945,986	483,353	22,078,226	2,543,797	44,866,003
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Credit-related Exposures	45,611	38,867	76,055	133,776	140,356	215,154	55,777	57,843	200,557	77,138	552,867	4,267	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	—	—	3,658	—	2,562	—	12,997	—	36,262	1	—	49,784	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	45,611	38,867	79,713	133,776	142,918	215,154	68,774	57,843	236,819	77,139	552,867	54,051	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	420,081	59,338	1,162,612	3,634,798	1,024,001	3,261,329	983,168	2,051,970	8,182,805	560,492	22,631,093	2,597,848	46,569,535

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(b) Distribution of credit exposures by sector (continued)

(i) Bank (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	PRIMARY AGRICULTURE RM'000	MINING AND QUARRYING RM'000	MANU- FACTURING RM'000	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER RM'000	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT & HOTELS RM'000	CON- STRUCTION RM'000	REAL ESTATE RM'000	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNI- CATION RM'000	FINANCE, INSURANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES RM'000	EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHERS RM'000	HOUSEHOLD SECTOR RM'000	OTHER SECTORS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk													
On-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Sovereign/Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,808,880	—	—	—	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	664	—	—	—	—	430	60,201	244,276	254,414	139,238	131	—	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867,937	—	—	39,701	907,638
Corporate	338,728	6,685	840,973	4,425,104	640,166	2,831,299	765,902	1,782,560	2,992,449	107,733	54,462	10,053	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	10,767	1,429	44,946	3,550	79,064	69,735	17,258	18,031	49,392	26,018	11,292,589	159	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,764,275	—	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,842	—	23,842
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169,216	2,169,216
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	350,159	8,114	885,919	4,428,654	719,230	2,901,464	843,361	2,044,867	8,973,072	272,989	18,135,299	2,219,129	41,782,257
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures													
Credit-related Exposures	58,540	31,153	43,775	172,706	123,971	203,675	51,617	44,081	122,178	61,853	495,843	14,395	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	—	—	2,490	—	650	9	15,660	—	2,172	3,124	—	48,191	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	58,540	31,153	46,265	172,706	124,621	203,684	67,277	44,081	124,350	64,977	495,843	62,586	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	408,699	39,267	932,184	4,601,360	843,851	3,105,148	910,638	2,088,948	9,097,422	337,966	18,631,142	2,281,715	43,278,340

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(c) Residual contractual maturity breakdown

(i) Group

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	UP TO 1 YEAR RM'000	>1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	2,421,391	586,758	879,853	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	158,295	458,501	375,301	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	608,391	581,279	30,769	1,220,439
Corporate	3,520,258	4,637,767	5,751,249	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	60,245	1,821,352	11,275,570	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	3,998	89,478	9,090,173	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	–	403	20,558	20,961
Other Assets	2,100,897	–	395,347	2,496,244
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	8,873,475	8,175,538	27,818,820	44,867,833
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	642,812	483,320	472,136	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,114	20,153	12,997	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	714,926	503,473	485,133	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	9,588,401	8,679,011	28,303,953	46,571,365

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(c) Residual contractual maturity breakdown (continued)

(i) Group (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	UP TO 1 YEAR RM'000	>1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,532,342	396,055	880,483	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	29,739	412,234	257,381	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	720,653	158,083	31,167	909,903
Corporate	4,144,424	5,588,149	5,063,541	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	128,278	1,703,421	9,781,239	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	3,758	86,446	6,674,071	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	90	553	23,199	23,842
Other Assets	1,783,236	–	386,582	2,169,818
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	10,342,520	8,344,941	23,097,663	41,785,124
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	569,098	451,385	403,304	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	18,796	17,840	35,660	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	587,894	469,225	438,964	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	10,930,414	8,814,166	23,536,627	43,281,207

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(c) Residual contractual maturity breakdown (continued)

(ii) Bank

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	UP TO 1 YEAR RM'000	> 1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	2,421,391	586,758	879,853	3,888,002
Public Sector Entities	158,295	458,501	375,301	992,097
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	608,165	581,279	30,769	1,220,213
Corporate	3,520,258	4,637,767	5,751,249	13,909,274
Regulatory Retail	60,245	1,821,352	11,275,570	13,157,167
Residential Mortgages	3,998	89,478	9,090,173	9,183,649
Higher Risk Assets	–	403	20,558	20,961
Other Assets	2,099,293	–	395,347	2,494,640
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	8,871,645	8,175,538	27,818,820	44,866,003
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	642,812	483,320	472,136	1,598,268
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,114	20,153	12,997	105,264
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	714,926	503,473	485,133	1,703,532
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	9,586,571	8,679,011	28,303,953	46,569,535

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.2 Gross Credit Exposures (continued)

(c) Residual contractual maturity breakdown (continued)

(ii) Bank (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	UP TO 1 YEAR RM'000	>1-5 YEARS RM'000	OVER 5 YEARS RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,532,342	396,055	880,483	4,808,880
Public Sector Entities	29,739	412,234	257,381	699,354
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	718,388	158,083	31,167	907,638
Corporate	4,144,424	5,588,149	5,063,541	14,796,114
Regulatory Retail	128,278	1,703,421	9,781,239	11,612,938
Residential Mortgages	3,758	86,446	6,674,071	6,764,275
Higher Risk Assets	90	553	23,199	23,842
Other Assets	1,782,634	–	386,582	2,169,216
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	10,339,653	8,344,941	23,097,663	41,782,257
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	569,098	451,385	403,304	1,423,787
Derivative Financial Instruments	18,796	17,840	35,660	72,296
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	587,894	469,225	438,964	1,496,083
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	10,927,547	8,814,166	23,536,627	43,278,340

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as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.3 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach

Under the Standardised Approach, the Group makes use of credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies in the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets. The following are the rating agencies or Eligible Credit Assessment Institutions (“ECAI”) ratings used by the Group and are recognised by BNM as per the CAFIB Guideline:

- (a) Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”)
- (b) Moody’s Investors Services (“MOODY’S”)
- (c) Fitch Ratings (“FITCH”)
- (d) Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad (“RAM”)
- (e) Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (“MARC”)

The ECAI ratings accorded to the following counterparty exposure classes are used in the calculation of risk-weighted assets for capital adequacy purposes:

- (a) Sovereigns and central banks
- (b) Banking institutions
- (c) Corporates

Unrated and Rated Counterparties

As a general rule, the rating specific to the credit exposure is used, i.e. the issue rating. Where no specific rating exists, the credit rating assigned to the issuer or counterparty of that particular credit exposure is used. In cases where an exposure has neither an issue nor an issuer rating, it is deemed as unrated or the rating of another rated obligation of the same counterparty may be used if the exposure is ranked at least pari passu with the obligation that is rated, as stipulated in the CAFIB Guideline.

Where a counterparty or an exposure is rated by more than one ECAI, the second highest rating is used to determine the risk weight. In cases where the credit exposures are secured by guarantees issued by eligible or rated guarantors, the risk weights similar to that of the guarantor are assigned.

The below table summarises the rules governing the assignment of risk weights under the Standardised Approach:

RATING CATEGORY	S & P	MOODY’S	FITCH	RAM	MARC
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA3	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB1 to BBB3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-	BB1 to BB3	BB+ to BB-
5	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
6	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below	C1 and below	C+ and below

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.3 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The below table summarises risk weight mapping matrix for each credit quality rating category:

RATING CATEGORY	RISK WEIGHTS BASED ON CREDIT RATING OF THE COUNTERPARTY EXPOSURE CLASS				
	SOVEREIGN AND CENTRAL BANKS	CORPORATE	BANKING INSTITUTIONS		
			MATURITY > 6 MONTH	MATURITY <= 6 MONTH	MATURITY <= 3MONTH
1	0%	20%	20%	20%	
2	20%	50%	50%	20%	
3	50%	100%	50%	20%	
4	100%	100%	100%	50%	20%
5	100%	150%	100%	50%	
6	150%	150%	150%	150%	
Unrated	100%	100%	50%	20%	

Under CAFIB, exposures to and/or guaranteed by the Federal Government of Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia are accorded a preferential sovereign risk weight of 0%.

The following presents the credit exposures by risk weights after the effect of credit risk mitigation of the Group:

(i) As at 31 December 2014

RISK WEIGHTS	EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)								TOTAL EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CRM RM'000	TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
	SOVEREIGNS/ CENTRAL BANKS RM'000	PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES RM'000	BANKS, DFIS & MDBS RM'000	CORPORATE RM'000	REGULATORY RETAIL RM'000	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES RM'000	HIGHER RISK ASSETS RM'000	OTHER ASSETS RM'000		
0%	3,888,002	423,546	505,108	2,715,712	10,336	—	—	2,059,044	9,601,748	—
20%	—	244,381	745,942	4,596,127	9,228	15,563	—	—	5,611,241	1,122,248
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,691,836	—	—	2,691,836	942,143
50%	—	64,868	44,957	1,051,030	272,025	1,367,512	—	—	2,800,392	1,400,196
75%	—	—	—	499,542	4,790,750	3,997,751	—	—	9,288,043	6,966,032
100%	—	267,852	6,647	5,932,949	8,006,315	1,199,097	—	437,207	15,850,067	15,850,067
150%	—	—	—	11,525	173,037	227,462	32,848	—	444,872	667,308
Total Exposures	3,888,002	1,000,647	1,302,654	14,806,885	13,261,691	9,499,221	32,848	2,496,251	46,288,199	26,947,994
RWA by Exposures	—	349,162	178,314	7,769,633	11,996,791	6,167,615	49,272	437,207	26,947,994	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	34.9%	13.7%	52.5%	90.5%	64.9%	150.0%	17.5%	58.2%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.3 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The following presents the credit exposures by risk weights after the effect of credit risk mitigation of the Group (continued):

(ii) As at 31 December 2013

RISK WEIGHTS	EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)								TOTAL EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CRM RM'000	TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
	SOVEREIGNS/ CENTRAL BANKS RM'000	PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES RM'000	BANKS, DFIS & MDBS RM'000	CORPORATE RM'000	REGULATORY RETAIL RM'000	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES RM'000	HIGHER RISK ASSETS RM'000	OTHER ASSETS RM'000		
0%	4,808,880	283,057	—	3,948,784	16,830	—	—	1,835,634	10,893,185	—
20%	—	202,493	930,442	5,978,514	12,717	16,171	—	—	7,140,337	1,428,067
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,013,232	—	—	2,013,232	704,631
50%	—	1,311	21,725	636,514	244,881	1,195,067	—	—	2,099,498	1,049,749
75%	—	—	—	312,198	5,127,165	2,803,256	—	—	8,242,619	6,181,964
100%	—	216,354	2,120	4,751,496	6,161,950	763,446	—	334,729	12,230,095	12,230,095
150%	—	—	—	26,022	149,173	221,303	42,120	—	438,618	657,927
Total Exposures	4,808,880	703,215	954,287	15,653,528	11,712,716	7,012,475	42,120	2,170,363	43,057,584	22,252,433
RWA by Exposures	—	257,508	199,071	6,538,637	10,356,067	4,503,241	63,180	334,729	22,252,433	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	36.6%	20.9%	41.8%	88.4%	64.2%	150.0%	15.4%	51.7%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.3 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The following presents the credit exposures by risk weights after the effect of credit risk mitigation of the Bank:

(i) As at 31 December 2014

RISK WEIGHTS	EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)								TOTAL EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CRM RM'000	TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
	SOVEREIGNS/ CENTRAL BANKS RM'000	PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES RM'000	BANKS, DFIS & MDBS RM'000	CORPORATE RM'000	REGULATORY RETAIL RM'000	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES RM'000	HIGHER RISK ASSETS RM'000	OTHER ASSETS RM'000		
0%	3,888,002	423,546	505,108	2,715,712	10,336	—	—	2,059,875	9,602,579	—
20%	—	244,381	745,716	4,596,127	9,228	15,563	—	—	5,611,015	1,122,203
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,691,836	—	—	2,691,836	942,143
50%	—	64,868	44,957	1,051,030	272,025	1,367,512	—	—	2,800,392	1,400,196
75%	—	—	—	499,542	4,790,750	3,997,751	—	—	9,288,043	6,966,032
100%	—	267,852	6,647	5,932,949	8,006,315	1,199,097	—	434,772	15,847,632	15,847,632
150%	—	—	—	11,525	173,037	227,462	32,848	—	444,872	667,308
Total Exposures	3,888,002	1,000,647	1,302,428	14,806,885	13,261,691	9,499,221	32,848	2,494,647	46,286,369	26,945,514
RWA by Exposures	—	349,162	178,269	7,769,633	11,996,791	6,167,615	49,272	434,772	26,945,514	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	34.9%	13.7%	52.5%	90.5%	64.9%	150.0%	17.4%	58.2%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

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4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.3 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The following presents the credit exposures by risk weights after the effect of credit risk mitigation of the Bank (continued):

(ii) As at 31 December 2013

RISK WEIGHTS	EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)								TOTAL EXPOSURES AFTER NETTING & CRM RM'000	TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
	SOVEREIGNS/ CENTRAL BANKS RM'000	PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES RM'000	BANKS, DFIS & MDBS RM'000	CORPORATE RM'000	REGULATORY RETAIL RM'000	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES RM'000	HIGHER RISK ASSETS RM'000	OTHER ASSETS RM'000		
0%	4,808,880	283,057	—	3,948,784	16,830	—	—	1,837,846	10,895,397	—
20%	—	202,493	928,177	5,978,514	12,717	16,171	—	—	7,138,072	1,427,614
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,013,232	—	—	2,013,232	704,631
50%	—	1,311	21,725	636,514	244,881	1,195,067	—	—	2,099,498	1,049,749
75%	—	—	—	312,198	5,127,165	2,803,256	—	—	8,242,619	6,181,964
100%	—	216,354	2,120	4,751,496	6,161,950	763,446	—	331,915	12,227,281	12,227,281
150%	—	—	—	26,022	149,173	221,303	42,120	—	438,618	657,927
Total Exposures	4,808,880	703,215	952,022	15,653,528	11,712,716	7,012,475	42,120	2,169,761	43,054,717	22,249,166
RWA by Exposures	—	257,508	198,618	6,538,637	10,356,067	4,503,241	63,180	331,915	22,249,166	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	36.6%	20.9%	41.8%	88.4%	64.2%	150.0%	15.3%	51.7%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.4 Disclosures of rated and unrated exposures according to ratings by ECAI

(a) Ratings of Sovereigns and Central Banks by Approved ECAIs

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	MOODY'S S&P FITCH	RATINGS OF SOVEREIGNS AND CENTRAL BANKS BY APPROVED ECAIs					UNRATED UNRATED UNRATED
		Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1 TO B3	Caa1 TO C	
		AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
		AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures							
Sovereign and Central Banks*		–	3,888,002	–	–	–	–
Total		–	3,888,002	–	–	–	–

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	MOODY'S S&P FITCH	RATINGS OF SOVEREIGNS AND CENTRAL BANKS BY APPROVED ECAIs					UNRATED UNRATED UNRATED
		Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1 TO B3	Caa1 TO C	
		AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
		AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures							
Sovereign and Central Banks*		–	4,808,880	–	–	–	–
Total		–	4,808,880	–	–	–	–

* These exposures refer to exposures to Federal Government of Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia which are accorded a preferential sovereign risk weight of 0%.

(b) Ratings of Corporate by Approved ECAIs

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	RATINGS OF CORPORATE BY APPROVED ECAIs					
	MOODY'S	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Ba3	B+ TO C	UNRATED
	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED
	FITCH	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED
	RAM	AAA TO AA3	A TO A3	BBB TO BB	B TO D	UNRATED
MARC	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED	
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures						
Public Sector Entities		35,244	–	–	–	965,404
Insurance Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Manager		–	–	–	–	–
Corporate		4,195,965	94,353	57,757	–	10,458,810
Total		4,231,209	94,353	57,757	–	11,424,214

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4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.4 Disclosures of rated and unrated exposures according to ratings by ECAI (continued)

(b) Ratings of Corporate by Approved ECAIs (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	RATINGS OF CORPORATE BY APPROVED ECAIs					
	MOODY'S	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Ba3	B+ TO C	UNRATED
	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED
	FITCH	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED
	RAM	AAA TO AA3	A TO A3	BBB TO BB	B TO D	UNRATED
	MARC	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BB-	B+ TO D	UNRATED
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures						
Public Sector Entities		—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Manager		—	—	—	—	—
Corporate		5,331,015	97,025	86,814	75	10,138,600
Total		5,331,015	97,025	86,814	75	10,138,600

c) Ratings of Banking Institutions by Approved ECAIs

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	RATINGS OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS BY APPROVED ECAIs						UNRATED
	MOODY'S	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1+ TO B3	Caa1 TO C	
	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
	FITCH	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
	RAM	AAA TO AA3	A1 TO A3	BBB1 TO BBB3	BB1 TO B3	C1 TO D	
	MARC	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	C+ TO D	UNRATED
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures							
Banks, MDBs, and DFIs		648,415	60,385	332	—	—	593,294
Total		648,415	60,385	332	—	—	593,294

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS RM'000	RATINGS OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS BY APPROVED ECAIs						UNRATED
	MOODY'S	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1+ TO B3	Caa1 TO C	
	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
	FITCH	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	CCC+ TO D	
	RAM	AAA TO AA3	A1 TO A3	BBB1 TO BBB3	BB1 TO B3	C1 TO D	
	MARC	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO B-	C+ TO D	UNRATED
On and Off Balance-Sheet Credit Exposures							
Banks, MDBs, and DFIs		834,306	50,106	34	—	—	67,575
Total		834,306	50,106	34	—	—	67,575

Note: There are no exposures under Short-term ratings for the period under review.

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.5 Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)

As a first way out, the assessment of credit when granting a financing facility is based on a particular customer's cash flows as the main source of payment and not on the collateral offered. However the acceptance of tangible security as collateral would offer a second way out in the event of business failure thereby improving recovery rates.

The type of collaterals accepted by the Bank has an impact on the calculation of the Bank's capital adequacy as the quality and type of collateral determine whether the Bank is able to obtain capital relief and the extent of such relief.

The main types of collateral obtained by the Group to mitigate credit risks are as follows:

- (a) Cash on lien
- (b) Landed property
- (c) Shariah compliant quoted shares and unit trusts
- (d) Malaysian Federal Government Securities
- (e) Rate/Unrated Islamic Securities/Sukuk
- (f) Guarantee

The reliance that can be placed on CRM is carefully assessed in light of issues such as compliance with Shariah rules, legal enforceability, market value and counterparty credit risk of the guarantor. Policies and procedures are in place to govern the protection of the Group's position from the onset of a customer relationship, for instance in requiring standard terms and conditions or specifically agreed upon documentation to ensure the legal enforceability of the credit risk mitigants.

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4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.5 Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) (continued)

Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM):

31 DECEMBER 2014 EXPOSURE CLASS	EXPOSURES BEFORE CRM RM'000	EXPOSURES COVERED BY GUARANTEES RM'000	EXPOSURES COVERED BY ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL AND NON- FINANCIAL COLLATERAL RM'000
On-Balance Sheet Exposures			
Sovereign/Central Banks	3,888,002	–	–
Public Sector Entities	992,097	–	27,432
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,220,213	–	–
Corporates	13,867,576	519,677	774,357
Regulatory Retail	12,942,334	17,579	124,428
Residential Mortgages	8,945,396	12,575	27,723
Higher Risk Assets	19,951	–	–
Other Assets	2,494,640	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	495,794	15,977	23,112
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	44,866,003	565,808	977,052
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures			
Credit-related Exposures	1,590,551	2,914	2,283
Derivative Financial Instruments	105,264	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	7,717	–	–
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,703,532	2,914	2,283
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	46,569,535	568,722	979,335

4. CREDIT RISK (continued)

4.5 Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) (continued)

Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) (continued):

31 DECEMBER 2013 EXPOSURE CLASS	EXPOSURES BEFORE CRM RM'000	EXPOSURES COVERED BY GUARANTEES RM'000	EXPOSURES COVERED BY ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL AND NON- FINANCIAL COLLATERAL RM'000
On-Balance Sheet Exposures			
Sovereign/Central Banks	4,808,880	–	–
Public Sector Entities	699,354	–	–
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	907,638	–	–
Corporates	14,816,786	348,019	240,106
Regulatory Retail	11,412,447	27,295	122,106
Residential Mortgages	6,527,539	13,809	18,411
Higher Risk Assets	22,034	–	–
Other Assets	2,169,216	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	418,363	8,027	15,496
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	41,782,257	397,150	396,119
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures			
Credit-related Exposures	1,421,531	5,796	2,734
Derivative Financial Instruments	72,296	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	2,256	–	–
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,496,083	5,796	2,734
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	43,278,340	402,946	398,853

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as at 31 December 2014

5. OFF-BALANCE SHEET AND COUNTERPARTIES CREDIT RISK FOR THE GROUP AND THE BANK

(i) As at 31 December 2014

NATURE OF ITEM	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT RM'000	POSITIVE FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS RM'000	CREDIT EQUIVALENT AMOUNT RM'000	RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	360,433		360,433	355,715
Assets sold with recourse	2		2	2
Transaction related contingent items	1,026,265		513,132	451,601
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	236,874		47,375	45,832
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	6,165		1,233	1,215
– exceeding one year	942,851		471,425	378,793
Unutilised credit card lines	1,023,337		204,668	153,502
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	5,404,888		–	–
	9,000,815		1,598,268	1,386,660
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,840,778	45,508	65,406	36,492
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	300,000	348	308	62
– one year to less than five years	600,000	12,278	20,153	4,031
– five years and above	287,694	4,392	12,996	12,996
Equity related contracts				
– less than one year	106,680	15	6,401	3,200
	3,135,152	62,541	105,264	56,781
Total	12,135,967	62,541	1,703,532	1,443,441

5. OFF-BALANCE SHEET AND COUNTERPARTIES CREDIT RISK FOR THE GROUP AND THE BANK (continued)

(ii) As at 31 December 2013

NATURE OF ITEM	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT RM'000	POSITIVE FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS RM'000	CREDIT EQUIVALENT AMOUNT RM'000	RISK WEIGHTED ASSET RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	319,032		319,032	312,160
Assets sold with recourse	2		2	2
Transaction related contingent items	877,246		438,623	386,730
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	278,297		55,659	54,695
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	1,714		343	327
– exceeding one year	823,818		411,909	338,294
Unutilised credit card lines	991,097		198,219	148,665
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	5,116,604		–	–
	8,407,810		1,423,787	1,240,873
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,381,894	8,681	18,546	10,290
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	100,000	695	250	50
– one year to less than five years	500,000	2,705	9,000	1,800
– five years and above	711,481	16,455	35,660	19,660
Equity related contracts				
– one year to less than five years	110,495	582	8,840	4,420
	2,803,870	29,118	72,296	36,220
Total	11,211,680	29,118	1,496,083	1,277,093

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6. MARKET RISK

All the Bank's businesses are subject to the risk that market prices and rates will move, resulting in profit or losses to the Bank. Furthermore, significant or sudden movements in rates could affect the Bank's liquidity/funding position. The Bank is exposed to the following main market/liquidity risk factors:

- **Rate of Return or Profit Rate Risk:** the potential impact on the Bank's profitability caused by changes in the market rate of return, either due to general market movements or due to issuer / borrower specific causes;
- **Foreign Exchange Risk:** the impact of exchange rate movements on the Bank's currency positions;
- **Equity Investment Risk:** the profitability impact on the Bank's equity positions or investments caused by changes in equity prices or values;
- **Commodity Inventory Risk:** the risk of loss due to movements in commodity prices;
- **Liquidity Risk:** the potential inability of the Bank to meet its funding requirements at a reasonable cost (funding liquidity risk) or its inability to liquidate positions quickly at a reasonable price (market liquidity risk).

The objective of the Bank's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise return on risk while maintaining a market risk profile consistent with the Bank's approved risk appetite.

The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market making, proprietary position taking and other marked-to-market positions so designated as per the approved Trading Book Policy Statements. Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the re-pricing mismatches of the Bank's customer driven assets and liabilities and from the Bank's investment of its surplus funds.

Market Risk Governance

The management of market risk is principally carried out by using risk limits approved by the BRC, guided by the Risk Appetite Statement approved by the Board of Directors.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing market risk at strategic level.

The Management of Market Risk

All market risk exposures are managed by Treasury. The aim is to ensure that all market risks are consolidated at Treasury, which has the necessary skills, tools, management and governance to manage such risks professionally. Limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types, with market liquidity and credit quality being the principal factors in determining the level of limits set.

Market Risk Management Department ("MRMD") is the independent risk control function and is responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of market risk management policies. MRMD is also responsible for developing the Bank's market risk management guidelines, measurement techniques, behavioural assumptions and limit setting methodologies. Any excesses against the prescribed limits are reported immediately to the Senior Management. Strict escalation procedures are well documented and approved by the BRC. In addition, the market risk exposures and limits are regularly reported to the ALCO and BRC.

Other controls to ensure that market risk exposures remain within tolerable levels include stress testing, rigorous new product approval procedures and a list of permissible instruments than can be traded. Stress test results are produced monthly to determine the impact of changes in profit rates, foreign exchange rates and other risk factors on the Bank's profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity. The stress test provides the Management and the BRC with an assessment of the financial impact of identified extreme events on the market risk exposures of the Bank.

6. MARKET RISK (continued)

Profit Rate Risk in the Non-Trading Portfolio

Profit rate risk in the non-trading portfolio is managed and controlled using measurement tools known as economic value of equity (“EVE”) and earnings-at-risk (“EaR”). EVE and EaR limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored by MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to ALCO and BRC.

The Bank manages market risk in non-trading portfolios by monitoring the sensitivity of projected EaR and EVE under varying profit rate scenarios (simulation modeling). For simulation modeling, a combination of standard scenarios and non-standard scenarios relevant to the local market are used. The standard scenarios monitored monthly include a 100 basis points parallel fall or rise in profit rates and historical simulation of past events. The scenario assumes no management action. Hence, it does not incorporate actions that would be taken by Treasury to mitigate the impact of the profit rate risk. In reality, depending on the view on future market movements, Treasury would proactively seek to change the profit rate exposure profile to minimise losses and to optimise net revenues. The nature of the hedging and risk mitigation strategies corresponds to the market instruments available. These strategies range from the use of derivative financial instruments, such as profit rate swaps, to more intricate hedging strategies to address inordinate profit rate risk exposures.

The table below shows the projected Bank’s sensitivity to a 100 basis points parallel shift to profit rates across all maturities applied on the Group’s and Bank’s profit rate sensitivity gap as at reporting date.

	2014		2013	
	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps
	INCREASE/(DECREASE)			
	RM MILLION	RM MILLION	RM MILLION	RM MILLION
BANK				
Impact on EaR	(22.45)	22.45	(51.45)	51.45
Impact on EVE	(397.43)	397.43	(521.44)	521.44

Note: EVE & EaR result as at 31 December 2013 reinstated in line with the change in methodology from behavioural method to BNM contractual method as approved by Special BRC 01/2014 on 30 June 2014.

Other controls to contain profit rate risk in the non-trading portfolio include stress testing and applying sensitivity limits to the available for sale financial assets. Sensitivity is measured by the present value of a 1 basis point change (“PV01”) and is independently monitored by MRMD on a daily basis against limits approved by the BRC. PV01 exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to ALCO and BRC.

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6. MARKET RISK (continued)

Market Risk in the Trading Portfolio

Market risk in the trading portfolio is monitored and controlled using Value-at-Risk (“VaR”). The VaR limit is approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to ALCO and BRC.

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. The VaR models used by the Bank are based on historical simulation. These models derive plausible future scenarios from past series of recorded market rates and prices, taking into account inter-relationships between different markets and rates such as profit rates and foreign exchange rates. The historical simulation models used by the Bank incorporate the following features:

- potential market movements are calculated with reference to data from the past four years;
- historical market rates and prices are calculated with reference to foreign exchange rates and profit rates; and
- VaR is calculated to a 99 per cent confidence level and for a one-day holding period. The nature of the VaR model means that an increase in observed market volatility will lead to an increase in VaR without any changes in the underlying positions.

Statistically, the Bank would expect to see losses in excess of VaR only 1 per cent of the time over a one-year period. The actual number of excesses over this period can therefore be used to gauge how well the models are performing.

A summary of the VaR position of the Bank’s trading portfolios at the reporting date is as follows:

	AS AT 31.12.2014 RM MILLION	1.1.2014 TO 31.12.2014 AVERAGE RM MILLION	MAXIMUM RM MILLION	MINIMUM RM MILLION
Profit rate risk	0.67	1.62	2.83	0.63
Foreign exchange risk	0.11	0.22	2.08	0.01
Overall	0.78	1.84	4.71	0.68

	AS AT 31.12.2013 RM MILLION	1.1.2013 TO 31.12.2013 AVERAGE RM MILLION	MAXIMUM RM MILLION	MINIMUM RM MILLION
Profit rate risk	1.48	1.64	3.33	0.43
Foreign exchange risk	0.78	0.26	1.06	0.01
Overall	2.26	1.90	3.64	0.55

6. MARKET RISK (continued)

Market Risk in the Trading Portfolio (continued)

Although a valuable guide to risk, VaR should always be viewed in the context of its limitations. For example:

- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not encompass all potential events, particularly those which are extreme in nature;
- The use of a 1-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in one day. This may not fully reflect the market risk arising at times of severe illiquidity, when a 1-day holding period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge all positions fully;
- The use of a 99 per cent confidence level, by definition, does not take into account losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence;
- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures; and
- VaR is unlikely to reflect the loss potential on exposures that might arise under significant market movements.

The Bank recognises these limitations by augmenting the VaR limits with other limits such as maximum loss limits, position limits and PV01 limits structures. These limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to ALCO and BRC.

Other controls to contain market risk at an acceptable level are through stress testing, rigorous new product approval processes and a list of permissible instruments to be traded. Stress tests are produced monthly to determine the impact of changes in profit rates, foreign exchange rates and other main economic indicators on the Group and the Bank's profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity. The stress-testing provides the Management and the BRC with an assessment of the financial impact of identified extreme events on the market risk exposures of the Bank.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Trading positions

In addition to VaR and stress testing, the Bank controls the foreign exchange risk within the trading portfolio by limiting the open exposure to individual currencies, and on an aggregate basis.

Overall (trading and non-trading positions)

The Bank controls the overall foreign exchange risk by limiting the open exposure to non-Ringgit positions on an aggregate basis.

Foreign exchange limits are approved by the BRC and independently monitored daily by MRMD. Exposures and limits are regularly discussed and reported to ALCO and BRC.

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6. MARKET RISK (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

Assuming that other risk variables remain constant, the foreign currency revaluation sensitivity for the Group and Bank as at reporting date is summarised as follows (only exposures in currencies that account for more than 5 percent of the net open positions are shown in its specific currency in the table below. For other currencies, these exposures are grouped as “Others”):

	2014		2013	
	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
	DEPRECIATION	APPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	APPRECIATION
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
GROUP AND BANK				
US Dollar	(4,855)	4,855	8,604	(8,604)
Euro	5,268	(5,268)	6,306	(6,306)
Other	861	(861)	(148)	148

Liquidity and Funding Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or might have to fund these obligations at excessive cost. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises when the necessary liquidity to fund illiquid asset positions cannot be obtained at the expected terms when required.

The Bank maintains a diversified and stable funding base comprising core retail, commercial, corporate customer deposits and institutional balances. This is augmented by wholesale funding and portfolios of highly liquid assets.

The objective of the Bank’s liquidity and funding management is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments and deposit withdrawals can be met when due and that wholesale market access remains accessible and cost effective.

Current accounts and savings deposits payable on demand or at short notice form a significant part of the Bank’s funding, and the Bank places considerable importance on maintaining their stability. For deposits, stability depends upon preserving depositor confidence in the Bank and the Bank’s capital strength and liquidity, and on competitive and transparent pricing.

The management of liquidity and funding is primarily carried out in accordance with the Bank Negara Malaysia Liquidity Framework and practices and limits and triggers approved by the BRC and ALCO. These limits and triggers vary to take account of the depth and liquidity of the local market in which the Bank operates. The Bank maintains a strong liquidity position and manages the liquidity profile of its assets, liabilities and commitments to ensure that cash flows are appropriately balanced and all obligations are met when due.

6. MARKET RISK (continued)

Liquidity and Funding Risk (continued)

The Bank's liquidity and funding management process include:

- Daily projection of cash flows and ensuring that the Bank has sufficient liquidity surplus and reserves to sustain a sudden liquidity shock;
- Projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- Maintaining liabilities of appropriate term relative to the asset base;
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with adequate back-up facilities;
- Monitoring depositor concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensure a satisfactory overall funding mix; and
- Managing the maturities and diversifying funding liabilities across products and counterparties.

Liquidity and Funding Risk Governance

The management of liquidity and funding risk is principally undertaken using risk limit mandates approved by the BRC and management action triggers assigned by the ALCO.

ALCO is responsible under the authority delegated by the BRC for managing liquidity and funding risk at strategic level.

Management of liquidity and funding risk

All liquidity risk exposures are managed by Treasury. The aim is to ensure that liquidity and funding risk are consolidated at Treasury, which has the necessary skills, tools, management and governance to manage such risks professionally. Limits and triggers are set to meet the following objectives:

- Sufficient liquidity surplus and reserves to sustain a sudden liquidity shock;
- Cash flows are relatively diversified across all maturities;
- Deposit base is not overly concentrated to a relatively small number of depositors;
- Sufficient borrowing capacity in the Interbank market and highly liquid financial assets to back it up; and
- Not over-extending financing activities relative to the deposit base.

MRMD is the independent risk control function and is responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of liquidity and funding risk management policies. Another control to ensure that liquidity and funding risk exposures remain within tolerable levels includes stress testing. A final key control feature of the Bank's liquidity and funding risk management are the approved and documented liquidity and funding contingency plans. These plans identify early indicators of stress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crises while minimising adverse long-term implications to the Bank.

Capital Treatment for Market Risk

The Bank adopts the Standardised Approach to compute the market risk capital requirement under BNM's Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB).

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

7. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational Risk (“OR”) is defined as the “risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems and external events, which includes legal risk and shariah compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk”.

It is inherent in all banking products, activities, processes and systems and the effective management of operational risk has always been a fundamental element of a bank’s risk management programme.

Operational Risk Governance

Bank Islam’s operational risk management (“ORM”) is guided by its ORM Framework and Risk Management Policy as well as its Risk Appetite Framework which are designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment within the Bank.

The MRCC, under the authority delegated by the BRC is responsible to perform the oversight functions and to ensure effective management of issues relating to OR at strategic level. The ORCC which is a sub-committee of MRCC is primarily responsible in ensuring the effective implementation and maintenance of policies, processes and systems for managing OR for the Bank.

Notwithstanding the above, the various Business & Support Units (“BU/SU”) are responsible for managing OR within their respective domains on a day to day basis and ensuring that their business & operational activities are carried out within the established ORM policies, guidelines, procedures and limits. To reinforce accountability and ownership of risk & control at BU/SU level, a Risk Controller for each BU/SU is appointed to assist in driving the risk & control programme for the Bank.

Ultimately all staff of the Bank are to ensure they properly discharge their day to day responsibilities and are well-equipped with the necessary knowledge including the policies and procedures in executing their job functions. This is in line with our Risk Management Tagline i.e. “Managing Risk is Everyone’s Business”.

Management of Operational Risk

Bank Islam recognises the utmost importance of operational risk management (“ORM”) and manages this risk through a control-based environment where processes are documented, authorisation is independent, transactions are reconciled and monitored and business activities are carried out within the established OR policies, guidelines, procedures and limits.

The Bank’s overall governance approach in managing OR is premised on the Three Lines of Defence Approach:

- (a) **1st line of defence** – the risk owner or risk taking unit i.e. BU/SU is accountable for putting in place a robust control environment within their respective units. They are responsible for the day to day management of OR.
- (b) **2nd line of defence** – The Operational Risk Management Department (“ORMD”) which includes Shariah Risk Management (“SRM”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining the ORM framework, developing various ORM tools to facilitate the management of OR, monitoring the effectiveness of ORM, assessing OR issues from the risk owner and escalating OR issues to the relevant governance level with recommendations on appropriate risk mitigation strategies. In creating a strong risk culture, ORMD is also responsible to promote risk awareness across the Bank.

The Bank’s Compliance Division complements the role of ORM as the second line of defence by ensuring effective oversight on compliance-related risks such as regulatory compliance risk, compliance risk as well as money laundering and terrorism financing risks through proper classification of risks and developing, reviewing and enhancing compliance-related training programme as well as conducting training through ongoing awareness creation.

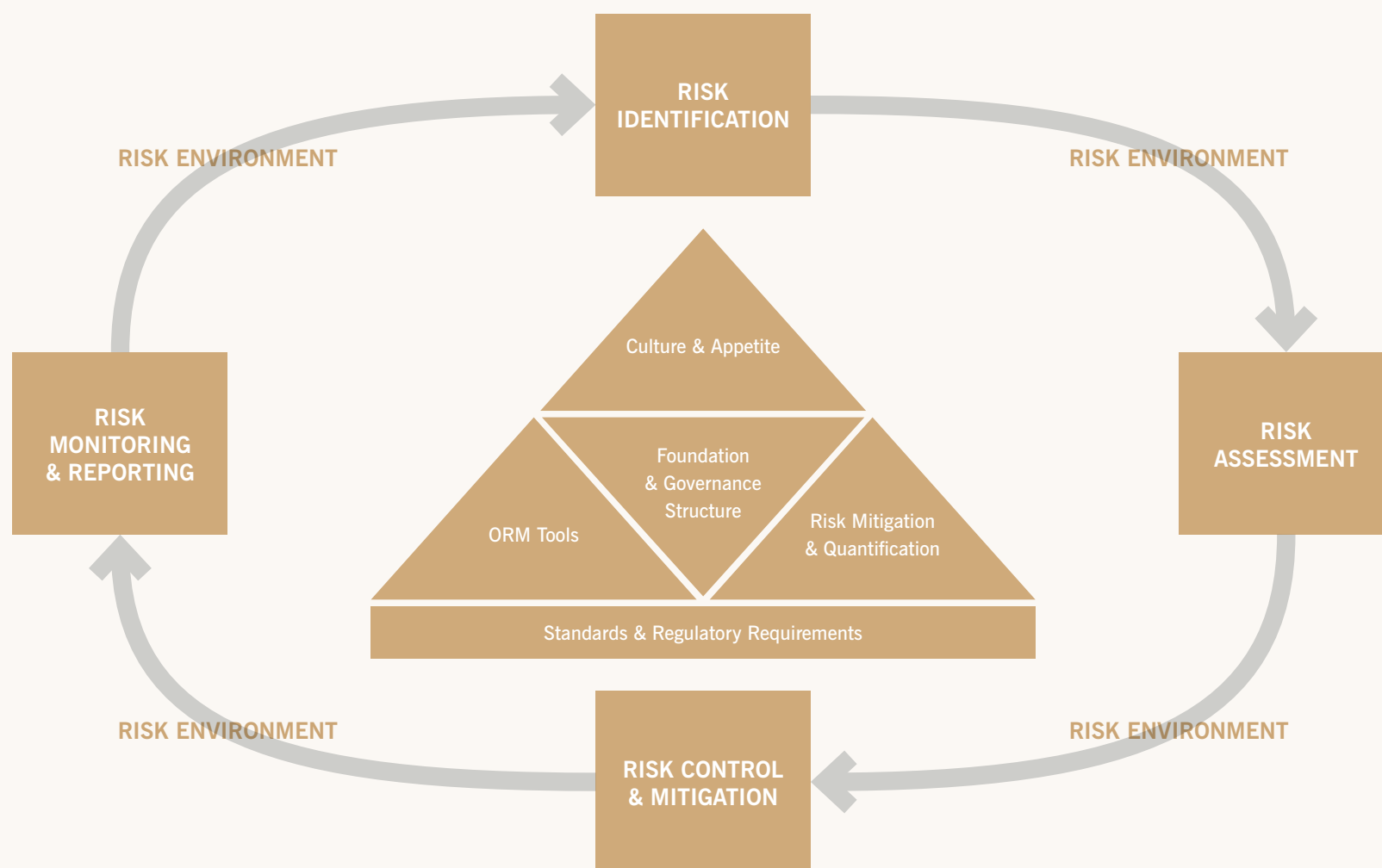
- (c) **3rd line of defence** – Internal Audit provides independent assurance to the Board and senior management on the effectiveness of the ORM process.

7. OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)

Operational Risk Management Framework

The Bank's ORM is guided by the ORM framework designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment within the Bank. The framework sets out the Bank's approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and mitigating OR and focuses on the four causal factors of OR i.e. internal processes, people, system and external events. It consists of the following components:

COMPONENTS OF ORM FRAMEWORK



PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE
as at 31 December 2014

7. OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)

ORM Tools & Mitigation Strategies

The Bank employs various tools comprising proactive and reactive tools which are in line with the best practices in managing & mitigating its, namely:

OVERVIEW OF ORM TOOLS			
PROACTIVE TOOLS			REACTIVE TOOL
KEY RISK INDICATOR	RISK CONTROL SELF ASSESSMENT	PROCESS RISK MAPPING	RISK LOSS EVENT MANAGEMENT & REPORTING
• A forward looking tool to identify potential risks and to enable counter measures and risk mitigation actions before an incident occurs (early warning system); • To assist management to focus on high-risk issues.	• To identify and assess operational risks by Risk Owners; • The tool creates ownership & increases operational risk awareness.	• End to end review of critical banking activities to identify potential risks and ensure appropriate controls are in place and are effective.	• Centralised bankwide loss database which provides line of business loss reporting overview, tracks frequency of events and facilitates detailed reviews of the incident and its impact.
RISK ANALYSIS & REPORTING			
• Analysis & reporting of qualitative & quantitative results from various ORM tools.			

In addition, a comprehensive Business Continuity Management (“BCM”) function has been established within Bank Islam to ensure that in the event of material disruptions from internal or external events, critical business functions can be maintained or restored in a timely manner. This ensures minimal adverse impact on customers, staff and products and services. BCM constitutes an essential component of the Bank’s risk management process by providing a controlled response to potential OR that could have a significant impact on the Bank’s critical processes and revenue streams.

As part of the risk transfer strategy, the Bank obtains 3rd party takaful coverage to cover for the Bank’s high impact loss events.

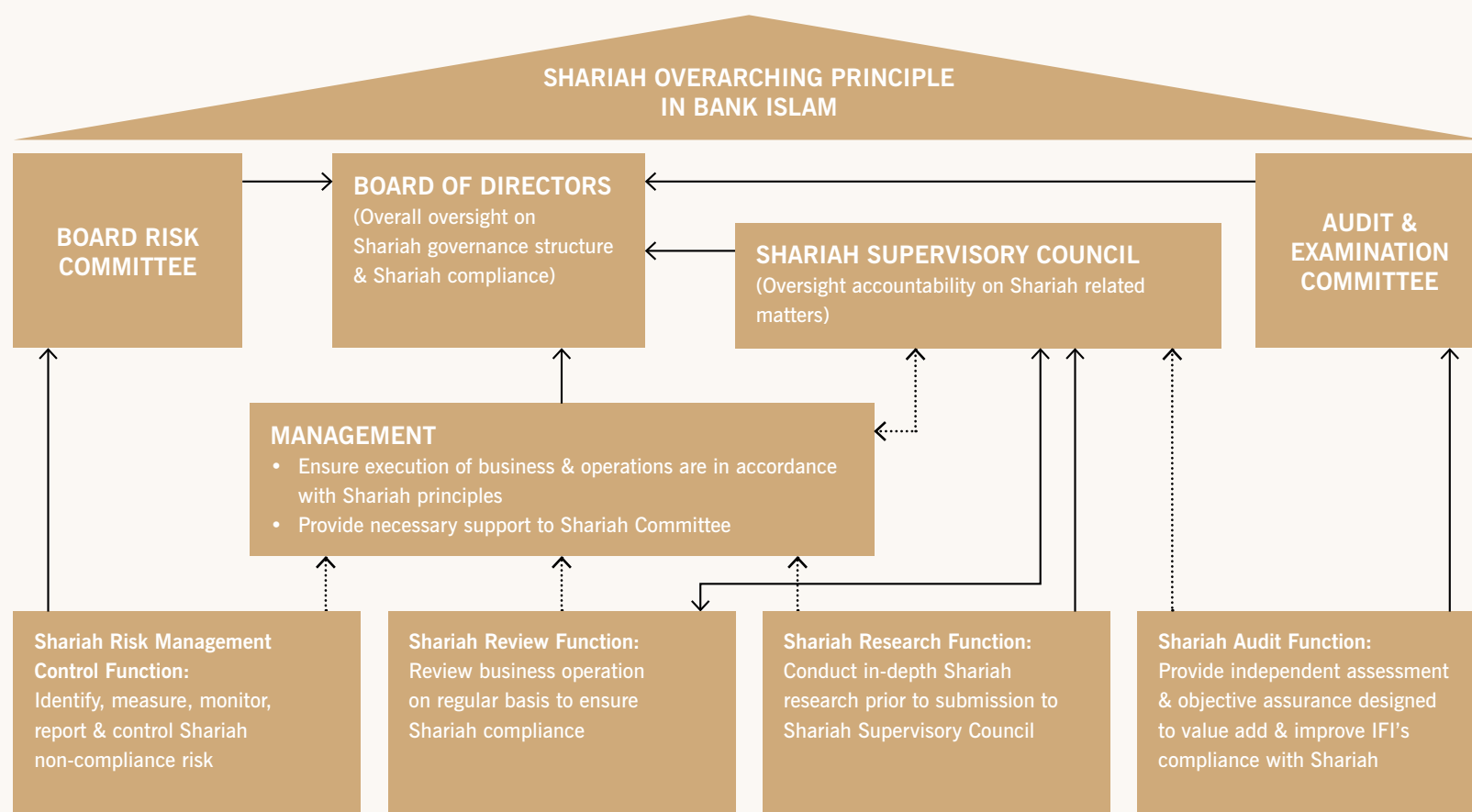
The Bank also ensures that the Bankwide OR awareness programme is conducted on an ongoing basis. This training programme includes emphasis on inculcating an OR culture among staff, effective implementation of ORM tools, fraud awareness, BCM and other aspects of ORM.

Capital Treatment for Operational Risk

Operational Risk capital charge is calculated using the BIA as per BNM’s CAFIB Guideline. The BIA for operational risk capital charge calculation applies an alpha (15%) to the average of positive gross income that was achieved over the previous three years by the Group. The RWA amount is computed by multiplying the minimum capital required with a multiplier of 12.5 (reciprocal of 8%).

8. SHARIAH GOVERNANCE

By virtue of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)'s Shariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial Institution ("SGF"), the Bank has established a sound and robust Shariah governance framework with emphasis placed on the roles of its key functionalities, which include having in place an effective and responsible Board and Management and an independent Shariah Supervisory Council that is supported by strong and competent internal Shariah functions. The below diagram depicts Bank Islam's Shariah governance structure:



In ensuring the Bank's compliance with the Shariah, the Bank has in place the Shariah Compliance Policy to communicate its comprehensive Shariah governance framework to ensure the Banks' business activities and behaviors are in compliance with Shariah rules and principles, provisions of the Islamic Financial Services Act ("IFSA") 2013, BNM's SGF and its other rules and regulations, and the resolutions of BNM and Securities Commission ("SC")'s Shariah Advisory Council and the Bank's Shariah Supervisory Council ("SSC").

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE

as at 31 December 2014

8. SHARIAH GOVERNANCE (continued)

Shariah Compliance Risk Management

In addition to the Shariah Compliance Policy, the Bank has also established the Shariah Compliance Risk Management (“SCRM”) Guideline which sets out the SCRM framework supporting the Shariah Compliance Policy and details out the SCRM processes and tools. The guideline serves to provide a consistent bank-wide framework for managing Shariah compliance risks across the Bank.

In order to ensure that the planning, development, and implementation of the Bank’s products are in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles, the Bank has issued Shariah contract guidelines to serve as a standard guide for the Bank’s personnel in dealing with products based on the respective Shariah contracts.

In line with the definition of Operational Risk which includes Shariah Compliance Risk (“SCR”) as part of Operational Risk, the Shariah risk management embarks on the established Operational Risk Management processes and tools in managing Shariah non-compliance risks bank-wide.

Shariah Non-Compliance Events

A Shariah non-compliance (“SNC”) event is a result of the Bank’s failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles determined by the relevant Shariah regulatory councils.

The Bank has established its internal framework of SNC reporting pursuant to the mechanism set out by BNM through its circular on SNC Reporting which was then superseded by BNM’s Operational Risk Reporting Requirement – Operational Risk Integrated Online Network (“ORION”). This framework was established to ensure compliance to section 28(3) of the Islamic Financial Services Act (“IFSA”) 2013 which requires any SNC event to be immediately reported to BNM. By virtue of the requirement, the Bank is also obliged to report potential SNC events to BNM on monthly basis.

Throughout the year 2014, there were three (3) SNC events reported due to failure to perform aqad execution as per approved product structures by the Bank’s SSC. Nevertheless, these events did not result to de-recognition of income as the SNC events occurred in deposit products in which the Bank was not entitled to any profit.

The Bank, from time to time, makes efforts to prevent similar Shariah breaches from recurring by tightening controls such as revising the Shariah compliance checklist, conducting awareness initiatives as well as putting additional controls to ensure compliance with Shariah requirements.

Shariah Non-Compliant Income

31 DECEMBER 2014	31 DECEMBER 2013
RM3,360.01	RM50,713.42

The above amount consists of commissions from Shariah non-compliant merchants of card business, interest received from the Bank’s nostro account as well as rental purification from the Bank’s land that is being used to facilitate bai’ inah based transaction. The income was channeled to charitable causes upon approval by the Shariah Supervisory Council.

MANAGING DIRECTOR ATTESTATION

In accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Bank (CAFIB) Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3), I hereby attest that to the best of my knowledge, the disclosures contained in Bank Islam Berhad's Pillar 3 Disclosures report for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 are consistent with the manner in which the Group and the Bank assesses and manages its risk, and are not misleading in any particular way.

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat
Managing Director



MENGATASI CABARAN MELALUI TUMPUAN STRATEGIK

Dalam usahanya menuju kecemerlangan, Bank mengubah cabaran serta mengoptimumkan peluang perniagaan yang baharu. Berhadapan dengan cabaran dalam perubahan landskap kewangan dan kawal selia baharu pada 2014, Bank Islam mempamerkan kecekalannya dengan menyesuaikan diri secara positif terhadap perubahan. Keupayaan Bank untuk memenuhi keperluan baharu penyusunan semula industri dalam tempoh yang singkat merupakan bukti terhadap prestasinya sebagai perintis dalam industri Islam. Berpandukan Pelan Hijrah ke Arah Kecemerlangan yang strategik, Bank sentiasa bersiap sedia meneroka peluang baharu dalam menghadapi cabaran yang lebih besar pada 2015.

178 Laporan Para Pengarah	183 Penyata Para Pengarah	184 Laporan Majlis Pengawasan Syariah
188 Akuan Berkanun	189 Laporan Juruaudit Bebas	191 Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
192 Penyata Untung Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain	193 Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Disatukan	194 Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti
195 Penyata Aliran Tunai	197 Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan	296 Pendedahan Tunggak 3

PENYATA KEWANGAN

LAPORAN PARA PENGARAH

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

Para Pengarah dengan sukacita menyerahkan laporan mereka dan penyata kewangan diaudit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Bank terlibat terutamanya dalam perniagaan perbankan Islam dan penyediaan perkhidmatan yang berkaitan. Aktiviti-aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikatnya dinyatakan dalam Nota 13 penyata kewangan.

Tidak terdapat sebarang perubahan penting dalam sifat aktiviti-aktiviti ini semasa tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN

	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum perbelanjaan zakat dan cukai	702,751	701,190
Perbelanjaan zakat dan cukai	(192,249)	(192,159)
Keuntungan bagi tahun	510,502	509,031

DIVIDEN

Jumlah dividen yang dibayar oleh Bank sejak 31 Disember 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

	RM'000
Bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014:	
Dividen interim satu peringkat kira-kira 5.26 sen sesaham biasa dibayar pada 24 September 2014	120,884

Para Pengarah mencadangkan dividen akhir satu peringkat sebanyak 5.75 sen sesaham biasa berjumlah RM133,395,000 bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

TERBITAN SAHAM DAN DEBENTUR

Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank telah meningkatkan modal diterbitkan dan berbayarnya daripada RM2,298,165,336 kepada RM2,319,907,000 menerusi terbitan 21,741,664 saham biasa baharu bernilai RM1.00 seunit pada harga RM2.78 seunit berikutan Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen daripada lima puluh peratus dividen interim kira-kira 5.26 sen bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 33 penyata kewangan.

Tiada sebarang perubahan dalam modal dibenarkan, diterbitkan dan berbayar Bank semasa tahun kewangan.

Tiada sebarang debentur diterbitkan semasa tahun kewangan.

OPSYEN DIBERIKAN DARIPADA SAHAM TIDAK DITERBITKAN

Tiada sebarang opsyen diberikan kepada mana-mana individu untuk membeli saham Bank yang tidak diterbitkan semasa tahun kewangan.

RIZAB DAN PERUNTUKAN

Tiada pemindahan penting daripada atau kepada rizab atau peruntukan semasa tahun kewangan di bawah tinjauan kecuali seperti yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan.

PEMBIAYAAN MEROSOT

Sebelum penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank disiapkan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa tindakan yang sepatutnya telah diambil berhubung hapus kira pembiayaan lapuk dan pelaksanaan peruntukan kemerosotan untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas, dan mereka telah berpuas hati bahawa kesemua pembiayaan lapuk telah dihapus kira dan peruntukan kemerosotan yang mencukupi telah dibuat untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas.

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang boleh menjadikan jumlah yang telah dihapus kira untuk pembiayaan lapuk, atau jumlah peruntukan kemerosotan untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank, tidak mencukupi sehingga tahap yang ketara.

ASET SEMASA

Sebelum penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dibuat, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa sebarang aset semasa, selain daripada pembiayaan, yang tidak berkemungkinan untuk direalisasikan dalam perjalanan lazim perniagaan pada nilai yang ditunjukkan dalam rekod perakaunan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disusut kira kepada nilai anggaran yang boleh direalisasikan.

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang boleh menjadikan nilai yang ditentukan ke atas aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan.

KAEDAH PENILAIAN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang telah timbul yang boleh menjadikan pematuhan terhadap kaedah penilaian sedia ada bagi aset atau liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan atau tidak wajar.

LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA DAN LIABILITI LAIN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, tidak wujud:

- (a) sebarang caj ke atas aset Kumpulan atau Bank yang telah timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan dan yang menggunakan liabiliti mana-mana pihak lain, atau
- (b) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka berkaitan Kumpulan atau Bank yang telah timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan selain yang terjadi dalam perjalanan lazim perniagaan.

Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain mana-mana syarikat dalam Kumpulan telah berkuatkuasa, atau mungkin berkuatkuasa dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas akhir tahun kewangan yang mana, pada pendapat para Pengarah, akan atau boleh menjejaskan kemampuan Kumpulan dan Bank dalam memenuhi tanggungjawabnya bila dan ketika diperlukan.

LAPORAN PARA PENGARAH

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

PERUBAHAN KEADAAN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang keadaan yang tidak dibentangkan dalam laporan ini atau dalam penyata kewangan yang boleh menjadikan sebarang jumlah yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan.

PERKARA LUAR BIASA

Keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan adalah tidak, mengikut pendapat para Pengarah, terjejas dengan ketara disebabkan oleh sebarang perkara, urusniaga atau kejadian penting dan luar biasa.

Dalam sela masa di antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini dibuat, tidak timbul sebarang perkara, urusniaga atau kejadian penting dan luar biasa yang berkemungkinan menjejaskan keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan semasa dalam mana laporan ini dibuat.

PEMATUHAN TERHADAP JANGKAAN BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA MENGENAI LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa jangkaan Bank Negara Malaysia berkenaan laporan kewangan telah dipatuhi, termasuk perkara-perkara seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Garis Panduan Laporan Kewangan untuk Bank-bank Islam Berlesen, Pekeliling mengenai Penggunaan MFRS dan Syarat-syarat Laporan Kewangan untuk Bank-bank Islam yang telah Disemak serta Garis Panduan Klasifikasi dan Peruntukan Kemosototan untuk Pinjaman/Pembiayaan.

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan terakhir adalah:

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani (Pengerusi)

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat (Pengarah Urusan)

Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail

Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato' Dr Abdul Shukor Husin (dilantik pada 2.5.2014)

Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan

Dato' Johan Abdullah

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla

Tiada di antara Pengarah yang berkhidmat sehingga 31 Disember 2014 memiliki sebarang kepentingan dalam saham biasa Bank dan syarikat-syarikat berkaitannya semasa tahun kewangan.

IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH

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

Tiada sebarang urusan janji dimeterai semasa dan pada akhir tahun kewangan yang bermatlamat membolehkan para Pengarah Bank memperoleh manfaat menerusi pemerolehan saham atau debentur Bank atau mana-mana badan korporat lain.

SYARIKAT/LEMBAGA PENGARAH LANGSUNG DAN INDUK

Para Pengarah menganggap BIMB Holdings Berhad, sebuah syarikat yang diperbadankan di Malaysia dan Lembaga Tabung Haji (“LTH”), sebuah lembaga tabung jemaah haji yang ditubuhkan di Malaysia masing-masing sebagai syarikat pemegang langsung dan lembaga induk.

PELAN PERNIAGAAN DAN PANDANGAN 2015

PELAN PERNIAGAAN, STRATEGI DAN PANDANGAN MASA HADAPAN

Ekonomi Malaysia dijangka menurun pada 2015 dengan KDNK bertumbuh sederhana kepada 5.3% berbanding unjuran 6% pada 2014. Permintaan pengguna juga dijangka lebih perlahan pada tahun ini ekoran jangkaan kadar inflasi yang lebih tinggi, sentimen yang semakin lemah dan pertumbuhan hutang isi rumah yang lebih perlahan. Bank menjangka OPR berada di antara 3.25% dan 3.50% walaupun kemungkinan berlakunya kenaikan sangat tipis berikutan jangkaan pertumbuhan yang lebih perlahan pada tahun ini.

Sektor perbankan akan terus menyaksikan persaingan sengit dan pengecutan margin apabila bank-bank bersaing mendapatkan dana untuk menguruskan pinjaman/deposit dan kehendak nisbah liputan kecairan. Di sebalik cabaran yang mendatang, pinjaman industri berkemungkinan tinggi bertumbuh di antara 7% dan 8% pada 2015, sedikit rendah berbanding catatan 8% hingga 9% pada 2014. Pembiayaan perbankan Islam juga dijangka kekal mencatat pertumbuhan digit berganda pada tahun ini berikutan usaha berterusan kerajaan menyokong industri ini seperti yang diumumkan dalam pembentangan Belanjawan 2015. Maju ke hadapan, kenaikan kos ekoran pelaksanaan cukai barangan dan perkhidmatan dan kos peminjaman yang mungkin lebih tinggi akan mengurangkan perbelanjaan pengguna. Kejatuhan harga minyak mungkin tidak akan memberi kesan secara langsung ke atas bank tetapi masih ada kesan yang perlu dipantau secara teliti terutamanya impak ke atas dasar ekonomi negara dan industri minyak dan gas. Bagi bank-bank Islam terutamanya, langkah mengasingkan deposit dan Akaun Pelaburan di bawah Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam (“IFSA”) 2013 dijangka membawa beberapa perubahan dalam lanskap perbankan Islam, yang akan mendorong pemahaman yang lebih tinggi mengenai produk-produk dan perkhidmatan perbankan Islam.

Di Bank Islam, kami memasuki fasa akhir pelan korporat Hijrah to Excellence “H2E” (2013-2015). Kami akan mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan kami tetapi dengan pendekatan berwaspada berikutan keadaan ekonomi semasa. Salah satu strategi pertahanan Bank adalah untuk memperluaskan hubungan sedia ada dan mengekalkan pelanggan yang berkualiti. Bagi memelihara kualiti aset yang berwibawa, kami akan terus mengamalkan sikap berwaspada dalam piawai taja jamin kami selain mengambil langkah-langkah proaktif dalam pengutipan dan pemulihan bayaran balik pembiayaan. Kami juga ingin kekal agresif dan dinamik berhubung langkah-langkah utama dalam memacu pembiayaan kos rendah, inovasi produk berterusan dan perluasan rangkaian nilai menerusi pemasaran silang. Selain itu, kami juga berhasrat untuk mengembangkan rangkaian cawangan Bank bagi mendapatkan deposit yang lebih tinggi dan memperluaskan jangkauan ke pasaran baharu. Pada masa ini, Bank Islam memiliki rangkaian perbankan Islam terluas dengan 140 cawangan di seluruh negara dan menyasarkan untuk mencapai bilangan optimal sebanyak 150 cawangan menjelang penghujung 2015. Kesemua inisiatif ini akan disokong oleh penekanan berterusan ke atas kecemerlangan perkhidmatan bagi mempertingkatkan pengalaman pelanggan.

LAPORAN PARA PENGARAH
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

PENARAFAN OLEH AGENSI PENARAFAN LUAR

Semasa tahun kewangan, penarafan Bank telah dinaiktaraf seperti berikut:

AGENSI PENARAFAN	TARIKH DINAIKTARAF	PENARAFAN
RAM Rating Services Berhad	26 Ogos 2014	Penarafan jangka panjang: AA3 Penarafan jangka pendek: P1 Jangkaan: Stabil

JURUAUDIT

Juruaudit, Messrs KPMG Desa Megat & Co., telah menyatakan kesanggupan mereka untuk menerima perlantikan semula.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah sejajar dengan resolusi para Pengarah:

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,
Tarikh: 23 Mac 2015

PENYATA PARA PENGARAH

menurut Seksyen 169(15) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 191 hingga 295 telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia (“MFRS”), Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa (“IFRS”), dan kehendak-kehendak Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia, serta kehendak-kehendak Syariah bagi memberi pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2014 serta prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai mereka bagi tahun kewangan yang baharu berakhir.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah sejajar dengan resolusi para Pengarah:

Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,
Tarikh: 23 Mac 2015

LAPORAN MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH



الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد، الذي أرسله الله رحمة للعالمين، ها دياً مهدياً،
وسراجاً منيراً، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين، وبعد،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته dan Salam Sejahtera

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank seperti yang terkandung dalam Rangka Kerja Urus Tadbir Syariah untuk Institusi Kewangan Islam yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dan bagi mematuhi surat perlantikan kami, kami dengan ini menyerahkan laporan kami untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014.

Pengurusan Bank bertanggungjawab memastikan bahawa tatalaku dan urusan perniagaannya adalah sejajar dengan peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah, dan menjadi tanggungjawab kami untuk membentuk pendapat bebas berdasarkan tinjauan kami ke atas tatalaku dan urusan perniagaan Bank dan menghasilkan laporan ini.

Kami telah mengadakan sebelas (11) mesyuarat semasa tahun kewangan di mana kami telah menilai antara lain produk-produk, urusniaga-urusniaga, perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan, proses-proses dan dokumen-dokumen Bank.

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab kami, kami telah mendapatkan semua maklumat dan penjelasan yang kami anggap perlu dalam menyediakan bukti yang mencukupi bagi memberi jaminan munasabah bahawa Bank telah mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada urus tadbir Syariah Bank di peringkat pengurusan, Ketua Pegawai Syariah yang melapor diri kepada kami memantau tatalaku dan keberkesanan fungsi pematuhan dalaman Syariah iaitu Penyelidikan & Penasihat Syariah, Penilaian Syariah dan Pengurusan Risiko Syariah yang mana disokong lanjut oleh Audit Syariah yang berpengkalan di Bahagian Audit Dalaman. Fungsi-fungsi ini berperanan, secara amnya, membantu dalam aktiviti-aktiviti penyelidikan & pembangunan produk yang baharu, memperhalusi produk-produk & prosedur sedia ada, menyediakan latihan Syariah, menguruskan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah di seluruh Bank, menjalankan audit & tinjauan Syariah di jabatan-jabatan dan cawangan-cawangan, bekerjasama dengan Majlis Penasihat Syariah dan menyediakan khidmat nasihat Syariah kepada pihak luar.

Berikut adalah perkembangan penting yang berlaku semasa tahun kewangan yang berada di bawah skop kami:

Latihan & Kesedaran Syariah

Semasa tahun tinjauan, tujuh belas (17) latihan dan sesi taklimat Syariah telah diadakan yang melibatkan 584 peserta dari kalangan kakitangan Bank di seluruh negara. Bank juga telah mengadakan Kelas Induk Risiko Pematuhan Syariah untuk Lembaga Pengarah semasa tahun kewangan bagi membantu ahli-ahli Lembaga Pengarah memahami risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang berkaitan dengan urusan perniagaan Bank dan isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan risiko tersebut, selain implikasinya ke atas Bank.

Bank juga telah memulakan pelaksanaan program latihan Syariah berstruktur yang mengandungi enam (6) modul penting untuk kakitangan Bank. Bermula tahun ini, semua kakitangan baharu Bank menjalani latihan modul pertama iaitu Muamalat 101 serentak dengan program orientasi di mana mereka didedahkan kepada asas-asas Syariah dalam perbankan Islam.

Pengurusan Risiko Syariah

Kami mendapati bahawa Bank telah melaksanakan langkah-langkah pengurusan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah secara berterusan dan bersungguh-sungguh. Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank telah menyiapkan penubuhan perpustakaan profil risiko Syariah menerusi pelaksanaan alat penilaian risiko dan kawalan sendiri ("RCSA") yang merangkumi semua fungsi dalam semua aspek perniagaan.

Pelaksanaan RCSA bertujuan menilai tahap kepentingan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang telah dikenalpasti, menilai kepatuhan terhadap kawalan sedia ada dan keberkesanan kawalan tersebut termasuk untuk menggesa kawalan tambahan bagi memberi jaminan munasabah bahawa tiada ketidakpatuhan Syariah akan berlaku dalam usaha memenuhi matlamat perniagaan dalam fungsi masing-masing. Penilaian awal ke atas RCSA telah dibentangkan kepada kami dalam mesyuarat.

Penilaian Syariah & Audit Syariah

Penilaian Syariah dan Audit Syariah memegang peranan penting dalam memastikan Bank mematuhi kehendak Syariah iaitu dengan memeriksa dan menilai aktiviti-aktiviti Bank di mana Penilaian Syariah mengesahkan pematuhan aktiviti yang dijalankan dengan peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah manakala Audit Syariah menyediakan jaminan bebas bagi menambah nilai dan mempertingkatkan tahap pematuhan Syariah berkaitan aktiviti tersebut. Penilaian Syariah juga perlu melakukan penilaian ke atas produk-produk baharu selepas 6 bulan (tidak lebih dari setahun) produk tersebut dilancarkan.

Pelan kedua-dua Audit Syariah dan Penilaian Syariah bagi tahun kewangan telah disemak dan diluluskan oleh kami untuk pelaksanaan. Laporan-laporannya telah dibincangkan dalam mesyuarat kami bagi memastikan bahawa Bank telah mematuhi peraturan yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia, Majlis Penasihat Syariah Suruhanjaya Sekuriti (untuk hal-hal berkaitan pasaran modal) serta keputusan kami. Laporan-laporan tersebut dibentangkan kepada kami merangkumi entiti-entiti/aspek-aspek berikut:

AUDIT SYARIAH

- (1) Aktiviti berkaitan cawangan (melibatkan 5 cawangan)
- (2) Pusat Pemprosesan Pembiayaan – Ibu Pejabat dan Pejabat Malaysia Timur (Kuching)
- (3) Jabatan Pentadbiran Kredit – Ibu Pejabat dan Pejabat Malaysia Timur (Kuching)
- (4) Jabatan Sumber Manusia
- (5) Jabatan Perkhidmatan Urusniaga
- (6) Aktiviti berkaitan Pembiayaan Automobil
- (7) Bahagian Perbendaharaan
- (8) Jabatan Operasi Dagangan
- (9) Bahagian Perbankan Komersil

PENILAIAN SYARIAH

- (1) Pusat Pemprosesan Pembiayaan
- (2) Produk Rumah dan Aset Tetap
- (3) Pelanggan Perbankan Komersil terpilih yang menerima pembiayaan modal kerja daripada Bank
- (4) Akaun-i Labbaik (penilaian pasca-pelaksanaan ke atas produk baharu)
- (5) Pusat Kad Bank Islam ("BICC")
- (6) Cawangan Kota Samarahan

LAPORAN MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH

Peristiwa & Pendapatan Tidak Patuh Syariah

Sepanjang 2014, kami telah mengesahkan tiga (3) kejadian kecil ketidakpatuhan Syariah bagi produk-produk berasaskan deposit ekoran kegagalan operasi dalam melaksanakan aqad berikutan kekurangan pemahaman kakitangan yang menguruskan akaun terbabit. Produk-produk terlibat adalah:

- (i) Term Deposit-i Tawarruq
- (ii) Akaun-i Labbaik (berasaskan kontrak mudharabah)
- (iii) Sekuriti Hutang Islam Boleh Runding (berasaskan konsep Bai'inah)

Kami sedia maklum bahawa Bank telah mengambil langkah-langkah pembetulan serta pencegahan bagi mengelakkan kejadian yang sama berulang di masa hadapan. Bagi menangani kejadian tersebut secara khusus, Bank telah mempertingkatkan kawalannya dan mengadakan taklimat kesedaran untuk fungsi-fungsi yang terlibat.

Kami juga mengesahkan bahawa kesemua kejadian dan pelan pembetulan telah dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah dan dilaporkan kepada Bank Negara Malaysia sejajar dengan kehendak laporan ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang dinyatakan dalam Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 dan Rangka Kerja Urus Tadbir Syariah untuk Institusi-institusi Kewangan Islam.

Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank telah mengesan pendapatan tidak patuh Syariah berjumlah RM3,360.01 yang merangkumi komisen daripada perniagaan peniaga kad yang tidak patuh Syariah, faedah yang diterima daripada akaun nostro Bank serta penulenan sewa daripada tanah Bank yang digunakan bagi membantu urusanniaga berasaskan bai'inah. Jumlah tersebut dilupuskan kepada tujuan kebajikan yang mana telah tertakluk kepada kelulusan kami.

Zakat Perniagaan

Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank telah memenuhi tanggungjawabnya membayar zakat perniagaan kepada badan-badan zakat dan zakat tersebut dikira menggunakan kaedah modal pertumbuhan. Beberapa badan zakat telah mengembalikan sebahagian daripada zakat yang dibayar agar Bank bertindak sebagai wakil mereka dalam mengagihkannya kepada golongan asnaf di kalangan individu yang memerlukan, masjid, organisasi bukan kerajaan, institusi pengajian tinggi (untuk tabung kebajikan pelajar) dan sekolah-sekolah berdasarkan Garis Panduan Pembayaran Zakat Perniagaan yang telah diluluskan oleh kami.

Berdasarkan cadangan Bank berkaitan kaedah pengiraan zakat, kami telah meluluskan gunapakai kaedah pengiraan Zakat seperti yang disyorkan oleh Jabatan Wakaf, Zakat dan Haji ("JAWHAR") menerusi Manual Pengurusan Zakat Perbankan yang dipersetujui oleh semua agensi zakat di Malaysia. Seajar dengan kaedah baharu ini, Bank hanya akan membayar zakat ke atas bahagian Bank iaitu dana pemegang saham selain dana-dana lain yang diterima oleh Bank kecuali dana pendeposit. Seajar dengan ini, semua pemegang akaun deposit dan pelaburan dikehendaki membayar sendiri zakat ke atas deposit atau pelaburan mereka. Kaedah baharu ini mula berkuatkuasa pada tahun kewangan 2015.

Urus Tadbir Syariah

Kami juga telah meluluskan dalam mesyuarat, inisiatif-inisiatif bagi memperkukuhkan urus tadbir Syariah Bank yang merangkumi semakan ke atas Garis Panduan Pengurusan Risiko Pematuhan Syariah dan Garis Panduan Penilaian Syariah yang bertujuan, antara lain, menetapkan rangka kerja Pengurusan Risiko Pematuhan Syariah dan proses-proses penilaian Syariah. Selain itu, Terma Rujukan kami telah disemak semula pada tahun kewangan bagi mempertingkatkan lagi penyeliaan Syariah dengan memperincikan elemen-elemen proses pembuatan keputusan Syariah serta matriks kelulusan Syariah ke atas dokumen-dokumen Bank.

Kami juga telah menyemak penyata kewangan Bank dan mengesahkan bahawa penyata kewangan tersebut adalah mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Urus Tadbir Syariah (sambungan)

Berdasarkan perkara-perkara di atas, pada pendapat kami:

1. Kesemua kontrak, urusan niaga dan urusan janji yang dimeterai oleh Bank, kecuali tiga (3) kejadian kecil tidak patuh Syariah yang disebut di atas, semasa tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 yang telah disemak adalah mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah;
2. Peruntukan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkaitan akaun pelaburan adalah mematuhi asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami;
3. Pengiraan, pembayaran dan pengagihan zakat perniagaan adalah mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah;
4. Kesemua pendapatan yang direalisasi daripada sumber atau cara yang dilarang oleh peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah berjumlah RM3,360.01 telah dilupuskan kepada tujuan kebajikan.

Oleh itu, kami, Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon dan Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang, sebagai dua daripada ahli Majlis Pengawasan Syariah Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, dengan ini mengesahkan, setakat kemampuan terbaik kami, bahawa operasi Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 telah dilaksanakan dengan mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip Syariah.

Kami tidak menjadi saksi (terhadapnya) melainkan dengan apa yang kami ketahui dan kami tidak dapat menjaga perkara yang ghaib! (Surah Yusuf, ayat:81)

Allah Yang Maha Mengetahui.

Bagi pihak Majlis:

Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon

Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang

Kuala Lumpur,
Tarikh: 23 Mac 2015

AKUAN BERKANUN

menurut Seksyen 169(16) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Saya, Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, sesungguhnya dan sebenarnya mengakui bahawa penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 191 hingga 295, mengikut pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat perakuan ini dengan sepenuh kepercayaan bahawa ia adalah benar dan memenuhi peruntukan Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sesungguhnya dan sebenarnya diperakui oleh penama di atas di Kuala Lumpur pada 23 Mac 2015.

Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS

kepada Ahli Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

LAPORAN KE ATAS PENYATA KEWANGAN

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad yang terdiri daripada penyata kedudukan kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2014, dan penyata untung rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain, perubahan ekuiti dan aliran tunai bagi Kumpulan dan Bank untuk tahun kewangan berakhir tersebut, serta ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting dan maklumat penjelasan lain, seperti yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 191 hingga 295.

Tanggungjawab Para Pengarah terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Para Pengarah Bank bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan penyata kewangan yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia. Para Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap kawalan dalaman sedemikian seperti yang dianggap perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salah nyata penting, samada disebabkan penipuan atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan pendapat tentang penyata kewangan ini berdasarkan audit kami. Kami telah menjalankan pengauditan mengikut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut mengkehendaki kami mematuhi keperluan etika serta merancang dan melaksanakan audit bagi mendapatkan jaminan munasabah bahawa penyata kewangan ini adalah bebas daripada salah nyata penting.

Audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur bagi mendapatkan bukti audit tentang amaun dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan kami, termasuk penilaian risiko akibat salah nyata yang penting dalam penyata kewangan, sama ada disebabkan penipuan atau kesilapan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko, kami menilai kawalan dalaman yang berkaitan dengan penyediaan penyata kewangan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama bagi membentuk prosedur audit yang sesuai dengan keadaan, tetapi bukan bertujuan untuk memberi pendapat tentang keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Kumpulan dan Bank. Audit juga melibatkan penilaian kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang digunakan dan kewajaran anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh para Pengarah, serta penilaian pembentangan keseluruhan penyata kewangan.

Kami yakin bahawa bukti audit yang kami peroleh adalah mencukupi dan sesuai bagi menyediakan asas untuk pendapat audit kami.

Pendapat

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan ini memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama tentang kedudukan kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2014 serta prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai bagi tahun kewangan berakhir tersebut, menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia.

LAPORAN TENTANG SYARAT UNDANG-UNDANG DAN KAWAL ATUR LAIN

Selaras dengan keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia, kami juga melaporkan seperti yang berikut:

- (a) Pada pendapat kami, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain serta senarai daftar yang diperlukan oleh Akta untuk disimpan oleh Bank dan anak-anak syarikatnya telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta tersebut.
- (b) Kami berpuas hati bahawa akaun anak-anak syarikat yang disatukan dengan penyata kewangan Bank adalah dalam bentuk dan isi kandungan yang sesuai dan wajar bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan kami telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan yang diperlukan oleh kami untuk tujuan tersebut.
- (c) Laporan audit tentang akaun anak-anak syarikat tidak mengandungi sebarang syarat atau ulasan buruk yang dibuat di bawah Seksyen 174(3) Akta tersebut.

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS
kepada Ahli Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

PERKARA-PERKARA LAIN

Laporan ini dibuat hanya untuk ahli Bank, sebagai sebuah badan, menurut Seksyen 174 Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia dan bukan untuk sebarang tujuan lain. Kami tidak bertanggungjawab ke atas mana-mana pihak lain untuk isi kandungan laporan ini.

KPMG Desa Megat & Co.
Nombor Firma: AF 0759
Akauntan Bertauliah

Ow Peng Li
Nombor Kelulusan: 2666/09/15(J)
Akauntan Bertauliah

Tarikh: 23 Mac 2015
Petaling Jaya

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

setakat 31 Disember 2014

		KUMPULAN		BANK	
	NOTA	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Aset					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	4	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	5	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895
Aset kewangan derivatif	6	62,541	29,118	62,541	29,118
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	7	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	8	60,752	63,327	60,752	63,327
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	9	29,524,571	23,740,948	29,524,571	23,740,948
Aset lain	10	126,535	41,384	124,902	39,167
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	11	1,335,000	1,297,100	1,335,000	1,297,100
Aset cukai semasa		40,523	40,588	40,468	40,468
Aset cukai tertunda	12	31,220	24,613	31,220	24,613
Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	13	–	–	15,525	28,027
Hartanah dan peralatan	14	211,895	209,554	211,522	209,278
Jumlah aset		45,820,682	42,811,371	45,829,287	42,836,531
Liabiliti dan ekuiti					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	15	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	16	300,000	1,529,975	300,000	1,529,975
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	6	32,407	13,565	32,407	13,565
Bil dan penerimaan belum dibayar		127,524	170,598	127,524	170,598
Liabiliti lain	17	576,228	481,402	572,599	476,626
Zakat dan cukai	18	44,601	43,994	44,573	43,941
Jumlah liabiliti		42,091,092	39,484,536	42,098,659	39,507,157
Ekuiti					
Modal saham	19	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165
Rizab		1,409,683	1,028,670	1,410,721	1,031,209
Jumlah ekuiti		3,729,590	3,326,835	3,730,628	3,329,374
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		45,820,682	42,811,371	45,829,287	42,836,531
Komitmen dan luar jangkaan	39	12,135,967	11,211,680	12,135,967	11,211,680

Nota-nota pada muka surat 197 hingga 295 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA UNTUNG RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	22	2,032,085	1,851,278	2,032,085	1,851,289
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pemegang saham	23	404,741	393,827	399,311	393,019
(Peruntukan)/Penarikbalikan ke atas pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang terjejas	24	(59,993)	15,009	(59,993)	15,009
Penarikbalikan/(Peruntukan) ke atas pelaburan yang terjejas	25	2,978	(9,211)	1,322	(9,211)
Penarikbalikan ke atas aset lain yang terjejas		710	5,570	710	5,570
Perbelanjaan langsung		(17,966)	(25,773)	(17,966)	(25,773)
Jumlah pendapatan boleh agih		2,362,555	2,230,700	2,355,469	2,229,903
Pendapatan daripada pendeposit	26	(851,126)	(779,465)	(851,638)	(780,302)
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		1,511,429	1,451,235	1,503,831	1,449,601
Perbelanjaan personel	27	(463,122)	(443,262)	(457,591)	(438,850)
Perbelanjaan overhed lain	28	(345,556)	(330,341)	(345,050)	(327,733)
		702,751	677,632	701,190	683,018
Bahagian keputusan syarikat bersekutu		–	(349)	–	–
Keuntungan sebelum zakat dan cukai		702,751	677,283	701,190	683,018
Zakat		(12,803)	(12,584)	(12,747)	(12,568)
Perbelanjaan cukai	31	(179,446)	(178,973)	(179,412)	(178,805)
Keuntungan bagi tahun		510,502	485,726	509,031	491,645
Pendapatan sesaham (sen)	32	22.16	21.44		
Keuntungan bagi tahun		510,502	485,726	509,031	491,645
Pendapatan komprehensif lain, ditolak cukai:					
Item-item yang diklasifikasi atau mungkin diklasifikasi kepada keuntungan atau kerugian					
Perbezaan tukaran matawang bagi operasi asing		(22,628)	(21,990)	(22,658)	(22,020)
Rizab nilai saksama					
Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama		(2,992)	(124,548)	(2,992)	(124,548)
Amaun bersih dipindahkan kepada untung atau rugi		(21,685)	(4,875)	(21,685)	(4,875)
Perbelanjaan komprehensif lain bagi tahun, ditolak cukai		(47,305)	(151,413)	(47,335)	(151,443)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		463,197	334,313	461,696	340,202

Nota-nota pada muka surat 197 hingga 295 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

KUMPULAN	NOTA	MILIK PEMEGANG EKUITI BANK				JUMLAH EKUITI RM'000
		TIDAK BOLEH DIAGIH		BOLEH DIAGIH		
		MODAL SAHAM RM'000	PREMIUM SAHAM RM'000	RIZAB LAIN RM'000	PEROLEHAN TERTAHAN RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2013		2,265,490	–	628,157	209,318	3,102,965
Keuntungan bagi tahun		–	–	–	485,726	485,726
Perbezaan tukaran mata wang bagi operasi asing		–	–	(21,990)	–	(21,990)
Rizab nilai saksama – Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama		–	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi		–	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		–	–	(151,413)	485,726	334,313
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun		–	–	245,823	(245,823)	–
Dividen dibayar ke atas saham biasa	33	–	–	–	(195,399)	(195,399)
Terbitan saham menurut Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen	33	32,675	52,281	–	–	84,956
Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014		2,298,165	52,281	722,567	253,822	3,326,835
Keuntungan bagi tahun		–	–	–	510,502	510,502
Perbezaan tukaran mata wang bagi operasi asing		–	–	(22,628)	–	(22,628)
Rizab nilai saksama – Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama		–	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi		–	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		–	–	(47,305)	510,502	463,197
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun		–	–	254,517	(254,517)	–
Dividen dibayar ke atas saham biasa	33	–	–	–	(120,884)	(120,884)
Terbitan saham menurut Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen	33	21,742	38,700	–	–	60,442
Pada 31 Disember 2014		2,319,907	90,981	929,779	388,923	3,729,590

Nota 20

Nota-nota pada muka surat 197 hingga 295 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

BANK	NOTA	MILIK PEMEGANG EKUITI BANK				JUMLAH EKUITI RM'000
		TIDAK BOLEH DIAGIH		BOLEH DIAGIH		
		MODAL SAHAM RM'000	PREMIUM SAHAM RM'000	RIZAB LAIN RM'000	PEROLEHAN TERTAHAN RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2013		2,265,490	–	628,159	205,966	3,099,615
Keuntungan bagi tahun		–	–	–	491,645	491,645
Perbezaan tukaran mata wang bagi operasi asing		–	–	(22,020)	–	(22,020)
Rizab nilai saksama – Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama		–	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi		–	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		–	–	(151,443)	491,645	340,202
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun		–	–	245,823	(245,823)	–
Dividen dibayar ke atas saham biasa	33	–	–	–	(195,399)	(195,399)
Terbitan saham menurut Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen	33	32,675	52,281	–	–	84,956
Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014		2,298,165	52,281	722,539	256,389	3,329,374
Keuntungan bagi tahun		–	–	–	509,031	509,031
Perbezaan tukaran mata wang bagi operasi asing		–	–	(22,658)	–	(22,658)
Rizab nilai saksama – Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama		–	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi		–	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		–	–	(47,335)	509,031	461,696
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun		–	–	254,517	(254,517)	–
Dividen dibayar ke atas saham biasa	33	–	–	–	(120,884)	(120,884)
Terbitan saham menurut Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen	33	21,742	38,700	–	–	60,442
Pada 31 Disember 2014		2,319,907	90,981	929,721	390,019	3,730,628

Nota 20

Nota-nota pada muka surat 197 hingga 295 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Aliran tunai dari aktiviti operasi				
Keuntungan sebelum zakat dan cukai	702,751	677,283	701,190	683,018
Pelarasan untuk:				
Bahagian keputusan syarikat bersekutu	–	349	–	–
Susut nilai hartanah dan peralatan	49,995	46,279	49,882	46,191
Kerugian bersih atas pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	1,394	1,514	1,394	1,497
Peruntukan hartanah dan peralatan dihapus kira	–	4,608	–	4,236
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif	162,878	141,621	162,878	141,621
Peruntukan taksiran individu	34,055	79,103	34,055	79,103
Penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset lain	(710)	(5,570)	(710)	(5,570)
(Penarikbalikan)/Peruntukan kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	(2,872)	9,537	(2,872)	9,537
Penarikbalikan kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	(106)	(326)	(106)	(326)
Kerugian penjejasan ke atas pelaburan dalam anak syarikat	–	–	1,656	–
Kerugian bersih ke atas jualan aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	3,364	9,542	3,364	9,542
Keuntungan bersih ke atas jualan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	(21,685)	(14,412)	(21,685)	(14,412)
Keuntungan nilai saksama ke atas aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	(2,731)	(9,150)	(2,731)	(9,150)
Dividen daripada anak syarikat	–	–	(800)	(6,400)
Dividen daripada sekuriti	(2,648)	(6,477)	(2,648)	(6,477)
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) derivatif bersih	2,370	(9,163)	2,370	(9,163)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabiliti	926,055	924,738	925,237	923,247
Perubahan dalam aset dan liabiliti:				
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,229,975)	669,697	(1,229,975)	669,697
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	(5,980,556)	(4,453,873)	(5,980,556)	(4,452,939)
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	(37,900)	(237,200)	(37,900)	(237,200)
Bil belum terima	(5)	17	(5)	17
Lain-lain bil belum terima	(118,981)	92,447	(119,565)	93,152
Deposit daripada pelanggan	3,765,330	4,694,012	3,749,104	4,689,277
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	(43,074)	(214,540)	(43,074)	(214,540)
Liabiliti lain	111,299	(17,513)	112,444	(21,405)
Tunai (digunakan dalam)/dijana daripada aktiviti operasi	(2,607,807)	1,457,785	(2,624,290)	1,449,306
Zakat dibayar	(12,476)	(9,045)	(12,428)	(9,013)
Cukai dibayar	(185,878)	(155,728)	(185,705)	(155,399)
Bayaran balik cukai	169	66	–	–
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dijana daripada aktiviti operasi	(2,805,992)	1,293,078	(2,822,423)	1,284,894

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pelaburan				
Pembelian hartanah dan peralatan	(53,794)	(39,230)	(53,587)	(39,060)
Kutipan daripada pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	68	258	68	100
Dividen daripada anak syarikat	–	–	800	6,400
Dividen daripada sekuriti	2,648	6,477	2,648	6,477
Kutipan bersih daripada pelupusan sekuriti	2,478,574	906,870	2,483,664	906,870
Tunai bersih dijana daripada aktiviti pelaburan	2,427,496	874,375	2,433,593	880,787
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pembiayaan				
Dividen dibayar ke atas saham biasa	(120,884)	(195,399)	(120,884)	(195,399)
Kutipan daripada terbitan saham biasa menurut Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen	60,442	84,956	60,442	84,956
Pembayaran semula modal daripada anak syarikat	–	–	12,400	–
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(60,442)	(110,443)	(48,042)	(110,443)
(Penyusutan)/Kenaikan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	(438,938)	2,057,010	(436,872)	2,055,238
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 1 Januari	3,730,923	1,695,908	3,728,658	1,695,442
Perbezaan tukaran ke atas terjemahan	(22,632)	(21,995)	(22,659)	(22,022)
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember	3,269,353	3,730,923	3,269,127	3,728,658
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
	3,269,353	3,730,923	3,269,127	3,728,658

Nota-nota pada muka surat 197 hingga 295 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

1. AKTIVITI UTAMA DAN MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad terlibat terutamanya dalam perniagaan perbankan Islam dan penyediaan perkhidmatan kewangan yang berkaitan. Aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikatnya adalah seperti yang didedahkan dalam Nota 13 kepada penyata kewangan.

Bank adalah sebuah syarikat liabiliti berhad, diperbadankan dan bermastautin di Malaysia. Alamat pejabat berdaftar dan pejabat utama perniagaannya adalah seperti berikut:

Tingkat 32, Menara Bank Islam
No. 22, Jalan Perak,
50450 Kuala Lumpur.

Syarikat pemegang langsung Bank ialah BIMB Holdings Berhad, sebuah syarikat liabiliti berhad awam yang diperbadankan di Malaysia dan disenaraikan di Papan Utama Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Lembaga pemegang utama ialah Lembaga Tabung Haji ("LTH"), sebuah lembaga tabung jemaah haji yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Tabung Haji 1995 (Akta 535).

Penyata kewangan disatukan terdiri daripada Bank dan anak-anak syarikatnya (dirujuk bersama sebagai Kumpulan).

Penyata kewangan ini telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 6 Februari 2015.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

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

2.1 Asas penyediaan

(a) Penyata pematuhan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia ("MFRS"), Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa ("IFRS"), peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan kehendak-kehendak Syariah.

Berikut adalah piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran perakaunan rangka kerja MFRS yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB") tetapi belum diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

MFRS, Tafsiran dan pindaan yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 1, Gunapakai Pertama Kali Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2011-2013)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 2, Bayaran Berasaskan Saham (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 3, Kombinasi Perniagaan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012 dan 2011-2013)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 8, Segmen Operasi (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 13, Ukuran Nilai Saksama (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012 dan 2011-2013)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 116, Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, Manfaat Kakitangan – Pelan Manfaat Tertakrif: Caruman Kakitangan
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 124, Pendedahan Pihak Berkaitan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 138, Aset Tak Nyata (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2010-2012)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 140, Hartanah Pelaburan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2011-2013)

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

MFRS, Tafsiran dan pindaan yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2016

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 5, Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Operasi yang Ditamatkan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2012-2014)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 7, Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2012-2014)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 10, Gabungan Penyata Kewangan dan MFRS 128, Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Sekutu dan Usahasama – Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset di antara Pelabur dengan Syarikat Sekutu atau Usahasama
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 10, Gabungan Penyata Kewangan, MFRS 12, Pendedahan Kepentingan dalam Entiti Lain dan MFRS 128, Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Sekutu dan Usahasama – Entiti Pelaburan: Menggunakan Pengecualian Gabungan
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 11, Urus Janji Bersama – Perakaunan untuk Pemerolehan Kepentingan dalam Operasi Bersama
- MFRS 14, Akaun Penundaan Kawal Selia
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 101, Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Inisiatif Pendedahan
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 116, Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan dan MFRS 138, Aset Tak Nyata – Penjelasan Kaedah Boleh Terima bagi Susut Nilai dan Pelunasan
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 116, Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan dan MFRS 141, Agrikultur – Agrikultur: Loji Pembawa
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, Imbuan Kakitangan (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2012-2014)
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 127, Penyata Kewangan Berasingan – Kaedah Ekuiti dalam Penyata Kewangan Berasingan
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 134, Laporan Kewangan Interim (Peningkatan Tahunan Pusingan 2012-2014)

MFRS, Tafsiran dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2017

- MFRS 15, Perolehan daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

MFRS, Tafsiran dan pindaan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2018

- MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (2014)

Kumpulan dan Bank merancang untuk menggunakan piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran di atas:

- bermula tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2015 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan atau tafsiran yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014, kecuali untuk Pindaan kepada MFRS 2, Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, Pindaan kepada MFRS 138 dan Pindaan kepada MFRS 140.
- bermula tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2016 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan atau tafsiran yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2016, kecuali untuk Pindaan kepada MFRS 11 dan MFRS 14 yang tidak digunakan untuk Kumpulan dan Bank.
- bermula tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2017 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan atau tafsiran yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2017.
- bermula tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2018 bagi piawaian perakaunan, pindaan atau tafsiran yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2018.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

Penggunaan awal piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan tafsiran dijangka tidak akan mempunyai apa-apa kesan kewangan yang ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh semasa dan sebelumnya kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah:

MFRS 15, Perolehan daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

MFRS 15 menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 111, Kontrak Pembinaan, MFRS 118, Perolehan, Tafsiran IC 13, Program Kesetiaan Pelanggan, Tafsiran IC 15, Perjanjian Pembinaan Harta Tanah, Tafsiran IC 18, Pemindahan Aset daripada Pelanggan dan Tafsiran IC 131, Perolehan – Urusniaga Barter Melibatkan Khidmat Pengiklanan.

Kumpulan pada masa ini sedang menilai impak kewangan yang mungkin timbul daripada gunapakai MFRS 15.

MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan

MFRS 9 menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 139, Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Ukuran ke atas klasifikasi dan ukuran aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan. Apabila menggunakan MFRS 9, aset kewangan akan diukur sama ada pada nilai saksama atau kos dilunaskan. Pelaburan Kumpulan dalam saham tidak disebut harga dijangka akan diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi pendapatan komprehensif.

Gunapakai MFRS 9 akan menyebabkan perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan. Kumpulan pada masa ini sedang menilai impak kewangan berikutan gunapakai MFRS 9.

(b) Asas ukuran

Penyata kewangan telah disediakan di bawah kaedah kos sejarah kecuali bagi instrumen kewangan derivatif, aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan dan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan, yang mana telah diukur pada nilai saksama.

(c) Matawang fungsi dan bentang

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), yang merupakan matawang fungsi Bank dan semua nilai dibundarkan kepada ribu terdekat (RM'000), kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan, pihak pengurusan dikehendaki membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan ke atas gunapakai dasar-dasar perakaunan dan jumlah yang dilaporkan bagi aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran. Anggaran dan andaian tersirat disemak secara berterusan. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan pada tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak dan mana-mana tempoh masa hadapan yang berkaitan.

Aspek-aspek penting anggaran, ketidakpastian dan pertimbangan kritikal yang digunakan dalam gunapakai dasar-dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan penting dalam penentuan jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan dijelaskan dalam nota-nota berikut:

- Nota 2.5 dan Nota 36 – Nilai saksama instrumen-instrumen kewangan
- Nota 2.10 – Kemerosotan
- Nota 12 – Aset cukai tertunda

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.2 Asas penggabungan

(a) Anak-anak Syarikat

Anak syarikat adalah entiti, termasuk entiti berstruktur, yang dikawal oleh Bank. Penyata kewangan anak syarikat disertakan dalam penyata kewangan disatukan dari tarikh berkuatkuasa kawalan tersebut sehingga tarikh kawalan tersebut tamat.

Kumpulan mengawal sesuatu entiti apabila ia terdedah, atau memiliki hak, ke atas pelbagai pulangan hasil daripada penglibatannya dengan entiti terbabit, dan berupaya mempengaruhi pulangan tersebut menerusi kuasanya ke atas entiti terbabit. Potensi hak mengundi dipertimbangkan ketika menilai kawalan hanya apabila hak tersebut adalah penting. Kumpulan juga menganggap ia memiliki kuasa de facto ke atas sesuatu pelabur apabila, walaupun tidak memiliki hak mengundi majoriti, ia memiliki keupayaan untuk mengawal aktiviti pelabur tersebut yang mana memberi kesan besar ke atas pulangan pelabur itu.

Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat diukur dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos ditolak kerugian kemerosotan nilai, jika ada. Apabila terdapat tanda-tanda kemerosotan, jumlah bawaan pelaburan itu ditaksir. Penurunan nilai dibuat jika jumlah bawaan melebihi jumlah yang boleh diperoleh semula.

(b) Gabungan perniagaan

Gabungan perniagaan dijelaskan menggunakan kaedah pemerolehan daripada tarikh pemerolehan, yang merupakan tarikh di mana kawalan dipindahkan kepada Kumpulan.

Bagi pemerolehan baru, Kumpulan telah mengukur kos muhibbah pada tarikh pemerolehan sebagai:

- nilai saksama pertimbangan yang dipindahkan; ditambah
- jumlah diiktiraf sebarang kepentingan tidak dikawal dalam pengambilalihan; ditambah
- sekiranya gabungan perniagaan dicapai secara berperingkat, nilai saksama kepentingan ekuiti sedia ada dalam pengambilalihan; ditolak
- jumlah bersih diiktiraf (amnya nilai saksama) aset-aset diperolehi dan liabiliti-liabiliti yang boleh dikenalpasti.

Apabila lebihan adalah negatif, keuntungan pembelian bertawar diiktiraf serta-merta dalam untung atau rugi.

Bagi setiap gabungan perniagaan, Kumpulan memilih untuk mengukur kepentingan tidak dikawal dalam pengambilalihan samada pada nilai saksama atau pada bahagian berkadaran aset-aset bersih pengambilalihan yang boleh dikenalpasti pada tarikh pemerolehan.

Kos urusniaga, selain daripada yang berkaitan dengan terbitan hutang atau sekuriti ekuiti yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan yang berkaitan dengan satu gabungan perniagaan, dibelanjakan apabila tanggungan berlaku.

(c) Kehilangan kawalan

Sebaik berlaku kehilangan kawalan ke atas sesebuah anak syarikat, Kumpulan menyahiktiraf aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti anak syarikat tersebut, sebarang kepentingan tidak dikawal dan komponen ekuiti lain yang berkaitan dengan anak syarikat tersebut. Sebarang lebihan atau defisit yang timbul daripada kehilangan kawalan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Sekiranya Kumpulan mengekalkan sebarang kepentingan dalam anak syarikat terdahulu, maka kepentingan tersebut diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh kehilangan kawalan berlaku. Ia seterusnya dijelaskan sebagai penerima pelaburan berkaitan ekuiti atau sebagai aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan bergantung kepada tahap pengaruh yang dikekalkan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.2 Asas penggabungan (sambungan)

(d) Sekutu

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

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dijelaskan dalam penyata kewangan disatukan Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti ditolak sebarang kerugian kemerosotan. Kos pelaburan adalah termasuk kos urusaniaga. Penyata kewangan disatukan merangkumi bahagian keuntungan atau kerugian Kumpulan dan pendapatan komprehensif lain syarikat bersekutu, selepas pelarasan jika ada, bagi menyelaraskan dasar-dasar perakaunan dengan dasar-dasar Kumpulan, dari tarikh pengaruh bermula sehingga tarikh pengaruh luput.

Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan melebihi kepentingannya dalam syarikat bersekutu terbabit, jumlah bawaan kepentingan tersebut termasuk sebarang pelaburan jangka panjang disifarkan, dan pengiktirafan kerugian selanjutnya dihentikan melainkan Kumpulan telah menanggung obligasi atau membuat bayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

Apabila Kumpulan tidak lagi mempunyai pengaruh yang besar ke atas sebuah syarikat sekutu, sebarang kepentingan tersimpan dalam mantan sekutu tersebut pada tarikh di mana pengaruh besar hilang akan diukur pada nilai saksama dan jumlah ini dianggap sebagai jumlah bawaan awal bagi aset kewangan tersebut. Perbezaan di antara nilai saksama sebarang kepentingan yang dikekalkan ditambah hasil daripada kepentingan yang dilupuskan dan nilai bawaan pelaburan tersebut pada tarikh kaedah ekuiti dihentikan adalah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Apabila kepentingan Kumpulan dalam sesebuah syarikat sekutu berkurangan tetapi tidak membawa kepada kehilangan pengaruh yang besar, sebarang kepentingan tersimpan tidak diukur semula. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang terhasil daripada pengurangan kepentingan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang diiktiraf sebelum ini dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain juga diklasifikasi semula secara berkadar dalam untung atau rugi, jika keuntungan atau kerugian tersebut perlu diklasifikasikan ke untung atau rugi kerana pelupusan aset atau liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Dalam penyata kewangan berasingan Bank, pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan pada kos ditolak kerugian kemerosotan, jika ada. Kos pelaburan tersebut adalah termasuk kos urusaniaga.

(e) Urusniaga dihapuskan ekoran penyatuan

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan disatukan, baki dan urusaniaga intra-kumpulan serta sebarang pendapatan dan perbelanjaan yang tidak direalisasi hasil daripada urusaniaga intra-kumpulan akan dihapuskan.

Keuntungan tidak direalisasi yang timbul daripada urusaniaga dengan syarikat sekutu akan dihapuskan sehingga tahap kepentingan Kumpulan dalam sekutu tersebut. Kerugian tidak direalisasi akan dihapuskan dengan cara yang sama seperti keuntungan tidak direalisasi tetapi hanya sehingga tahap di mana tidak terdapat bukti kemerosotan.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.3 Matawang asing

(a) Urusniaga dan baki matawang asing

Dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan setiap entiti Kumpulan, urusniaga dalam matawang asing diterjemah ke dalam matawang fungsi entiti Kumpulan berkaitan pada kadar tukaran pada tarikh urusniaga tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti monetari yang disebut dalam matawang asing pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan diterjemah semula ke dalam matawang fungsi pada kadar tukaran pada tarikh tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan monetari yang disebut dalam matawang asing tidak diterjemah semula pada tarikh akhir laporan kecuali bagi yang diukur pada nilai saksama diterjemah semula kepada matawang fungsi pada kadar tukaran pada tarikh di mana nilai saksama tersebut ditentukan.

Perbezaan matawang asing yang terhasil daripada terjemahan semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kecuali bagi perbezaan yang terhasil daripada terjemahan semula instrumen ekuiti sedia untuk jualan atau instrumen kewangan yang disediakan sebagai pelindung nilai bagi risiko matawang, yang mana diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Dalam penyata kewangan disatukan, apabila penyelesaian bagi item monetari diterima daripada atau dibayar kepada operasi asing tidak dirancang dan tidak pula dijangka berlaku pada masa depan, maka keuntungan dan kerugian tukaran asing yang berpunca daripada item monetari tersebut dianggap membentuk sebahagian daripada pelaburan bersih dalam operasi asing serta diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain, dan dibentangkan dalam Rizab Terjemahan dalam ekuiti.

(b) Operasi asing dalam matawang fungsi selain daripada Ringgit Malaysia ("RM")

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti operasi dalam matawang fungsi selain daripada RM, termasuk pelarasan nilai saksama yang timbul daripada pemerolehan, diterjemah kepada RM pada kadar tukaran pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan. Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan operasi asing tersebut diterjemah kepada RM pada kadar tukaran purata bagi tempoh tinjauan.

Kesemua perbezaan tukaran yang terhasil diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dan terkumpul di Rizab Terjemahan dalam ekuiti.

2.4 Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai adalah termasuk tunai dan dana jangka pendek, serta deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain.

2.5 Instrumen kewangan

Instrumen kewangan diklasifikasi dan diukur menggunakan dasar-dasar perakaunan di bawah.

Pengiktirafan dan ukuran awal

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

Instrumen kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada tambahan nilai saksama, dalam kes di mana instrumen kewangan tidak berada pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi, kos urusniaga yang timbul secara langsung dari pemerolehan atau terbitan instrumen kewangan tersebut.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Pengiktirafan dan ukuran awal (sambungan)

Kumpulan dan Bank mengkategorikan instrumen kewangan seperti berikut:

Aset-aset kewangan

(a) Pembiayaan dan akaun belum terima

Pembiayaan dan akaun belum terima adalah aset-aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan yang tidak disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif dan yang mana Kumpulan tidak berhasrat untuk menjualnya dengan segera atau dalam tempoh terdekat. Pembiayaan dan akaun belum terima Kumpulan terdiri daripada kontrak jual beli (iaitu Bai' Bithaman Ajil, Bai Al-Inah, Murabahah dan At-Tawarruq), kontrak berasaskan pajakan (iaitu Ijarah Muntahiah Bit-Tamleek dan Ijazah Thumma Al-Bai), kontrak berasaskan pembinaan ("Istisna'") dan kontrak Ar-Rahnu.

Kontrak-kontrak ini seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif. Kontrak dinyatakan selepas ditolak pendapatan belum diperolehi dan sebarang kerugian kemerosotan.

(b) Aset-aset kewangan pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama menerusi untung dan rugi adalah samada:

(i) Dipegang untuk dagangan

Aset kewangan yang diperolehi atau didapati terutamanya untuk tujuan jualan atau pembelian semula pada tempoh terdekat atau ia adalah sebahagian daripada portfolio yang diuruskan bersama dan yang mana terdapat bukti sebenar terkini mengenai pengambilan keuntungan secara jangka pendek; atau

(ii) Ditetapkan di bawah opsyen nilai saksama

Aset-aset kewangan memenuhi sekurang-kurangnya satu daripada kriteria berikut selepas penetapannya:

- ia menghapuskan atau mengurangkan dengan ketara percanggahan ukuran atau pengiktirafan yang akan timbul daripada pengukuran aset kewangan, atau pengiktirafan keuntungan atau kerugian ke atasnya, menggunakan asas yang berlainan; atau
- aset kewangan mengandungi derivatif terbenam yang perlu direkodkan secara berasingan

Aset-aset kewangan ini seterusnya diukur pada nilai saksamanya dan sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama akan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang

Aset-aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau ditentukan dan tempoh matang tetap yang mana Kumpulan mempunyai tujuan dan kemampuan positif untuk memegangnya sehingga matang. Aset-aset kewangan ini seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif, ditolak sebarang kerugian kemerosotan.

Sebarang jualan atau klasifikasi semula dalam jumlah yang besar bagi aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang tetapi belum menghampiri tempoh matang akan menghasilkan klasifikasi semula kesemua aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang menjadi aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan dan Kumpulan akan dihalang daripada mengklasifikasikan sebarang aset kewangan sebagai aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang bagi tahun kewangan semasa dan dua tahun kewangan seterusnya.

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Aset-aset kewangan (sambungan)

(d) Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan

Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan adalah aset kewangan yang samada ditetapkan dalam kategori ini atau tidak diklasifikasikan dalam mana-mana kategori lain dan diukur pada nilai saksama.

Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak mempunyai harga pasaran disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif dan yang mana nilai saksamanya tidak boleh diukur dengan tepat adalah dinyatakan pada kos ditolak sebarang kerugian kemerosotan. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama adalah diiktiraf dalam rizab nilai saksama menerusi penyata perubahan ekuiti sehingga sekuriti terbabit dijual, dilupuskan atau merosot, yang mana pada masa itu keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam ekuiti akan dipindahkan kepada untung atau rugi. Keuntungan atau kerugian daripada jualan sekuriti sedia untuk jualan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Kesemua aset kewangan, kecuali yang diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi, adalah tertakluk kepada semakan untuk kemerosotan. Lihat Nota 2.10 Kemerosotan.

Instrumen kewangan derivatif

Kumpulan dan Bank memegang instrumen kewangan derivatif bagi melindungi nilai pendedahan matawang asing dan kadar keuntungannya. Walau bagaimanapun, Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk tidak melaksanakan perakaunan lindung nilai. Kedudukan dagangan tukaran asing, termasuk kontrak lani dan hadapan, dinilai semula pada kadar pasaran lazim pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan dan keuntungan serta kerugian yang terhasil bagi tahun kewangan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan daripada kontrak hos dan dijelaskan sebagai derivatif jika, dan hanya jika, ia tidak berkait rapat dengan ciri-ciri dan risiko ekonomi kontrak hos dan kontrak hos tidak dikategorikan pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi. Kontrak hos, dalam kes di mana derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan, dijelaskan sejajar dengan dasar yang berwajaran dengan ciri-ciri kontrak hos.

Liabiliti kewangan

Semua liabiliti kewangan akan diukur pada kos dilunaskan selain daripada yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

Nilai saksama melalui kategori untung atau rugi terdiri daripada liabiliti kewangan seperti derivatif atau liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan secara khusus dalam kategori ini selepas pengiktirafan awal.

Derivatif yang dikaitkan dengan dan mesti diselesaikan melalui penyerahan instrumen ekuiti yang tidak mempunyai harga sebutan dalam pasaran aktif untuk instrument yang serupa, yang jika tidak nilai saksamanya tidak boleh diukur dengan tepat, adalah diukur pada kos.

Liabiliti kewangan lain yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksamanya dengan keuntungan atau kerugian yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Kontrak jaminan kewangan

Kontrak jaminan kewangan adalah satu kontrak yang memerlukan Kumpulan membuat bayaran khusus bagi membayar balik kepada pemegang kerugian yang dialami ekoran penghutang tertentu gagal membuat bayaran pada masanya menurut terma-terma instrumen hutang yang asal atau telah diubahsuai.

Kontrak jaminan kewangan diklasifikasi sebagai pendapatan tertunggak dan dilunaskan kepada untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah garis lurus mengikut tempoh kontrak atau, apabila tidak terdapat tempoh kontrak yang ditetapkan, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebaik jaminan tersebut dilepaskan. Apabila terdapat kemungkinan penyelesaian kontrak jaminan kewangan, anggaran tanggungan tersebut akan dibuat. Sekiranya nilai bawaan kontrak jaminan kewangan tersebut lebih rendah daripada tanggungan, nilai bawaan itu diselaraskan kepada jumlah tanggungan dan dijelaskan sebagai peruntukan.

Penyahiktirafan

Sesuatu aset kewangan atau sebahagian daripadanya dinyahiktiraf apabila, dan hanya apabila, hak kontrak terhadap aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan tersebut luput atau aset kewangan tersebut dipindahkan kepada pihak lain tanpa mengekalkan kawalan atau sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran aset tersebut. Apabila aset kewangan dinyahiktiraf, perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan dan jumlah pertimbangan yang diterima (termasuk sebarang aset baru yang diperolehi ditolak sebarang liabiliti baru) dan sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam ekuiti akan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Sesuatu liabiliti kewangan atau sebahagian daripadanya dinyahiktiraf apabila, dan hanya apabila, tanggungan yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau luput. Apabila liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf, perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan liabiliti kewangan tersebut dihapuskan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan pertimbangan dibayar, termasuk sebarang aset bukan tunai yang dipindahkan atau liabiliti yang diperolehi, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

2.6 Hartanah dan peralatan

(a) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Kesemua item hartanah, loji dan peralatan diukur pada kos ditolak susut nilai terkumpul dan sebarang kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul.

Kos adalah termasuk perbelanjaan yang berlaku secara langsung ekoran pemerolehan aset dan sebarang kos lain yang berlaku secara langsung ekoran pembawaan aset untuk berfungsi bagi tujuan penggunaannya, serta kos membuka dan mengalihkan item tersebut dan memulihkan tapak di mana ia terletak. Kos aset bina sendiri juga adalah termasuk kos bahan-bahan dan tenaga buruh. Bagi aset kelayakan, kos pinjaman dimodalkan sejajar dengan dasar perakaunan berkaitan kos pinjaman. Kos juga merangkumi pemindahan daripada ekuiti keuntungan atau kerugian di atas lindung nilai aliran tunai berkeelayakan bagi pembelian matawang asing hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

Pembelian perisian yang mana penting untuk fungsi peralatan berkaitan dimodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada peralatan tersebut.

Kos hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang diiktiraf sebagai hasil gabungan perniagaan adalah berdasarkan nilai saksama pada tarikh pemerolehan. Nilai saksama hartanah adalah jumlah anggaran di mana sesuatu hartanah boleh ditukarmilik di antara pihak yang berkesanggupan dan berpengetahuan dalam satu urusan yang selesai selepas pemasaran yang sewajarnya di mana pihak-pihak terbabit telah bertindak dengan sepenuh pengetahuan, berhemah dan tanpa tekanan. Nilai saksama item-item loji dan peralatan lain adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran yang disebut harga untuk item-item serupa apabila tersedia dan kos penggantian apabila wajar.

Apabila bahagian-bahagian penting sesuatu item dari hartanah dan peralatan mempunyai hayat berguna yang berbeza, ia dijelaskan sebagai item berasingan (komponen penting) hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

Keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas pelupusan sesuatu item hartanah, loji dan peralatan ditentukan dengan membandingkan hasil kutipan daripada pelupusan dengan jumlah bawaan hartanah, loji dan peralatan dan masing-masing diiktiraf dalam “pendapatan lain” dan “perbelanjaan lain” dalam untung atau rugi.

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bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.6 Hartanah dan peralatan (sambungan)

(b) Kos lanjut

Kos menggantikan sesuatu komponen item daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam jumlah bawaan item tersebut hanya apabila ada kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang terangkum dalam komponen tersebut akan mengalir ke dalam Kumpulan atau Bank, dan kosnya boleh diukur dengan tepat. Jumlah bawaan komponen yang digantikan adalah dinyahiktiraf kepada untung atau rugi. Kos penyelenggaraan harian bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila ia berlaku.

(c) Susut nilai

Susut nilai ditentukan berdasarkan kos aset ditolak nilai bakinya. Komponen-komponen penting aset-aset berasingan dinilai, dan jika sesuatu komponen memiliki hayat berguna yang berbeza daripada baki aset tersebut, maka komponen itu disusut nilai secara berasingan.

Susut nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi atas dasar garis lurus ke atas anggaran hayat berguna setiap komponen item hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Aset dipajak disusut nilai pada tempoh pajakan dan jangka hayat terpendek kecuali ada kepastian munasabah bahawa Kumpulan dan Bank akan memperoleh pemilikan pada akhir tempoh pajakan. Tanah pegangan bebas tidak disusut nilai. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dalam proses pembinaan tidak disusut nilai sehingga aset-aset tersebut sedia untuk digunakan.

Anggaran hayat berguna bagi tempoh semasa adalah seperti berikut:

• Tanah pajakan jangka panjang	50 tahun
• Penambahbaikan dan ubahsuai bangunan	10 tahun
• Lekapan dan lengkapan	2 – 10 tahun
• Perabot dan peralatan	6 tahun
• Kenderaan bermotor	5 tahun
• Peralatan komputer	
– Sistem Perbankan Teras	7 tahun
– Perkakasan/perisian lain	5 tahun

Kaedah susut nilai, hayat berguna dan nilai baki akan dinilai semula pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dan diselaraskan mengikut kesesuaian.

2.7 Aset pajakan – Pajakan kewangan

Pajakan yang mana Kumpulan atau Bank mengambil sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikannya adalah diklasifikasi sebagai pajakan kewangan. Dengan pengiktirafan awal, aset pajakan tersebut diukur pada jumlah yang setara dengan nilai saksama terendahnya dan nilai terkini bayaran minimum pajakan. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset tersebut dijelaskan sejajar dengan dasar perakaunan yang berkaitan dengan aset tersebut.

Bayaran minimum pajakan yang dibuat di bawah pajakan kewangan dibahagikan di antara perbelanjaan kewangan dan pengurangan baki liabiliti. Perbelanjaan kewangan diperuntukkan kepada setiap tempoh dalam tempoh pajakan bagi menghasilkan kadar faedah berkala yang berterusan bagi baki liabiliti. Bayaran pajakan luar jangka dijelaskan dengan menyemak semula bayaran minimum pajakan bagi baki tempoh pajakan apabila pelarasan pajakan telah disahkan.

Tanah pegangan pajakan yang secara asasnya adalah pajakan kewangan diklasifikasi sebagai hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.8 Aset pajakan – Pajakan operasi

Pajakan yang mana Kumpulan atau Bank tidak mengambil sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikannya diklasifikasi sebagai pajakan operasi dan aset pajakan tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

Bayaran yang dibuat di bawah pajakan operasi diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi atas asas garis lurus bagi tempoh pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diterima diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebagai bahagian penting jumlah keseluruhan perbelanjaan pajakan, bagi tempoh pajakan. Sewa luar jangka dicaj dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh laporan di mana ia berlaku.

Tanah pegangan pajakan yang mana secara asasnya adalah pajakan operasi diklasifikasi sebagai prabayaran pajakan.

2.9 Bil belum terima dan akaun belum terima lain

Bil belum terima dan akaun belum terima lain dinyatakan pada kos ditolak peruntukan untuk kemerosotan.

2.10 Kemerosotan

Aset kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank menaksir pada setiap tarikh laporan samada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa pembiayaan dan belum terima, aset-aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang atau aset-aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual mengalami kemerosotan. Aset kewangan atau sekumpulan aset kewangan adalah merosot dan kerugian kemerosotan berlaku jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti objektif berlakunya kemerosotan ekoran satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset-aset tersebut dan sebelum tarikh laporan ("peristiwa kerugian") dan peristiwa atau peristiwa-peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi aset kewangan atau kumpulan aset kewangan terbabit. Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk menentukan terdapatnya bukti objektif kerugian kemerosotan adalah termasuk:

- (i) kesukaran kewangan yang ketara bagi pengeluar atau penanggung obligasi;
- (ii) pelanggaran kontrak, seperti keingkaran dalam pembayaran keuntungan atau pembayaran jumlah pokok;
- (iii) kemungkinan bahawa peminjam akan mengalami kemuflian atau penyusunan semula kewangan; atau
- (iv) turun taraf berturut-turut sebanyak dua tahap bagi penarafan luar.

Pembiayaan diklasifikasi sebagai merosot apabila jumlah pokok atau keuntungan atau kedua-duanya telah melampau tempoh selama tiga bulan atau lebih, atau pembiayaan mengalami tunggakan untuk kurang dari tiga bulan, tetapi pembiayaan tersebut menunjukkan tanda-tanda kelemahan kredit.

Bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima, Kumpulan dan Bank akan menaksir samada bukti objektif berlakunya kemerosotan wujud secara berasingan bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang mana kedua-duanya penting, dan secara kolektif bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang mana tidak penting secara berasingan. Sekiranya Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan bahawa tiada bukti objektif berlakunya kemerosotan bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang ditaksir secara berasingan, samada penting atau tidak, ia merangkumkan aset-aset dalam sekumpulan pembiayaan dan belum terima dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dan menaksir kesemuanya secara kolektif untuk mengesan kemerosotan. Pembiayaan dan belum terima yang ditaksir secara berasingan untuk kemerosotan dan di mana kerugian kemerosotan adalah diiktiraf atau terus diiktiraf tidak dirangkumkan dalam penaksiran kolektif untuk mengesan kemerosotan.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.10 Kemerosotan (sambungan)

Aset kewangan (sambungan)

Jumlah kerugian kemerosotan diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan aset dan nilai terkini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang didiskaunkan pada kadar keuntungan efektif asal aset tersebut. Jumlah kerugian diiktiraf menggunakan akaun peruntukan dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Anggaran jumlah dan penentuan masa bagi aliran tunai masa hadapan memerlukan penilaian pengurusan. Dalam menganggarkan aliran tunai ini, penilaian dibuat ke atas nilai yang boleh direalisasi bagi cagaran yang diberikan dan kedudukan kewangan peminjam. Anggaran ini adalah berasaskan andaian dan keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza, oleh itu, ia mungkin mengakibatkan perubahan ke atas kerugian kemerosotan yang telah diiktiraf.

Untuk tujuan penilaian kemerosotan secara kolektif, pembiayaan dan belum terima dikumpulkan berdasarkan ciri-ciri risiko yang serupa, dengan mengambil kira jenis aset, industri, lokasi geografi, jenis cagaran, status lampau tempoh dan lain-lain faktor berkaitan. Ciri-ciri ini relevan kepada anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi kumpulan aset terbabit dengan memberi petunjuk tentang kemampuan pihak tersebut untuk membayar kesemua jumlah yang patut dibayar menurut terma-terma kontrak aset yang sedang dinilai.

Aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi sekumpulan pembiayaan dan belum terima yang dinilai secara kolektif untuk mengesan kemerosotan adalah dianggarkan berasaskan aliran tunai kontrak bagi aset-aset dalam kumpulan tersebut dan pengalaman kerugian bagi aset-aset dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dengan yang terdapat dalam kumpulan terbabit. Pengalaman kerugian diselaraskan berasaskan data semasa boleh pantau bagi mencerminkan kesan keadaan semasa yang tidak menjejaskan tempoh di mana pengalaman kerugian didasarkan dan mengalihkan kesan keadaan dalam tempoh sejarah yang tidak wujud pada masa ini.

Apabila sesuatu pembiayaan tidak boleh dikutip semula, ia dihapus kira bagi peruntukan berkaitan untuk kemerosotan. Pembiayaan tersebut dihapus kira selepas semua prosedur yang berkenaan selesai dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan. Perolehan semula jumlah yang sebelum ini dihapus kira kemudiannya dikreditkan ke dalam untung atau rugi.

Jika, dalam tempoh selanjutnya, jumlah kerugian kemerosotan berkurangan dan pengurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif dengan sesuatu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kemerosotan tersebut diiktiraf, kerugian kemerosotan yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dibalikkan dengan melaraskan peruntukan akaun kemerosotan. Jumlah penarikbalikan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Dalam kes sekuriti ekuiti sedia untuk jualan, susut nilai ketara atau berlanjutan dalam nilai saksama sekuriti tersebut juga dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan samada kemerosotan wujud. Apabila bukti mengenainya wujud, kerugian bersih terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti sebelum ini akan dialihkan daripada ekuiti dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Dalam kes instrumen hutang yang diklasifikasi sebagai sedia untuk jualan, kemerosotan ditaksir berdasarkan kriteria yang sama seperti semua aset kewangan lain. Penarikbalikan kemerosotan instrumen hutang diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.

Kerugian kemerosotan bagi instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang dibawa pada kos diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dan diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan aset kewangan dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang didiskaunkan pada kadar pasaran semasa bagi pulangan untuk aset kewangan yang serupa.

Apabila sesuatu pembiayaan menunjukkan bukti kelemahan kredit, Kumpulan atau Bank boleh merunding semula pembiayaan tersebut berbanding terus mengambilalih cagaran. Ini mungkin melibatkan pemanjangan tempoh bayaran menerusi penjadualan semula atau rundingan semula terma-terma dan syarat-syarat pembiayaan baru menerusi penstrukturan semula. Pihak pengurusan memantau pembiayaan yang telah dirunding semula bagi memastikan semua terma-terma yang telah disepak semula dipenuhi dan bayaran semula dibuat dengan sewajarnya untuk satu tempoh berterusan. Apabila sesuatu pembiayaan merosot dirunding semula, peminjam harus mematuhi terma bayaran balik yang telah disepak semula dan/atau distruktur semula untuk tempoh berterusan selama enam bulan sebelum pembiayaan tersebut diklasifikasi sebagai tidak merosot. Pembiayaan ini akan terus tertakluk kepada penilaian kemerosotan individu atau kolektif.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.10 Kemerosotan (sambungan)

Aset-aset lain

Jumlah bawaan aset-aset lain disemak pada penghujung setiap tempoh laporan bagi menentukan samada terdapat tanda-tanda kemerosotan. Sekiranya tanda-tanda tersebut wujud, jumlah boleh diperoleh semula bagi aset-aset tersebut dianggarkan.

Jumlah boleh diperoleh semula sesuatu aset ialah nilai gunanya yang tertinggi dan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual. Dalam menaksir nilai guna, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada nilai terkininya menggunakan kadar diskaun pra-cukai yang menggambarkan penaksiran pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko-risiko khusus kepada aset tersebut.

Kerugian kemerosotan diiktiraf sekiranya jumlah bawaan sesuatu aset melebihi jumlah boleh diperoleh semula. Kerugian kemerosotan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Kerugian kemerosotan yang diiktiraf pada tempoh terdahulu ditaksir pada setiap tarikh laporan untuk meninjau tanda-tanda samada kerugian tersebut telah berkurangan atau tidak wujud lagi. Kerugian kemerosotan dipulihkan sekiranya terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah boleh diperoleh semula. Kerugian kemerosotan hanya dipulihkan sehingga tahap di mana jumlah bawaan aset tidak melebihi jumlah bawaan yang sepatutnya ditentukan, bersih daripada susut nilai atau pelunasan, sekiranya tiada kerugian kemerosotan telah diiktiraf. Pemulihan kerugian kemerosotan dikreditkan ke dalam untung atau rugi pada tahun di mana pemulihan tersebut diiktiraf.

2.11 Bil belum bayar dan penerimaan belum bayar

Bil belum bayar dan penerimaan belum bayar mewakili bil-bil dan penerimaan Kumpulan dan Bank yang didiskaunkan semula dan belum dilunaskan di pasaran.

2.12 Peruntukan

Sesuatu peruntukan diiktiraf sekiranya, hasil peristiwa lampau, Kumpulan mempunyai tanggungan perundangan atau konstruktif terkini yang boleh dianggarkan dengan tepat, dan kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi akan diperlukan bagi menyelesaikan tanggungan tersebut.

Peruntukan dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh laporan dan jika aliran sumber yang mengandungi manfaat ekonomi yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tidak lagi berkemungkinan, peruntukan akan ditarikbalik.

2.13 Liabiliti luar jangka

Apabila tiada kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi akan diperlukan, atau apabila jumlahnya tidak boleh dianggarkan dengan tepat, tanggungan tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan ia didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, kecuali terdapat kemungkinan aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi yang rendah. Kemungkinan tanggungan, yang mana kewujudannya hanya akan disahkan dengan berlaku atau tidak berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa hadapan, juga didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka kecuali terdapat kemungkinan rendah berlakunya aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi.

2.14 Aset luar jangka

Apabila tiada kemungkinan bahawa aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi akan berlaku, atau apabila jumlahnya tidak boleh dianggarkan dengan tepat, aset tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan ia didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka, kecuali terdapat kemungkinan aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi yang rendah. Kemungkinan tanggungan, yang mana kewujudannya hanya akan disahkan dengan berlaku atau tidak berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa hadapan, juga didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka kecuali terdapat kemungkinan rendah berlakunya aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.15 Laporan segmen

Segmen operasi adalah komponen Kumpulan dan Bank yang terlibat dalam kegiatan perniagaan di mana ia memperoleh hasil pendapatan dan perbelanjaan, termasuk hasil pendapatan dan perbelanjaan yang berkaitan dengan urusan niaga dengan mana-mana komponen lain Kumpulan. Keputusan segmen operasi disemak secara kerap oleh ketua pembuat keputusan operasi, di mana dalam kes ini adalah Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan, yang membuat keputusan mengenai sumber-sumber yang akan diperuntukkan kepada segmen tersebut dan membuat penilaian ke atas prestasinya, yang mana maklumat kewangan sulitnya adalah tersedia.

2.16 Instrumen ekuiti

Instrumen yang dikelaskan sebagai ekuiti diukur pada kos ketika pengiktirafan awal dan tidak diukur semula selepas itu.

Modal Saham

Saham biasa dikelaskan sebagai ekuiti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan. Kos yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan penerbitan saham ekuiti baru diambil kira dalam ekuiti sebagai potongan daripada hasil kutipan.

2.17 Pengiktirafan pendapatan

Pendapatan pembiayaan

Pendapatan pembiayaan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif. Kadar keuntungan efektif adalah kadar yang memberi diskaun ke atas bayaran tunai masa hadapan atau pendapatan menerusi jangka hayat instrumen kewangan terbabit atau, apabila sesuai, tempoh yang lebih pendek kepada jumlah bawaan bersih instrumen kewangan terbabit. Dalam pengiraan kadar keuntungan efektif, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mempertimbangkan kesemua terma-terma kontrak instrumen kewangan terbabit tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit masa hadapan. Pengiraan itu termasuk semua yuran dan kos urusan niaga yang penting kepada kadar keuntungan efektif, serta premium atau diskaun.

Pendapatan daripada kontrak berasaskan jual-beli diiktiraf menggunakan asas kadar keuntungan efektif ke atas tempoh kontrak berdasarkan jumlah pokok belum dijelaskan manakala pendapatan daripada ljarah (kontrak berasaskan pajakan) diiktiraf menggunakan asas kadar keuntungan efektif ke atas tempoh pajakan.

Apabila sesuatu aset kewangan atau sekumpulan aset kewangan telah diturun nilai ekoran kerugian kemerosotan, pendapatan diiktiraf menggunakan kadar keuntungan yang telah digunakan untuk memberi diskaun kepada aliran tunai masa hadapan dengan tujuan mengukur kerugian kemerosotan.

Pengiktirafan yuran dan pendapatan lain

Urus janji, pengurusan dan yuran penyertaan pembiayaan, komisen taja jamin dan yuran broker diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan berdasarkan urus janji kontrak. Yuran daripada aktiviti khidmat nasihat dan pembiayaan korporat diiktiraf sebagai bersih daripada cukai perkhidmatan dan diskaun apabila setiap peringkat penugasan diselesaikan.

Pendapatan dividen daripada anak syarikat dan lain-lain pelaburan diiktiraf apabila hak Bank untuk menerima bayaran telah disahkan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.18 Cukai pendapatan

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan tertunda. Cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali sehingga tahap di mana ia berkait dengan satu gabungan perniagaan atau item-item yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti atau pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Cukai semasa ialah jangkaan cukai belum bayar ke atas pendapatan boleh cukai bagi tahun terbabit, menggunakan kadar cukai diluluskan atau diluluskan secara substantif pada tempoh akhir laporan, dan sebarang pelarasan kepada cukai belum bayar bagi tahun-tahun kewangan terdahulu.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah liabiliti, menyediakan perbezaan sementara di antara jumlah bawaan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan asas cukai. Cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi perbezaan sementara berikut: pengiktirafan awal muhibbah, pengiktirafan awal aset-aset atau liabiliti-liabiliti dalam urusan perniagaan yang bukan satu gabungan perniagaan dan yang tidak memberi kesan ke atas perakaunan atau keuntungan atau kerugian boleh cukai. Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka digunakan ke atas perbezaan sementara, berdasarkan undang-undang yang diluluskan atau diluluskan secara substantif pada tempoh akhir laporan.

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti cukai tertunda adalah diimbangi sekiranya terdapat hak perundangan yang boleh dikuatkuasakan bagi mengimbangi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti cukai semasa, dan jika ia berkaitan dengan cukai pendapatan yang dilevi oleh badan cukai yang sama ke atas entiti boleh cukai yang sama, atau ke atas entiti cukai yang berlainan, tetapi mereka berhasrat menyelesaikan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti cukai semasa atas asas bersih atau aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti cukai mereka akan direalisasikan secara serentak.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf sehingga tahap berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan akan tersedia dan perbezaan sementara boleh digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda disemak pada setiap tempoh akhir laporan dan dikurangkan sehingga tahap tiada lagi kemungkinan bahawa manfaat cukai berkaitan akan direalisasi.

2.19 Zakat

Ini mewakili zakat perniagaan. Ia adalah jumlah wajib yang harus dibayar oleh Kumpulan dan Bank bagi mematuhi prinsip Syariah.

2.20 Manfaat kakitangan

Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek

Tanggungan manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek iaitu bagi gaji, bonus tahunan, cuti tahunan berbayar dan cuti sakit diukur pada asas tidak terdiskaun dan dibelanjakan apabila khidmat diberikan.

Sesuatu liabiliti diiktiraf bagi jumlah yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah bonus tunai jangka pendek atau pelan perkongsian keuntungan sekiranya Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai tanggungan perundangan atau konstruktif terkini untuk membayar jumlah tersebut hasil khidmat lampau yang diberikan oleh kakitangan dan sekiranya tanggungan tersebut boleh dianggarkan dengan tepat.

Caruman Kumpulan dan Bank bagi Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dicaj ke dalam untung atau rugi pada tahun di mana ia berlaku. Apabila caruman telah dibayar, Kumpulan dan Bank tidak lagi mempunyai tanggungan untuk membuat bayaran lanjut.

2.21 Pendapatan sesaham biasa

Kumpulan membentangkan data pendapatan asas sesaham untuk saham biasanya ("EPS").

EPS asas ditentukan dengan membahagikan keuntungan atau kerugian yang berkaitan dengan pemegang saham biasa Kumpulan dengan bilangan purata berwajaran bagi baki saham biasa semasa tahun tinjauan.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.22 Ukuran nilai saksama

'Nilai saksama' adalah harga yang akan diterima apabila menjual sesuatu aset atau yang dibayar apabila memindahkan sesuatu liabiliti menerusi satu urusaniaga yang teratur di antara ahli-ahli pasaran pada tarikh ukuran atau, ketika ketiadaannya, merupakan pasaran paling menguntungkan yang mana Kumpulan memiliki akses ke atasnya pada tarikh tersebut. Nilai saksama sesuatu liabiliti menggambarkan risiko ketiadaan prestasinya.

Apabila tersedia, Kumpulan mengukur nilai saksama sesuatu instrumen menggunakan harga yang disebut di dalam sesuatu pasaran aktif bagi instrumen tersebut. Sesuatu pasaran dianggap aktif jika urusaniaga bagi aset atau liabiliti dijalankan dengan kekerapan dan volum yang mencukupi bagi menyediakan maklumat penentuan harga secara berterusan.

Sekiranya tiada harga yang disebut di dalam sesuatu pasaran aktif, maka Kumpulan menggunakan teknik penilaian yang memaksimakan penggunaan input-boleh-perhati yang berkaitan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input-tidak-boleh-diperhati. Teknik penilaian yang dipilih merangkumi semua faktor-faktor yang akan diambilkira oleh ahli-ahli pasaran dalam menentukan harga sesuatu urusaniaga.

Bukti terbaik nilai saksama bagi sesuatu instrumen kewangan pada pengiktirafan awal lazimnya adalah harga urusaniaga iaitu nilai saksama bagi pertimbangan yang diberi atau diterima. Sekiranya Kumpulan mendapati bahawa nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal berbeza daripada harga urusaniaga dan bahawa nilai saksama itu tidak terbukti samada menerusi harga yang disebut di dalam pasaran aktif untuk aset atau liabiliti yang serupa atau berdasarkan teknik penilaian yang hanya menggunakan data daripada pasaran-boleh-perhati, maka instrumen kewangan tersebut dinilai pada nilai saksama, diselaraskan bagi menunda perbezaan di antara nilai saksama pada pengiktirafan awal dan harga urusaniaga. Perbezaan itu kemudian diiktiraf sebagai untung atau rugi pada asas sewajarnya bagi jangka hayat instrumen tersebut tetapi tidak lewat daripada bila penilaian tersebut disokong sepenuhnya oleh data pasaran-boleh-dilihat atau urusaniaga itu ditutup.

Sekiranya sesuatu aset atau liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama memiliki harga bidaan dan harga minta, maka Kumpulan mengukur aset dan kedudukan panjang pada harga bida manakala liabiliti dan kedudukan pendek pada harga minta.

Portfolio aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang terdedah kepada risiko pasaran dan risiko kredit yang diuruskan oleh Kumpulan pada asas pendedahan bersih kepada samada risiko pasaran atau kredit diukur pada asas harga yang akan diterima bagi menjual kedudukan panjang bersih (atau dibayar bagi memindahkan kedudukan pendek bersih) untuk pendedahan risiko tertentu. Pelarasan pada tahap portfolio ini diperuntukkan kepada aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti berasingan pada asas pelarasan risiko relatif bagi setiap instrumen berasingan dalam portfolio tersebut.

Nilai saksama bagi deposit permintaan adalah tidak kurang daripada jumlah yang perlu dibayar atas permintaan, didiskaunkan daripada tarikh pertama di mana jumlah tersebut mungkin perlu dibayar.

Kumpulan mengiktiraf pemindahan di antara peringkat-peringkat dalam hirarki nilai saksama pada akhir tempoh laporan semasa perubahan tersebut berlaku.

3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Tunai dan baki di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	773,453	616,133	773,272	613,948
Wang panggilan dan simpanan antara bank dengan baki tempoh matang tidak melebihi satu bulan	2,391,175	2,984,210	2,391,130	2,984,130
	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078

4. DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DI BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Bank-bank Islam berlesen	104,725	130,580

5. ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Pada nilai saksama				
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	50,767	726,353	50,767	726,353
Nota Boleh Runding Bank Negara	394,808	178,058	394,808	178,058
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik	191,336	312,484	191,336	312,484
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik Boleh Runding	279,628	–	279,628	–
Amanah saham	5,090	–	–	–
	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

6. ASET/LIABILITI KEWANGAN DERIVATIF

Berikut adalah ringkasan jumlah pokok kontrak atau tersirat bagi instrumen kewangan derivatif yang dipegang pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi dan tujuan lindung nilai. Jumlah pokok atau jumlah kontrak instrumen ini menggambarkan volum urusniaga yang belum dijelaskan pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan, dan tidak mewakili jumlah berisiko.

Instrumen kewangan derivatif dagangan dinilai semula pada kedudukan nilai kasar dan keuntungan atau kerugian tidak direalisasi masing-masing ditunjukkan sebagai aset dan liabiliti kewangan derivatif.

KUMPULAN DAN BANK

	31.12.2014		
	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA ASET RM'000	LIABILITI RM'000
Kontrak hadapan	1,840,778	45,508	(28,798)
Tukaran kadar keuntungan	1,187,694	17,018	(3,594)
Deposit berstruktur	106,680	15	(15)
	3,135,152	62,541	(32,407)

	31.12.2013		
	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA ASET RM'000	LIABILITI RM'000
Kontrak hadapan	1,381,894	8,681	(6,594)
Tukaran kadar keuntungan	1,311,481	19,855	(6,389)
Deposit berstruktur	110,495	582	(582)
	2,803,870	29,118	(13,565)

7. ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Pada nilai saksama				
Amanah saham	3,229	3,229	3,229	3,229
Pada nilai saksama				
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	1,202,058	1,269,943	1,202,058	1,269,943
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik Boleh Runding	–	447,825	–	447,825
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik	8,998,120	10,661,807	8,998,577	10,663,818
	10,200,178	12,379,575	10,200,635	12,381,586
Pada nilai saksama				
Amanah Saham Islamic Development Bank	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647
Pada kos				
Saham tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	24,450	23,456	24,450	23,456
Ditolak: Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul*	(15,734)	(14,740)	(15,734)	(14,740)
	8,716	8,716	8,716	8,716
Pada kos				
Saham tidak disebut harga di luar Malaysia	22,893	23,754	22,893	23,754
	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932

* Pergerakan dalam kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul disebabkan perbezaan terjemahan

8. ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG HINGGA MATANG

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Pada kos dilunaskan		
Sekuriti disebut harga di luar Malaysia:		
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik	67,771	70,452
Ditolak: Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul	(7,019)	(7,125)
	60,752	63,327

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN

(a) Mengikut jenis dan kontrak Syariah

KUMPULAN DAN BANK 31 DISEMBER 2014	BAI' BITHAMAN AJIL RM'000	MURABAHAH RM'000	BAI AL-INAH RM'000	AT- TAWARRUQ RM'000	IJARAH MUNTAHIAH BIT-TAMLEEK RM'000	IJARAH THUMMA AL-BAI RM'000	ISTISNA' RM'000	AR-RAHNU RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Pada kos dilunaskan									
Kemudahan tunai	–	–	133,369	711,351	–	–	–	–	844,720
Pembiayaan bertempoh									
Pembiayaan perumahan	5,205,901	–	–	3,869,009	–	–	66,730	–	9,141,640
Pembiayaan bersindiket	19,841	–	180,731	998,462	–	148,543	–	–	1,347,577
Pembiayaan pajakan	–	–	–	–	64,141	5,030	–	–	69,171
Pembiayaan penyambung	–	–	–	–	–	–	72,533	–	72,533
Pembiayaan peribadi	–	–	372,209	9,234,012	–	–	–	–	9,606,221
Pembiayaan bertempoh lain	3,137,330	403,814	21,576	3,717,813	–	–	1,822	–	7,282,355
Pembiayaan kakitangan	111,203	–	69	44,610	–	–	18,466	–	174,348
Kad kredit	–	–	89,635	346,003	–	–	–	–	435,638
Bil dagangan didiskaunkan	–	1,013,823	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,013,823
Resit amanah	–	33,398	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,398
Pajakan gadai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90,288	90,288
	8,474,275	1,451,035	797,589	18,921,260	64,141	153,573	159,551	90,288	30,111,712
Peruntukan untuk kemerosotan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– peruntukan penaksiran kolektif									(444,388)
– peruntukan penaksiran individu									(142,753)
Jumlah bersih pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									29,524,571

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(a) Mengikut jenis dan kontrak Syariah (sambungan)

KUMPULAN DAN BANK 31 DISEMBER 2013	BAI' BITHAMAN AJIL RM'000	MURABAHAH RM'000	BAI AL-INAH RM'000	AT- TAWARRUQ RM'000	IJARAH MUNTAHIAH BIT-TAMLEEK RM'000	IJARAH THUMMA AL-BAI RM'000	ISTISNA' RM'000	AR-RAHNU RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Pada kos dilunaskan									
Kemudahan tunai	–	–	175,923	573,323	–	–	–	–	749,246
Pembiayaan bertempoh									
Pembiayaan perumahan	5,442,107	–	–	1,190,950	–	–	67,995	–	6,701,052
Pembiayaan bersindiket	30,874	–	193,387	475,200	–	183,820	–	–	883,281
Pembiayaan pajakan	–	–	–	–	57,931	9,146	–	–	67,077
Pembiayaan penyambung	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,052	–	40,052
Pembiayaan peribadi	–	–	734,250	7,597,961	–	–	–	–	8,332,211
Pembiayaan bertempoh lain	3,565,043	–	7,034	2,326,624	–	–	1,884	–	5,900,585
Pembiayaan kakitangan	124,320	–	708	25,736	–	–	21,944	–	172,708
Kad kredit	–	–	157,089	288,153	–	–	–	–	445,242
Bil dagangan didiskaunkan	–	805,381	14,107	–	–	–	–	–	819,488
Resit amanah	–	35,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,957
Pajakan gadai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,621	95,621
	9,162,344	841,338	1,282,498	12,477,947	57,931	192,966	131,875	95,621	24,242,520
Peruntukan untuk kemerosotan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– peruntukan penaksiran kolektif									(365,375)
– peruntukan penaksiran individu									(136,197)
Jumlah bersih pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									23,740,948

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(b) Mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi kewangan tempatan bukan bank	471,181	352,438
Perusahaan tempatan	5,884,575	4,630,194
Industri kecil sederhana	658,763	631,069
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	292,201	200,885
Individu	22,336,404	18,216,908
Entiti tempatan lain	8,230	5,483
Entiti asing	460,358	205,543
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(c) Mengikut kepekaan kadar keuntungan

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kadar tetap		
Pembiayaan perumahan	1,563,643	1,512,408
Lain-lain	7,553,928	7,954,409
Kadar terapung		
Lain-lain	20,994,141	14,775,703
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(d) Mengikut baki kematangan kontrak

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Matang dalam satu tahun	3,147,023	2,927,612
Lebih dari satu hingga tiga tahun	992,088	816,371
Lebih dari tiga hingga lima tahun	1,468,082	1,373,079
Lebih dari lima tahun	24,504,519	19,125,458
	30,111,712	24,242,520

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(e) Mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Wilayah Tengah	13,567,565	10,699,889
Wilayah Timur	5,037,536	4,455,488
Wilayah Utara	4,722,950	3,928,233
Wilayah Selatan	4,411,954	3,191,397
Wilayah Malaysia Timur	2,371,707	1,967,513
	30,111,712	24,242,520

(f) Mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pertanian utama	331,524	243,148
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	20,481	8,135
Perkilangan (termasuk asas tani)	1,011,749	829,577
Elektrik, gas dan air	549,284	365,014
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	879,627	750,364
Pembinaan	2,316,754	1,872,011
Harta tanah	693,563	517,731
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	563,955	236,616
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	924,120	850,283
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	483,863	342,942
Sektor isi rumah	22,336,792	18,216,799
Lain-lain sektor	–	9,900
	30,111,712	24,242,520

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(g) Pergerakan dalam pembiayaan dan pendahuluan merosot ("pembiayaan merosot") adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari	285,302	308,709
Diklasifikasi sebagai merosot semasa tahun	438,837	440,665
Diklasifikasi semula sebagai bukan merosot semasa tahun	(194,739)	(236,056)
Jumlah diperolehi semula	(72,983)	(71,626)
Jumlah dihapus kira	(115,145)	(160,388)
Perbezaan tukaran	3,267	3,998
Pada 31 Disember	344,539	285,302
Pembiayaan merosot kasar sebagai peratusan jumlah kasar pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	1.14%	1.18%

(h) Pembiayaan merosot mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Wilayah Tengah	148,240	129,930
Wilayah Timur	44,509	28,106
Wilayah Utara	30,618	52,873
Wilayah Selatan	13,307	13,702
Wilayah Malaysia Timur	107,865	60,691
	344,539	285,302

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(i) Pembiayaan merosot mengikut sektor

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pertanian utama	1,854	–
Perkilangan (termasuk asas tani)	7,669	32,302
Elektrik, gas dan air	54	108
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	14,732	15,525
Pembinaan	72,192	21,601
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	42,689	33,117
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	60,258	61,393
Pendidikan, kesihatan & lain-lain	590	–
Sektor isi rumah	144,501	121,226
Lain-lain sektor	–	30
	344,539	285,302

(j) Pergerakan bagi peruntukan pembiayaan merosot

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Peruntukan penaksiran kolektif		
Pada 1 Januari 2014/1 Januari 2013	365,375	313,334
Peruntukan dibuat semasa tahun	162,878	141,621
Jumlah dihapus kira	(84,416)	(90,373)
Perbezaan tukaran	551	793
Pada 31 Disember 2014/31 Disember 2013	444,388	365,375
Peruntukan penaksiran individu		
Pada 1 Januari 2014/1 Januari 2013	136,197	126,988
Peruntukan dibuat semasa tahun	34,055	79,103
Jumlah dihapus kira	(30,802)	(69,901)
Perbezaan tukaran	3,303	7
Pada 31 Disember 2014/31 Disember 2013	142,753	136,197

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

10. ASET LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Jumlah belum terima lain	90,027	6,563	89,068	4,845
Deposit dan prabayaran	36,508	34,127	35,637	33,462
Syarikat berkaitan*	–	694	197	860
	126,535	41,384	124,902	39,167

* Ini merujuk kepada jumlah yang patut diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat pegangan dan berkaitan yang mana berciri bukan dagangan, tidak tertakluk kepada caj pembiayaan dan tidak mempunyai tempoh bayaran balik yang tetap.

11. DEPOSIT BERKANUN DENGAN BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Deposit berkanun tanpa faedah disimpan dengan Bank Negara Malaysia bagi mematuhi Seksyen 26(2)(c) Akta Bank Pusat Malaysia, 2009, dengan jumlahnya ditentukan pada peratusan tertentu daripada jumlah liabiliti yang layak.

12. ASET CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf

Aset cukai tertunda dijelaskan seperti berikut:

	ASET		LIABILITI		BERSIH	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
KUMPULAN DAN BANK						
Hartanah dan peralatan	–	–	(23,207)	(28,119)	(23,207)	(28,119)
Peruntukan	27,205	24,652	–	–	27,205	24,652
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	27,222	28,080	–	–	27,222	28,080
Aset/(liabiliti) cukai	54,427	52,732	(23,207)	(28,119)	31,220	24,613

12. ASET CUKAI TERTUNDA (sambungan)

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf (sambungan)

Pergerakan dalam perbezaan sementara semasa tahun tinjauan:

	PADA 1.1.2013 RM'000	DIIKTIRAF DALAM UNTUNG DAN RUGI (NOTA 31) RM'000	PADA 31.12.2013/ 1.1.2014 RM'000	DIIKTIRAF DALAM UNTUNG DAN RUGI (NOTA 31) RM'000	PADA 31.12.2014 RM'000
KUMPULAN					
Hartanah dan peralatan	(32,879)	4,760	(28,119)	4,912	(23,207)
Peruntukan	21,445	3,207	24,652	2,553	27,205
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	29,889	(1,809)	28,080	(858)	27,222
Jumlah aset	18,455	6,158	24,613	6,607	31,220
BANK					
Hartanah dan peralatan	(32,705)	4,586	(28,119)	4,912	(23,207)
Peruntukan	21,445	3,207	24,652	2,553	27,205
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	29,889	(1,809)	28,080	(858)	27,222
Jumlah aset	18,629	5,984	24,613	6,607	31,220

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi item berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	27,607	27,518	27,303	27,303
Kerugian cukai tidak digunakan	6,715	6,715	—	—
Perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak	653	(154)	—	—
	34,975	34,079	27,303	27,303

Peruntukan modal tidak diserap Bank berjumlah RM27.3 juta adalah bagi perniagaan pajakannya di mana pihak pengurusan berpendapat bahawa tiada kepastian samada Bank boleh menggunakan manfaatnya di masa hadapan. Oleh itu, aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

13. PELABURAN DALAM ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT

	BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada kos		
Saham tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	16,447	28,847
Ditolak: Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul	(922)	(820)
	15,525	28,027

Terdapat tiga bayaran balik modal daripada dua anak syarikat Bank semasa tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 yang menyebabkan penurunan pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat. Tiga bayaran balik modal itu adalah seperti berikut:

	RM'000
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn Bhd	
Bayaran balik modal pada 24 Februari 2014	5,000
Bayaran balik modal pada 8 Disember 2014	5,000
	10,000
Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd	
Bayaran balik modal pada 14 Mac 2014	2,400
Jumlah bayaran balik modal	12,400

Butiran anak-anak syarikat adalah seperti berikut:

NAMA SYARIKAT	AKTIVITI UTAMA	KEPENTINGAN PEMILIKAN EFEKTIF	
		31.12.2014	31.12.2013
		%	%
Al-Wakalah Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd	Menyediakan khidmat pencalonan	100	100
BIMB Investment Management Berhad	Pengurus Dana Amanah Saham Islam	100	100
Bank Islam Trust Company (Labuan) Ltd	Menyediakan khidmat selaku syarikat amanah berdaftar Labuan	100	100
dan anak-anak syarikatnya:			
BIMB Offshore Company Management Services Sdn Bhd	Setiausaha Korporat Residen dan Pengarah untuk Syarikat-syarikat Luar Pesisir	100	100
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn Bhd	Dorman (dalam proses pembubaran ahli secara sukarela)	100	100
Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd	Menguruskan perniagaan pajak gadai Islam	100	100

14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN

KUMPULAN	TANAH PAJAKAN JANGKA PANJANG RM'000	PENAMBAH- BAIKAN DAN PENGUBAH- SUAIAN BANGUNAN RM'000	PERABOT, LEKAPAN DAN LENGKAPAN RM'000	PERALATAN PEJABAT RM'000	PERALATAN KOMPUTER RM'000	KENDERAAN BERMOTOR RM'000	PENGUBAH- SUAIAN DALAM PROSES RM'000	PEMBA- NGUNAN SISTEM PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Kos									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	14,784	31,861	113,835	79,422	261,701	1,484	180	5,652	508,919
Tambahan	–	2,704	7,889	5,840	14,066	–	2,322	6,409	39,230
Klasifikasi semula	–	67	82	4	2,942	–	(153)	(2,942)	–
Pelupusan	–	(1,958)	(4,847)	(2,276)	(2,948)	–	–	–	(12,029)
Hapus kira	–	(1,837)	(7,060)	(12,667)	(2,503)	–	–	–	(24,067)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	7	74	50	141	4	–	–	276
Pada 31 Disember 2013	14,784	30,844	109,973	70,373	273,399	1,488	2,349	9,119	512,329
Tambahan	–	3,425	9,051	7,529	27,624	–	801	5,364	53,794
Klasifikasi semula	–	190	1,526	509	9,071	–	(2,225)	(9,071)	–
Pelupusan	–	(3,080)	(3,667)	(2,560)	(23,180)	(150)	–	–	(32,637)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perbezaan tukaran	–	1	16	21	15	4	–	–	57
Pada 31 Disember 2014	14,784	31,380	116,899	75,872	286,929	1,342	925	5,412	533,543
Susut nilai terkumpul									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	956	20,451	52,178	53,919	157,660	775	2	–	285,941
Susut nilai bagi tahun	174	1,632	8,645	8,838	26,722	268	–	–	46,279
Pelupusan	–	(1,604)	(3,881)	(1,837)	(2,935)	–	–	–	(10,257)
Hapus kira	–	(1,107)	(4,015)	(11,847)	(2,490)	–	–	–	(19,459)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	7	74	49	137	4	–	–	271
Pada 31 Disember 2013	1,130	19,379	53,001	49,122	179,094	1,047	2	–	302,775
Susut nilai bagi tahun	174	1,791	8,828	8,364	30,550	261	27	–	49,995
Pelupusan	–	(2,708)	(2,736)	(2,428)	(23,153)	(150)	–	–	(31,175)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perbezaan tukaran	–	1	16	20	12	4	–	–	53
Pada 31 Disember 2014	1,304	18,463	59,109	55,078	186,503	1,162	29	–	321,648
Jumlah bawaan									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	13,828	11,410	61,657	25,503	104,041	709	178	5,652	222,978
Pada 31 Disember 2013	13,654	11,465	56,972	21,251	94,305	441	2,347	9,119	209,554
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,480	12,917	57,790	20,794	100,426	180	896	5,412	211,895

Tiada kos kewangan dimodalkan yang berkaitan dengan pemerolehan hartanah dan peralatan semasa tahun tinjauan (2013: Tiada).

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

BANK	TANAH PAJAKAN JANGKA PANJANG RM'000	PENAMBAH- BAIKAN DAN PENGUBAH- SUAIAN BANGUNAN RM'000	PERABOT, LEKAPAN DAN LENGKAPAN RM'000	PERALATAN PEJABAT RM'000	PERALATAN KOMPUTER RM'000	KENDERAAN BERMOTOR RM'000	PENGUBAH- SUAIAN DALAM PROSES RM'000	PEMBA- NGUNAN SISTEM PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Kos									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	14,784	31,834	113,805	78,207	260,879	1,484	178	5,652	506,823
Tambahan	–	2,704	7,887	5,839	13,996	–	2,225	6,409	39,060
Klasifikasi semula	–	67	82	4	2,942	–	(153)	(2,942)	–
Pelupusan	–	(1,958)	(4,847)	(1,910)	(2,910)	–	–	–	(11,625)
Hapus kira	–	(1,837)	(7,060)	(12,122)	(2,439)	–	–	–	(23,458)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	7	74	44	131	4	–	–	260
Pada 31 Disember 2013	14,784	30,817	109,941	70,062	272,599	1,488	2,250	9,119	511,060
Tambahan	–	3,425	9,043	7,528	27,426	–	801	5,364	53,587
Klasifikasi semula	–	190	1,526	509	9,071	–	(2,225)	(9,071)	–
Pelupusan	–	(3,080)	(3,667)	(2,560)	(23,180)	(150)	–	–	(32,637)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perbezaan tukaran	–	1	16	14	3	4	–	–	38
Pada 31 Disember 2014	14,784	31,353	116,859	75,553	285,919	1,342	826	5,412	532,048
Susut nilai terkumpul									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	956	20,412	52,165	53,282	156,993	775	–	–	284,583
Susut nilai bagi tahun	174	1,632	8,635	8,820	26,662	268	–	–	46,191
Pelupusan	–	(1,604)	(3,881)	(1,635)	(2,908)	–	–	–	(10,028)
Hapus kira	–	(1,107)	(4,015)	(11,663)	(2,437)	–	–	–	(19,222)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	7	74	44	129	4	–	–	258
Pada 31 Disember 2013	1,130	19,340	52,978	48,848	178,439	1,047	–	–	301,782
Susut nilai bagi tahun	174	1,791	8,831	8,349	30,476	261	–	–	49,882
Pelupusan	–	(2,708)	(2,736)	(2,428)	(23,153)	(150)	–	–	(31,175)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perbezaan tukaran	–	1	16	14	2	4	–	–	37
Pada 31 Disember 2014	1,304	18,424	59,089	54,783	185,764	1,162	–	–	320,526
Jumlah bawaan									
Pada 1 Januari 2013	13,828	11,422	61,640	24,925	103,886	709	178	5,652	222,240
Pada 31 Disember 2013	13,654	11,477	56,963	21,214	94,160	441	2,250	9,119	209,278
Pada 31 Disember 2014	13,480	12,929	57,770	20,770	100,155	180	826	5,412	211,522

15. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Deposit Simpanan	5,091,650	4,674,482	5,091,650	4,674,482
Wadiah	3,052,428	2,379,204	3,052,428	2,379,204
Mudharabah	2,039,222	2,295,278	2,039,222	2,295,278
Deposit Tuntutan				
Wadiah	10,535,088	9,888,119	10,539,744	9,891,476
Deposit Bertempoh	25,296,865	22,594,379	25,303,433	22,618,472
Akaun Pelaburan Khas				
Mudharabah	5,022,921	18,659,039	5,025,258	18,682,231
Akaun Pelaburan Am				
Mudharabah	919,816	2,012,162	919,816	2,012,162
Deposit-i Bertempoh & Bertempoh Khas				
Tawarruq	17,895,591	–	17,899,695	–
Sekuriti Hutang Islamik Boleh Runding (“NIDC”)	1,229,025	1,466,205	1,229,025	1,466,205
Waheed-i	134,453	358,516	134,580	359,417
Ziyad	95,059	98,457	95,059	98,457
Lain-lain	86,729	88,022	86,729	88,022
Jumlah Deposit	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452

(b) Struktur kematangan deposit bertempoh adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Matang dalam enam bulan	22,201,248	20,374,794	22,207,468	20,398,137
Lebih daripada enam bulan hingga satu tahun	2,834,535	2,036,519	2,834,883	2,037,269
Lebih daripada satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	224,132	136,897	224,132	136,897
Lebih daripada tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	36,950	46,169	36,950	46,169
Lebih daripada lima tahun	–	–	–	–
	25,296,865	22,594,379	25,303,433	22,618,472

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

15. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN (sambungan)

(c) Mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	7,022,205	8,069,129	7,022,205	8,069,129
Perusahaan perniagaan	9,970,005	10,009,275	9,970,005	10,009,275
Individu	5,565,494	5,124,757	5,565,494	5,124,757
Lain-lain	18,452,628	14,041,841	18,463,852	14,069,291
	41,010,332	37,245,002	41,021,556	37,272,452

16. DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DARI BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Dana bukan Mudharabah		
Bank-bank Islam berlesen	–	1,538
Institusi kewangan lain	–	44,564
	–	46,102
Dana Mudharabah		
Bank-bank Islam berlesen	280,000	1,298,873
Institusi kewangan lain	20,000	185,000
	300,000	1,483,873
	300,000	1,529,975

17. LIABILITI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Pemiutang lain	455,931	372,655	453,384	369,109
Akruan	120,297	108,747	119,215	107,517
	576,228	481,402	572,599	476,626

Termasuk dalam liabiliti lain adalah dana amal yang tidak diagihkan berjumlah RM305,000 (2013: RM248,000) bagi Kumpulan dan Bank. Pergerakan sumber dan penggunaan dana amal dinyatakan dalam Nota 21.

18. ZAKAT DAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Zakat	12,781	12,453	12,754	12,436
Cukai	31,820	31,541	31,819	31,505
	44,601	43,994	44,573	43,941

19. MODAL SAHAM

	BILANGAN SAHAM		JUMLAH	
	31.12.2014 '000	31.12.2013 '000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
KUMPULAN DAN BANK				
Dibenarkan:				
Saham biasa RM1.00 setiap satu	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Diterbitkan dan dibayar penuh				
Saham biasa RM1.00 setiap satu				
Pada 1 Januari	2,298,165	2,265,490	2,298,165	2,265,490
Peruntukan saham biasa baharu pada 24 September 2014/31 Disember 2013	21,742	32,675	21,742	32,675
Pada 31 Disember	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165

Semasa tahun kewangan, Bank telah meningkatkan modal diterbitkan dan berbayarnya daripada RM2,298,165,336 kepada RM2,319,907,000 (2013: RM2,265,490,000 kepada RM2,298,165,336) menerusi terbitan 21,741,664 (2013: 32,675,336) saham biasa baharu bernilai RM1.00 seunit pada harga RM2.78 (2013: RM2.60) seunit berikutan Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen daripada lima puluh peratus dividen interim pada kira-kira 5.26 sen (2013: 5.00 sen) bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 33.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

20. RIZAB-RIZAB LAIN

	RIZAB BERKANUN RM'000	RIZAB NILAI SAKSAMA RM'000	RIZAB TERJEMAHAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
KUMPULAN				
Pada 1 Januari 2013	505,651	121,414	1,092	628,157
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(21,990)	(21,990)
Rizab nilai saksama				
– Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan tahun semasa	245,823	–	–	245,823
Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014	751,474	(8,009)	(20,898)	722,567
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(22,628)	(22,628)
Rizab nilai saksama				
– Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan tahun semasa	254,517	–	–	254,517
Pada 31 Disember 2014	1,005,991	(32,686)	(43,526)	929,779
BANK				
Pada 1 Januari 2013	505,651	121,414	1,094	628,159
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(22,020)	(22,020)
Rizab nilai saksama				
– Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama	–	(124,548)	–	(124,548)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi	–	(4,875)	–	(4,875)
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan tahun semasa	245,823	–	–	245,823
Pada 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014	751,474	(8,009)	(20,926)	722,539
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(22,658)	(22,658)
Rizab nilai saksama				
– Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama	–	(2,992)	–	(2,992)
– Amaun bersih diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi	–	(21,685)	–	(21,685)
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan tahun semasa	254,517	–	–	254,517
Pada 31 Disember 2014	1,005,991	(32,686)	(43,584)	929,721

20. RIZAB-RIZAB LAIN (sambungan)

Rizab berkanun diselenggara dengan mematuhi Seksyen 57(2)(f) Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam, 2013 dan tidak boleh diagihkan sebagai dividen tunai.

Rizab nilai saksama adalah termasuk perubahan bersih terkumpul dalam nilai saksama aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan, tidak termasuk kerugian kemerosotan, sehingga aset kewangan tersebut dinyahiktiraf.

Rizab terjemahan terdiri daripada semua perbezaan tukaran asing yang timbul daripada terjemahan penyata kewangan bagi operasi luar pesisir di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

21. SUMBER DAN PENGGUNAAN DANA AMAL

KUMPULAN DAN BANK	DANA AMAL RM'000	PENDAPATAN TIDAK PATUH SYARIAH RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Dana yang tidak diagihkan setakat 1 Januari 2013	169	83	252
Dana yang dikumpul/diterima semasa tahun kewangan	173	51	224
Penggunaan dana semasa tahun kewangan	(148)	(80)	(228)
Sumbangan kepada Pertubuhan Bukan Berasaskan Keuntungan	(28)	–	(28)
Sumbangan kepada Aktiviti Dakwah	(77)	(80)	(157)
Sumbangan kepada keluarga miskin/memerlukan	(20)	–	(20)
Sumbangan kepada sekolah	(23)	–	(23)
Dana yang tidak diagihkan setakat 31 Disember 2013/1 Januari 2014	194	54	248
Dana yang dikumpul/diterima semasa tahun kewangan	180	3	183
Penggunaan dana semasa tahun kewangan	(69)	(57)	(126)
Sumbangan kepada Pertubuhan Bukan Berasaskan Keuntungan	(10)	(53)	(63)
Sumbangan kepada Aktiviti Dakwah	(15)	–	(15)
Sumbangan kepada keluarga miskin/memerlukan	(38)	–	(38)
Sumbangan kepada Dana Pendidikan	(6)	–	(6)
Sumbangan kepada sekolah	–	(4)	(4)
Dana yang tidak diagihkan setakat 31 Disember 2014	305	–	305

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

22. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PENDEPOSIT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan:				
(i) Deposit pelaburan am	114,634	118,442	114,634	118,442
(ii) Deposit lain	1,917,451	1,732,836	1,917,451	1,732,847
	2,032,085	1,851,278	2,032,085	1,851,289
(i) Pendapatan daripada pelaburan deposit pelaburan am				
	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	89,451	86,619	89,451	86,619
Aset kewangan:				
– dipegang untuk dagangan	2,399	1,903	2,399	1,903
– sedia untuk jualan	19,152	24,173	19,152	24,173
– dipegang hingga matang	286	652	286	652
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	2,138	4,211	2,138	4,211
	113,426	117,558	113,426	117,558
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
Kerugian bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	(192)	(594)	(192)	(594)
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	173	596	173	596
	(19)	2	(19)	2
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	1,227	911	1,227	911
Kerugian ke atas penebusan aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	(29)	–	(29)
	1,227	882	1,227	882
	114,634	118,442	114,634	118,442
yang mana				
Pendapatan pembiayaan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan merosot	1,409	1,696	1,409	1,696

22. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PENDEPOSIT (sambungan)

(ii) Pendapatan daripada pelaburan deposit lain

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	1,498,013	1,267,866	1,498,013	1,267,877
Aset kewangan:				
– dipegang untuk dagangan	39,970	27,903	39,970	27,903
– sedia untuk jualan	318,176	353,419	318,176	353,419
– dipegang hingga matang	4,961	9,495	4,961	9,495
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	36,171	61,476	36,171	61,476
	1,897,291	1,720,159	1,897,291	1,720,170
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
Kerugian bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	(3,172)	(8,948)	(3,172)	(8,948)
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	2,558	8,554	2,558	8,554
	(614)	(394)	(614)	(394)
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	20,774	13,501	20,774	13,501
Kerugian ke atas penebusan aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	(430)	–	(430)
	20,774	13,071	20,774	13,071
	1,917,451	1,732,836	1,917,451	1,732,847
yang mana				
Pendapatan pembiayaan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan merosot	23,612	24,744	23,612	24,744

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

23. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PEMEGANG SAHAM

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	6,133	4,429	6,133	4,429
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	119,197	103,988	119,197	103,988
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	7,888	14,461	7,888	14,461
	133,218	122,878	133,218	122,878
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada urusan tukaran asing	95,443	83,797	95,443	83,797
(Kerugian)/keuntungan derivatif bersih	(2,370)	9,163	(2,370)	9,163
Keuntungan bersih daripada penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	90	–	–	–
	93,163	92,960	93,073	92,960
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Kerugian bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	(316)	–	(316)	–
Keuntungan daripada pencairan anak syarikat	–	–	350	–
Penarikbalikan peruntukan kemerosotan untuk jumlah belum terima	–	201	–	–
Dividen daripada anak syarikat	–	–	800	6,400
Pendapatan dividen kasar daripada sekuriti				
– tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	2,619	6,458	2,619	6,458
– amanah saham di Malaysia	13	19	13	19
– amanah saham di luar Malaysia	16	–	16	–
	2,332	6,678	3,482	12,877

23. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PEMEGANG SAHAM (sambungan)

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Yuran dan komisen				
Yuran pembiayaan	13,735	13,853	13,735	13,853
Yuran cek dikeluarkan dan dipulangkan, penutupan akaun dan lain-lain	7,988	9,340	7,988	9,340
Yuran Ar-Rahnu	12,371	11,718	12,371	11,718
Yuran khidmat nasihat korporat	6,375	11,687	6,375	11,687
Yuran pemprosesan	3,404	1,902	3,400	1,881
Yuran pengurusan amanah saham	6,966	8,141	–	–
Yuran dan komisen kad kredit	33,478	35,867	33,478	35,867
Yuran kad debit	28,340	23,081	28,340	23,081
Yuran dan komisen khidmat Takaful	24,472	18,381	24,472	18,381
Komisen MEPS	9,163	9,543	9,163	9,543
Caj-caj Ta'widh	1,071	560	1,071	560
Lain-lain	26,068	24,788	26,242	26,108
	173,431	168,861	166,635	162,019
Pendapatan lain				
Kerugian bersih daripada pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	(1,394)	(1,514)	(1,394)	(1,497)
Pendapatan sewa	3,775	3,615	4,100	3,615
Pendapatan lain	216	349	197	167
	2,597	2,450	2,903	2,285
	404,741	393,827	399,311	393,019

24. PERUNTUKAN KE ATAS/(PENARIKBALIKAN DARIPADA) PEMBIAYAAN DAN PENDAHULUAN YANG TERJEJAS

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Peruntukan untuk kemerosotan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain:		
– peruntukan taksiran kolektif	162,878	141,621
– peruntukan taksiran individu	34,055	79,103
Hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk diperoleh semula	(136,940)	(235,733)
	59,993	(15,009)

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

25. (PENARIKBALIKAN DARIPADA)/PERUNTUKAN KE ATAS PELABURAN YANG TERJEJAS

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
(Penarikbalikan daripada)/peruntukan ke atas aset kewangan yang terjejas:				
– sedia untuk jualan	(2,872)	9,537	(2,872)	9,537
– dipegang hingga matang	(106)	(326)	(106)	(326)
	(2,978)	9,211	(2,978)	9,211
Peruntukan untuk pelaburan dalam anak syarikat yang terjejas	–	–	1,656	–
	(2,978)	9,211	(1,322)	9,211

26. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PENDEPOSIT

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan:				
– dana Mudharabah	600,505	599,960	601,004	600,771
– dana bukan Mudharabah	227,159	155,773	227,172	155,799
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain:				
– dana Mudharabah	23,155	19,237	23,155	19,237
– dana bukan Mudharabah	307	4,495	307	4,495
	851,126	779,465	851,638	780,302

27. PERBELANJAAN PERSONEL

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	225,572	222,974	222,635	220,440
Elaun dan bonus	136,020	124,854	134,846	124,132
Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	42,897	40,208	42,301	39,694
Imbuhan para pengarah dan Ahli Majlis Pengawasan Syariah	9,501	9,478	9,019	9,059
Lain-lain	49,132	45,748	48,790	45,525
	463,122	443,262	457,591	438,850

28. PERBELANJAAN OVERHED LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Promosi				
Iklan dan publisiti	6,968	10,093	6,869	9,944
Perbelanjaan kad kredit	18,921	19,156	18,921	19,156
Lain-lain	9,877	11,860	8,902	11,133
	35,766	41,109	34,692	40,233
Perusahaan				
Sewa pejabat	48,742	46,352	48,631	45,885
Susut nilai hartanah dan peralatan	49,995	46,279	49,882	46,191
Perbelanjaan teknologi maklumat	33,518	27,989	33,518	27,989
Peralatan sewa	3,940	3,875	3,892	3,818
Penyelenggaraan pejabat	10,318	9,493	10,152	9,322
Utiliti	14,505	12,575	14,414	12,481
Khidmat sekuriti	14,680	10,992	14,672	10,978
Takaful dan insurans	7,653	6,001	7,550	5,855
Lain-lain	306	319	306	319
	183,657	163,875	183,017	162,838
Perbelanjaan am				
Imbuan juruaudit				
– yuran audit berkanun	627	683	560	596
– lain-lain	474	360	440	330
Yuran profesional	3,132	2,043	3,048	1,888
Bekalan pejabat	8,567	9,558	8,498	9,515
Perjalanan & pengangkutan	8,273	8,011	8,204	7,942
Yuran langganan	3,365	3,016	3,364	3,015
Yuran khidmat luar	39,931	48,068	39,931	48,068
Caj pemprosesan	10,812	14,490	10,812	14,490
Lain-lain	50,952	39,128	52,484	38,818
	126,133	125,357	127,341	124,662
	345,556	330,341	345,050	327,733

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

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29. IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH DAN AHLI MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Para Pengarah Bank				
<i>Pengarah Eksekutif:</i>				
Gaji dan imbuhan lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	7,092	7,000	7,087	6,994
Manfaat barangan	254	161	254	161
	7,346	7,161	7,341	7,155
<i>Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif:</i>				
Yuran	1,058	1,224	1,046	1,207
Elaun	548	516	539	505
Manfaat barangan	264	265	264	265
	1,870	2,005	1,849	1,977
Para Pengarah anak-anak syarikat				
<i>Pengarah Eksekutif:</i>				
Gaji dan ganjaran lain termasuk elaun mesyuarat	289	278	–	–
	289	278	–	–
<i>Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif:</i>				
Yuran	66	46	–	–
Emolumen lain	88	47	–	–
	154	93	–	–
Jumlah	9,659	9,537	9,190	9,132
Ahli Majlis Pengawasan Syariah (“MPS”)				
– MPS Bank	352	359	347	353
– MPS anak syarikat	8	8	–	–
Jumlah	360	367	347	353
Jumlah besar (tidak termasuk manfaat barangan) (Nota 27)	9,501	9,478	9,019	9,059

29. IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH DAN AHLI MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH (sambungan)

Jumlah keseluruhan imbuhan (termasuk manfaat barangan) bagi para Pengarah Bank adalah seperti berikut:

	IMBUHAN DITERIMA DARIPADA BANK				BANK	IMBUHAN DITERIMA DARIPADA ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT		KUMPULAN
	GAJI DAN BONUS RM'000	YURAN RM'000	EMOLUMEN LAIN RM'000	MANFAAT BARANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	YURAN RM'000	EMOLUMEN LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
31 Disember 2014								
Pengarah Eksekutif:								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	5,586	–	1,501	254	7,341	–	5	7,346
Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif:								
Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani	–	213	126	54	393	–	–	393
Tan Sri Ismee Ismail	–	89	58	50	197	–	–	197
Professor Emeritus Tan Sri Dato' Dr Abdul Shukor Husin	–	90	16	–	106	–	–	106
Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	230	107	25	362	–	–	362
Dato' Johan Abdullah	–	90	60	50	200	–	–	200
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	226	121	35	382	12	9	403
Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	108	51	50	209	–	–	209
	–	1,046	539	264	1,849	12	9	1,870
	5,586	1,046	2,040	518	9,190	12	14	9,216
31 Disember 2013								
Pengarah Eksekutif:								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	5,465	–	1,529	161	7,155	–	6	7,161
Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif:								
Datuk Zamani Abdul Ghani	–	192	94	65	351	–	–	351
Tan Sri Ismee Ismail	–	102	52	25	179	–	–	179
Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	228	79	50	357	–	–	357
Dato' Johan Abdullah	–	79	36	–	115	–	–	115
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	228	107	25	360	17	11	388
Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	108	42	25	175	–	–	175
Abdullah Abdulrahman Abdullah Sharafi	–	184	53	50	287	–	–	287
Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar Ghualoom Hussain Abdulla	–	86	42	25	153	–	–	153
	–	1,207	505	265	1,977	17	11	2,005
	5,465	1,207	2,034	426	9,132	17	17	9,166

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29. IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH DAN AHLI MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH (sambungan)

Jumlah keseluruhan imbuhan bagi Majlis Pengawasan Syariah Bank adalah seperti berikut:

	IMBUHAN DITERIMA DARIPADA BANK		BANK	IMBUHAN DITERIMA DARIPADA ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT	KUMPULAN
	YURAN RM'000	EMOLUMEN LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	YURAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
31 Disember 2014					
Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon	60	19	79	5	84
Dato' Mohd Bakir Hj Mansor	54	17	71	–	71
Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang	54	17	71	–	71
Assistant Professor Dr Uzaimah Ibrahim	54	11	65	–	65
Ustaz Muhammad Syafii Antonio	54	7	61	–	61
	276	71	347	5	352
31 Disember 2013					
Ustaz Dr Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon	57	20	77	6	83
Dato' Mohd Bakir Hj Mansor	51	18	69	–	69
Professor Dr Ahmad Hidayat Buang	51	18	69	–	69
Assistant Professor Dr Uzaimah Ibrahim	51	16	67	–	67
Ustaz Muhammad Syafii Antonio	51	9	60	–	60
Syeikh Dr Ahmad Mohieldin Ahmed	11	–	11	–	11
	272	81	353	6	359

30. KAKITANGAN PENGURUSAN UTAMA

Kakitangan pengurusan utama ditakrif sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti Kumpulan samada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Kakitangan pengurusan utama termasuk semua Pengarah Kumpulan, dan sebilangan ahli pengurusan kanan Kumpulan.

Pampasan untuk kakitangan pengurusan utama selain daripada imbuhan para Pengarah adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama lain:		
– Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	20,060	17,895

31. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cukai pendapatan Malaysia:				
Tahun semasa	184,802	182,385	184,728	181,998
Peruntukan kurang pada tahun-tahun sebelum	1,251	2,746	1,291	2,791
	186,053	185,131	186,019	184,789
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda berkaitan pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara daripada:				
Tahun semasa	(7,687)	(345)	(7,687)	(345)
Peruntukan kurang/(lebih) pada tahun-tahun sebelum	1,080	(5,813)	1,080	(5,639)
	(6,607)	(6,158)	(6,607)	(5,984)
	179,446	178,973	179,412	178,805

Kadar cukai korporat adalah 25%. Oleh itu, aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diukur menggunakan kadar cukai ini.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

31. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI (sambungan)

Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai efektif bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum perbelanjaan cukai	702,751	677,632	701,190	683,018
Cukai pendapatan menggunakan kadar cukai Malaysia pada 25% (2013: 25%)	175,562	171,008	175,298	170,755
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(3,394)	3,201	(3,181)	3,071
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong	5,171	8,610	4,924	8,607
	177,339	182,819	177,041	182,433
Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf	–	(780)	–	(780)
Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf	(224)	1	–	–
Peruntukan kurang/(lebih) pada tahun-tahun sebelum				
– Cukai pendapatan	1,251	2,746	1,291	2,791
– Cukai tertunda	1,080	(5,813)	1,080	(5,639)
	179,446	178,973	179,412	178,805

32. PENDAPATAN SESAHAM

Pendapatan asas sesaham dikira berdasarkan pelarasan keuntungan bersih milik pemegang ekuiti Kumpulan sebanyak RM510,502,000 (2013: RM485,726,000) dan bilangan purata berwajaran saham biasa yang tertunggak semasa tahun tinjauan sebanyak 2,304,002,824 (2013: 2,265,579,521).

33. DIVIDEN

Dividen diiktiraf oleh Bank:

	SEN SESAHAM	JUMLAH KE- SELURUHAN RM'000	TARIKH BAYARAN
2014			
Satu peringkat			
Interim 2014 biasa	5.26	120,884	24 September 2014
2013			
Dividen terus (selepas ditolak cukai)			
Akhir 2012 biasa	3.00	50,974	12 April 2013
Interim pertama 2013 biasa	3.50	59,469	31 Disember 2013
Interim kedua 2013 biasa	4.99	84,803	31 Disember 2013
		195,246	
Satu peringkat			
Interim kedua 2013 biasa	0.01	153	31 Disember 2013
Jumlah keseluruhan		195,399	

Daripada jumlah keseluruhan dividen yang dibayar iaitu RM120.9 juta pada 24 September 2014, kira-kira 50% atau RM60.5 juta telah diagihkan sebagai dividen tunai manakala baki 50% berjumlah RM60.4 juta telah dilaburkan semula untuk membeli 21,741,664 saham biasa baharu bernilai RM1.00 pada RM2.78 sesaham menerusi Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen.

Daripada jumlah keseluruhan dividen yang dibayar pada 31 Disember 2013, dividen interim kedua Bank yang bernilai kira-kira 5.00 sen sesaham biasa berjumlah RM84.8 juta telah dilaburkan semula bagi melanggan 32,675,336 saham biasa baharu bernilai RM1.00 pada RM2.60 sesaham menerusi Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen.

Dividen tersebut dilaburkan semula oleh pemegang saham tunggal, BIMB Holdings Berhad bagi mengukuhkan kedudukan modal Bank bagi membiaya pertumbuhan perniagaan Bank.

Selepas tahun kewangan berakhir, dividen berikut telah dicadangkan oleh para Pengarah. Dividen ini akan diiktiraf dalam tahun kewangan seterusnya setelah mendapat kelulusan daripada Bank Negara Malaysia.

	SEN SESAHAM	JUMLAH KE- SELURUHAN RM'000
Akhir 2014 biasa	5.75	133,395

Turut dicadangkan ialah kira-kira 50% daripada cadangan dividen akhir berjumlah RM66.117 juta dilaburkan semula bagi melanggan saham biasa baharu bernilai RM1.00 pada RM2.90 sesaham menerusi Pelan Pelaburan Semula Dividen ("DRP"). Cadangan DRP tersebut adalah tertakluk kepada kelulusan Bank Negara Malaysia.

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34. SEGMENT OPERASI

Segmen Kumpulan yang boleh dilaporkan, seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah, boleh diklasifikasi ke dalam empat segmen. Setiap segmen menawarkan produk-produk dan perkhidmatan berbeza. Ringkasan berikut menjelaskan operasi dalam setiap segmen terbabit:

- Perbankan Pengguna Termasuk pinjaman, deposit dan urusniaga dan imbalan lain dengan pelanggan runcit
- Perbankan Korporat dan Komersil Termasuk aktiviti kewangan korporat Kumpulan, pinjaman, deposit serta urusniaga dan imbalan lain dengan pelanggan korporat, pelanggan komersil dan perusahaan kecil & sederhana
- Bahagian Perbendaharaan Menangani aktiviti pembiayaan Kumpulan menerusi peminjaman dan pelaburan dalam aset cair seperti simpanan jangka pendek serta sekuriti hutang korporat dan kerajaan
- Unit pemegang saham Menjalankan aktiviti pengurusan dana Kumpulan

Maklumat mengenai keputusan setiap segmen yang boleh dilaporkan disertakan di bawah. Prestasi diukur berdasarkan keuntungan segmen sebelum peruntukan overhead dan cukai pendapatan.

	PERBANKAN PENGGUNA RM'000	PERBANKAN KORPORAT DAN KOMERSIL RM'000	BAHAGIAN PERBENDA- HARAAN RM'000	UNIT PEMEGANG SAHAM RM'000	PENG- HAPUSAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
31 DISEMBER 2014						
Jumlah Hasil	1,379,450	370,146	541,469	158,114	(12,353)	2,436,826
Pendapatan bersih berasaskan dana	744,160	307,570	21,929	219,150	–	1,292,809
Pendapatan bukan berasaskan dana	131,174	30,823	119,573	23,162	(11,841)	292,891
Pendapatan bersih	875,334	338,393	141,502	242,312	(11,841)	1,585,700
Peruntukan kemerosotan	(85,161)	25,168	3,688	–	–	(56,305)
Keuntungan sebelum overhead, zakat & cukai	790,173	363,561	145,190	242,312	(11,841)	1,529,395
Perbelanjaan operasi						(826,644)
						702,751
Bahagian keputusan syarikat bersekutu						–
Keuntungan sebelum zakat & cukai						702,751
Segmen aset	22,053,548	7,471,022	13,772,807	34,500	(27,580)	43,304,297
Aset tidak diagihkan						2,516,385
Jumlah aset						45,820,682

34. SEGMENT OPERASI (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013	PERBANKAN PENGGUNA RM'000	PERBANKAN KORPORAT DAN KOMERSIL RM'000	BAHAGIAN PERBENDA- HARAAN RM'000	UNIT PEMEGANG SAHAM RM'000	PENG- HAPUSAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Jumlah Hasil	1,203,901	320,326	581,866	155,381	(16,369)	2,245,105
Pendapatan bersih berasaskan dana	705,062	275,600	48,844	151,634	(11)	1,181,129
Pendapatan bukan berasaskan dana	133,351	36,333	97,818	32,530	(15,521)	284,511
Pendapatan bersih	838,413	311,933	146,662	184,164	(15,532)	1,465,640
Peruntukan kemerosotan	(82,656)	97,665	(3,641)	–	–	11,368
Keuntungan sebelum overhed, zakat & cukai	755,757	409,598	143,021	184,164	(15,532)	1,477,008
Perbelanjaan operasi						(799,376)
						677,632
Bahagian keputusan syarikat bersekutu						(349)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat & cukai						677,283
Segmen aset	18,003,154	5,737,793	16,842,982	60,556	(57,689)	40,586,796
Aset tidak diagihkan						2,224,575
Jumlah aset						42,811,371

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN

Tinjauan

Matlamat Bank berhubung pengurusan risiko adalah untuk meningkatkan kebolehan, budaya dan amalan pengurusan risikonya agar sejajar dengan piawaian dan amalan antarabangsa.

Justeru itu, objektif pengurusan risiko adalah untuk:

- Menerapkan budaya kesedaran risiko di seluruh Bank;
- Mewujudkan pendekatan dan kaedah berpiawai dalam menguruskan risiko kredit, pasaran, kecairan, operasi dan perniagaan di seluruh Bank;
- Menjelaskan struktur fungsi termasuk objektif, peranan dan tanggungjawab;
- Melaksanakan sistem maklumat pengurusan risiko yang memenuhi piawaian antarabangsa dari segi kerahsiaan, kewibawaan dan ketersediaan;
- Membangunkan dan menggunakan peralatan seperti modal ekonomi, nilai berisiko, model skor dan ujian tekanan bagi membantu dalam pengukuran risiko dan memperbaiki keputusan berkaitan risiko;
- Memastikan bahawa dasar-dasar risiko dan kehendak risiko keseluruhan adalah sejajar dengan sasaran perniagaan;
- Memastikan bahawa modal Bank dapat menyokong keperluan perniagaan semasa dan yang dalam perancangan dari segi pendedahan risiko.

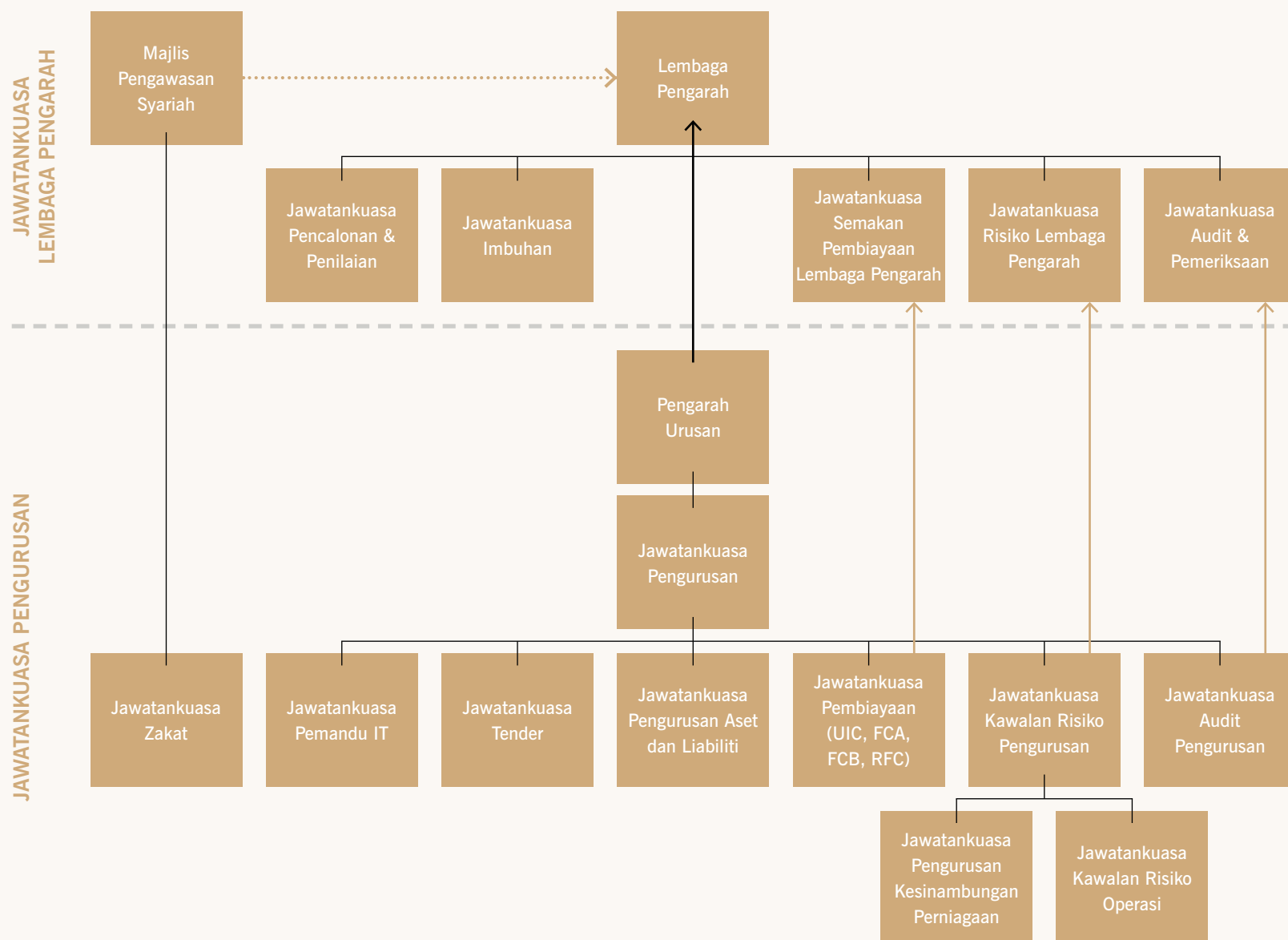
Struktur Fungsi dan Tadbir Urus Pengurusan Risiko

Bank telah menyelaraskan semula tanggungjawab risiko organisasinya dengan matlamat mewujudkan pendapat lazim di seluruh Bank. Sebagai amalan perniagaan yang baik dan berhemah, fungsi pengurusan risiko teras Bank, yang memberi laporan kepada Lembaga Pengarah menerusi Jawatankuasa Risiko Lembaga Pengarah ("BRC"), adalah bebas dan terasing daripada bahagian-bahagian perniagaan dan berpusat di ibu pejabat.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Struktur Fungsi dan Tadbir Urus Pengurusan Risiko (sambungan)

Jadual berikut menggambarkan struktur tadbir urus Bank:



NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Struktur Fungsi dan Tadbir Urus Pengurusan Risiko (sambungan)

Bank mengiktiraf bahawa asas khidmat perbankan dan kewangan adalah tertumpu kepada pengambilan risiko. Justeru itu, Bank:

- Mengiktiraf bahawa ia harus menguruskan risiko agar dapat menjalankan perniagaan dengan berkesan;
- Mencapai tahap optimum risiko-pulangan agar dapat memaksimumkan nilai pihak berkepentingan; dan
- Memastikan proses pengurusan risiko yang berkesan dan bersepadu yang sejajar dengan saiz dan tahap kesukaran operasi semasa dan masa hadapan Bank dalam lingkungan kehendak risiko dan toleransinya.

Bank telah mewujudkan Rangka Kerja Kehendak Risiko yang merupakan bahagian penting dalam strategi dan pelan perniagaan Bank. Kehendak risiko merujuk kepada tahap maksimum risiko yang sedia diterima oleh Bank bagi menyokong strategi yang telah dirancang, dan yang memberi impak ke atas semua perniagaan dari sudut pandang risiko kredit, pasaran dan operasi.

Bagi memastikan Bank mempunyai modal yang mencukupi bagi menyokong kesemua kegiatan perniagaan dan pengambilan risikonya, Bank telah melaksanakan proses pengurusan modal yang mantap dalam sistem dan proses pengurusanannya. Satu pengurusan modal menyeluruh, juga dikenali sebagai Proses Penilaian Kecukupan Modal Dalam ("ICAAP"), telah digunapakai oleh Bank pada 2012 sebagai pemboleh penting ke arah penciptaan nilai dan kemampanan jangka panjang Bank. Pengurusan modal menyeluruh ini merangkumi penilaian risiko dan pengurusan risiko yang termaktub sebagai sebahagian daripada tadbir urus risiko Bank.

(a) Instrumen kewangan mengikut kategori

Jadual di bawah memberikan analisis instrumen kewangan yang dikategorikan seperti yang berikut:

- Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan akaun belum terima ("F&R")
- Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ("FVTPL")
- Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan ("AFS")
- Aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang ("HTM")
- Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos dilunaskan ("FL")

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Instrumen kewangan mengikut kategori (sambungan)

BANK RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN	F&R/(FL)	FVTPL	AFS	HTM	DERIVATIF
31 Disember 2014						
Aset kewangan						
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	3,269,127	3,269,127	–	–	–	–
Aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	916,539	–	916,539	–	–	–
Aset kewangan derivatif	62,541	–	–	–	–	62,541
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	10,237,120	–	–	10,237,120	–	–
Aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang	60,752	–	–	–	60,752	–
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	29,524,571	29,524,571	–	–	–	–
Aset lain	124,902	124,902	–	–	–	–
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	1,335,000	1,335,000	–	–	–	–
	45,530,552	34,253,600	916,539	10,237,120	60,752	62,541
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(41,021,556)	(41,021,556)	–	–	–	–
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(300,000)	(300,000)	–	–	–	–
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	(32,407)	–	–	–	–	(32,407)
Bil dan penerimaan belum dibayar	(127,524)	(127,524)	–	–	–	–
Liabiliti lain	(572,599)	(572,599)	–	–	–	–
	(42,054,086)	(42,021,679)	–	–	–	(32,407)

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Instrumen kewangan mengikut kategori (sambungan)

BANK RM'000	NILAI BAWAAN	F&R/(FL)	FVTPL	AFS	HTM	DERIVATIF
31 Disember 2013						
Aset kewangan						
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	3,728,658	3,728,658	–	–	–	–
Aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	–	–
Aset kewangan derivatif	29,118	–	–	–	–	29,118
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	12,418,932	–	–	12,418,932	–	–
Aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang	63,327	–	–	–	63,327	–
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	23,740,948	23,740,948	–	–	–	–
Aset lain	39,167	39,167	–	–	–	–
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	1,297,100	1,297,100	–	–	–	–
	42,534,145	28,805,873	1,216,895	12,418,932	63,327	29,118
Liabiliti kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(37,272,452)	(37,272,452)	–	–	–	–
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,529,975)	(1,529,975)	–	–	–	–
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	(13,565)	–	–	–	–	(13,565)
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	(170,598)	(170,598)	–	–	–	–
Liabiliti lain	(476,626)	(476,626)	–	–	–	–
	(39,463,216)	(39,449,651)	–	–	–	(13,565)

Instrumen kewangan Kumpulan tidak banyak berbeza berbanding instrumen kewangan Bank.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit

Tinjauan

Risiko kredit timbul daripada semua urusniaga yang boleh mengakibatkan tuntutan sebenar, luar jangka atau berpotensi ke atas mana-mana pihak, peminjam atau penanggung. Antara risiko kredit yang dianggap penting oleh Bank termasuk: Risiko Mungkir, Risiko Pelangsaan, Risiko Tumpuan Kredit, Risiko Baki/Mitigasi Kredit dan Risiko Migrasi.

Tadbir urus risiko kredit

Pengurusan risiko kredit dilaksanakan menggunakan dasar-dasar dan garis-garis panduan yang diluluskan oleh BRC, dengan panduan Penyata Kehendak Risiko yang telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.

Jawatankuasa Kawalan Risiko Pengurusan ("MRCC") bertanggungjawab menguruskan risiko kredit pada tahap strategik di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC. MRCC menilai rangka kerja dan garis panduan risiko kredit Bank, menyelaraskan pengurusan risiko kredit dengan strategi dan rancangan perniagaan, menyemak profil kredit dan mencadangkan tindakan yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan risiko kredit kekal dalam tahap toleransi yang boleh diterima.

Pengurusan risiko kredit Bank merangkumi pembuatan dasar-dasar, garis panduan dan prosedur risiko kredit yang menyeluruh yang melibatkan piawaian pembiayaan, kuasa mutlak meluluskan pembiayaan, kaedah dan model penarafan risiko kredit, cagaran dan penilaian yang boleh diterima, serta penilaian, pemulihan dan penstrukturan semula pembiayaan yang bermasalah dan ingkar.

Pengurusan risiko kredit

Pengurusan risiko kredit dilaksanakan oleh dua jabatan berbeza dalam Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko ("RMD"), Analisis Kredit dan Pengurusan Risiko Kredit, serta dua jabatan di luar bidang kuasa RMD iaitu Pentadbiran Kredit dan Pemulihan Kredit. Matlamat gabungannya antara lain ialah:

- Untuk membina portfolio kredit berkualiti tinggi sejajar dengan strategi keseluruhan Bank dan kehendak risikonya;
- Untuk memastikan Bank mendapat pampasan berikutan risiko yang diambil, menseimbangkan/mengoptimalkan hubungan risiko/pulangan;
- Untuk membina kebolehan mengenalpasti, mengukur dan mengelakkan atau mengurangkan potensi risiko kredit; dan
- Untuk mematuhi kehendak-kehendak berkanun, kawal selia dan kredit dalaman.

Bank memantau pendedahan kreditnya samada berdasarkan portfolio atau individu menerusi semakan tahunan. Risiko kredit dipantau secara proaktif menerusi satu set tanda amaran awal yang boleh mencetuskan semakan segera ke atas portfolio terbabit (atau sebahagian daripadanya). Portfolio atau pembiayaan yang terjejas diletakkan dalam senarai pantauan untuk pemerhatian rapi dan bagi mengelakkan pembiayaan tersebut menjadi pembiayaan merosot dan bagi meningkatkan peluang pembayaran semula sepenuhnya.

Satu struktur had menyeluruh disediakan bagi memastikan risiko yang diambil adalah di dalam lingkungan keinginan risiko seperti yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan bagi mengelakkan penularan risiko kredit kepada pelanggan, sektor, produk, kontrak Syariah dan sebagainya.

Risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan diuruskan menerusi penetapan had yang merangkumi had rakan syarikat dan pengambilalihan instrumen entiti swasta yang dibenarkan, tertakluk kepada ambang penarafan minimum yang khusus. Selain itu, aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan dipantau oleh unit pejabat tengah bebas.

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit

Jadual berikut mewakili pendedahan maksimum Kumpulan dan Bank kepada risiko kredit instrumen kewangan di dalam dan luar lembaran imbalan, tanpa mengambilkira sebarang cagaran yang dipegang atau peningkatan kredit lain. Bagi aset dalam lembaran imbalan, pendedahan kepada risiko kredit menyamai jumlah bawaannya. Bagi liabiliti luar jangka, pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit adalah jumlah maksimum yang patut dibayar oleh Kumpulan dan Bank sekiranya tanggungan instrumen yang diterbitkan digesa. Bagi komitmen kredit, pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit adalah jumlah penuh kemudahan kredit belum dikeluarkan yang diberikan kepada pelanggan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3,164,628	3,600,343	3,164,402	3,598,078
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	104,725	130,580	104,725	130,580
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	921,629	1,216,895	916,539	1,216,895
Aset kewangan derivatif	62,541	29,118	62,541	29,118
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	10,236,663	12,416,921	10,237,120	12,418,932
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	60,752	63,327	60,752	63,327
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	29,524,571	23,740,948	29,524,571	23,740,948
Jumlah kecil	44,075,509	41,198,132	44,070,650	41,197,878
Tanggungan berkaitan kredit:				
Komitmen kredit	9,000,815	8,407,810	9,000,815	8,407,810
Jumlah kecil	9,000,815	8,407,810	9,000,815	8,407,810
Jumlah pendedahan kredit	53,076,324	49,605,942	53,071,465	49,605,688

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(i) Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK DAN DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DENGAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG HINGGA MATANG RM'000	PEMBIAYAAN, PEN- DAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH DALAM LEMBARAN IMBANGAN RM'000	KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA* RM'000
Pertanian utama	–	–	–	43,287	–	324,702	367,989	169,299
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–	–	–	–	–	20,207	20,207	413,682
Perkilangan								
(termasuk asas tani)	–	–	2,511	5,078	–	987,551	995,140	886,879
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	70,126	–	2,951,743	–	539,790	3,561,659	452,626
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	–	–	2,018	45,171	–	846,278	893,467	739,364
Pembinaan	–	75,599	–	696,610	60,752	2,252,229	3,085,190	1,355,930
Harta tanah	–	–	947	230,850	–	685,631	917,428	248,245
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	–	–	–	1,459,015	–	514,173	1,973,188	347,280
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	2,495,900	775,904	21,831	4,804,909	–	845,889	8,944,433	1,004,094
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	–	–	1	–	–	470,418	470,419	1,586,965
Sektor isi rumah	–	–	–	–	–	22,037,703	22,037,703	1,765,283
Sektor-sektor lain	773,453	–	35,233	–	–	–	808,686	31,168
	3,269,353	921,629	62,541	10,236,663	60,752	29,524,571	44,075,509	9,000,815

* Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk aset derivatif.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(i) Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank (sambungan)

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK DAN DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DENGAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG HINGGA MATANG RM'000	PEMBIAYAAN, PEN- DAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH DALAM LEMBARAN IMBANGAN RM'000	KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA* RM'000
Pertanian utama	–	–	–	100,357	–	238,903	339,260	198,832
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–	–	–	–	–	8,059	8,059	413,223
Perkilangan								
(termasuk asas tani)	–	–	–	5,101	–	780,698	785,799	910,894
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	86,845	–	4,063,669	–	357,282	4,507,796	487,957
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	–	–	–	45,498	–	714,625	760,123	682,992
Pembinaan	–	65,191	–	972,135	63,327	1,826,151	2,926,804	1,161,842
Harta tanah	–	–	–	251,675	–	508,768	760,443	214,887
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	–	25,601	–	1,814,840	–	198,158	2,038,599	303,696
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	3,114,598	1,039,258	29,118	5,163,646	–	779,158	10,125,778	774,130
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	–	331,482	331,482	1,538,058
Sektor isi rumah	–	–	–	–	–	17,987,919	17,987,919	575,147
Sektor-sektor lain	616,325	–	–	–	–	9,745	626,070	1,146,152
	3,730,923	1,216,895	29,118	12,416,921	63,327	23,740,948	41,198,132	8,407,810

* Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk aset derivatif.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(i) Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK DAN DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DENGAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG HINGGA MATANG RM'000	PEMBIAYAAN, PEN- DAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH DALAM LEMBARAN IMBANGAN RM'000	KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA* RM'000
Pertanian utama	–	–	–	43,287	–	324,702	367,989	169,299
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–	–	–	–	–	20,207	20,207	413,682
Perkilangan								
(termasuk asas tani)	–	–	2,511	5,078	–	987,551	995,140	886,879
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	70,126	–	2,951,743	–	539,790	3,561,659	452,626
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	–	–	2,018	45,171	–	846,278	893,467	739,364
Pembinaan	–	75,599	–	696,610	60,752	2,252,229	3,085,190	1,355,930
Harta tanah	–	–	947	230,850	–	685,631	917,428	248,245
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	–	–	–	1,459,015	–	514,173	1,973,188	347,280
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	2,495,855	770,814	21,831	4,805,366	–	845,889	8,939,755	1,004,094
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	–	–	1	–	–	470,418	470,419	1,586,965
Sektor isi rumah	–	–	–	–	–	22,037,703	22,037,703	1,765,283
Sektor-sektor lain	773,272	–	35,233	–	–	–	808,505	31,168
	3,269,127	916,539	62,541	10,237,120	60,752	29,524,571	44,070,650	9,000,815

* Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk aset derivatif.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(i) Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK DAN DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DENGAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG HINGGA MATANG RM'000	PEMBIAYAAN, PEN- DAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH DALAM LEMBARAN IMBANGAN RM'000	KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA* RM'000
Pertanian utama	–	–	–	100,357	–	238,903	339,260	198,832
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–	–	–	–	–	8,059	8,059	413,223
Perkilangan								
(termasuk asas tani)	–	–	–	5,101	–	780,698	785,799	910,894
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	86,845	–	4,063,669	–	357,282	4,507,796	487,957
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	–	–	–	45,498	–	714,625	760,123	682,992
Pembinaan	–	65,191	–	972,135	63,327	1,826,151	2,926,804	1,161,842
Harta tanah	–	–	–	251,675	–	508,768	760,443	214,887
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	–	25,601	–	1,814,840	–	198,158	2,038,599	303,696
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	3,114,598	1,039,258	29,118	5,165,657	–	779,158	10,127,789	774,130
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	–	331,482	331,482	1,538,058
Sektor isi rumah	–	–	–	–	–	17,987,919	17,987,919	575,147
Sektor-sektor lain	614,060	–	–	–	–	9,745	623,805	1,146,152
	3,728,658	1,216,895	29,118	12,418,932	63,327	23,740,948	41,197,878	8,407,810

* Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk aset derivatif.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(ii) Cagaran

Jenis utama cagaran yang diperolehi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank bagi mengurangkan risiko kredit adalah seperti berikut:

- Untuk gadai janji perumahan – caj-caj ke atas hartanah perumahan
- Untuk pembiayaan hartanah komersil – caj-caj ke atas hartanah yang dibiaya
- Untuk pembiayaan kenderaan – tuntutan pemilikan ke atas kenderaan yang dibiaya
- Untuk pembiayaan dan pendahuluan lain – caj-caj ke atas aset-aset perniagaan seperti premis, inventori, pemiutang perdagangan atau deposit

(iii) Kualiti kredit bagi jumlah kasar pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar diklasifikasi seperti berikut:

- Pembiayaan bukan lampau tempoh atau merosot

Pembiayaan yang mana peminjam tidak pernah mengingkari pembayaran yang dipersetujui (keuntungan atau jumlah pokok) apabila sampai tempoh dan adalah tidak merosot kerana tiada bukti objektif berlakunya kemerosotan dalam pembiayaan tersebut.

- Pembiayaan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot

Pembiayaan ini adalah di mana keuntungan kontrak atau bayaran jumlah pokoknya telah lampau tempoh, tetapi Kumpulan dan Bank yakin bahawa kemerosotan adalah tidak wajar berdasarkan tahap cagaran yang ada dan/atau peringkat jumlah kutipan yang patut dibayar kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

- Pembiayaan merosot

Pembiayaan diklasifikasi sebagai merosot apabila jumlah pokok atau keuntungan atau kedua-duanya telah melangkau tempoh selama tiga bulan atau lebih, atau apabila sesuatu pembiayaan telah tertunggak untuk kurang daripada tiga bulan, tetapi pembiayaan tersebut menunjukkan tanda-tanda kelemahan kredit yang ketara.

Jadual di bawah meringkaskan kualiti kredit pembiayaan kasar Kumpulan dan Bank menurut klasifikasi di atas.

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Bukan lampau tempoh atau merosot	29,346,053	23,527,458
Lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot	421,120	429,760
Merosot	344,539	285,302
	30,111,712	24,242,520
Peruntukan untuk kemerosotan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain		
– peruntukan penaksiran kolektif	(444,388)	(365,375)
– peruntukan penaksiran individu	(142,753)	(136,197)
	29,524,571	23,740,948

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(iii) Kualiti kredit bagi jumlah kasar pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

Pembiayaan bukan lampau tempoh atau merosot

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	23,196,518	18,909,824
Memuaskan	5,741,808	4,249,300
Sederhana	407,727	368,334
	29,346,053	23,527,458

Takrif penarafan dalaman:

Cemerlang hingga baik: Kedudukan kewangan yang kukuh tanpa kesukaran memenuhi obligasinya.

Memuaskan: Keselamatan yang mencukupi dalam memenuhi obligasinya tetapi memerlukan masa yang lebih untuk memenuhi obligasi tersebut sepenuhnya.

Sederhana: Berisiko tinggi dalam obligasi pembayaran. Prestasi kewangan berkemungkinan terus merosot.

Pembiayaan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK			
	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	RM'000	% PEMBIAYAAN KASAR	RM'000	% PEMBIAYAAN KASAR
Mengikut peningkatan usia				
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1</i>	274,624	0.91%	294,267	1.21%
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2</i>	146,496	0.49%	135,493	0.56%
	421,120	1.40%	429,760	1.77%

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(iii) Kualiti kredit bagi jumlah kasar pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

Pembiayaan merosot

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Taksiran individu	215,552	162,492
di mana:		
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 0</i>	95,853	74,049
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1</i>	1,705	4,322
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2</i>	6,847	1,295
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 3 dan ke atas</i>	111,147	82,826
Taksiran kolektif	128,987	122,810
	344,539	285,302

Pembiayaan merosot yang dijadualkan dan distruktur semula

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pengguna	64,488	52,756
Perniagaan	60,144	61,427
	124,632	114,183

Pembiayaan yang dijadualkan dan distruktur semula adalah disebabkan oleh kemerosotan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan apabila Bank telah membuat konsesi yang ia tidak akan dipertimbangkan. Apabila sesuatu pembayaran dijadualkan atau distruktur semula, prestasinya yang memuaskan dipantau selama tempoh enam bulan sebelum ia diklasifikasi semula sebagai berbayar.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(iii) Kualiti kredit bagi jumlah kasar pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain mengikut jenis perniagaan ditaksir mengikut rujukan sistem penarafan dalaman Bank:

KUMPULAN DAN BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	PENGGUNA RM'000	PERNIAGAAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	17,744,014	5,452,504	23,196,518
Memuaskan	3,693,530	2,048,278	5,741,808
Sederhana	406,741	986	407,727
Lampau tempoh tetapi tidak merosot	368,417	52,703	421,120
Merosot	144,491	200,048	344,539
Jumlah	22,357,193	7,754,519	30,111,712

KUMPULAN DAN BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	PENGGUNA RM'000	PERNIAGAAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	14,390,525	4,519,299	18,909,824
Memuaskan	3,015,549	1,233,751	4,249,300
Sederhana	364,893	3,441	368,334
Lampau tempoh tetapi tidak merosot	346,125	83,635	429,760
Merosot	121,261	164,041	285,302
Jumlah	18,238,353	6,004,167	24,242,520

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(iv) Kualiti kredit aset kewangan lain

Kualiti kredit aset kewangan lain oleh pihak luar adalah seperti berikut:

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK MATANG RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Bon kerajaan dan bil perbendaharaan	445,576	–	1,855,796	–	2,301,372
Sekuriti hutang Islam					
Penarafan AAA	50,493	–	3,141,369	–	3,191,862
Penarafan AA1 hingga AA3	275,160	–	1,292,901	–	1,568,061
Penarafan A1 hingga A3	49,858	–	56,540	–	106,398
Tiada penarafan – Bon jaminan Kerajaan	95,452	–	3,639,815	–	3,735,267
Tiada penarafan – Separa kerajaan	–	–	209,137	–	209,137
Tiada penarafan – Lain-lain	–	–	41,562	60,752	102,314
Aset kewangan derivatif					
Bank dan rakan-rakan institusi kewangan	–	57,078	–	–	57,078
Korporat	–	5,463	–	–	5,463
	916,539	62,541	10,237,120	60,752	11,276,952

Nota: Tiada perbezaan ketara di antara aset-aset kewangan Kumpulan dan aset-aset kewangan Bank.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

(iv) Kualiti kredit aset kewangan lain (sambungan)

Kualiti kredit aset kewangan lain oleh pihak luar adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG UNTUK DAGANGAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN DERIVATIF RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK JUALAN RM'000	ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK MATANG RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Bon kerajaan dan bil perbendaharaan	934,066	–	1,924,400	–	2,858,466
Sekuriti hutang Islam					
Penarafan AAA	171,546	–	3,743,946	–	3,915,492
Penarafan AA1 hingga AA3	86,655	–	2,224,144	–	2,310,799
Penarafan A1 hingga A3	–	–	56,624	–	56,624
Tiada penarafan – Bon jaminan Kerajaan	24,628	–	4,223,347	–	4,247,975
Tiada penarafan – Separa kerajaan	–	–	202,493	–	202,493
Tiada penarafan – Lain-lain	–	–	43,978	63,327	107,305
Aset kewangan derivatif					
Bank dan rakan-rakan institusi kewangan	–	21,350	–	–	21,350
Korporat	–	7,768	–	–	7,768
	1,216,895	29,118	12,418,932	63,327	13,728,272

Nota: Tiada perbezaan ketara di antara aset-aset kewangan Kumpulan dan aset-aset kewangan Bank.

(c) Risiko pasaran

Tinjauan

Kesemua perniagaan Bank adalah tertakluk kepada risiko bahawa harga dan kadar pasaran akan berubah, yang menyebabkan keuntungan atau kerugian kepada Bank. Selain itu, perubahan kadar yang ketara atau mendadak boleh menjejaskan kedudukan kecairan/pembiayaan Bank. Bank terdedah kepada faktor-faktor risiko pasaran/kecairan utama berikut:

- **Kadar Risiko Pulangan atau Keuntungan:** potensi impak ke atas keuntungan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam kadar pulangan pasaran, samada ekoran perubahan am pasaran atau sebab khusus penerbit/peminjam;
- **Risiko Tukaran Asing:** kesan perubahan kadar tukaran ke atas kedudukan matawang Bank;
- **Risiko Pelaburan Ekuiti:** kesan keuntungan ke atas kedudukan ekuiti atau pelaburan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam harga atau nilai ekuiti;
- **Risiko Inventori Komoditi:** risiko kerugian disebabkan perubahan dalam harga komoditi;
- **Risiko Kecairan:** potensi ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi syarat-syarat pembiayaan pada kos yang wajar (risiko kecairan pembiayaan) atau ketidakmampuan untuk mencairkan kedudukan dengan cepat pada harga yang wajar (risiko kecairan pasaran).

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Tinjauan (sambungan)

Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran Bank adalah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran bagi mengoptimalkan pulangan dan pada masa yang sama mengekalkan profil risiko pasaran yang konsisten dengan kehendak risiko Bank yang diluluskan.

Bank mengasingkan pendedahan risiko pasaran kepada portfolio dagangan atau bukan dagangan. Portfolio dagangan merangkumi kedudukan yang timbul daripada pembuatan pasaran, pengambilan kedudukan pemilik dan lain-lain kedudukan penandaan pasaran yang diagihkan seperti dalam Penyata Dasar Buku Dagangan yang diluluskan. Portfolio bukan dagangan timbul daripada padanan penentuan semula harga bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti berasaskan pelanggan dan daripada pelaburan dana lebih Bank.

Tadbir urus risiko pasaran

Pengurusan risiko pasaran dilaksanakan menggunakan had risiko yang diluluskan oleh BRC, dan di bawah panduan Penyata Kehendak Risiko yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset dan Liabiliti ("ALCO") bertanggungjawab menguruskan risiko pasaran pada tahap strategik di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC.

Pengurusan risiko pasaran

Semua pendedahan risiko pasaran diuruskan oleh Perbendaharaan. Matlamatnya ialah untuk memastikan bahawa semua risiko pasaran digabungkan di Perbendaharaan, yang memiliki kemahiran, peralatan, pengurusan dan tadbir urus yang diperlukan untuk menguruskan risiko tersebut dengan profesional. Had ditetapkan untuk portfolio, produk dan jenis risiko, dengan kecairan pasaran dan kualiti kredit sebagai faktor utama dalam menentukan tahap had tersebut.

Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran ("MRMD") merupakan fungsi kawalan risiko bebas yang bertanggungjawab memastikan pelaksanaan dasar pengurusan risiko pasaran secara efisien. MRMD juga bertanggungjawab membuat garis panduan pengurusan risiko pasaran, teknik ukuran, andaian tatalaku dan kaedah penetapan had. Sebarang lebihan berbanding had yang ditetapkan dilaporkan serta-merta kepada Pengurusan Kanan. Prosedur peningkatan yang ketat didokumentasi dengan sempurna dan diluluskan oleh BRC. Selain itu, pendedahan dan had risiko pasaran dilaporkan secara kerap kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Kawalan lain bagi memastikan pendedahan risiko pasaran kekal dalam tahap yang boleh diterima adalah termasuk ujian tekanan, prosedur kelulusan produk baru yang ketat dan senarai instrumen dibenarkan yang boleh didagangkan. Keputusan ujian tekanan dikeluarkan setiap bulan bagi menentukan impak perubahan ke atas kadar keuntungan, kadar tukaran asing dan lain-lain faktor risiko ke atas keuntungan Bank, kecukupan modal dan kecairan. Ujian tekanan menyediakan pihak Pengurusan dan BRC dengan penilaian mengenai impak kewangan peristiwa-peristiwa melampau yang dikenalpasti ke atas pendedahan risiko pasaran Bank.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan

Jadual berikut merumuskan pendedahan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada risiko kadar keuntungan. Jadual menunjukkan purata kadar keuntungan pada tarikh laporan dan tempoh di mana instrumen kewangan dihargaikan semula atau mencapai tempoh matang, yang mana lebih awal.

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	2,391,792	104,108	–	–	–	773,453	–	3,269,353	2.40
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	921,629	921,629	3.80
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,541	62,541	1.99
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	56,394	124,169	1,799,758	5,396,262	2,860,080	–	–	10,236,663	4.14
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	60,752	–	–	60,752	8.44
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– tidak merosot	1,048,140	1,210,137	777,261	2,318,746	24,412,889	–	–	29,767,173	6.01
– kemerosotan bersih dari peruntukan*	–	–	–	–	–	(242,602)	–	(242,602)	
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,745,173	–	1,745,173	
Jumlah aset	3,496,326	1,438,414	2,577,019	7,715,008	27,333,721	2,276,024	984,170	45,820,682	

* Ini dicapai selepas menolak peruntukan penilaian kolektif dan peruntukan penilaian individu daripada baki pembiayaan merosot kasar.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	18,070,797	4,317,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	15,713,467	–	41,010,332	2.19
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	300,000	2.99
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,407	32,407	1.03
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	–	–	–	–	–	127,524	–	127,524	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	620,829	–	620,829	
Jumlah liabiliti	18,270,797	4,417,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	16,461,820	32,407	42,091,092	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	–	3,729,590	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	–	3,729,590	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	18,270,797	4,417,866	2,852,504	55,698	–	20,191,410	32,407	45,820,682	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaran imbalan	(14,774,471)	(2,979,452)	(275,485)	7,659,310	27,333,721	(17,915,386)	951,763	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaran imbalan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	300,000	300,000	–	(600,000)	–	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(14,474,471)	(2,679,452)	(275,485)	7,059,310	27,333,721	(17,915,386)	951,763	–	

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	2,984,281	130,491	18	–	–	616,133	–	3,730,923	2.26
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,216,895	1,216,895	2.51
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,118	29,118	1.04
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	291,837	978,243	1,979,158	5,727,754	3,439,929	–	–	12,416,921	3.96
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	63,327	–	–	63,327	9.06
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– tidak merosot	1,014,025	1,125,266	580,605	2,130,053	19,107,269	–	–	23,957,218	6.25
– kemerosotan bersih dari peruntukan*	–	–	–	–	–	(216,270)	–	(216,270)	
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,613,239	–	1,613,239	
Jumlah aset	4,290,143	2,234,000	2,559,781	7,857,807	22,610,525	2,013,102	1,246,013	42,811,371	

* Ini dicapai selepas menolak peruntukan penilaian kolektif dan peruntukan penilaian individu daripada baki pembiayaan merosot kasar.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	17,553,433	2,771,729	2,093,107	175,956	154	14,650,623	–	37,245,002	2.16
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,314,564	151,538	63,873	–	–	–	–	1,529,975	2.20
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,565	13,565	0.48
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	20,421	4,855	–	–	–	145,322	–	170,598	3.45
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	525,396	–	525,396	
Jumlah liabiliti	18,888,418	2,928,122	2,156,980	175,956	154	15,321,341	13,565	39,484,536	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	–	3,326,835	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	–	3,326,835	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	18,888,418	2,928,122	2,156,980	175,956	154	18,648,176	13,565	42,811,371	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaran imbalan	(14,598,275)	(694,122)	402,801	7,681,851	22,610,371	(16,635,074)	1,232,448	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaran imbalan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	400,000	600,000	(100,000)	(500,000)	(400,000)	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(14,198,275)	(94,122)	302,801	7,181,851	22,210,371	(16,635,074)	1,232,448	–	

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	2,391,747	104,108	–	–	–	773,272	–	3,269,127	2.40
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	916,539	916,539	3.80
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	62,541	62,541	1.99
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	56,851	124,169	1,799,758	5,396,262	2,860,080	–	–	10,237,120	4.14
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	60,752	–	–	60,752	8.44
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– tidak merosot	1,048,140	1,210,137	777,261	2,318,746	24,412,889	–	–	29,767,173	6.01
– kemerosotan bersih dari peruntukan*	–	–	–	–	–	(242,602)	–	(242,602)	
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,758,637	–	1,758,637	
Jumlah aset	3,496,738	1,438,414	2,577,019	7,715,008	27,333,721	2,289,307	979,080	45,829,287	

* Ini dicapai selepas menolak peruntukan penilaian kolektif dan peruntukan penilaian individu daripada baki pembiayaan merosot kasar.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	18,076,815	4,317,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	15,718,123	–	41,021,556	2.19
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	300,000	2.99
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,407	32,407	1.03
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	–	–	–	–	–	127,524	–	127,524	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	617,172	–	617,172	
Jumlah liabiliti	18,276,815	4,417,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	16,462,819	32,407	42,098,659	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	–	3,730,628	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	–	3,730,628	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	18,276,815	4,417,866	2,853,054	55,698	–	20,193,447	32,407	45,829,287	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaran imbalan	(14,780,077)	(2,979,452)	(276,035)	7,659,310	27,333,721	(17,904,140)	946,673	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaran imbalan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	300,000	300,000	–	(600,000)	–	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(14,480,077)	(2,679,452)	(276,035)	7,059,310	27,333,721	(17,904,140)	946,673	–	

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	2,984,201	130,491	18	–	–	613,948	–	3,728,658	2.26
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,216,895	1,216,895	2.51
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,118	29,118	1.04
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	293,848	978,243	1,979,158	5,727,754	3,439,929	–	–	12,418,932	3.96
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	63,327	–	–	63,327	9.06
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain									
– tidak merosot	1,014,025	1,125,266	580,605	2,130,053	19,107,269	–	–	23,957,218	6.25
– kemerosotan bersih dari peruntukan*	–	–	–	–	–	(216,270)	–	(216,270)	
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,638,653	–	1,638,653	
Jumlah aset	4,292,074	2,234,000	2,559,781	7,857,807	22,610,525	2,036,331	1,246,013	42,836,531	

* Ini dicapai selepas menolak peruntukan penilaian kolektif dan peruntukan penilaian individu daripada baki pembiayaan merosot kasar.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	BUKU BUKAN DAGANGAN						BUKU DAGANGAN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000	KADAR KE- UNTUNGAN EFEKTIF %
	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1-3 BULAN RM'000	>3-12 BULAN RM'000	1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	TIDAK PEKA KE- UNTUNGAN RM'000			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	17,576,776	2,771,929	2,093,657	175,956	154	14,653,980	–	37,272,452	2.16
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,314,564	151,538	63,873	–	–	–	–	1,529,975	2.20
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,565	13,565	0.48
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	20,421	4,855	–	–	–	145,322	–	170,598	3.45
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	520,567	–	520,567	
Jumlah liabiliti	18,911,761	2,928,322	2,157,530	175,956	154	15,319,869	13,565	39,507,157	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	–	3,329,374	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	–	3,329,374	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	18,911,761	2,928,322	2,157,530	175,956	154	18,649,243	13,565	42,836,531	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaran imbangan	(14,619,687)	(694,322)	402,251	7,681,851	22,610,371	(16,612,912)	1,232,448	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaran imbangan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	400,000	600,000	(100,000)	(500,000)	(400,000)	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(14,219,687)	(94,322)	302,251	7,181,851	22,210,371	(16,612,912)	1,232,448	–	

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(i) Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan dalam portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko kadar keuntungan dalam portfolio bukan dagangan diuruskan dan dikawal menggunakan ukuran yang dikenali sebagai nilai ekonomi ekuiti (“EVE”) dan pendapatan berisiko (“EaR”). Had EVE dan EaR diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas setiap bulan oleh MRMD. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Bank menguruskan portfolio bukan dagangan dengan memantau kepekaan unjuran EaR dan EVE di bawah pelbagai senario kadar keuntungan (model simulasi). Untuk model simulasi, kombinasi di antara senario lazim dan senario bukan lazim yang berkaitan dengan pasaran tempatan digunakan. Senario lazim yang dipantau setiap bulan adalah merangkumi 100 dan 200 mata asas yang selari dengan penurunan atau peningkatan dalam kadar keuntungan dan simulasi peristiwa lampau. Senario-senario ini tidak memerlukan tindakan pengurusan. Justeru itu, ia tidak merangkumi tindakan yang akan diambil oleh Perbendaharaan untuk mengurangkan impak risiko kadar keuntungan terbabit. Secara realiti, bergantung kepada pandangan mengenai pergerakan pasaran masa hadapan, Perbendaharaan secara proaktif akan mengubah profil pendedahan kadar keuntungan bagi meminimakan kerugian dan mengoptimakan perolehan bersih. Ciri strategi-strategi pengurangan risiko dan lindung nilai terbabit adalah sejajar dengan instrumen pasaran yang tersedia. Strategi-strategi ini terdiri daripada penggunaan instrumen pasaran tradisional, seperti tukaran kadar keuntungan, kepada strategi-strategi lindung nilai yang lebih rumit bagi menangani pendedahan risiko kadar keuntungan yang melampau.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan unjuran kepekaan Kumpulan dan Bank terhadap 100 mata asas anjakan selari dengan kadar keuntungan untuk semua tempoh matang yang digunapakai ke atas jurang kepekaan kadar keuntungan Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh laporan.

	-100bps	2014 +100bps PENINGKATAN/(PENURUNAN)	-100bps	2013 +100bps
	RM JUTA	RM JUTA	RM JUTA	RM JUTA
BANK				
Impak ke atas EaR	(22.45)	22.45	(51.45)	51.45
Impak ke atas EVE	(397.43)	397.43	(521.44)	521.44

Nota: EVE dan EaR setakat 31 Disember 2013 telah dikembalikan sejajar dengan perubahan kaedah iaitu daripada kaedah kelakuan kepada kaedah kontrak BNM seperti yang diluluskan oleh BRC Khas 01/2014 pada 30 Jun 2014.

Kawalan lain untuk mengawal risiko kadar keuntungan dalam portfolio bukan dagangan adalah termasuk ujian tekanan dan pelaksanaan had kepekaan ke atas aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan. Kepekaan diukur menggunakan nilai terkini perubahan 1 mata asas (“PV01”) dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD secara mingguan berbanding had yang diluluskan oleh BRC. Pendedahan dan had PV01 dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko pasaran dalam Portfolio Dagangan

Risiko pasaran dalam portfolio dagangan dipantau dan dikawal menggunakan Nilai Berisiko ("VaR"). Had VaR diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO and BRC.

Nilai berisiko

VaR adalah satu teknik yang menganggarkan potensi kerugian yang mungkin berlaku ke atas kedudukan risiko ekoran pergerakan dalam kadar dan harga pasaran dalam satu tempoh masa yang khusus dan pada satu tahap keyakinan yang wujud. Model-model VaR yang digunakan oleh Bank adalah berdasarkan simulasi sejarah. Model-model ini memberi senario masa hadapan yang berkemungkinan berlaku berdasarkan siri-siri lampau kadar dan harga pasaran yang telah direkodkan, dengan mengambilkira hubungan di antara kadar dan pasaran yang berbeza seperti kadar keuntungan dan kadar tukaran asing. Model simulasi sejarah yang digunakan oleh Bank merangkumi ciri-ciri berikut:

- Potensi pergerakan pasaran diramal dengan merujuk kepada data dari empat tahun lepas;
- Kadar dan harga pasaran sejarah ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada kadar tukaran asing dan kadar keuntungan; dan
- VaR dihitung sehingga 99 peratus tahap keyakinan untuk tempoh pegangan selama sehari. Ciri model VaR menjadikan peningkatan dalam ketidaktentuan pasaran yang dipantau membawa kepada peningkatan dalam VaR tanpa sebarang perubahan dalam kedudukan asas.
- Set data ini dikemas kini setiap minggu.

Secara statistik, Bank menjangkakan kerugian dalam lebihan VaR berlaku hanya 1 peratus dalam tempoh satu tahun. Jumlah sebenar lebihan dalam tempoh ini dapat digunakan untuk menentukan tahap keberkesanan model tersebut.

Ringkasan mengenai kedudukan VaR portfolio dagangan Bank pada tarikh laporan adalah seperti berikut:

	SETAKAT 31.12.2014 RM JUTA	1.1.2014 HINGGA 31.12.2014 PURATA RM JUTA	MAKSIMUM RM JUTA	MINIMUM RM JUTA
Risiko kadar keuntungan	0.67	1.62	2.83	0.63
Risiko tukaran asing	0.11	0.22	2.08	0.01
Keseluruhan	0.78	1.84	4.71	0.68

	SETAKAT 31.12.2013 RM JUTA	1.1.2013 HINGGA 31.12.2013 PURATA RM JUTA	MAKSIMUM RM JUTA	MINIMUM RM JUTA
Risiko kadar keuntungan	1.48	1.64	3.33	0.43
Risiko tukaran asing	0.78	0.26	1.06	0.01
Keseluruhan	2.26	1.90	3.64	0.55

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko pasaran dalam Portfolio Dagangan (sambungan)

Nilai berisiko (sambungan)

Walaupun ia adalah panduan yang berguna berkaitan risiko, VaR harus sentiasa dilihat dalam konteks hadnya. Sebagai contoh:

- Penggunaan data sejarah sebagai proksi untuk menjangka peristiwa masa hadapan mungkin tidak merangkumi semua peristiwa yang berpotensi, terutamanya peristiwa yang berciri melampau;
- Penggunaan tempoh pegangan selama 1 hari mengandaikan bahawa semua kedudukan boleh dicairkan atau dilindungi dalam masa sehari. Ini mungkin tidak menggambarkan sepenuhnya risiko pasaran yang timbul pada ketika berlakunya ketidakcairan yang teruk, apabila tempoh pegangan selama 1 hari tidak mencukupi untuk mencairkan atau melindungi semua kedudukan sepenuhnya;
- Penggunaan tahap keyakinan 99 peratus, mengikut takrifnya, tidak mengambilkira kerugian yang mungkin berlaku di luar tahap keyakinan ini;
- VaR dihitung berdasarkan baki pendedahan pada akhir tempoh perniagaan dan justeru itu tidak semestinya menggambarkan pendedahan intra-hari; dan
- VaR tidak berkemungkinan menggambarkan potensi kerugian bagi pendedahan yang mungkin timbul di bawah pergerakan pasaran yang penting.

Bank mengiktiraf kekangan ini dengan meningkatkan had VaR dengan had-had lain seperti had kerugian maksimum, had kedudukan dan struktur had PV01. Had-had ini diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dipantau secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Kawalan lain untuk mengawal risiko pasaran pada tahap yang boleh diterima adalah menerusi ujian tekanan, proses kelulusan produk baru yang ketat dan senarai instrumen yang dibenarkan untuk dagangan. Ujian tekanan dikeluarkan setiap bulan bagi menentukan impak perubahan ke atas kadar keuntungan, kadar tukaran asing dan lain-lain penunjuk ekonomi utama ke atas keuntungan, kecukupan modal dan kecairan Kumpulan dan Bank. Ujian tekanan menyediakan pihak Pengurusan dan BRC dengan penilaian impak kewangan bagi peristiwa melampau yang telah dikenalpasti ke atas pendedahan risiko pasaran Bank.

(iii) Risiko tukaran asing

Kedudukan dagangan

Selain VaR dan ujian tekanan, Bank mengawal risiko tukaran asing dalam portfolio dagangan dengan menghadkan pendedahan terbuka kepada matawang individu, pada asas agregat.

Keseluruhan (kedudukan dagangan dan bukan dagangan)

Bank mengawal risiko keseluruhan tukaran asing dengan menghadkan pendedahan terbuka kepada kedudukan bukan-Ringggit pada asas agregat.

Had tukaran asing diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko tukaran asing (sambungan)

Analisis Kepekaan

Memandangkan pembolehubah risiko lain kekal berterusan, kepekaan penilaian semula matawang asing bagi Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh laporan diringkaskan seperti berikut (hanya pendedahan matawang yang melibatkan lebih daripada 5 peratus kedudukan terbuka bersih dibentangkan dalam matawang khususnya dalam jadual di bawah. Untuk matawang lain, pendedahannya dikumpulkan sebagai 'Lain-lain'):

	2014		2013	
	-1% SUSUT NILAI RM'000	+1% NAIK NILAI RM'000	-1% SUSUT NILAI RM'000	+1% NAIK NILAI RM'000
KUMPULAN DAN BANK				
Dolar AS	(4,855)	4,855	8,604	(8,604)
Pound British	5,268	(5,268)	6,306	(6,306)
Lain-lain	861	(861)	(148)	148

(d) Risiko kecairan

Tinjauan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko bahawa Bank tidak mempunyai sumber kewangan yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi tanggungannya apabila sampai tempoh, atau kemungkinan perlu membiaya tanggungan tersebut pada kos yang melampau. Risiko ini mungkin timbul daripada ketidakpadanan penetapan masa aliran tunai. Risiko pembiayaan timbul apabila kecairan yang perlu bagi membiaya kedudukan aset tak cair tidak boleh diperolehi pada tempoh jangkaan apabila diperlukan.

Bank mengekalkan asas pembiayaan yang berkepelbagaian dan stabil yang merangkumi runcit teras, komersil, deposit pelanggan korporat dan baki institusi. Ini dipertingkatkan dengan pembiayaan borong dan portfolio aset berkecairan tinggi.

Matlamat pengurusan pembiayaan dan kecairan Bank adalah untuk memastikan bahawa semua komitmen pembiayaan dan pengeluaran deposit yang boleh dijangka boleh dipenuhi apabila sampai tempoh dan bahawa akses pasaran borong kekal boleh digunakan serta menjimatkan kos.

Akaun semasa dan deposit simpanan yang perlu dibayar atas permintaan atau pada notis segera membentuk bahagian penting pembiayaan Bank, dan Bank menekankan kepentingan mengekalkan kestabilannya. Bagi deposit, kestabilan bergantung kepada pengekalan keyakinan pendeposit terhadap Bank dan kemantapan modal dan kecairan Bank, serta pada harga yang kompetitif dan telus.

Pengurusan kecairan dan pembiayaan dilaksanakan sejajar dengan Rangka Kerja Kecairan Bank Negara Malaysia serta amalan-amalan, had-had dan pencetus-pencetus yang telah diluluskan oleh BRC dan ALCO. Had-had dan pencetus-pencetus ini adalah berbeza bagi mengambilkira kedalaman dan kecairan pasaran tempatan di mana Bank beroperasi. Bank mengekalkan kedudukan kecairan yang kukuh dan menguruskan profil kecairan aset-aset, liabiliti-liabiliti dan komitmen-komitmennya bagi memastikan bahawa aliran tunai diseimbangkan dengan sewajarnya dan semua tanggungan dipenuhi apabila sampai tempoh.

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Tinjauan (sambungan)

Kecairan dan proses pengurusan pembiayaan Bank merangkumi:

- Unjuran harian aliran tunai dan memastikan bahawa Bank mempunyai lebihan kecairan dan rizab yang mencukupi untuk menangani kejutan kecairan yang berlaku secara tiba-tiba;
- Mengunjurkan aliran tunai dan mempertimbangkan tahap aset cair yang sewajarnya berhubung perkara ini;
- Mengekalkan liabiliti tempoh yang berwajaran dengan asas aset;
- Mengekalkan sumber pembiayaan yang pelbagai dengan fasiliti sokongan yang mencukupi;
- Memantau konsentrasi pendeposit bagi mengelakkan kebergantungan yang tidak wajar ke atas pendeposit individu dan memastikan campuran pembiayaan keseluruhan yang memuaskan; dan
- Menguruskan tempoh matang dan mempelbagaikan liabiliti pembiayaan untuk semua produk dan kaunterpart.

Tadbir urus risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan

Pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan dilaksanakan menggunakan mandat had risiko yang diluluskan oleh BRC dan pencetus tindakan pengurusan yang ditugaskan oleh ALCO.

ALCO bertanggungjawab di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC untuk menguruskan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan pada tahap strategik.

Pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan

Semua pendedahan risiko kecairan diuruskan oleh Perbendaharaan. Matlamatnya ialah untuk memastikan bahawa risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan digabungkan di Perbendaharaan, yang memiliki kemahiran, peralatan, pengurusan dan tadbir urus yang diperlukan untuk mengurus risiko-risiko tersebut secara profesional. Had dan pencetus ditetapkan bagi memenuhi objektif berikut:

- Lebihan kecairan dan rizab yang mencukupi bagi menangani kejutan kecairan yang berlaku secara tiba-tiba;
- Aliran tunai adalah berkepelbagaian untuk semua tempoh matang;
- Asas deposit tidak terlalu tertumpu kepada bilangan pendeposit yang kecil;
- Kapasiti peminjaman yang mencukupi di pasaran Interbank dan aset kewangan berkecairan tinggi sebagai sokongan; dan
- Tidak melanjutkan kegiatan pembiayaan berhubung asas deposit.

MRMD merupakan fungsi kawalan risiko bebas dan bertanggungjawab memastikan pelaksanaan dasar-dasar pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan yang mencukupi. MRMD juga bertanggungjawab membangunkan garis panduan pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan Bank, teknik ukuran, andaian tatalaku dan kaedah penentuan had. Sebarang lebihan berbanding had dan pencetus yang telah ditetapkan dilaporkan dengan serta-merta kepada pihak Pengurusan Kanan. Prosedur peningkatan yang ketat didokumentasi dengan sempurna dan diluluskan oleh BRC, dengan kuasa yang sewajarnya untuk mengesahkan atau meluluskan lebihan yang ada. Selain itu, pendedahan dan had risiko pasaran dilaporkan secara kerap kepada ALCO dan BRC.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan (sambungan)

Kawalan lain bagi memastikan pendedahan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan kekal dalam tahap yang boleh diterima ialah ujian tekanan. Ujian tekanan dan analisis senario merupakan alat yang penting dalam rangka kerja pengurusan kecairan Bank. Ini juga merangkumi penilaian kecairan aset di bawah pelbagai senario tekanan. Keputusan ujian tekanan dikeluarkan setiap bulan bagi menentukan impak kejutan kecairan yang berlaku secara tiba-tiba. Ujian tekanan menyediakan pihak Pengurusan dan BRC dengan penilaian impak kewangan bagi peristiwa melampau yang dikenalpasti ke atas pendedahan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan Bank.

Satu lagi ciri kawalan utama pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan Bank ialah pelan luar jangka pembiayaan dan kecairan yang telah diluluskan dan didokumentasi. Pelan ini mengenalpasti penunjuk awal keadaan tekanan dan menggambarkan tindakan yang perlu diambil sekiranya berlaku kesukaran yang timbul daripada krisis sistem atau krisis lain sambil meminimalkan implikasi buruk jangka panjang ke atas Bank.

Analisis kematangan

Jadual di bawah adalah ringkasan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank berdasarkan baki tempoh matang kontrak:

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	ATAS PERMINTAAN RM'000	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	>3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	>6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset							
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	773,453	2,391,792	104,108	–	–	–	3,269,353
Portfolio sekuriti	–	490,709	259,457	730,579	1,229,869	8,508,430	11,219,044
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	4,323	8,250	26,970	6,328	16,670	62,541
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	1,048,140	1,210,137	509,343	267,918	26,489,033	29,524,571
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,745,173	1,745,173
Jumlah aset	773,453	3,934,964	1,581,952	1,266,892	1,504,115	36,759,306	45,820,682
Liabiliti							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	15,713,467	18,070,797	4,317,866	1,860,673	991,831	55,698	41,010,332
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	300,000
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	2,108	17,720	4,310	4,985	3,284	32,407
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	748,353	748,353
Jumlah liabiliti	15,713,467	18,272,905	4,435,586	1,864,983	996,816	807,335	42,091,092
Ekuiti							
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,729,590	3,729,590
Jurang kecairan bersih dalam Lembaran Imbangan Komitmen dan luar jangka	(14,940,014)	(14,337,941)	(2,853,634)	(598,091)	507,299	32,222,381	–
	2,410,036	1,676,783	1,434,560	1,434,375	2,372,617	2,807,596	12,135,967
Jurang kecairan bersih	(17,350,050)	(16,014,724)	(4,288,194)	(2,032,466)	(1,865,318)	29,414,785	(12,135,967)

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis kematangan (sambungan)

KUMPULAN SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	ATAS PERMINTAAN RM'000	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	> 1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	>3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	>6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset							
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	616,133	2,984,281	130,491	13	5	–	3,730,923
Portfolio sekuriti	–	291,837	1,338,465	967,987	1,342,489	9,756,365	13,697,143
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	8,374	3,828	(200)	(259)	17,375	29,118
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	1,014,025	1,125,266	224,711	355,894	21,021,052	23,740,948
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,613,239	1,613,239
Jumlah aset	616,133	4,298,517	2,598,050	1,192,511	1,698,129	32,408,031	42,811,371
Liabiliti							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	14,650,623	17,553,433	2,771,729	1,531,244	561,863	176,110	37,245,002
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	1,314,564	151,538	32,755	31,118	–	1,529,975
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	6,915	4,368	91	24	2,167	13,565
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	695,994	695,994
Jumlah liabiliti	14,650,623	18,874,912	2,927,635	1,564,090	593,005	874,271	39,484,536
Ekuiti							
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,326,835	3,326,835
Jurang kecairan bersih dalam Lembaran Imbangan	(14,034,490)	(14,576,395)	(329,585)	(371,579)	1,105,124	28,206,925	–
Komitmen dan luar jangka	2,186,831	2,011,842	1,358,059	873,122	1,898,539	2,883,287	11,211,680
Jurang kecairan bersih	(16,221,321)	(16,588,237)	(1,687,644)	(1,244,701)	(793,415)	25,323,638	(11,211,680)

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis kematangan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	ATAS PERMINTAAN RM'000	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	>3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	>6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset							
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	773,272	2,391,747	104,108	–	–	–	3,269,127
Portfolio sekuriti	–	486,076	259,457	730,579	1,229,869	8,508,430	11,214,411
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	4,323	8,250	26,970	6,328	16,670	62,541
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	1,048,140	1,210,137	509,343	267,918	26,489,033	29,524,571
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,758,637	1,758,637
Jumlah aset	773,272	3,930,286	1,581,952	1,266,892	1,504,115	36,772,770	45,829,287
Liabiliti							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	15,718,123	18,076,815	4,317,866	1,860,673	992,381	55,698	41,021,556
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	200,000	100,000	–	–	–	300,000
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	2,108	17,720	4,310	4,985	3,284	32,407
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	744,696	744,696
Jumlah liabiliti	15,718,123	18,278,923	4,435,586	1,864,983	997,366	803,678	42,098,659
Ekuiti							
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,730,628	3,730,628
Jurang kecairan bersih dalam Lembaran Imbangan	(14,944,851)	(14,348,637)	(2,853,634)	(598,091)	506,749	32,238,464	–
Komitmen dan luar jangka	2,410,036	1,676,783	1,434,560	1,434,375	2,372,617	2,807,596	12,135,967
Jurang kecairan bersih	(17,354,887)	(16,025,420)	(4,288,194)	(2,032,466)	(1,865,868)	29,430,868	(12,135,967)

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis kematangan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	ATAS PERMINTAAN RM'000	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	> 1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	>3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	>6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Aset							
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	613,948	2,984,201	130,491	13	5	–	3,728,658
Portfolio sekuriti	–	293,848	1,338,465	967,987	1,342,489	9,756,365	13,699,154
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	8,374	3,828	(200)	(259)	17,375	29,118
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	1,014,025	1,125,266	224,711	355,894	21,021,052	23,740,948
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,638,653	1,638,653
Jumlah aset	613,948	4,300,448	2,598,050	1,192,511	1,698,129	32,433,445	42,836,531
Liabiliti							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	14,653,980	17,576,776	2,771,929	1,531,244	562,413	176,110	37,272,452
Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	1,314,564	151,538	32,755	31,118	–	1,529,975
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	6,915	4,368	91	24	2,167	13,565
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	691,165	691,165
Jumlah liabiliti	14,653,980	18,898,255	2,927,835	1,564,090	593,555	869,442	39,507,157
Ekuiti							
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	3,329,374	3,329,374
Jurang kecairan bersih dalam Lembaran Imbangan	(14,040,032)	(14,597,807)	(329,785)	(371,579)	1,104,574	28,234,629	–
Komitmen dan luar jangka	2,186,831	2,011,842	1,358,059	873,122	1,898,539	2,883,287	11,211,680
Jurang kecairan bersih	(16,226,863)	(16,609,649)	(1,687,844)	(1,244,701)	(793,965)	25,351,342	(11,211,680)

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Kematangan kontrak liabiliti kewangan secara tidak didedahkan

Jadual di bawah membentangkan aliran tunai belum dibayar oleh Bank di bawah liabiliti kewangan dengan tempoh kematangan kontrak pada akhir tempoh pelaporan ini. Jumlah yang dinyatakan dalam jadual adalah kontrak aliran tunai tidak terdiskaun:

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2014	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	> 1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	> 3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	> 6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Liabiliti Kewangan						
Deposit daripada pelanggan	33,747,231	4,287,385	1,939,086	1,020,742	59,025	41,053,469
Deposit daripada simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	200,425	100,409	–	–	–	300,834
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	4,925	18,202	4,310	4,985	15	32,437
<i>Kontrak hadapan</i>	2,123	17,410	4,310	4,985	–	28,828
<i>Tukaran Kadar Keuntungan Islam</i>	2,802	792	–	–	–	3,594
<i>Deposit berstruktur</i>	–	–	–	–	15	15
Bil dan penerimaan belum dibayar	127,524	–	–	–	–	127,524
Liabiliti lain	579,259	–	–	–	–	579,259
	34,659,364	4,405,996	1,943,396	1,025,727	59,040	42,093,523
Komitmen dan Luar Jangka						
Pengganti kredit langsung	37,603	81,510	56,237	123,881	61,202	360,433
Item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	114,274	74,499	89,310	248,546	499,636	1,026,265
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	158,699	32,308	–	3,117	42,750	236,874
	310,576	188,317	145,547	375,544	603,588	1,623,572

Angka Kumpulan tidak banyak berbeza berbanding angka Bank.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Kematangan kontrak liabiliti kewangan secara tidak didedahkan (sambungan)

BANK SETAKAT 31 DISEMBER 2013	SEHINGGA 1 BULAN RM'000	>1 HINGGA 3 BULAN RM'000	>3 HINGGA 6 BULAN RM'000	>6 HINGGA 12 BULAN RM'000	LEBIH 1 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Liabiliti Kewangan						
Depositi daripada pelanggan	32,200,635	2,789,081	1,568,999	590,880	164,023	37,313,618
Depositi daripada simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,315,794	152,164	32,875	31,254	–	1,532,087
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	6,919	4,332	93	(43)	2,756	14,057
<i>Kontrak hadapan</i>	3,208	3,347	39	–	–	6,594
<i>Kadar Keuntungan Swap Islam</i>	3,711	985	54	(43)	2,174	6,881
<i>Depositi berstruktur</i>	–	–	–	–	582	582
Bil dan penerimaan belum dibayar	166,018	4,927	–	–	–	170,945
Liabiliti lain	14,115	–	–	–	–	14,115
	33,703,481	2,950,504	1,601,967	622,091	166,779	39,044,822
Komitmen dan Luar Jangka						
Pengganti kredit langsung	32,471	55,936	58,809	131,843	39,973	319,032
Item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	91,115	52,355	125,681	148,373	459,722	877,246
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	124,675	23,240	25,662	51,935	44,396	269,908
	248,261	131,531	210,152	332,151	544,091	1,466,186

Angka Kumpulan tidak banyak berbeza berbanding angka Bank.

35. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(e) Risiko Operasi (“OR”)

Tinjauan

Risiko Operasi (“OR”) ditakrif sebagai “risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses dalaman, manusia dan sistem serta peristiwa luar, yang termasuk risiko perundangan dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah tetapi tidak termasuk risiko strategik dan reputasi”.

Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

Bank Islam mengiktiraf dan menekankan kepentingan pengurusan risiko operasi (“ORM”) dan menguruskan risiko ini menerusi persekitaran berasaskan kawalan di mana kesemua proses didokumentasi, pemberian kebenaran adalah bebas, urusniaga diselaraskan dan dipantau serta kegiatan-kegiatan perniagaan dijalankan dalam lingkungan dasar-dasar, garis panduan, prosedur dan had OR.

Pendekatan tadbir urus keseluruhan Bank dalam menguruskan OR adalah berdasarkan Pendekatan Tiga Barisan Pertahanan:

- (a) **Barisan pertahanan pertama** – pemilik risiko atau unit pengambilan risiko iaitu Unit Perniagaan atau Sokongan bertanggungjawab mewujudkan persekitaran kawalan yang mantap dalam unit masing-masing. Unit-unit ini bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan harian risiko operasi. Bagi menekankan akauntabiliti dan pemilikan risiko dan kawalan, Penjawat Kawalan Risiko Operasi untuk setiap pemilik risiko dilantik bagi membantu dalam memacu program risiko dan kawalan Bank.
- (b) **Barisan pertahanan kedua** – Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko Operasi (“ORMD”) bertanggungjawab mewujudkan dan mengekalkan rangka kerja ORM, membangunkan pelbagai peralatan ORM bagi membantu dalam pengurusan risiko operasi, memantau keberkesanan ORM, menilai isu-isu risiko operasi daripada pemilik risiko dan membangkitkan isu-isu OR kepada peringkat tadbir urus yang berkaitan berserta cadangan-cadangan untuk strategi pengurangan risiko yang sewajarnya. Dalam mencipta budaya risiko yang mantap, ORMD juga bertanggungjawab mempromosikan kesedaran risiko di seluruh Bank.

Pengurusan Risiko Syariah (“SRM”) dan Bahagian Pematuhan menjadi pelengkap kepada peranan ORM sebagai barisan pertahanan kedua. SRM bertanggungjawab menangani risiko pematuhan Syariah (“SCR”) dengan mewujudkan & melaksanakan garis panduan SRM yang sewajarnya, membantu dalam proses mengenalpasti, menilai, mengawal & memantau SCR selain mewujudkan kesedaran SCR.

Bahagian Pematuhan bertanggungjawab memastikan pemantauan berkesan ke atas risiko-risiko berkaitan pematuhan seperti risiko pematuhan kawal selia, risiko pematuhan serta risiko penyelewengan wang dan pembiayaan aktiviti keganasan menerusi klasifikasi risiko yang sewajarnya selain membangun, menilai dan menambahbaik program-program latihan berkaitan pematuhan serta menjalankan latihan yang bertujuan mencipta kesedaran.

- (c) **Barisan pertahanan ketiga** – Audit Dalaman memberikan jaminan bebas kepada Lembaga Pengarah dan pengurusan kanan mengenai keberkesanan proses ORM.

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

36. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN

Instrumen kewangan adalah terdiri daripada aset kewangan, liabiliti kewangan dan instrumen luar lembaranimbangan. Nilai saksama adalah jumlah di mana aset kewangan boleh ditukar atau liabiliti kewangan dilangsaikan, di antara pihak yang berpengetahuan dan berkesanggupan dalam satu urusaniaga telus. Maklumat yang dibentangkan dalam laporan ini mewakili anggaran nilai saksama setakat tarikh kedudukan kewangan.

Harga pasaran disebut harga dan boleh pantau, apabila tersedia, digunakan sebagai pengukur nilai saksama instrumen kewangan. Apabila harga pasaran disebut harga dan boleh pantau tidak tersedia, nilai saksama dianggarkan berdasarkan pelbagai kaedah dan andaian berkaitan ciri-ciri risiko instrumen kewangan, kadar diskaun, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini mungkin boleh menjejaskan anggaran tersebut serta nilai saksamanya.

Maklumat nilai saksama untuk aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti bukan kewangan seperti pelaburan dalam anak syarikat dan cukai adalah dikecualikan, kerana ia tidak termasuk dalam skop MFRS 7, “Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan dan Pembentangan” yang mengkehendaki maklumat nilai saksama didedahkan.

Nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan kaedah-kaedah dan andaian-andaian berikut:

Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Bagi deposit dan simpanan di institusi kewangan dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan, nilai bawaan adalah anggaran berwajaran bagi nilai saksama. Bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan tempoh matang enam bulan ke atas, anggaran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan aliran tunai terdiskaun menggunakan kadar keuntungan pasaran wang semasa di mana deposit dan simpanan serupa akan dibuat dengan instrumen kewangan yang memiliki risiko kredit dan baki tempoh matang yang serupa.

Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan, sedia untuk jualan dan dipegang hingga matang

Anggaran nilai saksama secara amnya adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran yang disebut harga dan boleh cerap. Apabila tiada pasaran sedia dalam sekuriti tertentu, nilai saksama dianggarkan dengan merujuk kepada hasil indikatif pasaran atau sokongan aset nyata bersih penerima pelaburan.

Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain

Nilai saksamanya dianggar dengan pendiskaunan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa pembiayaan dengan risiko kredit dan tempoh matang yang serupa. Nilai saksamanya diwakili oleh nilai bawaannya, bersih daripada kerugian kemerosotan, sebagai jumlah boleh diperoleh semula.

Deposit daripada pelanggan

Nilai saksama deposit dianggap menyamai nilai bawaannya kerana kadar pulangan ditentukan pada penghujung tempoh pegangannya berdasarkan keuntungan yang dijana daripada aset yang dilaburkan.

Deposit dan simpanan dari bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan menghampiri nilai bawaannya. Bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan tempoh matang enam bulan atau lebih, nilai saksama dianggar berdasarkan pendiskaunan aliran tunai menggunakan kadar keuntungan pasaran wang semasa bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan baki tempoh matang yang serupa.

Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi bil dan penerimaan belum bayar dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan menghampiri nilai bawaannya. Bagi bil dan penerimaan belum bayar dengan tempoh matang enam bulan atau lebih, nilai saksama dianggar berdasarkan pendiskaunan aliran tunai menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa untuk pinjaman dengan profil risiko yang serupa.

36. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Hirarki nilai saksama

MFRS 7 menetapkan satu hirarki teknik penilaian berdasarkan samada input teknik penilaian tersebut boleh dipantau atau tidak. Input yang boleh dipantau menggambarkan data pasaran yang didapati daripada sumber bebas manakala input yang tidak boleh dipantau menggambarkan andaian pasaran Kumpulan. Hirarki nilai saksama adalah seperti berikut:

- Peringkat 1 – Harga yang disebut harga (tidak terlaras) di pasaran aktif untuk aset-aset atau liabiliti-liabiliti yang serupa. Peringkat ini merangkumi sekuriti ekuiti dan instrumen hutang yang disenaraikan.
- Peringkat 2 – Input selain daripada harga yang disebut harga yang terangkum dalam Peringkat 1 yang mana boleh dipantau bagi aset atau liabiliti, samada secara langsung (iaitu sebagai harga) atau tidak langsung (iaitu diterbitkan daripada harga). Peringkat ini merangkumi tukaran kadar keuntungan dan hutang berstruktur. Sumber parameter input adalah termasuk risiko kredit kaunterpart atau hasil indikatif Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”).
- Peringkat 3 – Input bagi aset atau liabiliti yang bukan berasaskan data pasaran yang boleh dipantau (input tidak boleh dipantau). Peringkat ini merangkumi instrumen ekuiti dan instrumen hutang dengan komponen tidak boleh dipantau yang penting.

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama dan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama yang mana nilai saksama didedahkan, bersama nilai saksamanya dan nilai bawaan seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan. Jadual ini tidak termasuk aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan jangka pendek/atas permintaan di mana nilai bawaannya adalah anggaran munasabah nilai saksamanya.

KUMPULAN 31 DISEMBER 2014 RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA				NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG TIDAK DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA		Jumlah Nilai Saksama	Nilai Bawaan
	PERINGKAT 1	PERINGKAT 2	PERINGKAT 3	Jumlah	PERINGKAT 3	Jumlah		
Aset kewangan								
Aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	–	921,629	–	921,629	–	921,629	921,629	
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	62,541	–	62,541	–	62,541	62,541	
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	–	10,199,977	4,620	10,204,597	32,066	10,236,663	10,236,663	
Aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	60,752	60,752	60,752	
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	29,527,807	29,527,807	29,524,571	
Liabiliti kewangan								
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	32,407	–	32,407	–	32,407	32,407	

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN

bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

36. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Hirarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

KUMPULAN 31 DISEMBER 2013 RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA				NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG TIDAK DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA PERINGKAT 3	JUMLAH NILAI SAKSAMA	NILAI BAWAAN
	PERINGKAT 1	PERINGKAT 2	PERINGKAT 3	JUMLAH			
Aset kewangan							
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	1,216,895
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	29,118	–	29,118	–	29,118	29,118
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	–	12,379,831	4,620	12,384,451	32,470	12,416,921	12,416,921
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	85,318	85,318	63,327
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	24,040,733	24,040,733	23,740,948
Liabiliti kewangan							
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	13,565	–	13,565	–	13,565	13,565

BANK 31 DISEMBER 2014 RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA				NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG TIDAK DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA PERINGKAT 3	JUMLAH NILAI SAKSAMA	NILAI BAWAAN
	PERINGKAT 1	PERINGKAT 2	PERINGKAT 3	JUMLAH			
Aset kewangan							
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	916,539	–	916,539	–	916,539	916,539
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	62,541	–	62,541	–	62,541	62,541
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	–	10,200,434	4,620	10,205,054	32,066	10,237,120	10,237,120
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	60,752	60,752	60,752
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	29,527,807	29,527,807	29,524,571
Liabiliti kewangan							
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	32,407	–	32,407	–	32,407	32,407

36. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Hirarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

BANK 31 DISEMBER 2013 RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA				NILAI SAKSAMA INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN YANG TIDAK DIBAWA PADA NILAI SAKSAMA	JUMLAH NILAI SAKSAMA	NILAI BAWAAN
	PERINGKAT 1	PERINGKAT 2	PERINGKAT 3	JUMLAH	PERINGKAT 3		
Aset kewangan							
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	–	1,216,895	1,216,895
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	29,118	–	29,118	–	29,118	29,118
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	–	12,379,831	4,620	12,384,451	34,481	12,418,932	12,418,932
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	–	–	–	–	85,318	85,318	63,327
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	–	–	–	24,040,733	24,040,733	23,740,948
Liabiliti kewangan							
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	13,565	–	13,565	–	13,565	13,565

Jadual berikut menunjukkan perubahan dalam instrumen Peringkat 3 bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual		
Pada 1 Januari	4,620	19,800
Peruntukan kemerosotan nilai	–	(9,537)
Penyelesaian	–	(5,643)
Pada 31 Disember	4,620	4,620

Input tidak boleh dipantau yang digunakan dalam pengukuran nilai saksama

Jadual berikut menunjukkan teknik penilaian yang digunakan dalam penentuan nilai saksama dalam Peringkat 3, dan juga input tidak boleh dipantau yang utama yang digunakan dalam model penilaian tersebut.

(a) Instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama

JENIS	TEKNIK PENILAIAN	INPUT TIDAK BOLEH DIPANTAU YANG PENTING	HUBUNGAN ANTARA INPUT TIDAK BOLEH DIPANTAU YANG PENTING DAN UKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	Dinilai pada kos ditolak kemerosotan	Tidak berkenaan	Tidak berkenaan

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN
bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

36. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama

Kaedah dan andaian berikut digunakan untuk menganggarkan nilai saksama bagi kelas instrumen kewangan berikut:

(i) Pelaburan kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang

Nilai saksama sekuriti yang aktif diniagakan ditentukan oleh harga bidaan sebutan. Bagi sekuriti yang tidak aktif, nilai saksamanya dinilai pada kos ditolak kemerosotan atau dianggar menggunakan analisis aliran tunai terdiskaun. Jika teknik aliran tunai terdiskaun digunakan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa atau kadar indikatif yang terpakai bagi instrumen yang serupa pada tarikh laporan.

(ii) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Nilai saksama bagi pembiayaan dengan kadar boleh ubah dianggarkan menyamai nilai bawaannya. Bagi pembiayaan kadar tetap, nilai saksamanya dianggarkan berdasarkan jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi bayaran ansuran yang dipersetujui, didiskaunkan pada kadar yang terpakai dan kadar semasa pada tarikh laporan yang ditawarkan untuk kemudahan serupa kepada peminjam baharu yang sama profil kreditnya. Bagi pembiayaan merosot, nilai saksama dianggap menyamai nilai bawaan yang bersih daripada peruntukan kemerosotan.

37. KOMITMEN PAJAKAN

Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai komitmen pajakan bagi penyewaan kenderaan dan peralatan, yang mana kesemuanya diklasifikasi sebagai pajakan operasi. Ringkasan komitmen jangka panjang tidak boleh batal tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Dalam satu tahun	45,204	44,854	44,817	44,600
Di antara satu hingga lima tahun	119,763	123,591	119,262	123,519
Lebih dari lima tahun	304,209	323,942	304,209	323,942
	469,176	492,387	468,288	492,061

Terangkum di atas adalah sewa pajakan dengan syarikat pegangan utama berjumlah RM423,588,000 (2013: RM443,181,000).

38. KOMITMEN MODAL

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Hartanah dan peralatan		
Dikontrakkan tetapi tidak diperuntukkan dalam penyata kewangan	47,651	48,164
Diluluskan tetapi tidak dikontrak dan diperuntukkan dalam penyata kewangan	20,427	31,179
	68,078	79,343

39. KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA

Risiko kredit luar Lembaran Imbangan dan rakan niaga bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti yang berikut:

31 Disember 2014

CIRI-CIRI ITEM	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA POSITIF BAGI KONTRAK DERIVATIF RM'000	JUMLAH SETARA KREDIT RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	360,433		360,433	355,715
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	2		2	2
Item luar jangka berkaitan urusniaga	1,026,265		513,132	451,601
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	236,874		47,375	45,832
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	6,165		1,233	1,215
– melebihi satu tahun	942,851		471,425	378,793
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	1,023,337		204,668	153,502
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik ekoran kemerosotan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	5,404,888		–	–
	9,000,815		1,598,268	1,386,660
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	1,840,778	45,508	65,406	36,492
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	300,000	348	308	62
– satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	600,000	12,278	20,153	4,031
– lima tahun ke atas	287,694	4,392	12,996	12,996
Kontrak berkaitan ekuiti				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	106,680	15	6,401	3,200
	3,135,152	62,541	105,264	56,781
Jumlah	12,135,967	62,541	1,703,532	1,443,441

NOTA-NOTA MENGIRINGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

39. KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA (sambungan)

Risiko kredit luar Lembaran Imbangan dan rakan niaga bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti yang berikut (sambungan):

31 Disember 2013

CIRI-CIRI ITEM	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA POSITIF BAGI KONTRAK DERIVATIF RM'000	JUMLAH SETARA KREDIT RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	319,032		319,032	312,160
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	2		2	2
Item luar jangka berkaitan urusniaga	877,246		438,623	386,730
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	278,297		55,659	54,695
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	1,714		343	327
– melebihi satu tahun	823,818		411,909	338,294
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	991,097		198,219	148,665
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik ekoran kemerosotan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	5,116,604		–	–
	8,407,810		1,423,787	1,240,873
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	1,381,894	8,681	18,546	10,290
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	100,000	695	250	50
– satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	500,000	2,705	9,000	1,800
– lima tahun ke atas	711,481	16,455	35,660	19,660
Kontrak berkaitan ekuiti				
– satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	110,495	582	8,840	4,420
	2,803,870	29,118	72,296	36,220
Jumlah	11,211,680	29,118	1,496,083	1,277,093

40. KECUKUPAN MODAL

Jumlah modal dan nisbah kecukupan modal Bank dihitung berdasarkan Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank-bank Islam (Komponen Modal dan Aset Berwajaran Risiko) yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM pada 28 November 2012. Kehendak kawal selia minimum nisbah kecukupan modal bagi nisbah modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat I ("CET I"), nisbah modal Peringkat I dan jumlah nisbah modal masing-masing adalah 4.0%, 5.5% dan 8.0% bagi tahun 2014. Bank telah menggunakan Pendekatan Seragam bagi Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasaran, manakala Pendekatan Penunjuk Asas untuk Risiko Operasi.

Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti yang berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Nisbah modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat I ("CET I")	12.240%	12.964%	12.201%	12.876%
Jumlah Nisbah Modal	13.355%	14.056%	13.316%	13.969%

Komponen CET I, Peringkat I dan modal Peringkat II:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Modal saham berbayar	2,319,907	2,298,165	2,319,907	2,298,165
Premium saham	90,981	52,281	90,981	52,281
Perolehan tertahan	388,923	253,822	390,019	256,389
Rizab-rizab lain	929,779	722,567	929,721	722,539
Ditolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(31,220)	(24,613)	(31,220)	(24,613)
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat	–	–	(15,525)	(28,027)
Jumlah CET I dan Modal Peringkat I	3,698,370	3,302,222	3,683,883	3,276,734
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ^	336,850	278,155	336,819	278,115
Jumlah Modal Peringkat II	336,850	278,155	336,819	278,115
Jumlah Modal	4,035,220	3,580,377	4,020,702	3,554,849

^ Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ke atas pembiayaan tidak merosot tertakluk kepada had maksimum sebanyak 1.25% daripada jumlah kredit aset berwajaran risiko.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Risiko kredit	26,947,994	22,252,433	26,945,514	22,249,166
Risiko pasaran	542,910	761,777	542,910	761,777
Risiko operasi	2,724,074	2,457,803	2,705,152	2,437,809
	30,214,978	25,472,013	30,193,576	25,448,752

NOTA-NOTA MENGININGI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

41. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Identiti pihak berkaitan

Bagi tujuan penyata kewangan ini, sesuatu pihak dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan sekiranya Kumpulan mempunyai kemampuan, samada secara langsung atau tidak langsung, untuk mengawal pihak tersebut atau mempengaruhinya dalam membuat keputusan berkaitan kewangan dan operasi, atau sebaliknya, atau apabila Kumpulan dan pihak tersebut tertakluk kepada kawalan lazim atau pengaruh penting lazim. Pihak berkaitan mungkin adalah individu atau entiti lain.

Kumpulan mempunyai hubungan pihak berkaitan dengan anak-anak syarikatnya (lihat Nota 13) dan pemegang saham penting dalam syarikat pegangan.

(a) Urusniaga penting pihak berkaitan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank, selain daripada pampasan kakitangan pengurusan utama, adalah seperti berikut:

	JUMLAH URUSNIAGA KUMPULAN BAGI		JUMLAH URUSNIAGA BANK BAGI	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Syarikat pegangan utama				
Keuntungan/(kerugian) atas urusniaga forex	95	(11,263)	95	(11,263)
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	84,996	108,750	84,996	108,750
Sewa premis patut dibayar	21,608	20,128	21,608	20,128
Sewa lain	292	227	292	227
Sewa pejabat diterima	17	–	17	–
Yuran dan komisen diterima	1	6	1	6
Syarikat pegangan				
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	3,220	3,056	3,220	3,056
Sewa pejabat patut diterima	929	845	929	845
Lain-lain	20	17	20	17
Anak-anak syarikat				
Yuran dan komisen patut diterima	–	–	7,798	7,383
Yuran dan komisen patut dibayar	–	–	1,853	1,181
Dividen	–	–	800	6,400
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	–	–	512	838
Sewa pejabat diterima	–	–	325	–
Kos kewangan	–	–	–	11
Lain-lain	–	–	1,064	556

41. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

Identiti pihak berkaitan (sambungan)

(a) Urusniaga penting pihak berkaitan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank, selain daripada pampasan kakitangan pengurusan utama, adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

	JUMLAH URUSNIAGA KUMPULAN BAGI		JUMLAH URUSNIAGA BANK BAGI	
	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Syarikat berkaitan pemegang saham utama				
Pendapatan patut diterima daripada pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	14	1,279	14	1,279
Yuran dan komisen patut diterima	39	67	39	67
Keuntungan bersih daripada urusniaga Forex	1,181	645	1,181	645
Pendapatan daripada yuran perkhidmatan Bancatakaful	22,972	18,381	22,972	18,381
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	9,178	8,301	9,178	8,301
Sewa pejabat patut dibayar	3,261	2,774	3,261	2,774
Penyewaan lain	37	39	37	39
Yuran Takaful patut dibayar	1,886	1,551	1,797	1,551
Lain-lain	50	55	50	55
Syarikat kerjasama di mana kakitangan mempunyai kepentingan				
Pendapatan patut diterima daripada pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	832	1,047	832	1,047
Sewa peralatan patut dibayar	324	217	324	217
Lain-lain	102	28	102	28

NOTA-NOTA MENGIKIRI PENYATA KEWANGAN bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014

41. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

Identiti pihak berkaitan (sambungan)

(b) Baki penting belum dijelaskan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

	BAKI BERSIH KUMPULAN BELUM DIJELASKAN SETAKAT		BAKI BERSIH BANK BELUM DIJELASKAN SETAKAT	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Syarikat pegangan utama				
Jumlah patut diterima daripada				
Lain-lain	–	30	–	30
Jumlah patut dibayar kepada				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	2,639,396	4,308,191	2,639,396	4,308,191
Keuntungan patut dibayar kepada deposit pelaburan	3,347	1,851	3,347	1,851
Komitmen dan luar jangka	187	127	187	127
Syarikat pegangan				
Jumlah patut diterima daripada				
Lain-lain	–	664	–	664
Jumlah patut dibayar kepada				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	123,834	147,106	123,834	147,106
Keuntungan patut dibayar kepada deposit pelaburan	472	86	472	86
Anak-anak syarikat				
Jumlah patut diterima daripada				
Saham keutamaan tidak terkumpul boleh tebus	–	–	2,011	2,011
Lain-lain	–	–	192	21
Jumlah patut dibayar kepada				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	–	–	11,224	27,450
Lain-lain	–	–	178	177
Syarikat berkaitan pemegang saham utama				
Jumlah patut diterima daripada				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	205	77,448	205	77,448
Jumlah patut dibayar kepada				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	830,437	374,433	830,437	374,433
Keuntungan patut dibayar kepada deposit pelaburan	808	250	808	250
Komitmen dan luar jangka	5,299	7,360	5,299	7,360

41. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

Identiti pihak berkaitan (sambungan)

(b) Baki penting belum dijelaskan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

	BAKI BERSIH KUMPULAN BELUM DIJELASKAN SETAKAT		BAKI BERSIH BANK BELUM DIJELASKAN SETAKAT	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
<i>Syarikat kerjasama di mana kakitangan mempunyai kepentingan</i>				
Jumlah patut diterima daripada				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	19,258	11,208	19,258	11,208
Jumlah patut dibayar kepada				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	539	702	539	702

42. URUSNIAGA DAN PENDEDAHAN KREDIT DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014 RM'000	31.12.2013 RM'000
Pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan dengan pihak berkaitan	1,623,424	1,209,682
% pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan dengan pihak berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan pendedahan kredit	5.39%	4.99%
% pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan dengan pihak berkaitan yang belum dibayar atau dimungkiri	0.002%	0.001%
Pendedahan mengenai Urusniaga dan Pendedahan Kredit dengan Pihak Berkaitan di atas dibentangkan menurut Perenggan 9.1 Garis Panduan Urusniaga dan Pendedahan Kredit dengan Pihak Berkaitan Bank Negara Malaysia yang telah Disemak.		

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3

setakat 31 Disember 2014

TINJAUAN

Pendedahan Tunggak 3 bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 untuk Bank Islam (“Bank”) dan anak-anak syarikatnya (“Kumpulan”) adalah mematuhi Kehendak Pendedahan (“Tunggak 3”) – Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank-bank Islam (“CAFIB”) Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”), yang menetapkan piawaian pendedahan minimum, pendekatan bagi menentukan kewajaran maklumat yang didedahkan dan kawalan dalaman bagi proses pendedahan yang merangkumi pengesahan dan penilaian ketepatan maklumat yang didedahkan.

CAFIB terdiri daripada 3 Tunggak:

- (a) Tunggak 1 menetapkan modal kawal selia minimum yang meliputi risiko kredit, pasaran dan operasi;
- (b) Tunggak 2 bertujuan memastikan bahawa institusi-institusi perbankan Islam memiliki modal yang mencukupi bagi menyokong operasi mereka pada setiap masa;
- (c) Tunggak 3 bertujuan mempertingkatkan ketelusan dengan menetapkan kehendak-kehendak minimum bagi pendedahan maklumat pasaran berkaitan amalan pengurusan dan kecukupan modal bank-bank Islam.

Kumpulan telah menggunakan Pendekatan Seragam bagi menentukan keperluan modal bagi risiko kredit dan pasaran, selain menggunakan Pendekatan Penunjuk Asas untuk risiko operasi Tunggak 1 sejak Januari 2008. Di bawah Pendekatan Seragam, risiko berwajaran lazim digunakan bagi menilai keperluan modal untuk pendedahan risiko kredit dan pasaran manakala modal yang diperlukan untuk risiko operasi di bawah Pendekatan Penunjuk Asas dihitung berdasarkan peratusan tetap purata pendapatan kasar Kumpulan untuk tempoh sukuan tahun yang telah ditetapkan.

Bagi mematuhi Garis Panduan Tunggak 3, laporan Tunggak 3 bagi Kumpulan disediakan secara tetap untuk dua tempoh: 30 Jun dan 31 Disember. Laporan Tunggak 3 Kumpulan akan disediakan di bawah bahagian Maklumat Korporat dalam laman web Bank di www.bankislam.com.my, yang disertakan bersama dengan laporan kewangan tahunan dan setengah tahun selepas nota kepada penyata kewangan.

Kumpulan juga telah membangunkan satu rangka kerja Proses Penilaian Kecukupan Modal Dalaman (“ICAAP”) yang merangkumkan proses-proses penilaian risiko dan modal, dan memastikan bahawa tahap modal yang mencukupi dikekalkan bagi menyokong permintaan modal semasa dan masa hadapan Kumpulan di bawah situasi jangkaan dan tertekan. ICAAP telah digunakan pada 2012 dan dilaksanakan sepenuhnya pada 2013.

Kegiatan utama Kumpulan ialah dalam perniagaan perbankan Islam yang tertumpu kepada perbankan runcit dan operasi pembiayaan. Jadual berikut menunjukkan keperluan minimum modal kawal selia bagi menyokong aset berwajaran risiko Kumpulan dan Bank.

	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8% RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8% RM'000
KUMPULAN				
Risiko kredit	26,947,994	2,155,839	22,252,433	1,780,195
Risiko pasaran	542,910	43,432	761,777	60,942
Risiko operasi	2,724,074	217,926	2,457,803	196,624
Jumlah	30,214,978	2,417,197	25,472,013	2,037,761

TINJAUAN (sambungan)

	31.12.2014		31.12.2013	
	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8% RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8% RM'000
BANK				
Risiko kredit	26,945,514	2,155,641	22,249,166	1,779,933
Risiko pasaran	542,910	43,432	761,777	60,942
Risiko operasi	2,705,152	216,412	2,437,809	195,025
Jumlah	30,193,576	2,415,485	25,448,752	2,035,900

Kumpulan tidak memiliki sebarang keperluan modal untuk Risiko Besar Pendedahan kerana tiada jumlah lebih ambang terendah yang timbul daripada pegangan ekuiti seperti yang dinyatakan dalam CAFIB BNM.

1. SKOP GUNA PAKAI

Pendedahan Tunggak 3 disediakan atas asas gabungan dan terdiri daripada maklumat berkaitan Bank Islam Berhad (termasuk operasi perbankan luar pesisir di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan) dan anak-anak syarikatnya.

Tiada sekatan atau halangan ketara ke atas pemindahan dana atau modal kawal selia di dalam Kumpulan. Tidak terdapat kekurangan modal dalam mana-mana anak syarikat Kumpulan setakat akhir tahun kewangan.

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL

Pengurusan Modal

Memandangkan modal, pendedahan lembaranimbangan dan pendapatan anak-anak syarikat adalah tidak mustahak, Pengurusan Modal hanya dijalankan pada peringkat Bank sahaja.

Matlamat utama Bank ketika menguruskan modal adalah untuk mengekalkan kedudukan modal yang kukuh bagi menyokong pertumbuhan perniagaan, serta mengekalkan keyakinan para pelabur, pendeposit, pelanggan dan pasaran. Sejajar dengan ini, Bank menguruskan modalnya secara aktif dan memastikan bahawa nisbah kecukupan modal yang mengambilkira profil risiko Bank berada selesa di atas paras minimum kawal selia.

Bagi memastikan Bank mempunyai modal yang mencukupi untuk menyokong semua kegiatan perniagaan dan pengambilan risikonya, Bank telah melaksanakan proses pengurusan modal yang mantap dalam sistem dan proses pengurusannya. Satu rangka kerja pengurusan modal yang komprehensif telah digunapakai oleh Bank sebagai pemboleh penting kepada penciptaan nilai yang mana adalah mustahak untuk keberlangsungan jangka panjang Bank. Pengurusan modal komprehensif ini merangkumi penilaian risiko yang menyeluruh serta teknik pengurusan risiko yang termaktub sebagai sebahagian daripada tadbir urus risiko dalam Bank.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3

setakat 31 Disember 2014

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Pengurusan Modal (sambungan)

Penilaian adalah berdasarkan pelan perniagaan yang telah diluluskan, anggaran risiko semasa yang wujud dalam Bank, serta impak ujian tekanan modal ke atas pelan modal Bank. Bank berhasrat mencapai objektif pengurusan modal yang berikut:

- Memenuhi kehendak modal kawal selia;
- Pulangan yang mampan kepada pemegang saham;
- Mengekalkan gabungan optimum sumber-sumber modal yang pelbagai pada tahap yang mencukupi bagi menangani risiko-risiko dasar perniagaan;
- Memastikan modal yang mencukupi sebagai persediaan menghadapi kejutan dan tekanan;
- Memastikan modal yang mencukupi untuk pengembangan perniagaan dan pertumbuhan bukan organik; dan
- Memperuntukkan sejumlah modal yang sesuai untuk unit-unit perniagaan bagi mengoptimalkan pulangan modal.

Pengurusan modal Bank dipandu oleh Pelan Pengurusan Modal, yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah, bagi memastikan pengurusan modal yang konsisten dan selaras dengan Penyata Kehendak Risiko dan Proses Penilaian Kecukupan Modal Dalam Bank.

Proses pengurusan modal Bank terdiri daripada:

- Penstrukturan Modal – memastikan bahawa jumlah modal kawal selia dan berkanun yang ada adalah selaras dengan rancangan pertumbuhan Bank, kehendak risiko dan tahap kecukupan modal yang diinginkan. Penstrukturan modal memberikan tumpuan kepada pemilihan campuran instrumen modal yang sesuai, paling kos efektif;
- Peruntukan Modal – memastikan bahawa modal digunakan dengan efisien di seluruh Bank berdasarkan pulangan modal terlaras risiko;
- Pengoptimuman Modal – mencari tahap modal optimum dengan memudahkan pengoptimuman profil risiko lembaranimbangan. Ia akan dilakukan melalui:
 - pembentukan semula lembaranimbangan;
 - perancangan, peruntukan dan pengoptimuman modal; dan
 - pengurusan penampungan modal yang kukuh.

Oleh itu, empat komponen asas dalam proses perancangan modal yang berwibawa adalah merangkumi:

- Kawalan dalaman dan urus tadbir;
- Dasar modal dan tangkapan risiko;
- Pandangan yang maju ke hadapan; dan
- Rangka kerja pengurusan bagi memelihara modal.

Pelan Pengurusan Modal Bank dikemas kini setiap tahun dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah untuk dilaksanakan pada permulaan setiap tahun kewangan. Pelan modal disediakan untuk dilaksanakan sekurang-kurangnya bagi tempoh tiga tahun dan mengambil kira, antara lain, objektif strategik dan pelan perniagaan Bank, keperluan modal kawal selia, penanda aras modal terhadap industri, bekalan modal yang ada dan pilihan peningkatan modal, prestasi sektor perniagaan berdasarkan pendekatan Pulangan Modal Terlaras Risiko ("RAROC") serta ICAAP dan hasil ujian tekanan.

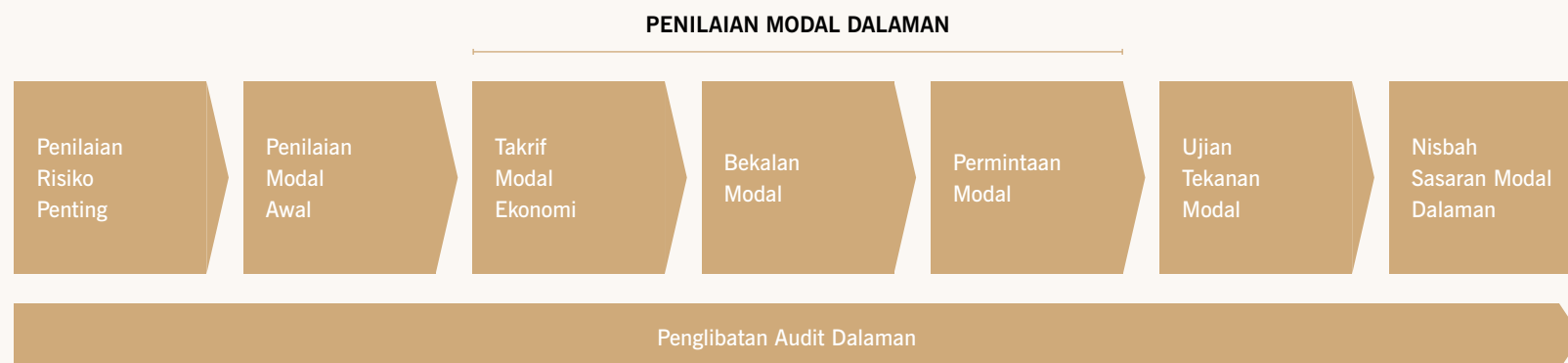
2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Proses Penilaian Kecukupan Modal Dalam ("ICAAP")

Kumpulan telah melaksanakan proses penilaian dalaman ke atas modal seperti yang ditetapkan di dalam CAFIB BNM – ICAAP ("Tunggak 2") untuk melengkapkan amalan pengurusan modal semasanya. Rangka Kerja ICAAP telah diputuskan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada Mei 2013. ICAAP Kumpulan membantu menyarankan keperluan minimum modal dalaman untuk strategi-strategi perniagaan dan pelan-pelan kewangan Kumpulan semasa dan masa hadapan untuk 3 tahun akan datang menerusi satu proses penilaian risiko yang menyeluruh ke atas pendedahan risiko portfolionya, amalan-amalan pengurusan risikonya terhadap risiko-risiko penting dan penampakan perancangan modal berpotensi yang diperlukan sekiranya berlaku tekanan.

ICAAP Kumpulan dilaksanakan atas dasar gabungan merangkumi semua entiti sah Bank Islam seperti yang dicadangkan oleh garis panduan ICAAP BNM.

Kaedah ICAAP Kumpulan diringkaskan seperti berikut:



Di bawah ICAAP, jenis-jenis risiko berikut dikenalpasti dan diukur:

- Risiko di bawah Tunggak 1 (iaitu Risiko Kredit, Risiko Pasaran, dan Risiko Operasi);
- Risiko yang bukan sepenuhnya di bawah Tunggak 1 (contohnya Risiko Perpindahan dan Baki);
- Risiko yang tidak terangkum di bawah Tunggak 1 (contohnya Risiko Tumpuan Kredit, Risiko Kadar Keuntungan dalam Buku Perbankan, Risiko Pematuhan Syariah, Risiko IT, Risiko Perniagaan dan Strategi, dan Risiko Reputasi).

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Ujian Tekanan

Ujian tekanan berkala dilaksanakan bagi menilai kebolehan Kumpulan mengekalkan modal yang mencukupi di bawah kitaran perniagaan lazim dan keadaan ekonomi yang tidak memberangsangkan. Ujian tekanan ini termaktub di dalam proses pengurusan risiko dan modal Kumpulan, dan merupakan fungsi utama dalam proses perancangan modal dan perancangan perniagaan.

Objektif Kumpulan menjalankan ujian tekanan adalah termasuk:

- Bagi mengenalpasti kemungkinan berlakunya peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan kewangan dan ekonomi negara di masa hadapan yang berpotensi memberi kesan negatif ke atas pendedahan Kumpulan;
- Bagi mengenalpasti tindakbalas pelbagai portfolio terhadap perubahan di dalam pembolehubah ekonomi utama (kadar keuntungan, kadar tukaran asing, KDNK dan sebagainya);
- Bagi menilai kebolehan Kumpulan menghadapi perubahan-perubahan tersebut yakni kapasitinya dari segi modal dan perolehan, bagi menyerap kerugian besar yang mungkin berlaku;
- Bagi memahami profil risiko Kumpulan dengan lebih baik, menilai risiko perniagaan dan seterusnya mengambil langkah-langkah tindakan sewajarnya; dan
- Bagi mengkaji kebolehan Kumpulan dalam memenuhi kehendak minimum modal kawal selia pada setiap masa ketika berlakunya krisis ekonomi yang teruk.

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Kumpulan dikehendaki mematuhi nisbah modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat 1 dan nisbah modal keseluruhan yang ditetapkan oleh BNM. Kumpulan telah mematuhi kesemua nisbah modal yang ditetapkan sepanjang tempoh tersebut.

Nisbah kecukupan modal Kumpulan kekal kukuh. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan komposisi modal kawal selia dan nisbah kecukupan modal setakat 31 Disember 2014 seperti yang ditetapkan oleh peruntukan CAFIB.

Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko ("RWCR") bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti yang berikut:

(a) Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Nisbah Modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat 1 ("CET 1")	12.24%	12.96%	12.20%	12.88%
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1	12.24%	12.96%	12.20%	12.88%
Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko	13.36%	14.06%	13.32%	13.97%

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(b) CET 1, Komponen modal Peringkat I dan Peringkat II bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	31.12.2014	
	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Modal Peringkat I		
Modal saham berbayar	2,319,907	2,319,907
Premium saham	90,981	90,981
Perolehan tertahan	388,923	390,019
Rizab-rizab lain	929,779	929,721
Ditolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(31,220)	(31,220)
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat	–	(15,525)
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam syarikat sekutu	–	–
Jumlah Modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat I	3,698,370	3,683,883
Jumlah Modal Tambahan Peringkat I	–	–
Jumlah Modal Peringkat I	3,698,370	3,683,883
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ^	336,850	336,819
Jumlah Modal Peringkat II	336,850	336,819
Jumlah Modal	4,035,220	4,020,702

^ Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ke atas pembiayaan tidak merosot tertakluk kepada had maksimum sebanyak 1.25% daripada jumlah kredit aset berlawanan risiko.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(b) CET 1, Komponen modal Peringkat I dan Peringkat II bagi Kumpulan dan Bank (sambungan):

Struktur modal Basel III CAFIB berkuatkuasa dari 1 Januari 2013

	31.12.2013	
	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Modal Peringkat I		
Modal saham berbayar	2,298,165	2,298,165
Premium Saham	52,281	52,281
Perolehan tertahan	253,822	256,389
Rizab-rizab lain	722,567	722,539
Ditolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(24,613)	(24,613)
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	–	(28,027)
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam syarikat sekutu	–	–
Jumlah Modal Ekuiti Biasa Peringkat I	3,302,222	3,276,734
Jumlah Modal Tambahan Peringkat I	–	–
Jumlah Modal Peringkat I	3,302,222	3,276,734
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ^	278,155	278,115
Jumlah Modal Peringkat II	278,155	278,115
Jumlah Modal	3,580,377	3,554,849

^ Peruntukan taksiran kolektif ke atas pembiayaan tidak merosot tertakluk kepada had maksimum sebanyak 1.25% daripada jumlah kredit aset berwajaran risiko.

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset ber wajaran risiko mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Kumpulan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN KASAR RM'000	PENDEDAHAN BERSIH RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8 % RM'000	
Risiko Kredit					
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan					
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,888,002	3,888,002	–	–	
Entiti Sektor Awam	992,097	990,893	339,408	27,153	
Bank, Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (“DFI”) dan Bank Pembangunan Multilateral (“MDB”)	1,220,439	1,220,439	143,066	11,445	
Korporat	13,867,576	13,709,836	6,761,506	540,920	
Runcit Kawal Selia	12,942,334	12,835,414	11,553,620	924,290	
Gadai Janji Perumahan	8,945,396	8,942,143	5,578,925	446,314	
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	19,951	19,951	29,927	2,394	
Aset-aset lain	2,496,244	2,496,244	437,200	34,976	
Pendedahan Teringkar	495,794	481,745	660,901	52,872	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	44,867,833	44,584,667	25,504,553	2,040,364	
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan					
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,590,551	1,590,551	1,375,137	110,011	
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	105,264	105,264	56,781	4,542	
Pendedahan Teringkar	7,717	7,717	11,523	922	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,703,532	1,703,532	1,443,441	115,475	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	46,571,365	46,288,199	26,947,994	2,155,839	
	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PANJANG	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PENDEK			
Risiko Pasaran					
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	994,991	(4,532,410)	(3,537,419)	153,889	12,311
Risiko Tukaran Asing	25,896	(386,305)	(360,409)	386,305	30,904
Risiko Inventori	–	–	2,716	2,716	217
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	1,020,887	(4,918,715)	(3,895,112)	542,910	43,432
Risiko Operasi				2,724,074	217,926
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal				30,214,978	2,417,197

Nota: Setakat 31 Disember 2014, Kumpulan tidak memiliki sebarang risiko kredit aset ber wajaran yang ditanggung oleh Akaun Pelaburan Perkongsian Keuntungan (“PSIA”), atau pendedahan di bawah sekuriti.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3

setakat 31 Disember 2014

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset berwajaran risiko mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(i) Kumpulan (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN KASAR RM'000	PENDEDAHAN BERSIH RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8 % RM'000	
Risiko Kredit					
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan					
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	4,808,880	4,808,880	–	–	
Entiti Sektor Awam	699,354	699,354	253,647	20,292	
Bank, DFI dan MDB	909,903	909,903	188,052	15,044	
Korporat	14,816,786	14,705,515	5,660,109	452,809	
Runcit Kawal Selia	11,412,447	11,311,373	9,950,827	796,066	
Gadai Janji Perumahan	6,527,539	6,525,795	3,971,215	317,697	
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	22,034	22,034	33,050	2,644	
Aset-aset lain	2,169,818	2,169,818	334,184	26,735	
Pendedahan Teringkar	418,363	408,829	584,256	46,740	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	41,785,124	41,561,501	20,975,340	1,678,027	
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan					
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,421,531	1,421,531	1,237,498	99,000	
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,296	72,296	36,220	2,898	
Pendedahan Teringkar	2,256	2,256	3,375	270	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,496,083	1,496,083	1,277,093	102,168	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	43,281,207	43,057,584	22,252,433	1,780,195	
	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PANJANG	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PENDEK			
Risiko Pasaran					
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	773,841	(913,005)	(139,164)	355,225	28,418
Risiko Tukaran Asing	26,300	(403,396)	(377,096)	403,396	32,272
Risiko Inventori	–	–	3,156	3,156	252
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	800,141	(1,316,401)	(513,104)	761,777	60,942
Risiko Operasi				2,457,803	196,624
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal				25,472,013	2,037,761

Nota: Setakat 31 Disember 2013, Kumpulan tidak memiliki sebarang risiko kredit aset berwajaran yang ditanggung oleh PSIA, atau pendedahan di bawah sekuriti.

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset berwajaran risiko mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(ii) Bank

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN KASAR RM'000	PENDEDAHAN BERSIH RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8 % RM'000	
Risiko Kredit					
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan					
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,888,002	3,888,002	–	–	
Entiti Sektor Awam	992,097	990,893	339,408	27,153	
Bank, DFI dan MDB	1,220,213	1,220,213	143,021	11,442	
Korporat	13,867,576	13,709,836	6,761,506	540,920	
Runcit Kawal Selia	12,942,334	12,835,414	11,553,620	924,290	
Gadai Janji Perumahan	8,945,396	8,942,143	5,578,925	446,314	
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	19,951	19,951	29,927	2,394	
Aset-aset lain	2,494,640	2,494,640	434,765	34,781	
Pendedahan Teringkar	495,794	481,745	660,901	52,872	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	44,866,003	44,582,837	25,502,073	2,040,166	
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan					
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,590,551	1,590,551	1,375,137	110,011	
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	105,264	105,264	56,781	4,542	
Pendedahan Teringkar	7,717	7,717	11,523	922	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,703,532	1,703,532	1,443,441	115,475	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	46,569,535	46,286,369	26,945,514	2,155,641	
	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PANJANG	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PENDEK			
Risiko Pasaran					
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	994,991	(4,532,410)	(3,537,419)	153,889	12,311
Risiko Tukaran Asing	25,896	(386,305)	(360,409)	386,305	30,904
Risiko Inventori	–	–	2,716	2,716	217
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	1,020,887	(4,918,715)	(3,895,112)	542,910	43,432
Risiko Operasi				2,705,152	216,412
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal				30,193,576	2,415,485

Nota: Setakat 31 Disember 2014, Bank tidak memiliki sebarang risiko kredit aset berwajaran yang ditanggung oleh PSIA, atau pendedahan di bawah sekuriti.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset berwajaran risiko mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(ii) Bank (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN KASAR RM'000	PENDEDAHAN BERSIH RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000	KEPERLUAN MINIMUM MODAL PADA 8 % RM'000	
Risiko Kredit					
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan					
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	4,808,880	4,808,880	–	–	
Entiti Sektor Awam	699,354	699,354	253,647	20,292	
Bank, DFI dan MDB	907,638	907,638	187,599	15,007	
Korporat	14,816,786	14,705,515	5,660,109	452,809	
Runcit Kawal Selia	11,412,447	11,311,373	9,950,827	796,066	
Gadai Janji Perumahan	6,527,539	6,525,795	3,971,215	317,697	
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	22,034	22,034	33,050	2,644	
Aset-aset lain	2,169,216	2,169,216	331,370	26,510	
Pendedahan Teringkar	418,363	408,829	584,256	46,740	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	41,782,257	41,558,634	20,972,073	1,677,765	
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan					
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,421,531	1,421,531	1,237,498	99,000	
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,296	72,296	36,220	2,898	
Pendedahan Teringkar	2,256	2,256	3,375	270	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,496,083	1,496,083	1,277,093	102,168	
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	43,278,340	43,054,717	22,249,166	1,779,933	
	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PANJANG	KEDUDUKAN JANGKA PENDEK			
Risiko Pasaran					
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	773,841	(913,005)	(139,164)	355,225	28,418
Risiko Tukaran Asing	26,300	(403,396)	(377,096)	403,396	32,272
Risiko Inventori	–	–	3,156	3,156	252
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	800,141	(1,316,401)	(513,104)	761,777	60,942
Risiko Operasi				2,437,809	195,025
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal				25,448,752	2,035,900

Nota: Setakat 31 Disember 2013, Bank tidak memiliki sebarang risiko kredit aset berwajaran yang ditanggung oleh PSIA, atau pendedahan di bawah sekuriti.

3. PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Matlamat Kumpulan berhubung pengurusan risiko adalah untuk meningkatkan kebolehan, budaya dan amalan pengurusan risikonya agar sejajar dengan piawaian dan amalan antarabangsa.

Justeru itu, objektif pengurusan risiko adalah untuk:

- Menerapkan budaya kesedaran risiko di seluruh Kumpulan;
- Mewujudkan pendekatan dan kaedah berpiawai dalam menguruskan risiko kredit, pasaran, kecairan, operasi dan perniagaan di seluruh Kumpulan;
- Menjelaskan struktur fungsi termasuk objektif, peranan dan tanggungjawab;
- Melaksanakan dan mempertingkatkan lagi sistem maklumat pengurusan risiko yang memenuhi piawaian antarabangsa dari segi kerahsiaan, kewibawaan dan ketersediaan;
- Membangunkan dan menggunakan peralatan seperti modal ekonomi, nilai berisiko, model skor dan ujian tekanan bagi membantu dalam pengukuran risiko dan memperbaiki keputusan berkaitan risiko;
- Memastikan bahawa dasar-dasar risiko dan kehendak risiko keseluruhan adalah sejajar dengan sasaran perniagaan;
- Memastikan bahawa modal Kumpulan dapat menyokong keperluan perniagaan semasa dan yang dalam perancangan dari segi pendedahan risiko.

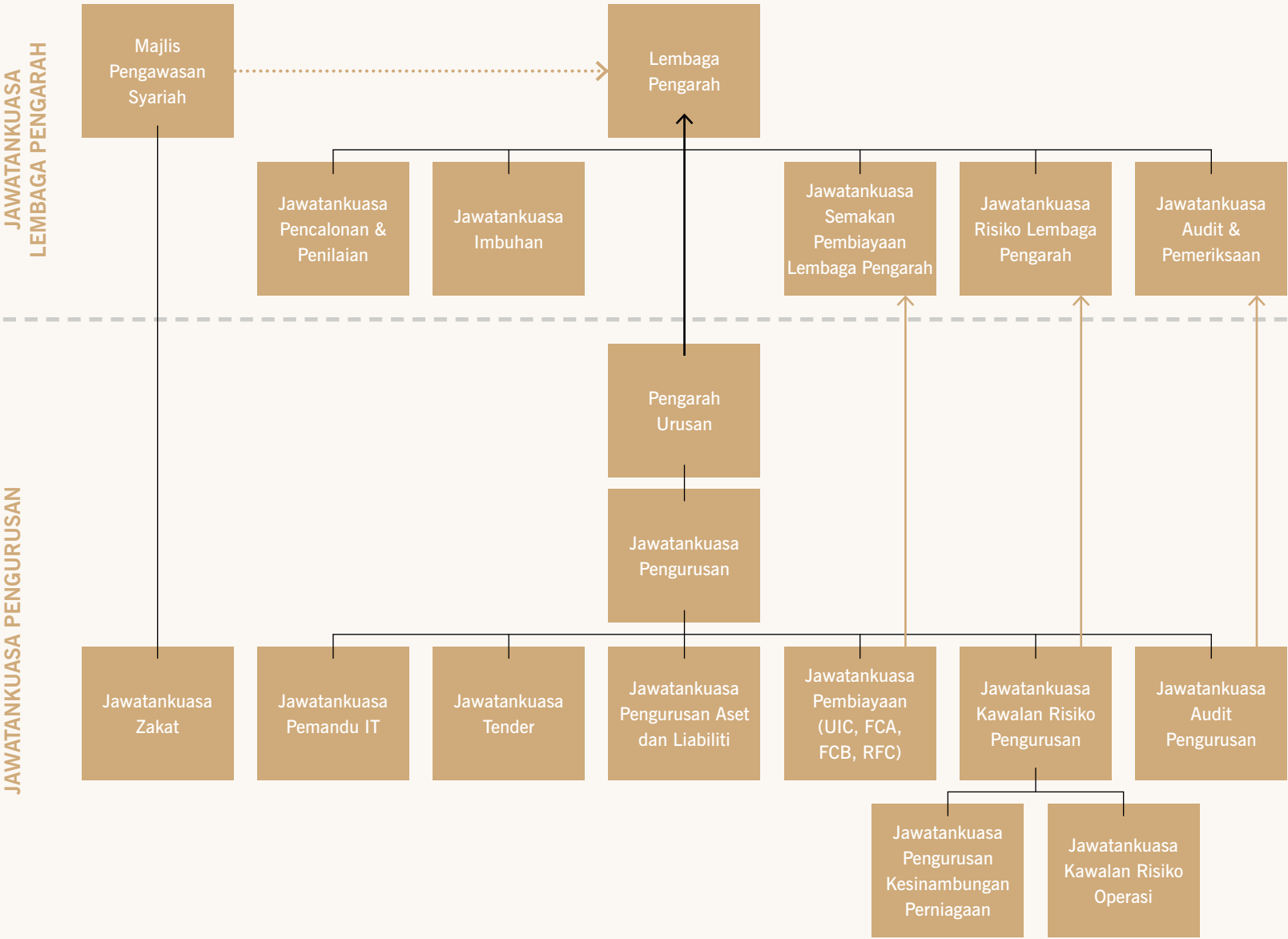
Struktur Fungsi dan Tadbir Urus Pengurusan Risiko

Kumpulan telah menyelaraskan semula tanggungjawab risiko organisasinya dengan matlamat mewujudkan pendapat lazim di seluruh Kumpulan. Sebagai amalan perniagaan yang baik dan berhemah, fungsi pengurusan risiko teras Kumpulan, yang memberi laporan kepada Jawatankuasa Risiko Lembaga Pengarah ("BRC"), adalah bebas dan terasing daripada bahagian-bahagian perniagaan dan berpusat di ibu pejabat.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

3. PENGURUSAN RISIKO (sambungan)

Jadual berikut menggambarkan struktur tadbir urus Kumpulan:



* Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Modal adalah sebahagian daripada Jawatankuasa Pengurusan

3. PENGURUSAN RISIKO (sambungan)

Kumpulan mengiktiraf bahawa asas khidmat perbankan dan kewangan adalah tertumpu kepada pengambilan risiko. Justeru itu, Kumpulan:

- Mengiktiraf bahawa ia harus menguruskan risiko agar dapat menjalankan perniagaan dengan berkesan;
- Mencapai tahap optimum risiko-pulangan agar dapat memaksimumkan nilai pihak berkepentingan; dan
- Memastikan proses pengurusan risiko yang berkesan dan bersepadu yang sejajar dengan saiz dan tahap kesukaran operasi semasa dan masa hadapan Bank dalam lingkungan kehendak risiko dan toleransinya.

Kumpulan telah mewujudkan Rangka Kerja Kehendak Risiko yang merupakan bahagian penting dalam strategi dan pelan perniagaan Kumpulan. Kehendak risiko merujuk kepada tahap maksimum risiko yang sedia diterima oleh Kumpulan bagi menyokong strategi yang telah dirancang, dan yang memberi impak ke atas semua perniagaan dari sudut pandang risiko kredit, pasaran dan operasi.

4. RISIKO KREDIT

Risiko kredit timbul daripada semua urusan yang boleh mengakibatkan tuntutan sebenar, luar jangka atau berpotensi ke atas mana-mana pihak, peminjam atau penanggung. Antara risiko kredit yang dianggap penting oleh Bank termasuk: Risiko Mungkir, Risiko Pelangsaan, Risiko Tumpuan Kredit, Risiko Baki/Mitigasi Kredit dan Risiko Migrasi.

Tadbir urus risiko kredit

Pengurusan risiko kredit dilaksanakan menggunakan dasar-dasar dan garis-garis panduan yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Risiko Lembaga Pengarah (“BRC”), dengan panduan Penyata Kehendak Risiko yang telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.

Jawatankuasa Kawalan Risiko Pengurusan (“MRCC”) bertanggungjawab menguruskan risiko kredit pada tahap strategik di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC. MRCC menilai rangka kerja dan garis panduan risiko kredit Bank, menyelaraskan pengurusan risiko kredit dengan strategi dan rancangan perniagaan, menyemak profil kredit dan mencadangkan tindakan yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan risiko kredit kekal dalam tahap toleransi yang boleh diterima.

Pengurusan risiko kredit Kumpulan merangkumi pembuatan dasar-dasar, garis panduan dan prosedur risiko kredit yang menyeluruh yang melibatkan piawaian pembiayaan, kuasa mutlak meluluskan pembiayaan, kaedah dan model penarafan risiko kredit, cagaran dan penilaian yang boleh diterima, serta penilaian, pemulihan dan penstrukturan semula pembiayaan yang bermasalah dan ingkar.

Pengurusan Risiko Kredit

Pengurusan risiko kredit dilaksanakan oleh dua jabatan berbeza dalam Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko (“RMD”) iaitu Analisis Kredit dan Pengurusan Risiko Kredit, serta dua jabatan di luar bidang kuasa RMD iaitu Pentadbiran Kredit dan Pemulihan Kredit. Matlamat gabungannya antara lain ialah:

- Untuk membina portfolio kredit berkualiti tinggi sejajar dengan strategi keseluruhan Kumpulan dan kehendak risikonya;
- Untuk memastikan Bank mendapat pampasan berikutan risiko yang diambil, menseimbangkan/mengoptimalkan hubungan risiko/pulangan;
- Untuk membina kebolehan mengenalpasti, mengukur dan mengelakkan atau mengurangkan potensi risiko kredit;
- Untuk mematuhi kehendak-kehendak berkanun, kawal selia dan kredit dalaman.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
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4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

Pengurusan Risiko Kredit (sambungan)

Kumpulan memantau pendedahan kreditnya samada berdasarkan portfolio atau individu menerusi semakan tahunan. Risiko kredit dipantau secara proaktif menerusi satu set tanda amaran awal yang boleh mencetuskan semakan segera ke atas portfolio terbabit (atau sebahagian daripadanya). Portfolio atau pembiayaan yang terjejas diletakkan dalam senarai pantauan untuk pemerhatian rapi bagi mengelakkan pembiayaan tersebut menjadi pembiayaan merosot dan bagi meningkatkan peluang pembayaran semula sepenuhnya.

Satu struktur had menyeluruh disediakan bagi memastikan risiko yang diambil adalah di dalam lingkungan keinginan risiko seperti yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan bagi mengelakkan penularan risiko kredit kepada pelanggan, sektor, produk, kontrak Syariah dan sebagainya.

Risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan diuruskan menerusi penetapan had yang merangkumi had rakan syarikat dan pengambilalihan instrument entiti swasta yang dibenarkan, tertakluk kepada ambang penarafan minimum yang khusus. Selain itu, aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan dipantau oleh unit pejabat tengah bebas.

Rawatan Modal untuk Risiko Kredit

Bank menggunakan Pendekatan Berpiawai bagi menentukan kehendak modal risiko kredit di bawah Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank-bank Islam (“CAFIB”) oleh BNM.

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar bagi Kumpulan dan Bank yang dianalisis mengikut kualiti kredit:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Bukan lampau tempoh atau merosot	29,346,053	23,527,458
Lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot	421,120	429,760
Merosot	344,539	285,302
	30,111,712	24,242,520
Pembiayaan merosot kasar sebagai peratusan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar	1.14%	1.18%

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(a) Bukan Lampau Tempoh atau Merosot

Ini adalah pembiayaan yang mana peminjam tidak pernah mengingkari pembayaran yang dipersetujui secara kontrak (keuntungan atau jumlah pokok) apabila sampai tempoh dan adalah tidak merosot kerana tiada bukti objektif berlakunya kemerosotan dalam pembiayaan tersebut. Dalam ertikata lain, pembiayaan ini adalah berbayar.

Kualiti kredit bagi pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar yang bukan lampau tempoh atau merosot adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	23,196,518	18,909,824
Memuaskan	5,741,808	4,249,300
Sederhana	407,727	368,334
	29,346,053	23,527,458

Takrif penarafan dalaman:

Cemerlang hingga baik: Kedudukan kewangan yang kukuh tanpa kesukaran memenuhi obligasinya.

Memuaskan: Keselamatan yang mencukupi dalam memenuhi obligasinya tetapi memerlukan masa yang lebih untuk memenuhi obligasi tersebut sepenuhnya.

Sederhana: Berisiko tinggi dalam obligasi pembayaran. Prestasi kewangan berkemungkinan terus merosot.

(b) Lampau Tempoh tetapi Bukan Merosot

Pembiayaan ini adalah di mana keuntungan kontrak atau bayaran jumlah pokoknya telah lampau tempoh, tetapi Kumpulan dan Bank yakin bahawa kemerosotan adalah tidak wajar berdasarkan tahap cagaran yang ada dan/atau peringkat jumlah kutipan yang patut dibayar kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

Analisis pembiayaan dan pendahuluan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot menurut analisis usia:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Menurut usia		
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1	274,624	294,267
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2	146,496	135,493
	421,120	429,760

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4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Lampau Tempoh tetapi Bukan Merosot (sambungan)

Analisis pembiayaan dan pendahuluan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan merosot menurut sektor:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Pertanian utama	–	2,543
Perkilangan (termasuk asas tani)	2,753	21,158
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	5,393	6,526
Pembinaan	23,002	20,206
Harta tanah	12,864	24,660
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	7,420	271
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	1,163	5,854
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	430	2,613
Sektor isi rumah	368,095	345,610
Sektor-sektor lain	–	319
	421,120	429,760

(c) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan merosot

Pembiayaan diklasifikasi sebagai merosot apabila jumlah pokok atau keuntungan atau kedua-duanya telah melangkau tempoh selama tiga bulan atau lebih, atau apabila sesuatu pembiayaan telah tertunggak untuk kurang daripada tiga bulan, tetapi pembiayaan tersebut menunjukkan tanda-tanda kelemahan kredit yang ketara.

Pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan dianggap merosot sekiranya, dan hanya sekiranya, terdapat bukti objektif wujudnya kemerosotan berikutan satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal pembiayaan ('peristiwa kerugian') dan bahawa peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan terbabit yang boleh dianggar dengan tepat.

Kumpulan dan Bank menaksir secara individu samada bukti objektif kemerosotan wujud secara individu bagi pembiayaan yang penting secara individu, dan secara kolektif bagi pembiayaan yang tidak penting secara individu. Sekiranya didapati tiada bukti objektif wujudnya kemerosotan bagi pembiayaan yang ditaksir secara individu, pembiayaan tersebut dirangkumkan ke dalam kumpulan pembiayaan yang mempunyai ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dan ditaksir untuk kemerosotan secara kolektif.

Sekiranya terdapat bukti objektif bahawa kerugian kemerosotan telah berlaku, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan pembiayaan tersebut dan nilai terkini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan. Jumlah bawaan pembiayaan dikurangkan menerusi penggunaan akaun peruntukan dan jumlah kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan merosot (sambungan)

Pembiayaan merosot mengikut jenis taksiran:

	KUMPULAN DAN BANK	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	RM'000	RM'000
Taksiran secara individu	215,552	162,492
di mana:		
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 0</i>	95,853	74,049
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1</i>	1,705	4,322
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2</i>	6,847	1,295
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 3 dan ke atas</i>	111,147	82,826
Taksiran secara kolektif	128,987	122,810
	344,539	285,302

	PERUNTUKAN TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU					JUMLAH PERUNTUKAN PERUNTUKAN KEMEROSOTAN BAGI PEMBIAYAAN	
	PEMBIAYAAN MEROSOT PADA 31.12.2014	TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU SETAKAT 1.01.2014	CAJ BERSIH BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN	JUMLAH DIHAPUSKIRA/ PERGERAKAN LAIN	TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU SETAKAT 31.12.2014	PERUNTUKAN TAFSIRAN KOLEKTIF PADA 31.12.2014	PERUNTUKAN KEMEROSOTAN BAGI PEMBIAYAAN PADA 31.12.2014
31 DISEMBER 2014 RM'000							
Pertanian utama	1,854	–	954	–	954	5,869	6,823
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–	–	–	–	–	274	274
Perkilangan (termasuk asas tani)	7,669	29,180	987	(28,573)	1,594	22,605	24,199
Elektrik, gas dan air	54	–	–	–	–	9,495	9,495
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	14,732	6,212	(35)	–	6,177	27,171	33,348
Pembinaan	72,192	18,681	21,218	–	39,899	24,626	64,525
Harta tanah	–	–	–	–	–	7,932	7,932
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	42,689	30,725	2,885	–	33,610	16,172	49,782
Khidmat kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	60,258	50,597	2,599	1,074	54,270	24,431	78,701
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	590	–	–	–	–	12,973	12,973
Sektor isi rumah	144,501	802	5,447	–	6,249	292,840	299,089
Jumlah	344,539	136,197	34,055	(27,499)	142,753	444,388	587,141

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4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan merosot (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 RM'000	PERUNTUKAN TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU					JUMLAH PERUNTUKAN KEMEROSOTAN BAGI PEMBIAYAAN	
	PEMBIAYAAN MEROSOT PADA 31.12.2013	TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU SETAKAT 1.01.2013	CAJ BERSIH BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN	JUMLAH DIHAPUSKIRA/ PERGERAKAN LAIN	TAKSIRAN INDIVIDU SETAKAT 31.12.2013	PERUNTUKAN TAFSIRAN KOLEKTIF PADA 31.12.2013	JUMLAH PERUNTUKAN KEMEROSOTAN BAGI PEMBIAYAAN PADA 31.12.2013
Pertanian utama	—	—	—	—	—	4,245	4,245
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	—	—	—	—	—	76	76
Perkilangan (termasuk asas tani)	32,302	43,835	2,271	(16,926)	29,180	19,700	48,880
Elektrik, gas dan air	108	—	—	—	—	7,732	7,732
Perdagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	15,525	7,421	(156)	(1,053)	6,212	29,527	35,739
Pembinaan	21,601	70,161	442	(51,922)	18,681	27,179	45,860
Harta tanah	—	—	—	—	—	8,963	8,963
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	33,117	—	30,725	—	30,725	7,733	38,458
Khidmat kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	61,393	4,551	46,039	7	50,597	20,527	71,124
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	—	—	—	—	—	11,460	11,460
Sektor isi rumah	121,226	1,020	(218)	—	802	228,078	228,880
Sektor-sektor lain	30	—	—	—	—	155	155
Jumlah	285,302	126,988	79,103	(69,894)	136,197	365,375	501,572

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(d) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar – Pendedahan mengikut Kawasan Geografi

31 DISEMBER 2014 RM'000	YANG MANA				
	PEMBIAYAAN KASAR	LAMPAU TEMPOH TETAPI TIDAK MEROSOT	PEMBIAYAAN MEROSOT	PERUNTUKAN INDIVIDU	PERUNTUKAN KOLEKTIF
Wilayah Tengah	13,567,565	198,827	148,240	70,871	223,471
Wilayah Timur	5,037,536	69,944	44,509	7,229	56,817
Wilayah Utara	4,722,950	67,384	30,618	–	75,827
Wilayah Selatan	4,411,954	57,876	13,307	–	48,786
Wilayah Malaysia Timur	2,371,707	27,089	107,865	64,653	39,487
Jumlah Keseluruhan	30,111,712	421,120	344,539	142,753	444,388

31 DISEMBER 2013 RM'000	YANG MANA				
	PEMBIAYAAN KASAR	LAMPAU TEMPOH TETAPI TIDAK MEROSOT	PEMBIAYAAN MEROSOT	PERUNTUKAN INDIVIDU	PERUNTUKAN KOLEKTIF
Wilayah Tengah	10,699,889	194,827	129,930	66,503	190,678
Wilayah Timur	4,455,488	65,001	28,106	3,032	47,916
Wilayah Utara	3,928,233	73,732	52,873	21,335	55,185
Wilayah Selatan	3,191,397	50,216	13,702	–	33,715
Wilayah Malaysia Timur	1,967,513	45,984	60,691	45,327	37,881
Jumlah Keseluruhan	24,242,520	429,760	285,302	136,197	365,375

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4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar

(a) Pengagihan geografi bagi pendedahan kredit

(i) Kumpulan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	WILAYAH TENGAH RM'000	WILAYAH TIMUR RM'000	WILAYAH UTARA RM'000	WILAYAH SELATAN RM'000	WILAYAH MALAYSIA TIMUR RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit						
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan						
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,888,002	–	–	–	–	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	692,883	138,817	26,184	134,132	81	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	1,217,088	–	–	–	3,351	1,220,439
Korporat	11,638,007	532,749	703,059	651,976	383,483	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,777,135	2,707,908	2,230,151	2,118,692	1,323,281	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,664,498	1,652,072	1,756,258	1,508,466	602,355	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	5,741	3,238	5,874	2,187	3,921	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	2,495,953	–	–	–	291	2,496,244
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,379,307	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,316,763	44,867,833
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,594,154	–	–	–	4,114	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	105,264	–	–	–	–	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,699,418	–	–	–	4,114	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	30,078,725	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,320,877	46,571,365

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(a) Pengagihan geografi bagi pendedahan kredit (sambungan)

(i) Kumpulan (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	WILAYAH TENGAH RM'000	WILAYAH TIMUR RM'000	WILAYAH UTARA RM'000	WILAYAH SELATAN RM'000	WILAYAH MALAYSIA TIMUR RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit						
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan						
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	4,808,880	–	–	–	–	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	490,022	112,481	28,891	67,839	121	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	903,903	–	–	–	6,000	909,903
Korporat	13,120,240	490,459	530,971	220,152	434,292	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,082,044	2,653,793	1,981,086	1,816,313	1,079,702	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	2,710,656	1,197,203	1,358,151	1,088,249	410,016	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	7,541	3,957	6,724	1,115	4,505	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	2,169,467	–	–	–	351	2,169,818
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,292,753	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,934,987	41,785,124
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,413,954	–	–	–	9,833	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,296	–	–	–	–	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,486,250	–	–	–	9,833	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	29,779,003	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,944,820	43,281,207

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setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(a) Pengagihan geografi bagi pendedahan kredit (sambungan)

(ii) Bank

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	WILAYAH TENGAH RM'000	WILAYAH TIMUR RM'000	WILAYAH UTARA RM'000	WILAYAH SELATAN RM'000	WILAYAH MALAYSIA TIMUR RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit						
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan						
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,888,002	–	–	–	–	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	692,883	138,817	26,184	134,132	81	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	1,216,862	–	–	–	3,351	1,220,213
Korporat	11,638,007	532,749	703,059	651,976	383,483	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,777,135	2,707,908	2,230,151	2,118,692	1,323,281	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,664,498	1,652,072	1,756,258	1,508,466	602,355	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	5,741	3,238	5,874	2,187	3,921	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	2,494,349	–	–	–	291	2,494,640
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,377,477	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,316,763	44,866,003
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,594,154	–	–	–	4,114	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	105,264	–	–	–	–	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,699,418	–	–	–	4,114	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	30,076,895	5,034,784	4,721,526	4,415,453	2,320,877	46,569,535

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(a) Pengagihan geografi bagi pendedahan kredit (sambungan)

(ii) Bank (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	WILAYAH TENGAH RM'000	WILAYAH TIMUR RM'000	WILAYAH UTARA RM'000	WILAYAH SELATAN RM'000	WILAYAH MALAYSIA TIMUR RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit						
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan						
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	4,808,880	–	–	–	–	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	490,022	112,481	28,891	67,839	121	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	901,638	–	–	–	6,000	907,638
Korporat	13,120,240	490,459	530,971	220,152	434,292	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,082,044	2,653,793	1,981,086	1,816,313	1,079,702	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	2,710,656	1,197,203	1,358,151	1,088,249	410,016	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	7,541	3,957	6,724	1,115	4,505	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	2,168,865	–	–	–	351	2,169,216
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,289,886	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,934,987	41,782,257
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,413,954	–	–	–	9,833	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,296	–	–	–	–	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,486,250	–	–	–	9,833	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	29,776,136	4,457,893	3,905,823	3,193,668	1,944,820	43,278,340

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Pengagihan pendedahan kredit mengikut sektor

(i) Kumpulan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PERTANIAN UTAMA RM'000	PER- LOMBONGAN DAN PENG- KUARIAN RM'000	PENGI- LANGAN RM'000	ELEKTRIK, GAS DAN AIR RM'000	PER- DAGANGAN BORONG & RUNCIT DAN RESTORAN RM'000	PEMBINAAN RM'000	HARTA TANAH RM'000	PENG- ANGKUTAN, PENYIM- PANAN & KOMUNIKASI RM'000	KEWANGAN, INSURANS DAN KHIDMAT PERNIAGAAN RM'000	PENDIDIKAN, KESIHATAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	SEKTOR ISI RUMAH RM'000	SEKTOR LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit													
Pendedahan Dalam													
Lembaran Imbangan													
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,888,002	—	—	—	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354,487	313,440	324,089	81	—	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171,816	—	—	48,623	1,220,439
Korporat	365,319	18,177	1,045,912	3,499,186	800,515	2,966,028	892,936	1,616,369	2,512,571	127,455	64,134	672	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	9,151	2,294	36,987	1,836	80,568	80,147	21,458	23,271	60,157	31,809	12,809,401	88	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,183,649	—	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,961	—	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,496,244	2,496,244
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	374,470	20,471	1,082,899	3,501,022	881,083	3,046,175	914,394	1,994,127	7,945,986	483,353	22,078,226	2,545,627	44,867,833
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan													
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	45,611	38,867	76,055	133,776	140,356	215,154	55,777	57,843	200,557	77,138	552,867	4,267	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	—	—	3,658	—	2,562	—	12,997	—	36,262	1	—	49,784	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	45,611	38,867	79,713	133,776	142,918	215,154	68,774	57,843	236,819	77,139	552,867	54,051	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	420,081	59,338	1,162,612	3,634,798	1,024,001	3,261,329	983,168	2,051,970	8,182,805	560,492	22,631,093	2,599,678	46,571,365

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Pengagihan pendedahan kredit mengikut sektor (sambungan)

(i) Kumpulan (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PERTANIAN UTAMA RM'000	PER- LOMBONGAN DAN PENG- KUARIAN RM'000	PENGI- LANGAN RM'000	ELEKTRIK, GAS DAN AIR RM'000	PER- DAGANGAN BORONG & RUNCIT DAN RESTORAN & HOTEL RM'000	PEMBINAAN RM'000	HARTA TANAH RM'000	PENG- ANGKUTAN, PENYIM- PANAN & KOMUNIKASI RM'000	KEWANGAN, INSURANS DAN KHIDMAT PERNIAGAAN RM'000	PENDIDIKAN, KESIHATAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	SEKTOR ISI RUMAH RM'000	SEKTOR LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit													
Pendedahan Dalam													
Lembaran Imbangan													
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,808,880	—	—	—	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	664	—	—	—	—	430	60,201	244,276	254,414	139,238	131	—	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867,937	—	—	41,966	909,903
Korporat	338,728	6,685	840,973	4,425,104	640,166	2,831,299	765,902	1,782,560	2,992,449	107,733	54,462	10,053	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	10,767	1,429	44,946	3,550	79,064	69,735	17,258	18,031	49,392	26,018	11,292,589	159	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,764,275	—	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,842	—	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169,818	2,169,818
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam													
Lembaran Imbangan	350,159	8,114	885,919	4,428,654	719,230	2,901,464	843,361	2,044,867	8,973,072	272,989	18,135,299	2,221,996	41,785,124
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan													
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	58,540	31,153	43,775	172,706	123,971	203,675	51,617	44,081	122,178	61,853	495,843	14,395	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	—	—	2,490	—	650	9	15,660	—	2,172	3,124	—	48,191	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar													
Lembaran Imbangan	58,540	31,153	46,265	172,706	124,621	203,684	67,277	44,081	124,350	64,977	495,843	62,586	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan													
Luar Lembaran Imbangan	408,699	39,267	932,184	4,601,360	843,851	3,105,148	910,638	2,088,948	9,097,422	337,966	18,631,142	2,284,582	43,281,207

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Pengagihan pendedahan kredit mengikut sektor (sambungan)

(i) Bank

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PERTANIAN UTAMA RM'000	PER- LOMBONGAN DAN PENG- KUARIAN RM'000	PENGI- LANGAN RM'000	ELEKTRIK, GAS DAN AIR RM'000	PER- DAGANGAN BORONG & RUNCIT DAN RESTORAN RM'000	PEMBINAAN RM'000	HARTA TANAH RM'000	PENG- ANGKUTAN, PENYIM- PANAN & KOMUNIKASI RM'000	KEWANGAN, INSURANS DAN KHIDMAT PERNIAGAAN RM'000	PENDIDIKAN, DAN KESIHATAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	SEKTOR ISI RUMAH RM'000	SEKTOR LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit													
Pendedahan Dalam													
Lembaran Imbangan													
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,888,002	—	—	—	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354,487	313,440	324,089	81	—	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171,816	—	—	48,397	1,220,213
Korporat	365,319	18,177	1,045,912	3,499,186	800,515	2,966,028	892,936	1,616,369	2,512,571	127,455	64,134	672	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	9,151	2,294	36,987	1,836	80,568	80,147	21,458	23,271	60,157	31,809	12,809,401	88	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,183,649	—	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,961	—	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,494,640	2,494,640
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	374,470	20,471	1,082,899	3,501,022	881,083	3,046,175	914,394	1,994,127	7,945,986	483,353	22,078,226	2,543,797	44,866,003
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan													
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	45,611	38,867	76,055	133,776	140,356	215,154	55,777	57,843	200,557	77,138	552,867	4,267	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	—	—	3,658	—	2,562	—	12,997	—	36,262	1	—	49,784	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	45,611	38,867	79,713	133,776	142,918	215,154	68,774	57,843	236,819	77,139	552,867	54,051	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	420,081	59,338	1,162,612	3,634,798	1,024,001	3,261,329	983,168	2,051,970	8,182,805	560,492	22,631,093	2,597,848	46,569,535

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Pengagihan pendedahan kredit mengikut sektor (sambungan)

(i) Bank (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PERTANIAN UTAMA RM'000	PER- LOMBONGAN DAN PENG- KUARIAN RM'000	PENGI- LANGAN RM'000	ELEKTRIK, GAS DAN AIR RM'000	PER- DAGANGAN BORONG & RUNCIT DAN RESTORAN & HOTEL RM'000	PEMBINAAN RM'000	HARTA TANAH RM'000	PENG- ANGKUTAN, PENYIM- PANAN & KOMUNIKASI RM'000	KEWANGAN, INSURANS DAN KHIDMAT PERNIAGAAN RM'000	PENDIDIKAN, KESIHATAN DAN LAIN-LAIN RM'000	SEKTOR ISI RUMAH RM'000	SEKTOR LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit													
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan													
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,808,880	—	—	—	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	664	—	—	—	—	430	60,201	244,276	254,414	139,238	131	—	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867,937	—	—	39,701	907,638
Korporat	338,728	6,685	840,973	4,425,104	640,166	2,831,299	765,902	1,782,560	2,992,449	107,733	54,462	10,053	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	10,767	1,429	44,946	3,550	79,064	69,735	17,258	18,031	49,392	26,018	11,292,589	159	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,764,275	—	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,842	—	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169,216	2,169,216
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	350,159	8,114	885,919	4,428,654	719,230	2,901,464	843,361	2,044,867	8,973,072	272,989	18,135,299	2,219,129	41,782,257
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan													
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	58,540	31,153	43,775	172,706	123,971	203,675	51,617	44,081	122,178	61,853	495,843	14,395	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	—	—	2,490	—	650	9	15,660	—	2,172	3,124	—	48,191	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	58,540	31,153	46,265	172,706	124,621	203,684	67,277	44,081	124,350	64,977	495,843	62,586	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	408,699	39,267	932,184	4,601,360	843,851	3,105,148	910,638	2,088,948	9,097,422	337,966	18,631,142	2,281,715	43,278,340

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3

setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pecahan baki kematangan kontrak

(i) Kumpulan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	SEHINGGA 1 TAHUN RM'000	>1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	2,421,391	586,758	879,853	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	158,295	458,501	375,301	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	608,391	581,279	30,769	1,220,439
Korporat	3,520,258	4,637,767	5,751,249	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	60,245	1,821,352	11,275,570	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,998	89,478	9,090,173	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	–	403	20,558	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	2,100,897	–	395,347	2,496,244
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	8,873,475	8,175,538	27,818,820	44,867,833
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	642,812	483,320	472,136	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,114	20,153	12,997	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	714,926	503,473	485,133	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	9,588,401	8,679,011	28,303,953	46,571,365

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pecahan baki kematangan kontrak (sambungan)

(i) Kumpulan (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	SEHINGGA 1 TAHUN RM'000	>1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,532,342	396,055	880,483	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	29,739	412,234	257,381	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	720,653	158,083	31,167	909,903
Korporat	4,144,424	5,588,149	5,063,541	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	128,278	1,703,421	9,781,239	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,758	86,446	6,674,071	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	90	553	23,199	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	1,783,236	–	386,582	2,169,818
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	10,342,520	8,344,941	23,097,663	41,785,124
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	569,098	451,385	403,304	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	18,796	17,840	35,660	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	587,894	469,225	438,964	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	10,930,414	8,814,166	23,536,627	43,281,207

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3

setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pecahan baki kematangan kontrak (sambungan)

(ii) Bank

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	SEHINGGA 1 TAHUN RM'000	>1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	2,421,391	586,758	879,853	3,888,002
Entiti Sektor Awam	158,295	458,501	375,301	992,097
Bank, DFI dan MDB	608,165	581,279	30,769	1,220,213
Korporat	3,520,258	4,637,767	5,751,249	13,909,274
Runcit Kawal Selia	60,245	1,821,352	11,275,570	13,157,167
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,998	89,478	9,090,173	9,183,649
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	–	403	20,558	20,961
Aset-aset Lain	2,099,293	–	395,347	2,494,640
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	8,871,645	8,175,538	27,818,820	44,866,003
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	642,812	483,320	472,136	1,598,268
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,114	20,153	12,997	105,264
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	714,926	503,473	485,133	1,703,532
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	9,586,571	8,679,011	28,303,953	46,569,535

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.2 Pendedahan Kredit Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pecahan baki kematangan kontrak (sambungan)

(ii) Bank (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	SEHINGGA 1 TAHUN RM'000	>1-5 TAHUN RM'000	LEBIH 5 TAHUN RM'000	JUMLAH RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,532,342	396,055	880,483	4,808,880
Entiti Sektor Awam	29,739	412,234	257,381	699,354
Bank, DFI dan MDB	718,388	158,083	31,167	907,638
Korporat	4,144,424	5,588,149	5,063,541	14,796,114
Runcit Kawal Selia	128,278	1,703,421	9,781,239	11,612,938
Gadai Janji Perumahan	3,758	86,446	6,674,071	6,764,275
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	90	553	23,199	23,842
Aset-aset Lain	1,782,634	–	386,582	2,169,216
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	10,339,653	8,344,941	23,097,663	41,782,257
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	569,098	451,385	403,304	1,423,787
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	18,796	17,840	35,660	72,296
Jumlah Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	587,894	469,225	438,964	1,496,083
Jumlah Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	10,927,547	8,814,166	23,536,627	43,278,340

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.3 Penentuan Berwajaran Risiko bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai

Di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai, Kumpulan menggunakan penarafan kredit yang diberikan oleh agensi-agensi penarafan kredit dalam perkiraan kredit aset berwajaran risiko. Berikut adalah agensi-agensi penarafan atau penarafan Institusi Penaksiran Kredit Berkelayakan (“ECAI”) yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan diiktiraf oleh BNM seperti terkandung dalam Garis Panduan CAFIB:

- (a) Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”)
- (b) Moody’s Investors Services (“MOODY’S”)
- (c) Fitch Ratings (“FITCH”)
- (d) Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad (“RAM”)
- (e) Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (“MARC”)

Penarafan ECAI diberikan kepada kelas pendedahan rakan niaga berikut yang digunakan dalam perkiraan aset berwajaran risiko bagi tujuan kecukupan modal:

- (a) Kerajaan dan bank pusat
- (b) Institusi perbankan
- (c) Korporat

Pihak Berwajaran Bertaraf dan Tidak Bertaraf

Sebagai peraturan am, penarafan yang khusus digunakan untuk pendedahan kredit iaitu penarafan isu. Apabila tiada penarafan khusus wujud, penarafan kredit yang diberikan kepada pengeluar isu atau pihak berwajaran bagi pendedahan kredit tersebut akan digunakan. Dalam kes di mana sesuatu pendedahan tidak mempunyai isu atau penarafan isu, ia dianggap tidak bertaraf atau penarafan tanggungan bertaraf lain bagi pihak berwajaran yang sama boleh digunakan sekiranya pendedahan tersebut ditarafkan sekurang-kurangnya pari passu dengan tanggungan yang bertaraf, seperti yang termaktub dalam Garis Panduan CAFIB.

Apabila satu pihak berwajaran atau pendedahan ditarafkan oleh lebih daripada satu ECAI, penarafan kedua tertinggi digunakan bagi menentukan berwajaran risiko. Dalam kes di mana pendedahan kredit dilindungi oleh jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh penjamin bertaraf atau berkelayakan, berwajaran risiko yang serupa dengan berwajaran risiko penjamin akan digunakan.

Jadual di bawah merumuskan peraturan yang mentadbir penentuan risiko berwajaran di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai:

KATEGORI PENARAFAN	S&P	MOODY’S	FITCH	RAM	MARC
1	AAA hingga AA-	Aaa hingga Aa3	AAA hingga AA-	AAA hingga AA3	AAA hingga AA-
2	A+ hingga A-	A1 hingga A3	A+ hingga A-	A1 hingga A3	A+ hingga A-
3	BBB+ hingga BBB-	Baa1 hingga Baa3	BBB+ hingga BBB-	BBB1 hingga BBB3	BBB+ hingga BBB-
4	BB+ hingga BB-	Ba1 hingga Ba3	BB+ hingga BB-	BB1 hingga BB3	BB+ hingga BB-
5	B+ hingga B-	B1 hingga B3	B+ hingga B-	B1 hingga B3	B+ hingga B-
6	CCC+ ke bawah	Caa1 ke bawah	CCC+ ke bawah	C1 ke bawah	C+ ke bawah

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.3 Penentuan Berwajaran Risiko bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Jadual di bawah meringkaskan matriks pemetaan risiko berwajaran bagi setiap kategori penarafan kualiti kredit:

KATEGORI PENARAFAN	RISIKO BERWAJARAN BERDASARKAN PENARAFAN KREDIT KELAS PENDEDAHAN KAUNTERPART				
	BANK KERAJAAN DAN PUSAT	KORPORAT	INSTITUSI PERBANKAN		
			MATANG > 6 BULAN	MATANG <= 6 BULAN	MATANG <= 3 BULAN
1	0%	20%	20%	20%	
2	20%	50%	50%	20%	
3	50%	100%	50%	20%	
4	100%	100%	100%	50%	20%
5	100%	150%	100%	50%	
6	150%	150%	150%	150%	
Tidak bertaraf	100%	100%	50%	20%	

Di bawah CAFIB, pendedahan kepada dan/atau dijamin oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia dan Bank Negara Malaysia diberikan risiko berwajaran kerajaan terpilih sebanyak 0%.

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut berwajaran risiko dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Kumpulan:

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2014

BERWAJARAN RISIKO	PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT ("CRM")								JUMLAH PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & CRM RM'000	JUMLAH ASET BERWAJARAN RM'000
	KERAJAAN/ BANK PUSAT RM'000	ENTITI SEKTOR AWAM RM'000	BANK, DFI & MDB RM'000	KORPORAT RM'000	RUNCIT KAWAL SELIA RM'000	GADAI JANJI PERUMAHAN RM'000	ASET BERISIKO TINGGI RM'000	ASET-ASET LAIN RM'000		
0%	3,888,002	423,546	505,108	2,715,712	10,336	—	—	2,059,044	9,601,748	—
20%	—	244,381	745,942	4,596,127	9,228	15,563	—	—	5,611,241	1,122,248
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,691,836	—	—	2,691,836	942,143
50%	—	64,868	44,957	1,051,030	272,025	1,367,512	—	—	2,800,392	1,400,196
75%	—	—	—	499,542	4,790,750	3,997,751	—	—	9,288,043	6,966,032
100%	—	267,852	6,647	5,932,949	8,006,315	1,199,097	—	437,207	15,850,067	15,850,067
150%	—	—	—	11,525	173,037	227,462	32,848	—	444,872	667,308
Jumlah Pendedahan	3,888,002	1,000,647	1,302,654	14,806,885	13,261,691	9,499,221	32,848	2,496,251	46,288,199	26,947,994
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	—	349,162	178,314	7,769,633	11,996,791	6,167,615	49,272	437,207	26,947,994	
Purata Berwajaran Risiko	0.0%	34.9%	13.7%	52.5%	90.5%	64.9%	150.0%	17.5%	58.2%	

Pemotongan dari Modal Asas

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.3 Penentuan Berwajaran Risiko bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut berwajaran risiko dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Kumpulan (sambungan):

(ii) Setakat 31 Disember 2013

PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT ("CRM")										
	KERAJAAN/ BANK PUSAT RM'000	ENTITI SEKTOR AWAM RM'000	BANK, DFI & MDB RM'000	KORPORAT RM'000	RUNCIT KAWAL SELIA RM'000	GADAI JANJI PERUMAHAN RM'000	ASET BERISIKO TINGGI RM'000	ASET-ASET LAIN RM'000	JUMLAH PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & CRM RM'000	JUMLAH ASET BERWAJARAN RM'000
BERWAJARAN RISIKO										
0%	4,808,880	283,057	—	3,948,784	16,830	—	—	1,835,634	10,893,185	—
20%	—	202,493	930,442	5,978,514	12,717	16,171	—	—	7,140,337	1,428,067
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,013,232	—	—	2,013,232	704,631
50%	—	1,311	21,725	636,514	244,881	1,195,067	—	—	2,099,498	1,049,749
75%	—	—	—	312,198	5,127,165	2,803,256	—	—	8,242,619	6,181,964
100%	—	216,354	2,120	4,751,496	6,161,950	763,446	—	334,729	12,230,095	12,230,095
150%	—	—	—	26,022	149,173	221,303	42,120	—	438,618	657,927
Jumlah Pendedahan	4,808,880	703,215	954,287	15,653,528	11,712,716	7,012,475	42,120	2,170,363	43,057,584	22,252,433
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	—	257,508	199,071	6,538,637	10,356,067	4,503,241	63,180	334,729	22,252,433	
Purata Berwajaran Risiko	0.0%	36.6%	20.9%	41.8%	88.4%	64.2%	150.0%	15.4%	51.7%	
Pemotongan dari Modal Asas										

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.3 Penentuan Berwajaran Risiko bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut berwajaran risiko dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit bagi Bank:

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2014

BERWAJARAN RISIKO	PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT ("CRM")								JUMLAH PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & CRM RM'000	JUMLAH ASET BERWAJARAN RM'000
	KERAJAAN/ BANK PUSAT RM'000	ENTITI SEKTOR AWAM RM'000	BANK, DFI & MDB RM'000	KORPORAT RM'000	RUNCIT KAWAL SELIA RM'000	GADAI JANJI PERUMAHAN RM'000	ASET BERISIKO TINGGI RM'000	ASET-ASET LAIN RM'000		
0%	3,888,002	423,546	505,108	2,715,712	10,336	—	—	2,059,875	9,602,579	—
20%	—	244,381	745,716	4,596,127	9,228	15,563	—	—	5,611,015	1,122,203
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,691,836	—	—	2,691,836	942,143
50%	—	64,868	44,957	1,051,030	272,025	1,367,512	—	—	2,800,392	1,400,196
75%	—	—	—	499,542	4,790,750	3,997,751	—	—	9,288,043	6,966,032
100%	—	267,852	6,647	5,932,949	8,006,315	1,199,097	—	434,772	15,847,632	15,847,632
150%	—	—	—	11,525	173,037	227,462	32,848	—	444,872	667,308
Jumlah Pendedahan	3,888,002	1,000,647	1,302,428	14,806,885	13,261,691	9,499,221	32,848	2,494,647	46,286,369	26,945,514
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	—	349,162	178,269	7,769,633	11,996,791	6,167,615	49,272	434,772	26,945,514	
Purata Berwajaran Risiko	0.0%	34.9%	13.7%	52.5%	90.5%	64.9%	150.0%	17.4%	58.2%	
Pemotongan dari Modal Asas										

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.3 Penentuan Berwajaran Risiko bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut berwajaran risiko dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit bagi Bank (sambungan):

(ii) Setakat 31 Disember 2013

BERWAJARAN RISIKO	PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT ("CRM")								JUMLAH PENDEDAHAN SELEPAS JUMLAH BERSIH & CRM RM'000	JUMLAH ASET BERWAJARAN RM'000
	KERAJAAN/ BANK PUSAT RM'000	ENTITI SEKTOR AWAM RM'000	BANK, DFI & MDB RM'000	KORPORAT RM'000	RUNCIT KAWAL SELIA RM'000	GADAI JANJI PERUMAHAN RM'000	ASET BERISIKO TINGGI RM'000	ASET-ASET LAIN RM'000		
0%	4,808,880	283,057	—	3,948,784	16,830	—	—	1,837,846	10,895,397	—
20%	—	202,493	928,177	5,978,514	12,717	16,171	—	—	7,138,072	1,427,614
35%	—	—	—	—	—	2,013,232	—	—	2,013,232	704,631
50%	—	1,311	21,725	636,514	244,881	1,195,067	—	—	2,099,498	1,049,749
75%	—	—	—	312,198	5,127,165	2,803,256	—	—	8,242,619	6,181,964
100%	—	216,354	2,120	4,751,496	6,161,950	763,446	—	331,915	12,227,281	12,227,281
150%	—	—	—	26,022	149,173	221,303	42,120	—	438,618	657,927
Jumlah Pendedahan	4,808,880	703,215	952,022	15,653,528	11,712,716	7,012,475	42,120	2,169,761	43,054,717	22,249,166
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	—	257,508	198,618	6,538,637	10,356,067	4,503,241	63,180	331,915	22,249,166	
Purata Berwajaran Risiko	0.0%	36.6%	20.9%	41.8%	88.4%	64.2%	150.0%	15.3%	51.7%	
Pemotongan dari Modal Asas										

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.4 Pendedahan bertaraf dan tidak bertaraf menurut penarafan ECAI

(a) Penarafan Kerajaan dan Bank Pusat oleh ECAI yang diluluskan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	MOODY'S S&P FITCH	Aaa HINGGA Aa3 AAA HINGGA AA- AAA HINGGA AA-	PENARAFAN BANK KERAJAAN DAN PUSAT OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN					TIADA PENARAFAN TIADA PENARAFAN TIADA PENARAFAN
			A1 HINGGA A3 A+ HINGGA A- A+ HINGGA A-	Baa1 HINGGA Baa3 BBB+ HINGGA BBB- BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	Ba1 HINGGA B3 BB+ HINGGA B- BB+ HINGGA B-	Caa1 HINGGA C CCC+ HINGGA D CCC+ HINGGA D		
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan								
Kerajaan dan Bank Pusat*		—	3,888,002	—	—	—	—	
Jumlah		—	3,888,002	—	—	—	—	
31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	MOODY'S S&P FITCH	Aaa HINGGA Aa3 AAA HINGGA AA- AAA HINGGA AA-	PENARAFAN BANK KERAJAAN DAN PUSAT OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN					TIADA PENARAFAN TIADA PENARAFAN TIADA PENARAFAN
			A1 HINGGA A3 A+ HINGGA A- A+ HINGGA A-	Baa1 HINGGA Baa3 BBB+ HINGGA BBB- BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	Ba1 HINGGA B3 BB+ HINGGA B- BB+ HINGGA B-	Caa1 HINGGA C CCC+ HINGGA D CCC+ HINGGA D		
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan								
Kerajaan dan Bank Pusat*		—	4,808,880	—	—	—	—	
Jumlah		—	4,808,880	—	—	—	—	

* Pendedahan ini merujuk kepada pendedahan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia dan Bank Negara Malaysia yang diberikan risiko berwajaran kerajaan terpilih sebanyak 0%.

(b) Penarafan Korporat oleh ECAI yang Diluluskan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	PENARAFAN KORPORAT OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN					
	MOODY'S	Aaa HINGGA Aa3	A1 HINGGA A3	Baa1 HINGGA Ba3	B+ HINGGA C	TIADA PENARAFAN
	S&P	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	FITCH	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	RAM	AAA HINGGA AA3	A HINGGA A3	BBB HINGGA BB	B HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
MARC	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN	
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Entiti Sektor Awam		35,244	—	—	—	965,404
Syarikat Insurans, Firma Sekuriti & Pengurus Dana		—	—	—	—	—
Korporat		4,195,965	94,353	57,757	—	10,458,810
Jumlah		4,231,209	94,353	57,757	—	11,424,214

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.4 Pendedahan bertaraf dan tidak bertaraf menurut penarafan ECAI (sambungan)

(b) Penarafan Korporat oleh ECAI yang Diluluskan (sambungan)

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	PENARAFAN KORPORAT OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN					
	MOODY'S	Aaa HINGGA Aa3	A1 HINGGA A3	Baa1 HINGGA Ba3	B+ HINGGA C	TIADA PENARAFAN
	S&P	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	FITCH	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	RAM	AAA HINGGA AA3	A HINGGA A3	BBB HINGGA BB	B HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	MARC	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BB-	B+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan						
Entiti Sektor Awam		—	—	—	—	—
Syarikat Insurans, Firma Sekuriti & Pengurus Dana		—	—	—	—	—
Korporat		5,331,015	97,025	86,814	75	10,138,600
Jumlah		5,331,015	97,025	86,814	75	10,138,600

(c) Penarafan Institusi Perbankan oleh ECAI yang Diluluskan

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	PENARAFAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN						
	MOODY'S	Aaa HINGGA Aa3	A1 HINGGA A3	Baa1 HINGGA Baa3	Ba1+ HINGGA B3	Caa1 HINGGA C	TIADA PENARAFAN
	S&P	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	CCC+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	FITCH	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	CCC+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	RAM	AAA HINGGA AA3	A1 HINGGA A3	BBB1 HINGGA BBB3	BB1 HINGGA B3	C1 HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	MARC	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	C+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan							
Bank, MDB dan DFI		648,415	60,385	332	—	—	593,294
Jumlah		648,415	60,385	332	—	—	593,294

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN RM'000	PENARAFAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN OLEH ECAI YANG DILULUSKAN						
	MOODY'S	Aaa HINGGA Aa3	A1 HINGGA A3	Baa1 HINGGA Baa3	Ba1+ HINGGA B3	Caa1 HINGGA C	TIADA PENARAFAN
	S&P	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	CCC+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	FITCH	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	CCC+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	RAM	AAA HINGGA AA3	A1 HINGGA A3	BBB1 HINGGA BBB3	BB1 HINGGA B3	C1 HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
	MARC	AAA HINGGA AA-	A+ HINGGA A-	BBB+ HINGGA BBB-	BB+ HINGGA B-	C+ HINGGA D	TIADA PENARAFAN
Pendedahan Kredit Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan							
Bank, MDB dan DFI		834,306	50,106	34	—	—	67,575
Jumlah		834,306	50,106	34	—	—	67,575

Nota: Tiada pendedahan di bawah penarafan jangka pendek bagi tempoh di bawah tinjauan.

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.5 Pengurangan Risiko Kredit ("CRM")

Sebagai jalan penyelesaian pertama, penaksiran kredit apabila meluluskan sesuatu kemudahan pembiayaan adalah berdasarkan aliran tunai pelanggan sebagai sumber utama pembayaran dan bukan cagaran yang ditawarkan. Bagaimanapun, penerimaan sekuriti nyata sebagai cagaran adalah merupakan jalan penyelesaian kedua sekiranya berlaku kegagalan perniagaan yakni mempertingkatkan kadar pemulihan.

Jenis cagaran yang diterima oleh Bank mempunyai kesan ke atas penentuan kecukupan modal Bank kerana kualiti dan jenis cagaran menentukan samada Bank berupaya mendapatkan bantuan modal dan tahap bantuan tersebut.

Jenis-jenis cagaran utama yang diperolehi oleh Kumpulan bagi mengurangkan risiko kredit adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) Tunai atas lien
- (b) Harta tanah
- (c) Saham dan amanah saham disebut harga patuh Syariah
- (d) Sekuriti Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia
- (e) Sekuriti Islam/Sukuk Bertaraf/Tidak Bertaraf
- (f) Jaminan

Kebergantungan ke atas CRM ditaksir dengan cermat berikutan isu-isu seperti pematuhan kepada peraturan Syariah, penguatkuasaan undang-undang, nilai pasaran dan risiko kredit pihak berurusan bagi penjamin. Dasar-dasar dan prosedur-prosedur telah disediakan bagi melindungi kedudukan Kumpulan sejak permulaan hubungan dengan pelanggan, contohnya dalam mendapatkan terma-terma dan syarat-syarat piawai atau dokumentasi yang dipersetujui secara khusus untuk memastikan penguatkuasaan undang-undang bagi pengurangan risiko kredit.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.5 Pengurangan Risiko Kredit ("CRM") (sambungan)

Pendedahan Pengurangan Risiko Kredit ("CRM"):

31 DISEMBER 2014 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN SEBELUM CRM RM'000	PENDEDAHAN DILINDUNGI OLEH JAMINAN RM'000	PENDEDAHAN DILINDUNGI OLEH CAGARAN KEWANGAN DAN BUKAN KEWANGAN YANG LAYAK RM'000
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan			
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	3,888,002	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	992,097	–	27,432
Bank, DFI dan MDB	1,220,213	–	–
Korporat	13,867,576	519,677	774,357
Runcit Kawal Selia	12,942,334	17,579	124,428
Gadai Janji Perumahan	8,945,396	12,575	27,723
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	19,951	–	–
Aset-aset lain	2,494,640	–	–
Pendedahan Teringkar	495,794	15,977	23,112
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	44,866,003	565,808	977,052
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan			
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,590,551	2,914	2,283
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	105,264	–	–
Pendedahan Teringkar	7,717	–	–
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,703,532	2,914	2,283
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	46,569,535	568,722	979,335

4. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

4.5 Pengurangan Risiko Kredit ("CRM") (sambungan)

Pendedahan Pengurangan Risiko Kredit ("CRM") (sambungan):

31 DISEMBER 2013 KELAS PENDEDAHAN	PENDEDAHAN SEBELUM CRM RM'000	PENDEDAHAN DILINDUNGI OLEH JAMINAN RM'000	PENDEDAHAN DILINDUNGI OLEH CAGARAN KEWANGAN DAN BUKAN KEWANGAN YANG LAYAK RM'000
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan			
Kerajaan/Bank Pusat	4,808,880	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	699,354	–	–
Bank, DFI dan MDB	907,638	–	–
Korporat	14,816,786	348,019	240,106
Runcit Kawal Selia	11,412,447	27,295	122,106
Gadai Janji Perumahan	6,527,539	13,809	18,411
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	22,034	–	–
Aset-aset lain	2,169,216	–	–
Pendedahan Teringkar	418,363	8,027	15,496
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	41,782,257	397,150	396,119
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan			
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,421,531	5,796	2,734
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	72,296	–	–
Pendedahan Teringkar	2,256	–	–
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,496,083	5,796	2,734
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	43,278,340	402,946	398,853

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

5. RISIKO KREDIT LUAR LEMBARAN IMBANGAN DAN PIHAK BERWAJARAN BAGI KUMPULAN DAN BANK

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2014

CIRI-CIRI ITEM	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA POSITIF BAGI KONTRAK DERIVATIF RM'000	JUMLAH KESETARAAN KREDIT RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	360,433		360,433	355,715
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	2		2	2
Item luar jangka berkaitan urusiaga	1,026,265		513,132	451,601
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecaraan sendiri jangka pendek	236,874		47,375	45,832
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	6,165		1,233	1,215
– melebihi satu tahun	942,851		471,425	378,793
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	1,023,337		204,668	153,502
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan kemerosotan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	5,404,888		–	–
	9,000,815		1,598,268	1,386,660
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang dari satu tahun	1,840,778	45,508	65,406	36,492
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– kurang dari satu tahun	300,000	348	308	62
– satu tahun hingga kurang dari lima tahun	600,000	12,278	20,153	4,031
– lima tahun ke atas	287,694	4,392	12,996	12,996
Kontrak berkaitan ekuiti				
– kurang dari satu tahun	106,680	15	6,401	3,200
	3,135,152	62,541	105,264	56,781
Jumlah	12,135,967	62,541	1,703,532	1,443,441

5. RISIKO KREDIT LUAR LEMBARAN IMBANGAN DAN PIHAK BERWAJARAN BAGI KUMPULAN DAN BANK (sambungan)

(ii) Setakat 31 Disember 2013

CIRI-CIRI ITEM	JUMLAH POKOK RM'000	NILAI SAKSAMA POSITIF BAGI KONTRAK DERIVATIF RM'000	JUMLAH KESETARAAN KREDIT RM'000	ASET BERWAJARAN RISIKO RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	319,032		319,032	312,160
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	2		2	2
Item luar jangka berkaitan urusaniaga	877,246		438,623	386,730
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	278,297		55,659	54,695
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	1,714		343	327
– melebihi satu tahun	823,818		411,909	338,294
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	991,097		198,219	148,665
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan kemerosotan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	5,116,604		–	–
	8,407,810		1,423,787	1,240,873
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang dari satu tahun	1,381,894	8,681	18,546	10,290
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– kurang dari satu tahun	100,000	695	250	50
– satu tahun hingga kurang dari lima tahun	500,000	2,705	9,000	1,800
– lima tahun ke atas	711,481	16,455	35,660	19,660
Kontrak berkaitan ekuiti				
– satu tahun hingga kurang dari lima tahun	110,495	582	8,840	4,420
	2,803,870	29,118	72,296	36,220
Jumlah	11,211,680	29,118	1,496,083	1,277,093

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

6. RISIKO PASARAN

Kesemua perniagaan Bank adalah tertakluk kepada risiko bahawa harga dan kadar pasaran akan berubah, yang menyebabkan keuntungan atau kerugian kepada Bank. Selain itu, perubahan kadar yang ketara atau mendadak boleh menjejaskan kedudukan kecairan/pembiayaan Bank. Bank terdedah kepada faktor-faktor risiko pasaran/kecairan utama berikut:

- **Kadar Risiko Pulangan atau Keuntungan:** potensi impak ke atas keuntungan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam kadar pulangan pasaran, samada ekoran perubahan am pasaran atau sebab khusus penerbit/peminjam;
- **Risiko Tukaran Asing:** kesan perubahan kadar tukaran ke atas kedudukan matawang Bank;
- **Risiko Pelaburan Ekuiti:** kesan keuntungan ke atas kedudukan ekuiti atau pelaburan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam harga atau nilai ekuiti;
- **Risiko Inventori Komoditi:** risiko kerugian disebabkan perubahan dalam harga komoditi;
- **Risiko Kecairan:** potensi ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi syarat-syarat pembiayaan pada kos yang wajar (risiko kecairan pembiayaan) atau ketidakmampuan untuk mencairkan kedudukan dengan cepat pada harga yang wajar (risiko kecairan pasaran);

Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran Bank adalah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran bagi mengoptimalkan pulangan dan pada masa yang sama mengekalkan profil risiko pasaran yang konsisten dengan kehendak risiko Bank yang diluluskan.

Bank mengasingkan pendedahan risiko pasaran kepada portfolio dagangan atau bukan dagangan. Portfolio dagangan merangkumi kedudukan yang timbul daripada pembuatan pasaran, pengambilan kedudukan pemilik dan lain-lain kedudukan penandaan pasaran yang diagihkan seperti dalam Penyata Dasar Buku Dagangan yang diluluskan. Portfolio bukan dagangan timbul daripada padanan penentuan semula harga bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti berasaskan pelanggan dan daripada pelaburan dana lebihan Bank.

Tadbir Urus Risiko Pasaran

Pengurusan risiko pasaran dilaksanakan menggunakan had risiko yang diluluskan oleh BRC, dan di bawah panduan Penyata Kehendak Risiko yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah.

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset dan Liabiliti ("ALCO") bertanggungjawab menguruskan risiko pasaran pada tahap strategik di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC.

Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran

Semua pendedahan risiko pasaran diuruskan oleh Perbendaharaan. Matlamatnya ialah untuk memastikan bahawa semua risiko pasaran digabungkan di Perbendaharaan, yang memiliki kemahiran, peralatan, pengurusan dan tadbir urus yang diperlukan untuk menguruskan risiko tersebut dengan profesional. Had ditetapkan untuk portfolio, produk dan jenis risiko, dengan kecairan pasaran dan kualiti kredit sebagai faktor utama dalam menentukan tahap had tersebut.

Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran ("MRMD") merupakan fungsi kawalan risiko bebas yang bertanggungjawab memastikan pelaksanaan dasar pengurusan risiko pasaran secara efisien. MRMD juga bertanggungjawab membuat garis panduan pengurusan risiko pasaran, teknik ukuran, andaian tatalaku dan kaedah penetapan had. Sebarang lebihan berbanding had yang ditetapkan dilaporkan serta-merta kepada Pengurusan Kanan. Prosedur peningkatan yang ketat didokumentasi dengan sempurna dan diluluskan oleh BRC. Selain itu, pendedahan dan had risiko pasaran dilaporkan secara kerap kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Kawalan lain bagi memastikan pendedahan risiko pasaran kekal dalam tahap yang boleh diterima adalah termasuk ujian tekanan, prosedur kelulusan produk baru yang ketat dan senarai instrumen dibenarkan yang boleh didagangkan. Keputusan ujian tekanan dikeluarkan setiap bulan bagi menentukan impak perubahan ke atas kadar keuntungan, kadar tukaran asing dan lain-lain faktor risiko ke atas keuntungan Bank, kecukupan modal dan kecairan. Ujian tekanan menyediakan pihak Pengurusan dan BRC dengan penilaian mengenai impak kewangan peristiwa-peristiwa melampau yang dikenalpasti ke atas pendedahan risiko pasaran Bank.

6. RISIKO PASARAN (sambungan)

Risiko Kadar Keuntungan dalam Portfolio Bukan Dagangan

Risiko kadar keuntungan dalam portfolio bukan dagangan diuruskan dan dikawal menggunakan ukuran yang dikenali sebagai nilai ekonomi ekuiti (“EVE”) dan pendapatan berisiko (“EaR”). Had EVE dan EaR diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas setiap bulan oleh MRMD. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Bank menguruskan risiko pasaran dalam portfolio bukan dagangan dengan memantau kepekaan unjuran EaR dan EVE di bawah pelbagai senario kadar keuntungan (model simulasi). Untuk model simulasi, kombinasi di antara senario lazim dan senario bukan lazim yang berkaitan dengan pasaran tempatan digunakan. Senario lazim yang dipantau setiap bulanan adalah merangkumi 100 mata asas yang selari dengan penurunan atau peningkatan dalam kadar keuntungan dan simulasi peristiwa lampau. Senario-senario ini tidak memerlukan tindakan pengurusan. Justeru itu, ia tidak merangkumi tindakan yang akan diambil oleh Perbendaharaan untuk mengurangkan impak risiko kadar keuntungan terbabit. Secara realiti, bergantung kepada pandangan mengenai pergerakan pasaran masa hadapan, Perbendaharaan secara proaktif akan mengubah profil pendedahan kadar keuntungan bagi meminimakan kerugian dan mengoptimakan perolehan bersih. Ciri strategi-strategi pengurangan risiko dan lindung nilai terbabit adalah sejajar dengan instrumen pasaran yang tersedia. Strategi-strategi ini terdiri daripada penggunaan instrumen pasaran tradisional, seperti tukaran kadar keuntungan, kepada strategi-strategi lindung nilai yang lebih rumit bagi menangani pendedahan risiko kadar keuntungan yang melampau.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan unjuran kepekaan Kumpulan dan Bank terhadap 100 mata asas anjakan selari dengan kadar keuntungan untuk semua tempoh matang yang digunapakai ke atas jurang kepekaan kadar keuntungan Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh laporan.

	2014		2013	
	-100bps	+100bps	-100bps	+100bps
	PENINGKATAN/(PENURUNAN)			
	RM JUTA	RM JUTA	RM JUTA	RM JUTA
BANK				
Impak ke atas EaR	(22.45)	22.45	(51.45)	51.45
Impak ke atas EVE	(397.43)	397.43	(521.44)	521.44

Nota: Keputusan EVE dan EaR setakat 31 Disember 2013 dikembalikan sejajar dengan perubahan kaedah daripada kaedah tatalaku kepada kaedah kontrak BNM seperti yang diluluskan oleh BRC Khas 01/2014 pada 30 Jun 2014.

Kawalan lain untuk mengawal risiko kadar keuntungan dalam portfolio bukan dagangan adalah termasuk ujian tekanan dan pelaksanaan had kepekaan ke atas aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan. Kepekaan diukur menggunakan nilai terkini perubahan 1 mata asas (“PV01”) dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD secara mingguan berbanding had yang diluluskan oleh BRC. Pendedahan dan had PV01 dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
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6. RISIKO PASARAN (sambungan)

Risiko Pasaran dalam Portfolio Dagangan

Risiko pasaran dalam portfolio dagangan dipantau dan dikawal menggunakan Nilai Berisiko (“VaR”). Had VaR diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO and BRC.

VaR adalah satu teknik yang menganggarkan potensi kerugian yang mungkin berlaku ke atas kedudukan risiko ekoran pergerakan dalam kadar dan harga pasaran dalam satu tempoh masa yang khusus dan pada satu tahap keyakinan yang wujud. Model-model VaR yang digunakan oleh Bank adalah berdasarkan simulasi sejarah. Model-model ini memberi senario masa hadapan yang berkemungkinan berlaku berdasarkan siri-siri lampau kadar dan harga pasaran yang telah direkodkan, dengan mengambilkira hubungan di antara kadar dan pasaran yang berbeza seperti kadar keuntungan dan kadar tukaran asing. Model simulasi sejarah yang digunakan oleh Bank merangkumi ciri-ciri berikut:

- potensi pergerakan pasaran diramal dengan merujuk kepada data dari empat tahun lepas;
- kadar dan harga pasaran sejarah ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada kadar tukaran asing dan kadar keuntungan; dan
- VaR dihitung sehingga 99 peratus tahap keyakinan untuk tempoh pegangan selama sehari. Ciri model VaR menjadikan peningkatan dalam ketidaktentuan pasaran yang dipantau membawa kepada peningkatan dalam VaR tanpa sebarang perubahan dalam kedudukan asas.

Secara statistik, Bank menjangkakan kerugian dalam lebihan VaR berlaku hanya 1 peratus dalam tempoh satu tahun. Jumlah sebenar lebihan dalam tempoh ini dapat digunakan untuk menentukan tahap keberkesanan model tersebut.

Ringkasan mengenai kedudukan VaR portfolio dagangan Bank pada tarikh laporan adalah seperti berikut:

	SETAKAT 31.12.2014 RM JUTA	1.1.2014 HINGGA 31.12.2014 PURATA RM JUTA	MAKSIMUM RM JUTA	MINIMUM RM JUTA
Risiko kadar keuntungan	0.67	1.62	2.83	0.63
Risiko tukaran asing	0.11	0.22	2.08	0.01
Keseluruhan	0.78	1.84	4.71	0.68

	SETAKAT 31.12.2013 RM JUTA	1.1.2013 HINGGA 31.12.2013 PURATA RM JUTA	MAKSIMUM RM JUTA	MINIMUM RM JUTA
Risiko kadar keuntungan	1.48	1.64	3.33	0.43
Risiko tukaran asing	0.78	0.26	1.06	0.01
Keseluruhan	2.26	1.90	3.64	0.55

6. RISIKO PASARAN (sambungan)

Risiko Pasaran dalam Portfolio Dagangan (sambungan)

Walaupun ia adalah panduan yang berguna berkaitan risiko, VaR harus sentiasa dilihat dalam konteks hadnya. Sebagai contoh:

- Penggunaan data sejarah sebagai proksi untuk menjangka peristiwa masa hadapan mungkin tidak merangkumi semua peristiwa yang berpotensi, terutamanya peristiwa yang berciri melampau;
- Penggunaan tempoh pegangan selama 1 hari mengandaikan bahawa semua kedudukan boleh dicairkan atau dilindungi dalam masa sehari. Ini mungkin tidak menggambarkan sepenuhnya risiko pasaran yang timbul pada ketika berlakunya ketidakcairan yang teruk, apabila tempoh pegangan selama 1 hari tidak mencukupi untuk mencairkan atau melindungi semua kedudukan sepenuhnya;
- Penggunaan tahap keyakinan 99 peratus, mengikut takrifnya, tidak mengambilkira kerugian yang mungkin berlaku di luar tahap keyakinan ini;
- VaR dihitung berdasarkan baki pendedahan pada akhir tempoh perniagaan dan justeru itu tidak semestinya menggambarkan pendedahan intra-hari; dan
- VaR tidak berkemungkinan menggambarkan potensi kerugian bagi pendedahan yang mungkin timbul di bawah pergerakan pasaran yang penting.

Bank mengiktiraf kekangan ini dengan meningkatkan had VaR dengan had-had lain seperti had kerugian maksimum, had kedudukan dan struktur had PV01. Had-had ini diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dipantau secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

Kawalan lain untuk mengawal risiko pasaran pada tahap yang boleh diterima adalah menerusi ujian tekanan, proses kelulusan produk baru yang ketat dan senarai instrumen yang dibenarkan untuk dagangan. Ujian tekanan dikeluarkan setiap bulan bagi menentukan impak perubahan ke atas kadar keuntungan, kadar tukaran asing dan lain-lain penunjuk ekonomi utama ke atas keuntungan, kecukupan modal dan kecairan Kumpulan dan Bank. Ujian tekanan menyediakan pihak Pengurusan dan BRC dengan penilaian impak kewangan bagi peristiwa melampau yang telah dikenalpasti ke atas pendedahan risiko pasaran Bank.

Risiko Tukaran Asing

Kedudukan dagangan

Selain VaR dan ujian tekanan, Bank mengawal risiko tukaran asing dalam portfolio dagangan dengan menghadkan pendedahan terbuka kepada matawang individu, pada asas agregat.

Keseluruhan (kedudukan dagangan dan bukan dagangan)

Bank mengawal risiko keseluruhan tukaran asing dengan menghadkan pendedahan terbuka kepada kedudukan bukan-Ringggit pada asas agregat.

Had tukaran asing diluluskan oleh BRC dan dipantau secara bebas oleh MRMD setiap hari. Pendedahan dan had dibincangkan secara kerap dan dilaporkan kepada ALCO dan BRC.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
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6. RISIKO PASARAN (sambungan)

Risiko Tukaran Asing (sambungan)

Analisis Kepekaan

Memandangkan pembolehubah risiko lain kekal berterusan, kepekaan penilaian semula matawang asing bagi Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh laporan diringkaskan seperti berikut (hanya pendedahan matawang yang melibatkan lebih daripada 5 peratus kedudukan terbuka bersih dibentangkan dalam matawang khususnya dalam jadual di bawah. Untuk matawang lain, pendedahannya dikumpulkan sebagai 'Lain-lain'):

	2014		2013	
	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%
	SUSUT NILAI	NAIK NILAI	SUSUT NILAI	NAIK NILAI
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN DAN BANK				
Dolar AS	(4,855)	4,855	8,604	(8,604)
Euro	5,268	(5,268)	6,306	(6,306)
Lain-lain	861	(861)	(148)	148

Risiko Kecairan dan Pembiayaan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko bahawa Bank tidak mempunyai sumber kewangan yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi tanggungannya apabila sampai tempoh, atau kemungkinan perlu membiaya tanggungan tersebut pada kos yang melampau. Risiko ini mungkin timbul daripada ketidakpadanan penetapan masa aliran tunai. Risiko pembiayaan timbul apabila kecairan yang perlu bagi membiaya kedudukan aset tak cair tidak boleh diperolehi pada tempoh jangkaan apabila diperlukan.

Bank mengekalkan asas pembiayaan yang berkepelbagaian dan stabil yang merangkumi runcit teras, komersil, deposit pelanggan korporat dan baki institusi. Ini dipertingkatkan dengan pembiayaan borong dan portfolio aset berkecairan tinggi.

Matlamat pengurusan pembiayaan dan kecairan Bank adalah untuk memastikan bahawa semua komitmen pembiayaan dan pengeluaran deposit yang boleh dijangka boleh dipenuhi apabila sampai tempoh dan bahawa akses pasaran borong kekal boleh digunakan serta menjimatkan kos.

Akaun semasa dan deposit simpanan yang perlu dibayar atas permintaan atau pada notis segera membentuk bahagian penting pembiayaan Bank, dan Bank menekankan kepentingan mengekalkan kestabilannya. Bagi deposit, kestabilan bergantung kepada pengekal keyakinan pendeposit terhadap Bank dan kemantapan modal dan kecairan Bank, serta pada harga yang kompetitif dan telus.

Pengurusan kecairan dan pembiayaan dilaksanakan sejajar dengan Rangka Kerja Kecairan Bank Negara Malaysia serta amalan-amalan, had-had dan pencetus-pencetus yang telah diluluskan oleh BRC dan ALCO. Had-had dan pencetus-pencetus ini adalah berbeza bagi mengambil kira kedalaman dan kecairan pasaran tempatan di mana Bank beroperasi. Bank mengekalkan kedudukan kecairan yang kukuh dan menguruskan profil kecairan aset-aset, liabiliti-liabiliti dan komitmen-komitmennya bagi memastikan bahawa aliran tunai diseimbangkan dengan sewajarnya dan semua tanggungan dipenuhi apabila sampai tempoh.

6. RISIKO PASARAN (sambungan)

Risiko Kecairan dan Pembiayaan (sambungan)

Proses pengurusan kecairan dan pembiayaan Bank merangkumi:

- Unjuran harian aliran tunai dan memastikan bahawa Bank mempunyai lebihan kecairan dan rizab yang mencukupi untuk menangani kejutan kecairan yang berlaku secara tiba-tiba;
- Mengunjurkan aliran tunai dan mempertimbangkan tahap aset cair yang sewajarnya berhubung perkara ini;
- Mengekalkan liabiliti tempoh yang berujaran dengan asas aset;
- Mengekalkan sumber pembiayaan yang pelbagai dengan fasiliti sokongan yang mencukupi;
- Memantau konsentrasi pendeposit bagi mengelakkan kebergantungan yang tidak wajar ke atas pendeposit individu dan memastikan campuran pembiayaan keseluruhan yang memuaskan; dan
- Menguruskan tempoh matang dan mempelbagaikan liabiliti pembiayaan untuk semua produk dan kaunterpart.

Tadbir Urus Risiko Kecairan dan Pembiayaan

Pengurusan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan dilaksanakan menggunakan mandat had risiko yang diluluskan oleh BRC dan pencetus tindakan pengurusan yang ditugaskan oleh ALCO.

ALCO bertanggungjawab di bawah kuasa yang diagihkan oleh BRC untuk menguruskan risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan pada tahap strategik.

Pengurusan Risiko Kecairan dan Pembiayaan

Semua pendedahan risiko kecairan diuruskan oleh Perbendaharaan. Matlamatnya ialah untuk memastikan bahawa risiko pembiayaan dan kecairan digabungkan di Perbendaharaan, yang memiliki kemahiran, peralatan, pengurusan dan tadbir urus yang diperlukan untuk mengurus risiko-risiko tersebut secara profesional. Had dan pencetus ditetapkan bagi memenuhi objektif berikut:

- Lebihan kecairan dan rizab yang mencukupi bagi menangani kejutan kecairan yang berlaku secara tiba-tiba;
- Aliran tunai adalah berkepelbagaian untuk semua tempoh matang;
- Asas deposit tidak terlalu tertumpu kepada bilangan pendeposit yang kecil;
- Kapasiti peminjaman yang mencukupi di pasaran Interbank dan aset kewangan berkecairan tinggi sebagai sokongan; dan
- Tidak melanjutkan kegiatan pembiayaan berhubung asas deposit.

MRMD merupakan fungsi kawalan risiko bebas dan bertanggungjawab memastikan pelaksanaan dasar pengurusan risiko mudah tunai dan pembiayaan secara cekap. Satu lagi kawalan bagi memastikan pendedahan risiko kecairan dan pembiayaan kekal pada tahap yang boleh diterima termasuk ujian tekanan. Satu ciri kawalan utama terakhir pengurusan risiko kecairan dan pembiayaan Bank ialah pelan luar jangka kecairan dan pembiayaan yang telah diluluskan dan didokumentasikan. Pelan ini mengenal pasti penunjuk awal keadaan tekanan dan menerangkan tindakan yang perlu diambil sekiranya berlaku kesukaran yang timbul daripada krisis sistemik atau krisis lain sementara meminimumkan implikasi buruk jangka panjang ke atas Bank.

Rawatan Modal untuk Risiko Pasaran

Bank menggunakan Pendekatan Berpiawai bagi menentukan kehendak modal risiko pasaran di bawah Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank-bank Islam ("CAFIB") oleh BNM.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3 setakat 31 Disember 2014

7. RISIKO OPERASI

Risiko Operasi (“OR”) ditakrif sebagai “risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses dalaman, manusia dan sistem serta peristiwa luar, yang termasuk risiko perundangan dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah tetapi tidak termasuk risiko strategik dan reputasi”.

Ia termaktub dalam semua produk-produk, aktiviti-aktiviti, proses-proses dan sistem-sistem perbankan, dan pengurusan risiko operasi yang berkesan sentiasa menjadi elemen asas dalam program pengurusan risiko sesuatu bank.

Urus Tadbir Risiko Operasi

Pengurusan risiko operasi (“ORM”) Bank Islam dipandu oleh Rangka Kerja ORM dan Dasar Pengurusan Risiko serta Rangka Kerja Kehendak Risikonya yang direka untuk menyediakan persekitaran operasi yang berwibawa dan terkawal di dalam Bank.

MRCC, di bawah kuasa yang diberikan oleh BRC, adalah bertanggungjawab melaksanakan fungsi penyeliaan dan memastikan pengurusan yang berkesan ke atas isu-isu berkaitan OR pada tahap strategik. ORCC, yang merupakan jawatankuasa kecil MRCC, bertanggungjawab memastikan pelaksanaan dan kesinambungan dasar-dasar, proses-proses dan sistem-sistem pengurusan OR yang berkesan untuk Bank.

Walaupun begitu, Unit-unit Perniagaan & Sokongan (“BU/SU”) bertanggungjawab menguruskan OR di dalam domain masing-masing dari hari ke hari dan memastikan bahawa kesemua aktiviti perniagaan & operasinya dijalankan di dalam rangkuman dasar, garis panduan, prosedur dan had ORM yang telah ditetapkan. Bagi menekankan akauntabiliti dan pemilihan risiko & kawalan di peringkat BU/SU, seorang Pengawal Risiko untuk setiap BU/SU dilantik bagi membantu memacu program risiko & kawalan Bank.

Secara dasarnya, semua kakitangan Bank harus memastikan bahawa mereka menjalankan tanggungjawab harian dengan teratur dan memiliki pengetahuan yang sewajarnya termasuk mengenai dasar-dasar dan prosedur dalam menjalankan fungsi tugas mereka. Ini sejajar dengan Cogankata Pengurusan Risiko kami iaitu “Menguruskan Risiko adalah Urusan Semua”.

Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

Bank Islam mengiktiraf kepentingan pengurusan risiko operasi (“ORM”) dan menguruskan risiko ini melalui persekitaran berasaskan kawalan dengan proses didokumentasikan, pemberian kebenaran adalah bebas, urusan niaga diselaraskan dan dipantau serta aktiviti perniagaan dijalankan mengikut dasar, garis panduan, prosedur dan had OR yang ditetapkan.

Pendekatan tadbir urus keseluruhan Bank dalam menguruskan OR adalah berdasarkan Pendekatan Tiga Barisan Pertahanan:

- (a) **Barisan pertahanan pertama** – pemilik risiko atau unit pengambilan risiko iaitu Unit Perniagaan atau Sokongan bertanggungjawab mewujudkan persekitaran kawalan yang mantap dalam unit masing-masing. Unit-unit ini bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan harian risiko operasi.
- (b) **Barisan pertahanan kedua** – Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko Operasi (“ORMD”) bertanggungjawab mewujudkan dan mengekalkan rangka kerja ORM, membangunkan pelbagai peralatan ORM bagi membantu dalam pengurusan risiko operasi, memantau keberkesanan ORM, menilai isu-isu risiko operasi daripada pemilik risiko dan membangkitkan isu-isu OR kepada peringkat tadbir urus yang berkaitan berserta cadangan-cadangan untuk strategi pengurangan risiko yang sewajarnya. Dalam mencipta budaya risiko yang mantap, ORMD juga bertanggungjawab menggalakkan kesedaran risiko di seluruh Bank.

Jabatan Pematuhan Bank melengkapi peranan ORM sebagai barisan pertahanan kedua dengan memastikan pemantauan berkesan ke atas risiko-risiko berkaitan pematuhan seperti risiko pematuhan kawal selia, risiko pematuhan serta risiko penyelewengan wang dan pembiayaan keganasan menerusi klasifikasi risiko yang sewajarnya selain membangun, menyemak dan mempertingkatkan program-program latihan berkaitan pematuhan dan menjalankan latihan menerusi penciptaan kesedaran berterusan.

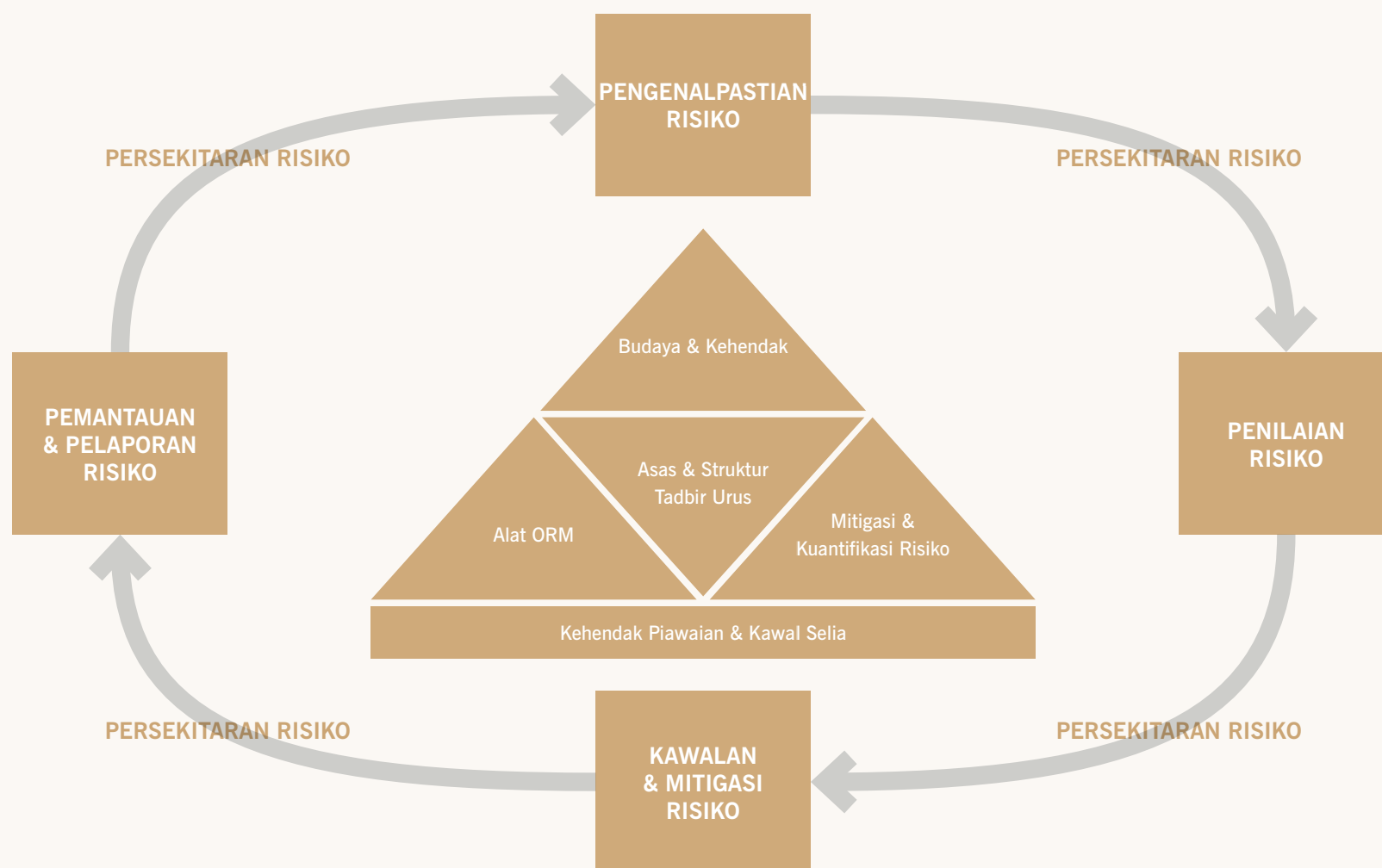
- (c) **Barisan pertahanan ketiga** – Audit Dalaman memberikan jaminan bebas kepada Lembaga Pengarah dan pengurusan kanan mengenai keberkesanan proses ORM.

7. RISIKO OPERASI (sambungan)

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

ORM Bank dipandu oleh rangka kerja ORM yang direka khas untuk menyediakan persekitaran operasi yang terkawal dengan baik dalam Bank. Rangka kerja ini menggariskan pendekatan Bank dalam mengenalpasti, menilai, memantau dan menguruskan OR dan ia memberi tumpuan ke atas empat faktor asas OR iaitu proses dalaman, manusia, sistem dan peristiwa luar. Ia terdiri daripada komponen-komponen berikut:

KOMPONEN RANGKA KERJA ORM



PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

7. RISIKO OPERASI (sambungan)

Alat Pengurusan Risiko Operasi & Strategi-strategi Mitigasi

Bank menggunakan pelbagai alat samada proaktif atau reaktif yang sejajar dengan amalan terbaik dalam mengurus & mengurangkan risiko, iaitu:

TINJAUAN ALAT ORM			
ALAT PROAKTIF			ALAT REAKTIF
PENUNJUK RISIKO UTAMA	PENILAIAN KENDIRI KAWALAN RISIKO	PEMETAAN RISIKO PROSES	PENGURUSAN & LAPORAN PERISTIWA RISIKO KERUGIAN
- Satu alat canggih bagi mengenalpasti potensi berlakunya risiko dan bagi membolehkan tindakan-tindakan pengurusan dan mitigasi risiko diambil sebelum sesuatu insiden berlaku (sistem amaran awal); - Bagi membantu pengurusan menumpukan perhatian ke atas isu-isu berisiko tinggi.	- Bagi mengenalpasti dan menilai risiko-risiko operasi oleh Pemilik Risiko; - Alat ini mencipta pemilikan dan meningkatkan kesedaran berkaitan risiko operasi.	Penilaian menyeluruh kegiatan-kegiatan perbankan yang kritikal bagi mengenalpasti potensi risiko dan memastikan kawalan yang sewajarnya adalah tersedia dan berkesan.	Pangkalan data berpusat kerugian keseluruhan Bank yang menyediakan garis tinjauan laporan kerugian perniagaan, mengesan kekerapan peristiwa kerugian dan memudahkan ulasan terperinci mengenai kejadian tersebut dan kesannya.
ANALISIS & LAPORAN RISIKO			
Analisis & laporan keputusan kualitatif & kuantitatif daripada pelbagai alat ORM.			

Selain itu, satu fungsi menyeluruh Pengurusan Kesyinambungan Perniagaan (“BCM”) telah ditubuhkan dalam Bank Islam bagi memastikan bahawa sekiranya berlaku gangguan ketara dari peristiwa-peristiwa dalaman atau luar, fungsi perniagaan kritikal boleh dikekalkan atau dipulihkan sewajarnya. Ini memastikan impak negatif yang minima ke atas pelanggan, kakitangan, produk dan perkhidmatan. BCM adalah komponen penting dalam proses pengurusan risiko Bank di mana ia menyediakan tindakbalas terkawal terhadap OR yang boleh memberi impak besar ke atas proses-proses kritikal dan aliran perolehan Bank.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada strategi pemindahan risiko, Bank memperoleh perlindungan takaful dari pihak ketiga bagi melindungi Bank daripada peristiwa-peristiwa kerugian berimpak tinggi.

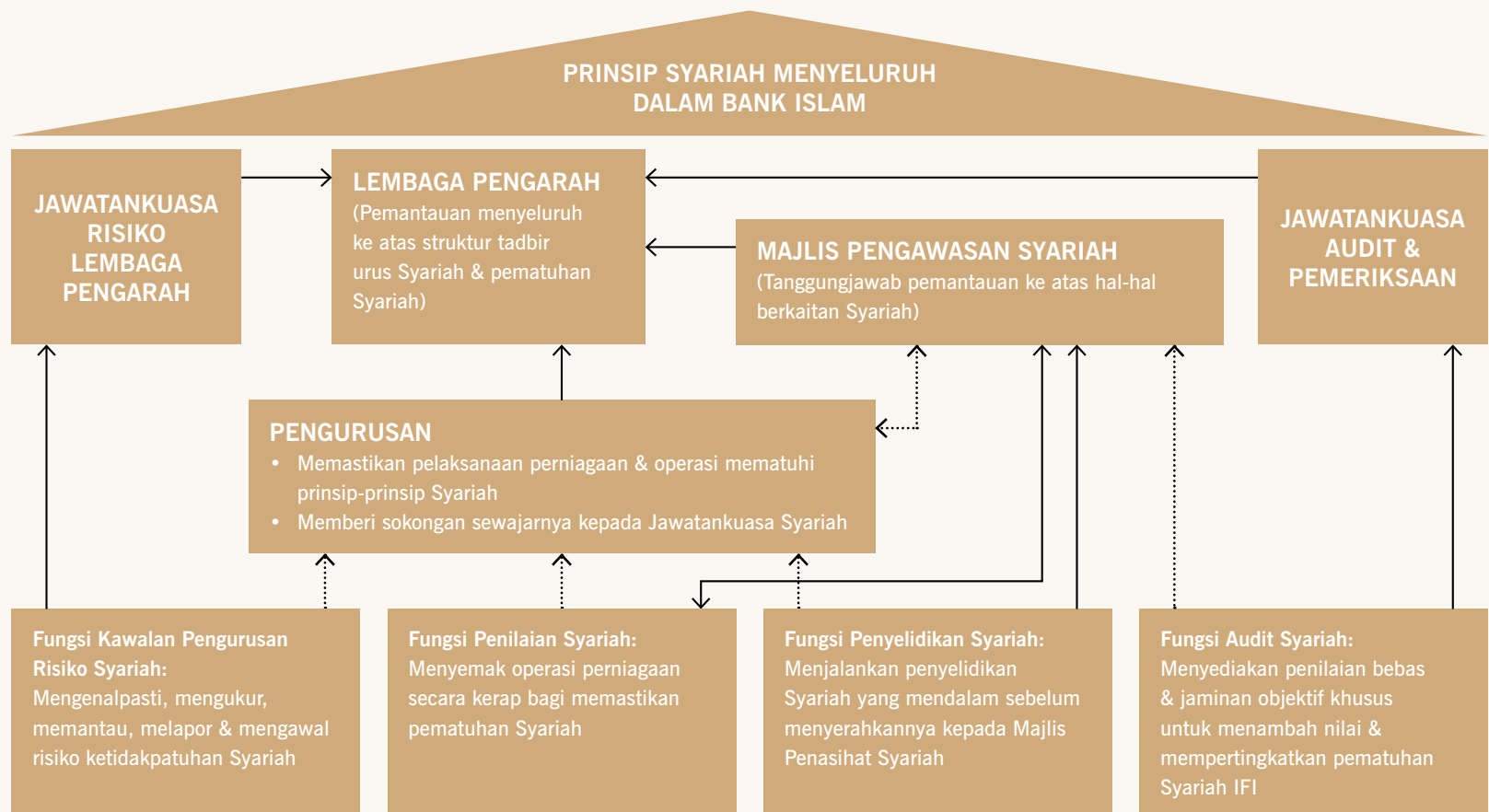
Bank juga memastikan bahawa program kesedaran OR di seluruh Bank dijalankan secara berterusan. Program latihan ini merangkumi penekanan ke atas penerapan budaya OR di kalangan kakitangan, pelaksanaan alat-alat ORM yang efektif, kesedaran mengenai penipuan, BCM dan aspek-aspek ORM lain.

Rawatan Modal bagi Risiko Operasi

Caj modal Risiko Operasi dihitung menggunakan BIA seperti dalam Garis Panduan CAFIB oleh BNM. BIA untuk penghitungan caj modal risiko operasi mengaplikasikan alpha (15%) kepada purata pendapatan kasar positif yang dicapai dalam tiga tahun terdahulu oleh Kumpulan. Jumlah RWA dihitung dengan menggandakan modal minimum yang diperlukan dengan penggandaan 12.5 (salingan 8%).

8. TADBIR URUS SYARIAH

Dengan Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah untuk Institusi Kewangan Islam (“SGF”) oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Bank telah mewujudkan satu rangka kerja tadbir urus Syariah yang teguh dan mantap dengan penekanan ke atas peranan fungsi-fungsi utamanya, termasuk pemwujudan Lembaga Pengarah dan Pengurusan yang efektif dan bertanggungjawab serta Majlis Pengawasan Syariah yang bebas yang disokong oleh fungsi-fungsi dalaman Syariah yang mantap dan cekap. Diagram di bawah menunjukkan struktur tadbir urus Syariah Bank Islam:



Bagi memastikan pematuhan Bank terhadap Syariah, Bank telah menggubal Dasar Pematuhan Syariah bagi menyampaikan rangka kerja tadbir urus Syariahnya yang menyeluruh dalam memastikan bahawa keselarasan operasi dan aktiviti perniagaannya mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip Syariah, peruntukan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam (IFSA) 2013, SGF oleh BNM serta kaedah dan peraturan lain, dan resolusi Majlis Penasihat Syariah BNM dan Suruhanjaya Sekuriti ("SC") serta Majlis Pengawasan Syariah ("MPS") Bank.

PENDEDAHAN TUNGGAK 3
setakat 31 Disember 2014

8. TADBIR URUS SYARIAH (sambungan)

Pengurusan Risiko Pematuhan Syariah

Sebagai tambahan kepada Dasar Pematuhan Syariah, Bank juga telah mewujudkan Garis Panduan Pengurusan Risiko Pematuhan Syariah (“SCRM”) yang menggariskan rangka kerja SCRM sebagai menyokong Dasar Pematuhan Syariah dan memperincikan proses-proses dan alat-alat SCRM. Garis panduan tersebut bertujuan menyediakan satu rangka kerja yang konsisten untuk Bank menguruskan risiko-risiko pematuhan Syariah di seluruh Bank.

Bagi memastikan perancangan, pembangunan dan pelaksanaan produk-produk Bank adalah mematuhi peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah, Bank telah mengeluarkan garis panduan kontrak Syariah yang berfungsi sebagai panduan piawai untuk kakitangan Bank dalam menguruskan produk-produk berasaskan kontrak-kontrak Syariah tersebut.

Sejajar dengan definisi Risiko Operasi yang merangkumi Risiko Pematuhan Syariah (“SCR”) sebagai sebahagian daripada Risiko Operasi, pengurusan risiko Syariah mula menggunakan proses-proses dan alat-alat Pengurusan Risiko Operasi dalam menguruskan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah di seluruh Bank.

Peristiwa Risiko Pematuhan Syariah

Peristiwa-peristiwa Risiko Pematuhan Syariah (“SCR”) timbul daripada kegagalan Bank mematuhi peraturan-peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah yang telah ditetapkan oleh majlis kawal selia Syariah yang berkaitan.

Bank telah mewujudkan rangka kerja dalaman bagi pelaporan SNC sejajar dengan mekanisme yang ditetapkan oleh BNM menerusi pekelilingnya mengenai Pelaporan SNC yang digantikan oleh Kehendak Laporan Risiko Operasi – Rangkaian Atas Talian Bersepadu Risiko Operasi (“ORION”) oleh BNM. Rangka kerja ini diwujudkan bagi memastikan pematuhan kepada seksyen 28(3) Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam (“IFSA”) 2013 yang mengkehendaki sebarang peristiwa SNC dilaporkan segera kepada BNM. Mengikut kehendak tersebut, Bank juga dikehendaki melaporkan sebarang kemungkinan peristiwa SNC kepada BNM pada setiap bulan.

Sepanjang 2014, berlaku tiga (3) peristiwa SNC yang dilaporkan ekoran kegagalan melaksanakan aqad seperti struktur produk yang diluluskan oleh MPS Bank. Bagaimanapun, kesemua peristiwa ini tidak mengakibatkan penyahiktirafan pendapatan kerana kesemua peristiwa SNC tersebut berlaku dalam produk deposit yang mana Bank tidak layak menerima sebarang keuntungan.

Bank, dari masa ke semasa, berusaha mengelakkan ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang serupa daripada berlaku semula dengan mengetatkan kawalan seperti menyemak senarai tanda pematuhan Syariah, menjalankan inisiatif kesedaran serta meletakkan kawalan tambahan bagi memastikan pematuhan kepada kehendak Syariah.

Pendapatan Tidak Patuh Syariah

31 DISEMBER 2014	31 DISEMBER 2013
RM3,360.01	RM50,713.42

Jumlah di atas merangkumi komisen daripada perniagaan peniaga kad tidak patuh Syariah, faedah yang diterima daripada akaun nostro Bank dan penulenan sewa daripada tanah Bank yang digunakan bagi membantu urusniaga berasaskan bai’ inah. Pendapatan ini disalurkan untuk tujuan kebajikan setelah diluluskan oleh Majlis Pengawasan Syariah.

PENGAKUAN PENGARAH URUSAN

Sejajar dengan Kehendak Pendedahan (Tunggak 3) Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank Islam (“CAFIB”) oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, saya dengan ini mengakui bahawa sepanjang pengetahuan saya, semua pendedahan yang terkandung dalam laporan Pendedahan Tunggak 3 Bank Islam Berhad bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2014 adalah konsisten dengan cara Kumpulan dan Bank menilai dan mengurus risiko-risikonya, dan adalah tidak mengelirukan dalam apa-apa cara sekalipun.

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat
Pengarah Urusan

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.

All information detailed in this Annual Report is correct at the time of printing.
Maklumat yang terkandung di dalam Laporan Tahunan ini adalah betul pada tarikh pencetakan.

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