National Bank of Oman SAOG

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2018 (UNAUDITED)

PO Box 751 PC 112 Ruwi Sultanate of Oman.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2018 (Un-audited)

	Notes	***31-03-2018***	*31-03-2017*	*Audited* *31-12-2017*
		RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Assets				
Cash and balances with Central Banks	3	**419,253**	411,626	383,111
Due from banks and other money market placements (net)	4	**191,088**	129,583	138,670
Loans, advances and financing activities for customers (net)	5	**2,684,612**	2,799,750	2,653,871
Financial investments	6	**190,668**	145,749	183,120
Premises and equipment	7	**65,245**	50,066	65,795
Other assets	8	**56,948**	67,202	45,785
Total assets		**3,607,814**	3,603,976	3,470,352
Liabilities				
Due to banks and other money market deposits		**90,676**	155,389	125,757
Customers' deposits and unrestricted investment accounts	9	**2,633,722**	2,530,506	2,461,267
Euro medium term notes	10	**230,420**	233,325	230,906
Other liabilities	11	**112,567**	104,076	73,347
Taxation	12	**4,294**	3,416	7,816
Subordinated debt	13	**25,000**	49,100	25,000
Total liabilities		**3,096,679**	3,075,812	2,924,093
Equity				
Share capital		**162,595**	154,852	154,852
Share premium		**34,465**	34,465	34,465
Legal reserve		**51,617**	49,159	51,617
Other non-distributable reserves	14	**22,500**	45,661	23,489
Proposed cash dividend		**-**	-	23,228
Proposed stock dividend		**-**	-	7,743
Retained earnings		**124,458**	128,527	135,365
Total shareholders' equity attributable to the equity holders of the bank		**395,635**	412,664	430,759
Tier 1 perpetual bond	15	**115,500**	115,500	115,500
Total equity		**511,135**	528,164	546,259
Total liabilities and equity		**3,607,814**	3,603,976	3,470,352
Contingent liabilities and commitments	16	**593,418**	627,938	609,934

The interim condensed financial statements were authorised for issue on 29 April 2018 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

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Chairperson Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of the interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 31 March 2018 (Un-audited)

	Notes	Three months ended 31 March 2018 RO'000	2017 RO'000
Interest income	17	**35,662**	36,107
Interest expense	18	**(13,344)**	(12,959)
NET INTEREST INCOME		**22,318**	23,148
Income from Islamic financing and Investment activities		**1,394**	1,362
Unrestricted investment account holders' share of profit		**(853)**	(572)
NET INCOME FROM ISLAMIC FINANCING AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**541**	790
NET INTEREST INCOME AND NET INCOME FROM ISLAMIC FINANCING AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**22,859**	23,938
Other operating income	19	**9,263**	10,221
OPERATING INCOME		**32,122**	34,159
Staff costs		**(9,022)**	(8,751)
Other operating expenses	20	**(4,926)**	(5,660)
Depreciation	7	**(1,208)**	(856)
OPERATING EXPENSES		**(15,156)**	(15,267)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND TAX		**16,966**	18,892
Credit loss expense – customer loans	5	**(4,177)**	(4,570)
Recoveries and releases from provision for credit losses		**2,001**	1,678
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (NET)		**(2,176)**	(2,892)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**14,790**	16,000
Taxation	12	**(2,195)**	(2,237)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**12,595**	13,763
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSES			
Net movement on available for sale investments		**(1,081)**	(579)
Tax effect of net results on available for sale financial investments		**(64)**	44
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**(1,145)**	(535)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**11,450**	13,228
Earnings per share annualised:			
Basic and diluted, profit for the period attributable to equity holders		**0.031**	0.034

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of the interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period ended 31 March 2018 (Un-audited)

	Notes	Three months ended 31 March	
		2018	2017
		RO'000	RO'000
Profit before taxation		**14,790**	16,000
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	**7**	**1,208**	856
Provision for credit losses (net)		**4,177**	4,570
Profit / (loss) on sale of investments		**-**	(6)
Investment income		**(2,415)**	(2,060)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**17,760**	19,360
Due from and other money market deposits		**5,737**	16,052
Due to and other money market placements		**(42,378)**	(70,947)
Loans, advances and financing activities for customers		**(49,276)**	(134,039)
Other assets		**(11,227)**	(6,408)
Customers' deposits and unrestricted investment accounts		**172,455**	131,145
Other liabilities		**30,206**	24,234
Cash from/(used in) operations		**123,277**	(20,603)
Tax paid		**(5,717)**	(6,273)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**117,560**	(26,876)
Investing activities			
Purchase of investments		**(8,629)**	(18,668)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**-**	773
Purchase of premises and equipment	**7**	**(668)**	(4,577)
Disposal of premises and equipment		**9**	1
Translation difference in premises and equipment and tax		**2**	1
Interest on Government Development Bond and T-Bills		**1,734**	942
Dividend income	**19**	**681**	1,118
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,871)**	(20,410)
Financing activities			
Payment of dividend		**(23,228)**	(23,478)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(23,228)**	(23,478)
Increase/Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**87,461**	(70,764)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**406,563**	502,493
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**494,024**	431,729
Representing:			
Cash and balances with Central Bank*	**3**	**418,753**	411,126
Due from Bank (maturing within 3 months)		**165,947**	103,039
Due to Bank (maturing within 3 months)		**(90,676)**	(82,436)
		494,024	431,729

*Cash and balances with Central Bank include minimum cash reserve to be maintained with Central Bank of Oman amounted to RO 76 million (31 March 2017: RO 75.9 million).

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of the interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at 31 March 2018 (Un-audited)

(RO'000)	Share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve *	Other non-distributable reserves*	Proposed cash dividend	Proposed stock dividend	Retained earnings	Total	Tier 1 Perpetual bond	Total
Balance at 1 January 2018	**154,852**	**34,465**	**51,617**	**23,489**	**23,228**	**7,743**	**135,365**	**430,759**	**115,500**	**546,259**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156**	**-**	**-**	**(23,502)**	**(23,346)**	**-**	**(23,346)**
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	**154,852**	**34,465**	**51,617**	**23,645**	**23,228**	**7,743**	**111,863**	**407,413**	**115,500**	**522,913**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,145)**	**-**	**-**	**12,595**	**11,450**	**-**	**11,450**
Issue of shares	**7,743**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,743)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Dividend transferred to payable	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(23,228)**	**-**	**-**	**(23,228)**	**-**	**(23,228)**
Balance at 31 March 2018	**162,595**	**34,465**	**51,617**	**22,500**	**-**	**-**	**124,458**	**395,635**	**115,500**	**511,135**
Balance at 1 January 2017	147,478	34,465	49,159	46,196	23,478	7,374	114,764	422,914	115,500	538,414
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(535)	-	-	13,763	13,228	-	13,228
Issue of shares	7,374	-	-	-	-	(7,374)	-	-	-	-
Dividend transferred to payable	-	-	-	-	(23,478)	-	-	(23,478)	-	(23,478)
Balance at 31 March 2017	154,852	34,465	49,159	45,661	-	-	128,527	412,664	115,500	528,164
Balance at 1 April 2017	154,852	34,465	49,159	45,661	-	-	128,527	412,664	115,500	528,164
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(3,072)	-	-	30,263	27,191	-	27,191
Payment of tier 1 perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,096)	(9,096)	-	(9,096)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(24,100)	-	-	24,100	-	-	-
Transfer to subordinated funds reserve	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	-
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	2,458	-	-	-	(2,458)	-	-	-
Proposed dividend	-	-	-	-	23,228	7,743	(30,971)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	154,852	34,465	51,617	23,489	23,228	7,743	135,365	430,759	115,500	546,259

*Transfers to legal reserve and subordinated debt reserve are made on an annual basis.

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of the interim condensed financial statements.

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

National Bank of Oman SAOG ("NBO", "the bank") was established in the Sultanate of Oman in 1973 as a joint stock company and is engaged in retail, wholesale banking, investment banking services and Islamic banking within the Sultanate of Oman with overseas branches in the United Arab Emirates and Egypt. The bank operates in Oman under a banking license issued by the Central Bank of Oman and is covered by its deposit insurance scheme. The registered address of the bank is PO Box 751, Ruwi, Postal Code 112, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. The bank has a primary listing on the Muscat Stock Exchange.

The bank employed 1,491 employees as of 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 – 1,535 employees / 31 December 2017 - 1,501).

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The condensed interim financial statements of the bank are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the effects of adoption of IFRS 9 as described in Note 28 to this interim condensed financial statement. In addition, results of the three months period ended 31 March 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2017.

The condensed interim financial statements do not contain all information and disclosures required for full financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. In addition, results for the three months ended 31 March 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2018.

The condensed interim financial statements are prepared in Rial Omani, rounded to the nearest thousands, except as indicated. The functional currencies of the bank's operations are as follows:

Sultanate of Oman:	Rial Omani
United Arab Emirates:	UAE Dirham
Egypt:	US Dollar

The interim condensed financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include revaluation of freehold land and buildings, measurement of derivative financial instruments and certain investments, either through profit and loss account or through other comprehensive Income, at fair value.

3 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	31/03/2018	*31/03/2017*	*31/12/2017*
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Cash	**45,069**	43,909	51,378
Treasury bills	**196**	5,255	239
Certificate of Deposit with Central Banks	**-**	-	7,861
Other balances with Central Banks	**373,488**	361,962	323,133
Cash and cash equivalents	**418,753**	411,126	382,611
Capital deposit with Central Bank of Oman	**500**	500	500
Cash and balances with Central Banks	**419,253**	411,626	383,111

(i) At 31 March 2018, cash and balances with Central Bank of Oman included balances amounting to RO 500,000 (31 March 2017: RO 500,000) as capital deposit. This deposit cannot be withdrawn without the Central Bank of Oman approval.

(ii) Minimum cash reserve to be maintained with Central Bank of Oman as of 31 March 2018 amounted to RO 76 million (31 March 2017: RO 75.9 million).

4 DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER MONEY MARKET PLACEMENTS (NET)

	31/03/2018	*31/03/2017*	*31/12/2017*
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Loans and advances to banks	**24,640**	13,668	18,865
Placements with banks	**140,288**	83,542	74,405
Demand balances	**26,715**	32,441	45,494
Due from banks and other money market placements	**191,643**	129,651	138,764
Less: allowance for credit losses	**(555)**	(68)	(94)
Net due from banks and other money market placements	**191,088**	129,583	138,670

5 LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES FOR CUSTOMERS (NET)

	31/03/2018 RO'000	*31/03/2017 RO'000*	*31/12/2017 RO'000*
Overdrafts	**101,230**	88,988	99,990
Personal loans	**1,360,000**	1,344,308	1,360,285
Other loans	**1,357,332**	1,467,211	1,310,127
Gross loans and advances	**2,818,562**	2,900,507	2,770,402
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(133,950)	(100,757)	(116,531)
Net loans and advances	**2,684,612**	2,799,750	2,653,871

Gross loans and advances include RO 137 million due from related parties at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 – RO 129 million, 31 December 2017 – RO 139 million).

The movement in the provision for impairment of loans and advances is set out below:

	3 months ended 31/03/2018 RO'000	*3 months ended 31/03/2017 RO'000*	*12 months ended 31/12/2017 RO'000*
Balance at beginning of period / year	**116,531**	98,015	98,015
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	**22,886**	-	-
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	**139,417**	98,015	98,015
Provided during the period / year	**6,337**	5,515	30,885
Recovered/ released during the period / year	**(459)**	(230)	(3,007)
Written off during the period / year	**(2,817)**	(2,545)	(9,364)
Translation difference	**-**	2	2
Balance at end of period / year	**142,478***	100,757	116,531

All loans and advances require payment of interest based on agreed tenors, some at fixed rates and others at rates that re-price prior to maturity.

As of 31 March 2018 loans and advances on which interest is not being accrued or where interest has been reserved amounted to RO 117 million, (31 March 2017 – RO 78 million and 31 December 2017 – RO 113 million).

*The provision for impairment for the period ending 31 March 2018 includes RO 8,528 K allowance for credit losses for loan commitments and financial guarantees.

6 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	Carrying value 31/03/2018 RO'000	*Carrying value 31/03/2017 RO'000*	*Carrying value 31/12/2017 RO'000*
Held for trading			
Quoted investments- Oman			
Government Sukuk	-	3,000	-
Government Development Bonds	-	61,637	55,221
Equities	-	75	550
	-	64,712	55,771
Quoted investments- Foreign			
Equities		356	-
	-	356	-
Total held for trading	-	65,068	55,771
Investment measured at FVTPL			
Quoted investments- Foreign			
Equities	**339**	-	-
	339	-	-
Unquoted investments			
Banking and investment sector	**7,452**	-	-
	7,452	-	-
Total Fair value through Profit and loss	**7,791**	-	
Available for sale			
Quoted investments- Oman			
Banking and investment sector	-	875	-
Manufacturing sector	-	2,617	2,273
Service sector	-	22,575	21,061
Government Development Bonds	-	-	3,895
	-	26,067	27,229
Quoted investments- Foreign			
Banking and investment sector	-	2,582	2,542
Service sector	-	3,568	-
	-	6,150	2,542
Unquoted investments			
Banking and investment sector	-	8,370	7,448
Manufacturing sector	-	3,483	-
Service sector	-	341	341
	-	12,194	7,789
Total available for sale	-	44,411	37,560

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
31 March 2018 (Unaudited)

6 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investment measured at FVOCI

Quoted investments- Oman			
Banking and investment sector	**550**	-	-
Manufacturing sector	**1,105**	-	-
Service sector	**22,007**	-	-
Government Development Bonds	**71,212**	-	-
Government Sukuk	**2,819**	-	-
	97,693	-	-
Quoted investments- Foreign			
Banking and investment sector	**2,534**	-	-
Service sector	**3,771**	-	-
	6,305	-	-
Unquoted investments			
Service sector	**341**	-	-
	341	-	-
Total FVOCI	**104,339**	-	-
Held to maturity			
Quoted investments- Oman			
Government Development Bonds	-	23,356	76,986
Manufacturing sector	-	5,775	5,775
	-	29,131	82,761
Quoted investments- Overseas			
Government Development Bonds	-	5,165	5,060
Banking Sector	-	1,974	1,968
	-	7,139	7,028
Total Held to maturity	-	36,270	89,789
Investment measured at amortised cost			
Quoted investments- Oman			
Government Development Bonds	**64,742**	-	-
Manufacturing sector	**5,776**	-	-
Government Sukuk	**963**	-	-
	71,481	-	-
Quoted investments- Foreign			
Government Development Bonds	**5,086**	-	-
Banking Sector	**1,971**	-	-
	7,057	-	-
Total amortised cost	**78,538**	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	**190,668**	145,749	183,120

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
31 March 2018 (Unaudited)

6 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

Details of significant investments
Details of investments exceeding 10% of the carrying value of the bank's investment are as follows:

	Bank's portfolio %	*Carrying value RO'000*
31 March 2018		
Government Development Bonds-Oman	**75.3**	**143,559**
31 March 2017		
Government Development Bonds-Oman	58	84,993
31 December 2017		
Government Development Bonds-Oman	74.3	136,102

7 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land, buildings and leasehold improvements RO'000	*Motor vehicles, furniture and equipment RO'000*	*Capital work in progress RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Reconciliation of carrying amount:				
Balance at 1 January 2018, net of accumulated depreciation	**51,248**	**12,486**	**2,060**	**65,794**
Additions	**11**	**240**	**417**	**668**
Disposals	**-**	**(9)**	**-**	**(9)**
Transfers	**4**	**179**	**(183)**	**-**
Depreciation	**(455)**	**(753)**	**-**	**(1,208)**
Balance at 31 March 2018, net of accumulated depreciation	**50,808**	**12,143**	**2,294**	**65,245**
At cost / valuation	**66,670**	**41,058**	**2,294**	**110,022**
Accumulated depreciation	**(15,862)**	**(28,915)**	**-**	**(44,777)**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2018	**50,808**	**12,143**	**2,294**	**65,245**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2017	12,413	7,437	30,216	50,066

8 OTHER ASSETS

	31/03/2018 *RO'000*	31/03/2017 *RO'000*	31/12/2017 *RO'000*
Interest receivable and others	**23,151**	25,878	16,353
Positive fair value of derivatives (note 26)	**1,433**	5,204	2,701
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances (note 11)	**30,870**	35,248	25,173
Deferred tax (note 12)	**1,494**	872	1,558
	56,948	67,202	45,785

9 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS AND UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/12/2017
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Current accounts	**1,125,060**	946,528	878,304
Savings accounts	**574,966**	606,688	582,521
Term deposits	**933,696**	977,290	1,000,442
	2,633,722	2,530,506	2,461,267

10 EURO MEDIUM TERM NOTES

In 2014, the bank has established Euro Medium Term note amounting to USD 600 million. Within the program, the bank has carried out primary Regulation S issuance of USD 500 million in Oct 2014, and tap issue of USD 100 million in July 2016. Both the issuances are maturing by Oct 2019. The bonds are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and are governed by English law. The carrying amount of EMTN is stated after taking into account the amount of MTM value of the fair value hedge (Refer note 26).

11 OTHER LIABILITIES

	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/12/2017
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Interest payable and other accruals	**47,854**	43,432	45,200
Dividend payable	**23,228**	23,478	-
Allowances for credit losses for loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	**8,528**	-	-
Negative fair value of derivatives (note 26)	**2,087**	1,918	2,974
Liabilities under acceptances (note 8)	**30,870**	35,248	25,173
	112,567	104,076	73,347

12 TAXATION

	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	31/12/2017
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Statement of comprehensive income			
Current period/year	**2,195**	2,237	7,843
Deferred tax adjustment	**-**	-	(608)
	2,195	2,237	7,235

The bank is liable to income tax at the following rates:

- Sultanate of Oman: 15% of consolidated taxable income
- United Arab Emirates: 20% of taxable income
- Egypt: 20% of taxable income

12 TAXATION (continued)

Set out below is reconciliation between incomes taxes calculated on accounting profits with income tax expense for the period:

	31/03/2018 RO'000	31/03/2017 RO'000	31/12/2017 RO'000
Accounting profit	**14,790**	16,000	51,261
Tax at applicable rate	**2,219**	2,400	7,689
Non-deductible expenses	**64**	(16)	755
Tax exempt revenues	**(899)**	(814)	(1,549)
Others	**811**	667	948
	2,195	2,237	7,843

The bank's liabilities for taxation in the Sultanate of Oman have been assessed up to the year ended 31 December 2011.

The tax assessments of the Egypt operations in respect of the different taxes applicable are at different stages of completion with the respective tax authorities. The bank's liability in respect of its branches in UAE has been agreed with the tax authorities up to 31 December 2014.

	31/03/2018 RO'000	31/03/2017 RO'000	31/12/2017 RO'000
Tax liability			
Income tax and other taxes – Current year	**2,195**	2,237	7,843
Income tax and other taxes – Prior years	**2,099**	1,179	(27)
	4,294	3,416	7,816

	31/03/2018 RO'000	31/03/2017 RO'000	31/12/2017 RO'000
Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities			
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:			
Provisions	**1,480**	871	1,480
Available for sale investments	**14**	1	78
	1,494	872	1,558

Deferred tax is calculated at 15% (2017 – 15%).

13 SUBORDINATED DEBT

	31/03/2018 RO'000	*31/03/2017 RO'000*	*31/12/2017 RO'000*
At I January	**25,000**	49,100	49,100
Redeemed during the period/year	**-**	-	(24,100)
	25,000	49,100	25,000

As per BM 1009 issued by Central Bank of Oman, as at 31 December 2017 subordinated debts had capital benefits of RO 3.7 million, these will be fully amortised by the end of 2018.

14 OTHER NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	Available for sale reserve	*Revaluation reserve*	*Subordinated debt reserve*	*Total*
	RO '000	*RO '000*	*RO '000*	*RO '000*
At 1 January 2018	**(2,496)**	**4,385**	**21,600**	**23,489**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	**156**	**-**	**-**	**156**
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	**(2,340)**	**4,385**	**21,600**	**23,645**
Net movement on available for sale	**(1,081)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,081)**
Tax effect of net results on available for sale	**(64)**	**-**	**-**	**(64)**
At 31 March 2018	**(3,485)**	**4,385**	**21,600**	**22,500**
At 31 March 2017	576	4,385	40,700	45,661

(i) The revaluation reserve represents the surplus on revaluation of building and is not available for distribution until the related assets have been disposed off or used.

(ii) The subordinated debt reserve represents an annual transfer towards subordinated debt which is due to mature within the next five years period (note 13). The reserve is available for transfer back to retained earning upon maturity of the subordinated debt.

15 TIER 1 PERPETUAL BOND

The Bank, in 2015 issued Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities (the "Tier 1 Securities"), amounting to USD 300,000,000. (R.O 115,500,000)

The Tier 1 Securities constitute direct, unconditional, subordinated and unsecured obligations of the Bank and are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32: Financial Instruments – Classification. The Tier 1 Securities do not have a fixed or final maturity date. They are redeemable by the Bank at its sole discretion on 18 Nov 2020 (the "First Call Date") or on any interest payment date thereafter subject to the prior consent of the Central Bank of Oman.

The Tier 1 Securities bear interest on their nominal amount from the issue date to the First Call Date at a fixed annual rate of 7.875% which is the aggregate of margin and 5 year mid-swap rate that was prevailing at the time of issuance. The mid-swap rate will be reset at end of every fifth year. Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears and treated as deduction from equity. Interest is non-cumulative and payable at the Bank's discretion.

These securities form part of Tier 1 Capital of the Bank and comply with Basel-3 and Central Bank of Oman regulations (BM 1114).

16 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	31/03/2018	*31/03/2017*	*31/12/2017*
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Guarantees	**366,303**	424,964	364,920
Documentary letters of credit	**94,669**	87,213	82,187
Undrawn commitment to lend	**132,446**	115,761	162,827
	593,418	627,938	609,934

Contingent liabilities include RO 0.23 million (31 March 2017 – RO 0.11 million and 31 December 2017– RO 0.29 million) relating to non-performing loans.

17 INTEREST INCOME

Interest bearing assets earned interest at an overall rate of 5.25% for the three months period ended 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 – 5.18% and 31 December 2017 – 5.20%).

18 INTEREST EXPENSE

For the three months period ended 31 March 2018, the average overall cost of funds was 2.0% (31 March 2017- 1.88% and 31 December 2017 – 1.95%).

19 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	3 months ended 31/03/2018 RO'000	*3 months ended 31/03/2017 RO'000*
Net gains from foreign exchange dealings	**1,142**	1,374
Fees and commissions	**4,101**	5,251
Net income from sale of investments	**-**	6
Income from bonds	**1,734**	942
Dividend income	**681**	1,118
Service charges	**1,331**	1,250
Miscellaneous income	**274**	280
	9,263	10,221

20 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	3 months ended 31/03/2018 RO'000	*3 months ended 31/03/2017 RO'000*
Establishment costs	**1,182**	1,566
Operating and administration expenses	**3,744**	4,094
	4,926	5,660

21 ASSET LIABILITY MISMATCH

The asset liability mismatch is based on CBO circular BM 955 and given as follows:

31 March 2018

Maturities	**Assets**	**Equity, subordinated funds and liabilities**	**Mismatch**
	RO'000	**RO'000**	**RO'000**
0 - 3 month	**1,149,543**	**900,530**	**249,013**
3 - 12 month	**300,090**	**920,315**	**(620,225)**
1 – 5 years	**653,217**	**766,327**	**(113,110)**
More than 5 years	**1,504,964**	**1,020,642**	**484,322**
Total	**3,607,814**	**3,607,814**	**-**

31 March 2017

Maturities	Assets	Equity, subordinated funds and liabilities	Mismatch
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
0 - 3 month	963,030	856,454	106,576
3 - 12 month	413,223	901,453	(488,230)
1 – 5 years	726,062	828,479	(102,417)
More than 5 years	1,501,661	1,017,590	484,071
Total	3,603,976	3,603,976	-

31 December 2017

Maturities	Assets	Equity, subordinated funds and liabilities	Mismatch
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
0 - 3 month	932,455	854,058	78,397
3 - 12 month	347,633	782,991	(435,358)
1 – 5 years	665,301	827,536	(162,235)
More than 5 years	1,524,963	1,005,767	519,196
Total	3,470,352	3,470,352	-

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22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the bank conducts transactions with certain of its Directors and/or shareholders and companies over which they have significant interest. The aggregate amounts of balances with such related parties are as follows

	31/03/2018			*31/12/2017*		
	Principal shareholder RO'000	***Others RO'000***	***Total RO'000***	*Principal shareholder RO'000*	*Others RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Loans and advances	**-**	**136,509**	**136,509**	-	138,697	138,697
Customers' deposits	**9,620**	**29,695**	**39,315**	2,730	38,548	41,278
Due from banks	**88**	**9,625**	**9,713**	156	9,625	9,781
Due to banks	**119**	**-**	**119**	427	-	427
Subordinated debt	**14,500**	**3,000**	**17,500**	14,500	3,000	17,500
Letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances	**2,388**	**9,530**	**11,918**	3,057	8,765	11,822
Standby revolving credit facility	**77,000**	**-**	**77,000**	77,000	-	77,000
Risk indemnities received	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Investments	**1,981**	**-**	**1,981**	1,981	-	1,981

The statement of comprehensive income includes the following amounts in relation to transactions with related parties:

	31/03/2018			*31/03/2017*		
	Principal shareholder RO'000	***Others RO'000***	***Total RO'000***	*Principal shareholder RO'000*	*Others RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Interest income	**3**	**1,884**	**1,887**	2	1,258	1,260
Commission income	**73**	**24**	**97**	73	17	90
Interest expense	**355**	**227**	**582**	650	215	865
Other expenses	**-**	**87**	**87**	-	126	126

Senior management compensation:	***3 months ended 31/03/2018 RO'000***	*3 months ended 31/03/2017 RO'000*
Salaries and other short term benefits		
- Fixed	**776**	821
- Discretionary	**1,332**	1,243
	2,108	2,064

23 SHAREHOLDERS

As of 31 March 2018, the shareholders of the bank who own 10% or more of the bank's shares:

	Number of shares '000	*% Holding*
The Commercial Bank of Qatar	**567,453**	**34.90%**
Suhail Bahwan Group (Holdings) LLC	**239,734**	**14.74%**
Civil Service Employees Pension Fund	**183,330**	**11.28%**

The percentage shareholding is calculated based on the total shares of the bank outstanding at the reporting date.

24 SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the bank is organised into four operating segments based on business units and are as follows:

- Retail banking offers various products and facilities to individual retail and high networth customers to meet everyday banking needs. This includes asset products like Personal Loans, Housing Loan, Credit Cards and Term Loans and liability products like Savings account, Current account & Term Deposits.

- Wholesale banking delivers a variety of products and services to Corporate customers that include lending, accepting deposits, trade finance, treasury and foreign exchange. It also includes Investment banking which offers investment products such as asset management, corporate advisory and brokerage services to retail customers and institutional clients.

- Commercial banking covers the mid-tier corporate and SME customers offering the entire spectrum of products to suit their business needs. It also includes international operations of UAE and Egypt and Islamic banking which offers products as per Sharia principles.

- Funding Center – The Funding center is responsible for balancing and managing the liquidity of funds within the bank. It acts as repository of funds by allocating funds transfer pricing to various business units for performance management purposes. The department also handles the bank's investments in securities, asset/liability management and cash instruments.

Management monitors the operating results of these segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The costs incurred by the central functions are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment information by business line is as follows:

3 month ended	*Retail banking RO'000*	*Wholesale banking RO'000*	*Commercial banking RO'000*	*Funding Center RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
31-March-2018					
Operating Income	**13,357**	**11,721**	**4,022**	**3,022**	**32,122**
Net Profit	**3,442**	**8,657**	**(3,262)**	**3,758**	**12,595**
Total Assets	**1,263,930**	**1,185,422**	**422,292**	**736,170**	**3,607,814**

24 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

3 month ended *31-March-2017*	*Retail banking RO'000*	*Wholesale banking RO'000*	*Commercial banking RO'000*	*Funding Center RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Operating Income	13,855	11,523	5,864	2,917	34,159
Net Profit	4,075	8,141	740	807	13,763
Total Assets	1,241,891	1,226,336	546,645	589,104	3,603,976

For management purposes the bank also reports the segment information of its operations by the following geographical locations:

i) Oman
ii) United Arab Emirates (UAE)
iii) Egypt

Transactions between the above segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Segment information by geography is as follows:

For the period ended 31 March 2018	***Oman RO'000***	***UAE RO'000***	***Egypt RO'000***	***Total RO'000***
Net interest income and Income from Islamic financing and Investment activities	**22,088**	**667**	**104**	**22,859**
Other operating income	**8,998**	**265**	**-**	**9,263**
Operating income	**31,086**	**932**	**104**	**32,122**
Operating expenses	**(14,146)**	**(957)**	**(53)**	**(15,156)**
Operating profit	**16,940**	**(25)**	**51**	**16,966**
Total impairment losses (net)	**1,475**	**(3,651)**	**-**	**(2,176)**
Segment profit for the period	**16,237**	**(3,692)**	**50**	**12,595**
Other information				
Segment assets	**3,467,762**	**120,024**	**20,028**	**3,607,814**
Segment capital expenses	**1,625**	**76**	**-**	**1,701**

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24 SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017	*Oman* *RO'000*	*UAE* *RO'000*	*Egypt* *RO'000*	*Total* *RO'000*
Net interest income and Income from Islamic				
financing and Investment activities	21,869	1,984	85	23,938
Other operating income	9,567	644	10	10,221
Operating income	31,436	2,628	95	34,159
Operating expenses	(14,110)	(1,097)	(60)	(15,267)
Operating profit	17,326	1,531	35	18,892
Total impairment losses (net)	(1,489)	(1,403)	(0)	(2,892)
Segment profit for the period	13,628	102	33	13,763
Other information				
Segment assets	3,348,918	235,259	19,799	3,603,976
Segment capital expenses	4,468	111	-	4,579

25 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of financial instruments that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. Other unquoted equities are valued based on information provided by fund managers, investee financial information and current purchase prices.

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Valuation models

Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments other than derivatives instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31 March 2018	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Total*
	RO'000	*RO'000*	*RO'000*
Investment measured at FVTPL			
Quoted equities	**339**	**-**	**339**
Unquoted equities	**-**	**7,452**	**7,452**
Total	**339**	**7,452**	**7,791**
Investment measured at FVOCI			
Quoted equities	**182,536**	**-**	**182,536**
Unquoted equities	**-**	**341**	**341**
Total	**182,536**	**341**	**182,877**
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	**182,875**	**7,793**	**190,668**

Financial instruments at level 2 are valued based on counter party valuation, quoted forward rates and yield curves.

25 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

31 March 2017	*Level 1 RO'000*	*Level 2 RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Investments – held for trading:			
Government development bonds	61,637	-	61,637
Government Sukuk	3,000	-	3,000
Quoted equities	431	-	431
Total	65,068	-	65,068
Investments - available for sale:			
Government development bonds	-	-	-
Quoted equities	32,217	-	32,217
Other unquoted equities	-	12,194	12,194
Total	32,217	12,194	44,411
Total financial assets	97,285	12,194	109,479

31 December 2017	*Level 1 RO'000*	*Level 2 RO'000*	*Total RO'000*
Investments – held for trading:			
Government development bonds	55,221	-	55,221
Quoted equities	550	-	550
Total	55,771	-	55,771
Investments - available for sale:			
Government development bonds	3,895	-	3,895
Quoted equities	25,876	-	25,876
Other unquoted equities	-	7,789	7,789
Total	29,771	7,789	37,560
Total financial assets	85,542	7,789	93,331

26 DERIVATIVES

	Positive fair value (Note 8)	Negative fair value (Note 11)	Notional amount total	Notional amounts by term to maturity: Within 3 months	3 – 12 months	Above 1 Year
31 March 2018	***RO'000***	***RO'000***	***RO'000***	***RO'000***	***RO'000***	***RO'000***
Derivatives						
Fair value hedge	**-**	**(580)**	**192,500**	**-**	**-**	**192,500**
Interest rate swaps	**989**	**(989)**	**81,995**	**6,049**	**12,924**	**63,022**
Forward foreign exchange purchase contracts	**33**	**(133)**	**163,867**	**118,521**	**21,862**	**23,484**
Forward foreign exchange sales contracts	**324**	**(298)**	**163,867**	**118,816**	**21,543**	**23,508**
Currency options	**87**	**(87)**	**97,937**	**93,409**	**4,528**	**-**
Total	**1,433**	**(2,087)**	**700,166**	**336,795**	**60,857**	**302,514**
31 March 2017						
Derivatives						
Fair value hedge	2,325	-	192,500	-	-	192,500
Interest rate swaps	2,439	(2,439)	105,405	3,720	14,483	87,202
Forward foreign exchange purchase contracts	1	322	172,565	130,608	37,013	4,944
Forward foreign exchange sales contracts	428	210	172,565	130,952	36,580	5,033
Currency Options	11	(11)	1,950	1,746	204	-
Total	5,204	(1,918)	644,985	267,026	88,280	289,679
31 December 2017						
Derivatives						
Fair value hedge	-	(94)	192,500	-	-	192,500
Interest rate swaps	1,842	(1,842)	95,238	6,285	13,971	74,982
Forward purchase contracts	508	(122)	212,849	175,508	13,879	23,462
Forward sales contracts	345	(910)	212,849	168,623	20,710	23,516
Currency options	6	(6)	13,193	8,579	4,614	-
Total	2,701	(2,974)	726,629	358,995	53,174	314,460

27 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

	March 2018		March 2017	
	Total Unweighted Value (average) *RO'000*	Total Weighted Value (average) *RO'000*	Total Unweighted Value (average) *RO'000*	Total Weighted Value (average) *RO'000*
High quality liquid assets				
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	-	463,919	-	459,257
Cash outflows				
Stable deposits	591,973	29,599	617,032	30,852
Less stable deposits	110,550	11,055	113,688	11,369
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers	702,523	40,654	730,720	42,221
Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:				
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	973,005	350,750	985,200	391,451
Additional requirements, of which				
Credit and liquidity facilities	32,836	3,284	27,538	2,754
Other contingent funding obligations	498,357	32,415	550,838	31,197
Total cash outflows	-	427,103	-	467,622
Cash inflows				
Inflows from fully performing exposures	388,247	278,220	386,406	293,611
Other cash inflows	13,057	13,057	20,782	20,782
Total cash inflows	401,304	291,277	407,188	314,393
Total high quality liquid assets		463,919		459,257
Total net cash outflows		135,826		153,229
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		341.55		299.72

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES

28.1 Impact of adopting IFRS 9

The Bank has assessed the estimated impact that the initial application of IFRS 9 will have on its financial statements as below:

	Retained earnings RO'000	Fair value reserve RO'000
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	**135,365**	**(2,496)**
Impact on reclassification and remeasurements (i) :		
Investment securities (equity) from available-for-sale to those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**346**	**(346)**
Impact on recognition of Expected Credit Losses (ii)		
Due from banks	**(461)**	**-**
Expected credit losses nder IFRS 9 for loan and advances at amortised cost including loan commitments and financial guarantees	**(22,885)**	**-**
Investment Securities (Debt) at amortised cost	**-**	**-**
Net impairment losses on Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	**-**	**-**
Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(502)**	**502**
Estimated adjusted opening balance under IFRS 9 on date of initial application of 1 January 2018	**111,863**	**(2,340)**

Expected credit loss / Impairment allowances

The following table reconciles the closing impairment allowance for financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 as at 31 December 2017 to the opening ECL allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018:

	31 December 2017 RO'000	Re-measurement RO'000	1 January 2018 RO'000
Loans and Advances to Customers Loans and receivables and held to maturity securities under IAS 39 / financial assets at amortised cost under IFRS 9	**100,784**	**14,358**	**115,142**
Due from banks	**-**	**461**	**461**
Available-for-sale debt investment securities under IAS 39/debt financial assets at FVOCI under IFRS 9	**-**	**502**	**502**
Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	**-**	**8,528**	**8,528**
	100,784	**23,849**	**124,633**

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.1 (b) Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Bank performed a detailed analysis of its business models for managing financial assets as well as analysing their cash flow characteristics. The below table reconciles the original measurement categories and carrying amounts of financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 as at 31 December 2017.

					Impact of IFRS 9	
	Original classification under IAS 39	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount**	**Re-measure-ment**	**Re-classifica-tion**	**New carrying amount**
			RO'000	**RO'000**	**RO'000**	**RO'000**
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	**383,111**	**-**	**-**	**383,111**
Due from banks	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	**138,670**	**(461)**	**-**	**138,209**
Loans and advances to customers	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	**2,653,871**	**(22,885)**	**-**	**2,630,986**
Investment securities – debt	Available-for-sale	FVOCI	**29,793**	**-**	**-**	**29,793**
Investment securities – debt	Available-for-sale	FVTPL	**7,767**	**-**	**-**	**7,767**
Investment securities – debt	Held-for-trading	FVOCI	**55,771**	**-**	**-**	**55,771**
Investment securities – debt	Held-to-maturity	FVOCI	**89,789**	**(502)**	**-**	**89,287**

Financial Liabilities

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.2 Movement in ECL

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RO' 000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Exposure subject to ECL				
- Loans and Advances to Customers	2,019,707	681,951	116,904	2,818,562
- Investment Securities (Debt)	156,886	-	-	156,886
- Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	593,418	-	-	593,418
- Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	191,643	-	-	191,643
	2,961,654	681,951	116,904	3,760,509
Opening Balance (Day 1 impact) - as at 1 January 2018				
- Loans and Advances to Customers	10,432	40,201	63,941	114,574
- Investment Securities (Debt)	502	-	-	502
- Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	1,423	7,672	-	9,095
- Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	461	-	-	461
	12,818	47,873	63,941	124,632
Net transfer between stages				
- Loans and Advances to Customers	2,857	(2,857)	-	-
- Investment Securities (Debt)	-	-	-	-
- Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	-	-	-	-
- Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
	2,857	(2,857)	-	-
Charge for the Period (net)				
- Loans and Advances to Customers	(2,210)	(466)	4,460	1,785
- Investment Securities (Debt)	-	-	-	-
- Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	(175)	(392)	-	(567)
- Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
	(2,385)	(857)	4,460	1,218
Closing Balance - as at 31 March 2018				
- Loans and Advances to Customers	11,079	36,878	68,401	116,358
- Investment Securities (Debt)	502	-	-	502
- Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees	1,248	7,280	-	8,528
- Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	461	-	-	461
	13,291	44,158	68,401	125,850

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28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.3 Comparison of provisions as per IFRS 9 and extant CBO norms as at March 31, 2018

1. Impairment charge and provisions held

	As per CBO Norms	As per IFRS 9	Difference
Impairment Loss charged to profit and loss account	2,176	2,176	-
Provisions required as per CBO norms/ held as per IFRS 9	102,321	125,850	23,529
Gross NPL ratio (percentage)	3.55	3.55	-
Net NPL ratio (percentage)	1.35	1.16	(0.19)

2. Mapping of IFRS 9 and CBO norms

Asset Classification as per CBO Norms	Asset Classification as per IFRS 9	Gross Amount	Provision required as per CBO Norms	Provision held as per IFRS 9	Difference between CBO provision required and provision held	Net Amount as per IFRS 9	Interest recognised in P&L as per IFRS 9	Reserve interest as per CBO norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (4)-(5)	(7) = (3)-(5)	(8)	(9)
Standard	Stage 1	2,019,708	29,385	12,327	17,058	2,007,381		
	Stage 2	512,166	6,370	27,874	(21,504)	484,292		
	Stage 3				-	-		
Subtotal		**2,531,874**	**35,756**	**40,202**	**(4,446)**	**2,491,672**	**-**	**-**
Special Mention	Stage 1				-	-		
	Stage 2	169,785	3,642	16,284	(12,642)	153,501		
	Stage 3				-	-		
Subtotal		**169,785**	**3,642**	**16,284**	**(12,642)**	**153,501**	**-**	**-**
Substandard	Stage 1				-	-		
	Stage 2				-	-		
	Stage 3	9,410	2,335	2,335	-	7,075		344
Subtotal		**9,410**	**2,335**	**2,335**	**-**	**7,075**	**-**	**344**
Doubtful	Stage 1				-	-		
	Stage 2				-	-		
	Stage 3	38,415	14,579	16,897	(2,318)	21,518		1,684
Subtotal		**38,415**	**14,579**	**16,897**	**(2,318)**	**21,518**	**-**	**1,684**
Loss	Stage 1				-	-		
	Stage 2				-	-		
	Stage 3	69,079	46,010	49,169	(3,159)	19,910		15,564
Subtotal		**69,079**	**46,010**	**49,169**	**(3,159)**	**19,910**	**-**	**15,564**
Other items not covered under CBO circular BM 977 and related instructions	Stage 1			963	(963)	(963)		
	Stage 2				-	-		
	Stage 3				-	-		
Subtotal		**-**	**-**	**963**	**(963)**	**(963)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**Stage 1**	**2,019,708**	**29,385**	**13,291**	**16,095**	**2,006,417**	**-**	**-**
	Stage 2	**681,951**	**10,012**	**44,158**	**(34,146)**	**637,793**	**-**	**-**
	Stage 3	**116,904**	**62,924**	**68,401**	**(5,477)**	**48,503**	**-**	**17,592**
	Total	**2,818,563**	**102,321**	**125,850**	**(23,529)**	**2,692,713**	**-**	**17,592**

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.3 Comparison of provisions as per IFRS 9 and extant CBO norms as at March 31, 2018 (continued)

3. Restructured loans

Asset Classification as per CBO Norms	Asset Classification as per IFRS 9	Gross Carrying Amount	Provision required as per CBO Norms	Provision held as per IFRS 9	Difference between CBO provision required and provision held	Net Carrying Amount as per IFRS 9	Interest recognised in P&L as per IFRS 9	Reserve interest as per CBO norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (4)-(5)	(7) = (3)-(5)	(8)	(9)
Classified as performing	Stage 1	14,882	269	70	199	14,812		
	Stage 2	18,344	2,412	5,660	(3,248)	12,684		
	Stage 3				-	-		
Subtotal		33,226	2,681	5,730	(3,049)	27,496	-	-
Classified as non-performing	Stage 1				-	-		
	Stage 2				-	-		
	Stage 3	15,071	14,083	14,083	-	(315)	1,303	1,303
Sub total		15,071	14,083	14,083	-	(315)	1,303	1,303
Total	Stage 1	14,882	269	70	199	14,812	-	-
	Stage 2	18,344	2,412	5,660	(3,248)	12,684	-	-
	Stage 3	15,071	14,083	14,083	-	(315)	1,303	1,303
	Total	48,297	16,764	19,813	(3,049)	27,181	1,303	1,303

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies

A. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The Bank did not early adopt IFRS 9 in any previous periods.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognised in the opening retained earnings and other reserves of the current period. Consequently, for notes disclosures, the consequential amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures have been applied only to the current period. The comparative period notes disclosures repeat those disclosures made in the prior year.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in our accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

The key changes to the Bank's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities
IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the whole hybrid instrument is assessed for classification.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. However, although under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated under the fair value option were recognised in profit or loss, under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments.

Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39. For an explanation of how the Bank applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

Hedge accounting
IFRS 9 introduced a new hedge accounting model to simplify hedge accounting outcomes and provide a better linkage between an entity's risk management strategy, the rationale for hedging and the impact of hedging on the financial statements. Some of the key improvements in the standard impacting the Bank include:

1. Hedge effectiveness – IFRS 9 standard requires that the hedge effectiveness assessment be forward-looking and does not prescribe defined effectiveness parameters. Under IAS 39, an entity had to test effectiveness both retrospectively and prospectively subject to 80 to 125 percent effectiveness requirement.
2. Hedge discontinuation. IFRS 9 standard provides that discontinuation of hedge accounting will only happen under specified circumstances. Under IAS 39, the Bank may revoke the hedging relationship if it seems fit.

These changes have not had a material impact on the Consolidated Income Statement of the Bank. In addition, some of the basics of hedge accounting applicable to the Bank under IAS 39 do not change as a result of IFRS 9 adoption.

Transition
Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below:

- Comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore is not comparable to the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9.

- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.
  - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
  - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL
  - The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.
  - For financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL, the determination of whether presenting the effects of changes in the financial liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.
  - For hedging relationships under IAS 39, determination of whether these qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with the criteria of IFRS 9, after taking into account any rebalancing of the hedging relationship on transition, shall be regarded as continuing hedging relationships.
  - If a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, then the Bank has assumed that credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

B. Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification

Policies applicable from 01 January 2018
From 1 January 2018, the Group has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Business model assessment
The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI')
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFR9 accounting policies (continued)

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which the Group has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

(a) Loans and advances
'Loans and advances' captions in the statement of financial position include:

- loans and advances measured at amortised cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- loans and advances mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are measured at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss; and
- finance lease receivables.

When the Group purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Group's financial statements.
For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Bank elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Reclassifications
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities
IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. However, although under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated under the fair value option were recognised in profit or loss, under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The amount presented separately in OCI related to changes in own credit risk of a designated financial liability at FVTPL are not recycled to profit or loss, even when the liability is derecognised and the amounts are paid. Instead, own credit gains and losses should be reclassified to retained earnings within equity upon derecognition of the relevant liability.

Derecognition

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018
From 1 January 2018, any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

De-recognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

De-recognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Bank also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:
- The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset

Or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass–through’ arrangement

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Bank retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:
- The Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Bank has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:
- The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Bank considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Bank could be required to pay. If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Bank would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Policies applicable from 01 January 2018
If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

If the terms of a financial asset were modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower and the asset was not derecognised, then impairment of the asset was measured using the pre-modification interest rate.

Impairment

Policies applicable from 01 January 2018
The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments. The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. [*This statement is added for illustration purposes although we understand that the Bank does not have any existing lease receivables.]*

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments:* as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts:* the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

See also Credit risk Note 24.2

Overview of the ECL principles

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Bank's financing loss impairment method by replacing incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach. From 1 January 2018, the Bank has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all financing exposure and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss (LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12 month ECL).

The 12 month ECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its financing exposure into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1

When financing are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12 month ECLs. Stage 1 financing exposure also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financing exposure has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2

When a financing exposure has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 financing exposure also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the financing exposure has been reclassified from Stage 3.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Stage 3
Financing exposure considered credit-impaired. The bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Bank recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month expected credit losses. After initial recognition, the three stages under the proposals would be applied as follows:

Stage 1
Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition – recognise 12-month expected credit losses

Stage 2
Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition – recognise lifetime expected losses (this is recognising a provision earlier than under IAS 39 Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement) with revenue being calculated based on the gross amount of the asset

Stage 3
There is objective evidence of impairment as at the reporting date to recognize lifetime expected losses, with revenue being based on the net amount of the asset (that is, based on the impaired amount of the asset).

Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and profit is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted effective interest rate (EIR). ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

For financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

The calculation of ECLs
The Bank calculates ECLs based on a four probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:
• PD – The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

• EAD – The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and profit, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued profit from missed payments.

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• LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the bank would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral, if any. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- *financial assets measured at amortised cost:* as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts:* generally, as a provision;
- *where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component:* the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- *debt instruments measured at FVOCI:* no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-off
Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Policies applicable from 01 January 2018

(a) Hedge documentation, effectiveness assessment, and discontinuation

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including its analysis of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how it determines the hedge ratio). Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis at each reporting date or upon a significant change in the circumstances affecting the hedge effectiveness requirements, whichever comes first. The assessment relates to expectations about hedge effectiveness and is therefore only forward-looking.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- there is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

When the hedging instrument or instruments have been sold or terminated, or when a hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objective or the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income at that time remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the profit or loss.

(a) Hedge documentation, effectiveness assessment, and discontinuation (continued)

The Group performs a hedge effectiveness assessment in a similar manner as at the inception of the hedging relationship and subsequently on every reporting period.

A hedging relationship is discontinued in its entirety when as a whole it ceases to meet the qualifying criteria of the hedging relationship. Voluntary discontinuation when the qualifying criteria are met is prohibited. In the event of discontinuation any subsequent changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss. For effective fair value hedges of financial instruments with fixed maturities any adjustment arising from hedge accounting is amortised over the remaining term to maturity. For effective cash flow hedges any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity remains in equity until the hedged transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

28 IFRS 9 DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 IFRS 9 accounting policies (continued)

Embedded derivatives

Policies applicable from 01 January 2018
Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Group accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;
- the host contract is not itself carried at FVTPL;
- the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss unless they form part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship. Separated embedded derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position together with the host contract.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Interim Condensed Financial Information in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affects 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 on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.
In preparing this Interim Condensed Financial Information, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies were the same as those applied to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the following:

(i) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

(A) Financial asset and liability classification
Policy applicable from 1 January 2018
Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Refer to note 3.3.2 classification of financial assets for more information.

(B) Impairment of investments in equity and debt securities
Policy applicable from 1 January 2018
Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL. Refer to *note 24.2.1 (iii) for Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment* for more information.