

PENYATA KEWANGAN BERAUDIT 2012

Laporan Pengarah

Penyata Pengarah-Pengarah

Akuan Berkanun

Laporan Jawatankuasa Syariah

Laporan Juruaudit Bebas

Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

Penyata Perubahan dalam Ekuiti

Penyata Aliran Tunai

Nota bagi Penyata Kewangan



Investment Securities

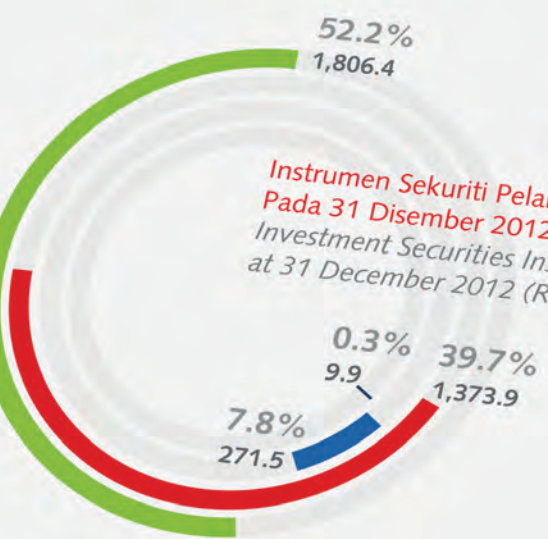
The Bank's investment securities portfolio comprises financial investments available-for-sale ("AFS") and financial investments held-to-maturity ("HTM"). The Bank's gross investment securities portfolio increased by RM1,141 million (19.6%) to RM3,461.7 million in 2012. The gross investment securities balance is attributable to an increase in MGS holding and corporate bonds amounting to RM1,141 million and RM369.5 million, respectively. As at 31 December 2012, 93.8% and 6.2% of the Bank's gross investment securities were held in financial investments AFS and financial investments HTM, respectively.

daripada pelaburan ("AFS") dan pelaburan ("HTM"). Portfolio ini berjumlah RM567.1 juta pada 2012. Peningkatan ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam bon korporat masing-masing RM369.5 juta. Pada 31 Disember 2012, 93.8% daripada pelaburan ini adalah daripada pelaburan AFS dan 6.2% daripada pelaburan HTM.

Keuntungan Sebelum Cukai dan
Profit Before Tax Expense at

Year	Value
2008	150.3
2009	182.0
2010	376.8

- Bon korporat
Corporate Bonds
- Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia
Malaysian Government Securities
- Saham tersiar harga
Quoted shares
- Kertas perdagangan
Commercial papers



Instrumen Sekuriti Pelaburan Pada 31 Disember 2012 (RM juta)
Investment Securities Instruments as at 31 December 2012 (RM mil)

Memegang Saham
Shareholder's Equity (RM mil)



Nisbah Modal Berwajaran
Risk-weighted Capital Ratio



Pulangan
Return



PENYATA KEWANGAN 2012

LAPORAN PENGARAH

Pengarah-pengarah dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta dengan penyata kewangan Bank yang beraudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Kegiatan utama Bank ialah perbankan, pembiayaan, pelaburan dan perkhidmatan seperti yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, 2008.

Tiada sebarang perubahan penting dalam kegiatan-kegiatan utama Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	439,788
Cukai	(6,572)
Zakat	(2,082)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun	431,134

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

Pada pendapat para pengarah, keputusan operasi Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak terjejas dengan ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau peristiwa yang penting dan luar biasa.

DIVIDEN

Jumlah dividen yang dibayar oleh Bank sejak 31 Disember 2011 adalah seperti berikut:

Bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2011 seperti yang dilaporkan dalam laporan pengarah tahun itu, dividen akhir sebanyak 3% ditolak cukai, ke atas 1,000,000,000 saham biasa berjumlah RM22.5 juta telah diisytiharkan pada 26 Mei 2012 dan dibayar pada 26 Julai 2012.

Para pengarah mencadangkan dividen akhir sebanyak 3% selepas cukai 25% berjumlah RM22.5 juta bagi tahun kewangan semasa. Dividen ini tertakluk kepada kelulusan oleh pemegang saham pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan Bank yang akan datang. Oleh itu, dividen yang dicadangkan itu tidak dimasukkan sebagai liabiliti dalam penyata kewangan.

TERBITAN SAHAM DAN DEBENTUR

Bank tidak menerbitkan sebarang saham baru atau debentur sepanjang tahun kewangan.

OPSYEN SAHAM

Tiada opsyen diberikan oleh Bank kepada mana-mana pihak untuk melangani saham-saham Bank yang belum diterbitkan sepanjang tahun kewangan.

Tiada saham diterbitkan sepanjang tempoh kewangan menerusi pelaksanaan sebarang opsyen bagi melangani saham-saham Bank yang belum diterbitkan. Pada akhir tahun kewangan, tiada saham Bank yang belum diterbitkan di bawah opsyen.

PENGARAH-PENGARAH BANK

Pengarah-pengarah yang berkhidmat di Bank sejak tarikh laporan yang lepas adalah:

Y. Bhg Tan Sri Faizah Mohd Tahir (Pengerusi)

Y. Bhg Dato' Wan Mohd Fadzmi Wan Othman (Presiden/Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif)

Y. Bhg Datuk Dr. Saharan Haji Anang

Puan Rashidah Mohd Sies

Y. Bhg Datuk Johar Che Mat

Encik Ng Chih Kaye

Y. Bhg Datin Ruzaina Wan Haniff (Meletak jawatan pada 28 Februari 2013)

Encik Md. Hilmi Datuk Haji Md. Noor

Y. Bhg Dato' Che Mohd Hashim Abdullah

KEPENTINGAN PENGARAH

Tiada pengarah yang berkhidmat pada akhir tahun kewangan ini memegang saham atau mempunyai kepentingan dalam saham Bank sepanjang dan pada akhir tahun kewangan. Selaras dengan Artikel Pertubuhan Bank, pengarah tidak dikehendaki untuk memegang sebarang saham dalam Bank.

FAEDAH PENGARAH

Tiada sebarang urusan di sepanjang dan pada akhir tahun kewangan yang bertujuan untuk membolehkan para pengarah Bank memperoleh manfaat melalui perolehan saham atau debentur Bank atau sebarang badan korporat lain.

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang lepas, tiada pengarah yang telah menerima atau layak untuk menerima faedah (selain daripada faedah yang termasuk dalam jumlah agregat emolumen yang diterima atau akan diterima oleh para pengarah daripada Bank dan perbadanan berkaitan, atau gaji tetap seorang kakitangan sepenuh masa Bank seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 32 kepada penyata kewangan) disebabkan oleh kontrak yang dibuat oleh Bank atau sebuah perbadanan yang berkaitan dengan Pengarah atau dengan firma di mana beliau adalah seorang ahli, atau dengan syarikat di mana beliau mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang kukuh.

MAKLUMAT BERKANUN LAIN

- (a) Sebelum penyata kedudukan kewangan dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif Bank disediakan, para pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya:
 - (i) untuk memastikan bahawa tindakan sewajarnya telah diambil berhubung dengan hapuskira hutang serta pembiayaan lapuk dan membuat peruntukan bagi pinjaman dan pembiayaan terjejas dan mereka berpuashati bahawa semua hutang lapuk yang diketahui telah dihapuskira dan peruntukan yang mencukupi telah dibuat bagi pinjaman dan pembiayaan terjejas, dan
 - (ii) untuk memastikan bahawa sebarang aset semasa yang tidak berkemungkinan direalisasikan nilainya seperti melalui urusan perniagaan biasa yang ditunjukkan dalam rekod perakaunan telah dikurangkan nilainya kepada satu jumlah yang dijangka boleh direalisasi.

- (b) Pada tarikh laporan ini, para pengarah tidak mengetahui tentang akan apa-apa keadaan yang timbul di dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan Bank yang boleh menyebabkan:
- (i) jumlah yang dihapuskan bagi hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk atau jumlah peruntukan pinjaman dan pembiayaan terjejas dalam penyata kewangan Bank tidak mencukupi pada tahap yang ketara dan,
 - (ii) nilai aset semasa di dalam penyata kewangan Bank ini mengelirukan.
- (c) Pada tarikh laporan ini, para pengarah tidak mengetahui tentang sebarang keadaan yang timbul di mana boleh menyebabkan pematuhan kepada kaedah penilaian yang sedia ada bagi penilaian aset atau liabiliti Bank mengelirukan atau tidak sesuai.
- (d) Pada tarikh laporan ini, para pengarah tidak mengetahui tentang sebarang keadaan yang tidak diambilkira di dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan Bank yang boleh menyebabkan mana-mana jumlah yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan mengelirukan.
- (e) Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:
- (i) sebarang cagarang ke atas aset Bank yang timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang menjamin liabiliti mana-mana orang lain; atau
 - (ii) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka Bank yang telah timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan ini selain daripada yang ditanggung dalam urusan perniagaan biasa Bank seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 31 kepada penyata kewangan.
- (f) Pada pendapat para pengarah:
- (i) tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain yang telah dikuatkuasakan atau berkemungkinan dikuatkuasakan dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas berakhir tahun kewangan yang akan atau mungkin menjejaskan keupayaan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajipan mereka apabila tiba masanya kelak; dan
 - (ii) tiada sebarang perkara, urusan atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa keadaannya telah timbul dalam tempoh di antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini yang berkemungkinan akan menjejaskan dengan ketara keputusan operasi Bank bagi tahun kewangan di mana laporan ini dibuat.

SYARIKAT INDUK

Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("Agrobank") adalah dimiliki sepenuhnya oleh Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan bagi pihak kerajaan Malaysia.

JURUAUDIT

Juruaudit, Tetuan Ernst & Young, telah menyatakan kesediaan mereka untuk menerima perlantikan semula.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah menurut resolusi Pengarah-pengarah bertarikh 28 Mac 2013.



TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR



DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN

KENYATAAN OLEH PENGARAH

KENYATAAN OLEH PENGARAH

Menurut Seksyen 169(15) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Kami, **TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR** dan **DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN** merupakan dua daripada para pengarah **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat para pengarah, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan di muka surat 150 hingga 261 disediakan selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia untuk memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank pada 31 Disember 2012 dan keputusan kendalian perniagaan dan aliran tunai Bank bagi tahun berakhir.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah selaras dengan resolusi para pengarah bertarikh 28 Mac 2013.



TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR



DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN

AKUAN BERKANUN

Menurut Seksyen 169 (16) Akta Syarikat, 1965

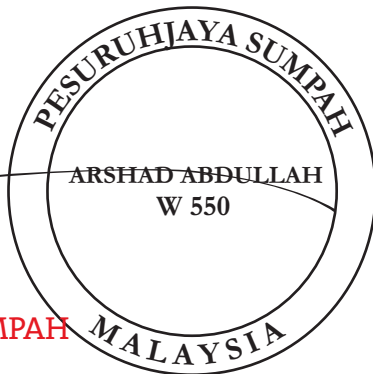
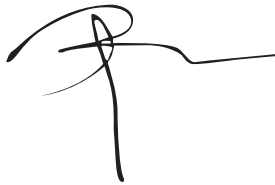
Saya, **SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN**, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, dengan sesungguhnya dan seikhlasnya mengaku bahawa penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan di muka surat 150 hingga 261 adalah pada pendapat saya betul, dan saya membuat pengakuan ini dengan penuh kepercayaan bahawa ianya benar dan menurut peruntukan Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.



**SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN
SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN**

Ditandatangani dan diakui sesungguhnya oleh penama di atas
SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN
di **KUALA LUMPUR** dalam Wilayah Persekutuan pada
28 Mac 2013.

Dihadapan saya,



PESURUHJAYA SUMPAAH MALAYSIA

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAAH

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dengan nama Allah, Yang Maha Penyayang lagi Maha Mengasihani

Selaras dengan surat pelantikan, kami dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan laporan berikut:

Kami telah meneliti prinsip-prinsip dan kontrak-kontrak yang berkaitan dengan transaksi dan aplikasi yang diperkenalkan oleh Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012. Kami juga telah menjalankan kajian kami untuk membentuk pendapat sama ada Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad telah mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah dan dengan peruntukan Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Majlis Penasihat Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia, serta keputusan Syariah yang dibuat oleh kami.

Pengurusan Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad bertanggungjawab untuk memastikan bahawa institusi kewangan menjalankan perniagaan selaras dengan prinsip Syariah. Adalah menjadi tanggungjawab kami untuk menyatakan pendapat yang bebas, berdasarkan kajian kami terhadap operasi Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad dan melaporkan kepada anda.

Kami telah menyemak kerja yang dijalankan oleh kajian Syariah dan audit Syariah yang mana termasuk memeriksa, atas dasar ujian, setiap jenis transaksi, dokumentasi dan prosedur penting yang diterima pakai oleh Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad.

Kami telah merancang dan menjalankan semakan untuk memperolehi semua maklumat dan penjelasan yang kami anggap perlu untuk memberikan kami bukti yang mencukupi untuk memberi jaminan yang munasabah bahawa Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad tidak melanggar prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Pada pendapat kami:

- (a) Kontrak, transaksi dan urusan yang dilakukan oleh Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012 yang telah kami semak adalah mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah. Bagi kes-kes di mana ia telah dikenal pasti sebagai tidak memenuhi unsur-unsur tertentu di bawah prinsip Syariah berhubung dengan konsep Bai 'Bithaman Ajil (BBA), langkah-langkah pemulihan telah dikenal pasti dan usaha-usaha pembedahan yang berterusan ke atas akaun-akaun yang terlibat sedang dilaksanakan. Sekiranya akaun terjejas tidak boleh diperbaiki, pendapatan tersebut akan dipisahkan di bawah kategori yang berbeza dan tidak akan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan Bank.
- (b) Peruntukan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkaitan akaun pelaburan mematuhi dasar yang telah diluluskan oleh kami mengikut prinsip-prinsip Syariah.
- (c) Semua pendapatan yang telah diperolehi daripada sumber-sumber atau dengan cara yang dilarang oleh prinsip-prinsip Syariah telah dipertimbangkan untuk pelupusan kepada kebajikan: dan
- (d) Pengiraan zakat adalah selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Kami, ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, dengan ini mengesahkan bahawa operasi Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012 telah dijalankan selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.



Prof. Madya Dr. Atikullah Hj. Abdullah
Pengerusi Jawatankuasa



Dr. Mohamed Fairouz Abdul Khir
Ahli Jawatankuasa



Prof. Dr. Saiful Azhar Rosly
Ahli Jawatankuasa



En. Mohd. Zakhiri Md. Nor
Ahli Jawatankuasa

LAPORAN JURUADIT BEBAS KEPADA AHLI-AHLI BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Diperbadankan di Malaysia)

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, yang merangkumi penyata kedudukan kewangan pada 31 December 2012, dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif, penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti dan penyata aliran tunai bagi tahun yang berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, dan ringkasan dasar-dasar penting perakaunan dan lain-lain maklumat seperti mana disertakan pada muka surat 150 hingga 261.

Tanggungjawab Pengarah terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Para Pengarah bertanggungjawab dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan yang saksama menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan di Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia. Para Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab kami adalah menyatakan pendapat tentang penyata kewangan berdasarkan audit yang dilaksanakan. Kami telah melaksanakan audit tersebut menurut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut memerlukan kami mematuhi tuntutan etika dan merancang serta melaksanakan audit untuk mendapatkan kepastian yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan ini bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara.

Sesuatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit mengenai jumlah dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan kami, termasuk penilaian risiko yang salah nyata yang ketara pada penyata kewangan, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan. Dalam membuat penilaian risiko tersebut, kami mengambil kira kawalan dalaman yang bersesuaian dalam penyediaan dan penyata kewangan yang saksama bagi tujuan merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian dengan keadaan, tetapi bukan bertujuan untuk menyatakan pendapat tentang keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Bank. Sesuatu audit juga melibatkan penilaian tentang kesesuaian dasar-dasar perakaunan yang digunakan dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh para pengarah, serta penilaian pembentangan penyata kewangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami percaya bahawa bukti audit yang kami peroleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas yang munasabah untuk pendapat audit kami.

Pendapat

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan tersebut memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank pada 31 Disember 2012 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun kewangan yang berakhir berdasarkan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan di Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia.

Laporan mengenai keperluan undang-undang dan penguatkuasaan lain

Menurut keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia, kami juga melaporkan bahawa pada pendapat kami, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain serta daftar yang wajib disimpan oleh Bank di bawah Akta telah disimpan dengan sempurna selaras dengan peruntukan Akta tersebut.

Hal-hal lain

Laporan ini disediakan hanya untuk ahli Bank, sebagai sebuah badan, selaras dengan Seksyen 174 Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia dan bukan untuk sebarang tujuan yang lain. Kami tidak akan bertanggungjawab kepada mana-mana pihak lain untuk kandungan laporan ini.

Ernst & Young
AF: 0039
Akauntan Bertauliah

Nik Rahmat Kamarulzaman bin Nik Ab. Rahman
No. 1759/02/14(J)
Akauntan Bertauliah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
28 March 2013

PENYATA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	Nota	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000
Pendapatan faedah	5	181,272	230,473
Perbelanjaan faedah	6	(87,408)	(83,335)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		93,864	147,138
Pendapatan Perbankan Islam	34(a)	508,788	405,410
		602,652	552,548
Pendapatan bukan faedah:			
Pendapatan yuran dan lain-lain operasi	7(a)	18,378	43,940
Keuntungan sekuriti pelaburan	7(b)	241,630	18,831
Pendapatan bersih		862,660	615,319
Perbelanjaan pampasan		(18,021)	-
Perbelanjaan overhead	8	(350,257)	(310,021)
Keuntungan operasi		494,382	305,298
Geran Kerajaan	9	17,423	15,057
Keuntungan operasi bersih		511,805	320,355
(Caj)/Pembalikan penjejasan pinjaman	10	(72,280)	57,101
Pembalikan/(Caj) penjejasan pelaburan	11	263	(885)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat		439,788	376,571
Cukai	12	(6,572)	18,608
Zakat	13	(2,082)	(4,272)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun		431,134	390,907
Lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif			
Keuntungan/(kerugian) tidak direalisasi atas perubahan nilai saksama sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual		16,383	(58,422)
Pindahan kepada keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas jualan sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual		(237,167)	(11,380)
Cukai pendapatan berkaitan dengan lain-lain komponen pendapatan komprehensif		54,560	17,596
Lain-lain kerugian komprehensif bagi tahun selepas cukai		(166,224)	(52,206)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		264,910	338,701

Nota - nota iringan merupakan sebahagian dari penyata kewangan ini

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

	Nota	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000	1 Januari 2011 RM'000
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	14	1,827,012	3,413,040	2,756,301
Simpanan dengan institusi kewangan	15	-	20,000	-
Sekuriti pelaburan	16	3,459,062	2,884,941	2,695,411
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	17	5,827,907	5,405,351	4,804,635
Lain-lain aset	18	95,920	116,246	97,453
Pajakan prabayar	19	5,627	5,702	5,776
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	20	185,229	191,228	188,104
Aset tidak ketara	21	20,898	23,556	22,761
JUMLAH ASET		11,421,655	12,060,064	10,570,441
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI				
Liabiliti				
Deposit dan simpanan pelanggan	23	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754
Lain-lain liabiliti				
Pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan	24(a)	162,935	154,595	134,956
Tabung Pampasan Kredit Padi	24(b)	2,185	2,249	2,171
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	22	32,321	80,390	116,310
Dana Skim Pinjaman	25	1,639,626	1,775,404	1,856,233
Geran Kerajaan	26	41,872	54,877	67,724
Geran Pelancaran	27	21,598	26,016	28,227
Geran Kerajaan - Dana	28	16,508	17,481	24,784
Jumlah Liabiliti		8,953,262	9,834,081	8,683,159
Ekuiti				
Modal saham	29	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rizab	30	1,468,393	1,225,983	887,282
Jumlah Ekuiti		2,468,393	2,225,983	1,887,282
JUMLAH LIABILITI DAN EKUITI		11,421,655	12,060,064	10,570,441

Nota - nota iringan merupakan sebahagian dari penyata kewangan ini

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	Rizab tidak boleh diagihkan			Rizab boleh diagihkan	
	Modal saham	Rizab berkanun	Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan	Pendapatan tertahan	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari 2012	1,000,000	487,109	487,943	250,932	2,225,983
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun	-	-	-	431,134	431,134
Lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	-	-	(166,224)	-	(166,224)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	-	-	(166,224)	431,134	264,910
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
Baki pada 31 Disember 2012	1,000,000	487,109	321,719	659,566	2,468,393

	Rizab tidak boleh diagihkan			Rizab boleh diagihkan	
	Modal saham	Rizab berkanun	Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan	Pendapatan tertahan	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari 2011	1,000,000	291,655	540,149	55,478	1,887,282
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun	-	-	-	390,907	390,907
Lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	-	-	(52,206)	-	(52,206)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	-	-	(52,206)	390,907	338,701
Pindah daripada pendapatan tertahan	-	195,454	-	(195,454)	-
Baki pada 31 Disember 2011	1,000,000	487,109	487,943	250,932	2,225,983

Nota - nota iringan merupakan sebahagian dari penyata kewangan ini

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARI AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	439,788	376,571
Pelarasan bagi:		
Caj penjejasan pinjaman	105,480	100,036
Hapuskira hutang lapuk dan pembiayaan	261	3,987
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	26,924	25,759
Pelunasan perisian komputer	13,628	10,537
Perbelanjaan faedah/keuntungan atas pinjaman/pembiayaan daripada Kerajaan dan OECF	5,757	5,833
Hapuskira hartanah, loji dan peralatan	396	496
Pelunasan pajakan prabayar	75	57
Hapuskira perisian komputer	93	1
Keuntungan atas jualan sekuriti pelaburan	(244,067)	(8,887)
Dividen dari sekuriti pelaburan	(10,908)	(14,836)
Pelunasan bagi:		
Geran kerajaan	(12,788)	(12,651)
Geran pelancaran	(3,316)	(2,140)
Keuntungan atas jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	-	(375)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	321,323	484,388
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	(528,610)	(710,957)
Perubahan dalam lain-lain aset	20,320	(18,787)
Perubahan dalam deposit dengan institusi kewangan	20,000	(20,000)
Perubahan dalam deposit pelanggan	(686,852)	1,270,316
Perubahan dalam pelbagai pemiutang	9,112	16,780
Perubahan dalam Skim Pampasan Kredit Padi	(64)	78
Perubahan dalam liabiliti cukai tertunda	(54,560)	(17,596)
Tunai (digunakan dalam)/dari aktiviti operasi	(899,331)	1,004,222
Bayaran cukai	(74)	246
Bayaran zakat	(2,854)	(1,381)
Tunai bersih (digunakan dalam)/dari aktiviti operasi	(902,259)	1,003,087

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pertambahan dalam sekuriti pelaburan	(1,807,079)	(884,472)
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(21,321)	(29,516)
Pembelian perisian komputer	(11,063)	(11,332)
Pendapatan daripada jualan sekuriti pelaburan	1,310,801	651,622
Penerimaan dividen dari sekuriti pelaburan	10,908	14,836
Pendapatan dari jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	-	530
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(517,754)	(258,332)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN		
Faedah/keuntungan dibayar atas pinjaman daripada Kerajaan dan OECF	(4,909)	(3,345)
Pertambahan dalam:		
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	652	-
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	250	250
Dana Enterpris Mikro	14,493	28,329
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	(661)	(1,086)
Pembayaran Dana Skim Pinjaman	(147,968)	(106,619)
Perbezaan tukaran matawang asing	(4,053)	(5,279)
Penggunaan geran Pelancaran	(1,102)	(71)
Penggunaan geran Kerajaan	(217)	(195)
Dividen dibayar	(22,500)	-
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(166,015)	(88,016)
(PENGURANGAN)/PERTAMBAHAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA	(1,586,028)	656,739
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA PADA AWAL TAHUN	3,413,040	2,756,301
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA PADA AKHIR TAHUN	1,827,012	3,413,040
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA TERDIRI DARIPADA:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek (Nota 14)	1,827,012	3,413,040
	1,827,012	3,413,040

Nota - nota iringan merupakan sebahagian dari penyata kewangan ini

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

1. MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("Bank") adalah sebuah syarikat awam liabiliti terhad, diperbadankan dan bermastautin di Malaysia.

Kegiatan utama Bank adalah perkhidmatan perbankan, pembiayaan, pelaburan dan yang berkaitan sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, 2008.

Tiada sebarang perubahan penting dalam kegiatan-kegiatan utama Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan.

Pejabat berdaftar terletak di Aras 3, Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tempat utama perniagaan Bank adalah di Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Penyata kewangan ini telah diluluskan dan dibenarkan untuk diterbitkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah melalui resolusi Lembaga Pengarah bertarikh 28 Mac 2013.

2. ASAS PENYEDIAAN

Penyata kewangan Bank telah disediakan di bawah konvensyen kos sejarah, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan.

2.1 Penyata pematuhan

Penyata kewangan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia ("MFRS"), Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan Akta Syarikat 1965 di Malaysia. Ini adalah penyata kewangan tahunan pertama Bank disediakan menurut MFRS dan MFRS 1 Penggunaan Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia ("MFRS 1") telah digunakan.

Dalam tahun-tahun kewangan sebelum ini, penyata kewangan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan ("FRS") di Malaysia seperti yang diubahsuai mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia. Kesan kewangan yang timbul daripada peralihan kepada MFRS dinyatakan dalam Nota 3.2.

2.2 Matawang fungsi dan pembentangan

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang merupakan mata wang fungsi Bank, dan semua nilai dibundarkan kepada ribu yang terdekat (RM'000) kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting

(a) Asas perakaunan

Dasar-dasar perakaunan yang dinyatakan di bawah telah digunakan secara konsisten untuk semua tempoh yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini dan di dalam penyediaan penyata pembukaan MFRS bagi kedudukan kewangan Bank pada 1 Januari 2011 (tarikh peralihan kepada Rangka MFRS), kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

(b) Pengiktirafan Pendapatan

Faedah diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan faedah dan perbelanjaan faedah dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif bagi semua faedah instrumen kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai sekuriti pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM"), tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS") atau pinjaman dan belum terima dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif.

Kaedah faedah efektif adalah kaedah pengiraan kos pelunasan aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan (atau kumpulan aset dan liabiliti) dan mengagihkan pendapatan faedah atau perbelanjaan faedah sepanjang tempoh yang berkenaan. Kadar faedah efektif adalah kadar yang memberi diskaun jangkaan bayaran tunai masa depan dengan tepat atas penerimaan melalui jangka hayat instrumen kewangan atau apabila dalam keadaan sesuai, tempoh lebih singkat kepada jumlah bawaan bersih aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan. Penggunaan kaedah tersebut mempunyai kesan pada pengiktirafan pendapatan (dan perbelanjaan) belum terima (atau belum bayar) ke atas instrumen pada kadar yang sama rata berasaskan kepada jumlah yang belum dijelaskan sehingga tempoh matang atau pembayaran balik.

Dalam pengiraan faedah efektif, Bank menganggarkan aliran tunai dengan mengambilkira kontrak instrumen kewangan tetapi tidak termasuk kerugian kredit masa depan. Fi, termasuk penebusan awal, dimasukkan dalam pengiraan setakat yang ia boleh diukur dan dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada kadar faedah efektif. Aliran tunai yang timbul daripada kos langsung dan tambahan pengeluaran instrumen kewangan juga diambil kira dalam pengiraan faedah efektif. Jika anggaran aliran tunai dari instrumen kewangan tidak dapat dilaksanakan, faedah efektif dikira dengan merujuk kepada pembayaran atau penerimaan yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dan tempoh kontrak penuh.

Fi dan komisyen diiktiraf berdasarkan asas akruan apabila perkhidmatan diberikan melainkan ianya termasuk dalam kadar pengiraan kos efektif.

Pendapatan dividen diiktiraf apabila hak untuk menerima bayaran dikenalpasti. Dalam penyata kewangan ini, pendapatan dividen diiktiraf apabila ianya diterima atau pasti diterima.

Pendapatan sewa diiktiraf atas dasar akruan selaras dengan syarat-syarat perjanjian.

(c) Geran kerajaan

Geran Kerajaan diiktiraf pada nilai saksama apabila terdapat jaminan munasabah bahawa geran tersebut akan diterima dan semua syarat yang dilampirkan akan dipenuhi. Jika geran berkaitan dengan aset, nilai saksama diiktiraf sebagai geran modal tertunda dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan dilunaskan kepada keuntungan atau kerugian berdasarkan jangka hayat guna aset berkaitan dengan anuran tahunan yang sama.

Pemberian daripada Kerajaan Malaysia terdiri daripada geran belanja modal, geran pembangunan dan geran pelancaran. Geran belanja modal dan geran pembangunan yang belum digunakan ditunjukkan secara berasingan daripada sumber lain dana Bank. Geran belanja modal diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif berdasarkan tempoh hayat guna aset. Perbelanjaan pembangunan dikurangkan daripada geran Kerajaan apabila digunakan.

Geran pelancaran yang diterima untuk perbelanjaan modal yang diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif berdasarkan asas sistematik mengikut hayat berguna aset tersebut manakala geran pelancaran bagi perbelanjaan pembangunan ditolak daripada geran pelancaran apabila digunakan.

d) Aset dan Liabiliti Kewangan

(1) Pengiktirafan Awal dan Pengukuran Berikutnya

Instrumen kewangan dikelaskan dalam kategori berikut - pinjaman dan penerimaan, pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang dan pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual.

Pihak pengurusan menentukan klasifikasi instrumen kewangan pada pengiktirafan awal.

(i) Pinjaman dan penerimaan

Pinjaman dan penerimaan adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau pembayaran yang boleh ditentukan dalam pasaran aktif tidak disebut harga. Aset kewangan dikelaskan dalam kategori ini termasuk tunai dan baki di bank dan pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan. Aset-aset kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama, termasuk kos urusniaga langsung dan tambahan, dan seterusnya diukur pada kos pelunasan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Pendapatan faedah atas pinjaman dan penerimaan diiktiraf sebagai "Pendapatan Faedah" dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.

Kerugian penjejasan ke atas pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian sebagai "Peruntukan penjejasan Pinjaman, Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan".

(ii) Dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM")

Pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan di mana pengurusan berhasrat dan berupaya memegang sehingga matang. Aset-aset kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama termasuk kos urusniaga langsung dan kos urusniaga tambahan, dan seterusnya diukur pada kos pelunasan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Faedah ke atas pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang adalah termasuk dalam "Pendapatan Faedah" dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Kerugian penjejasan, jika ada, diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian sebagai "Penjejasan Pelaburan". Kebiasaannya pembelian dan penjualan pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang pelaburan diiktiraf pada tarikh penyelesaian. Jika Bank menjual atau mengklasifikasikan semula pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang, semua kategori yang akan terlibat akan dikelaskan semula kepada Pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual. Bank juga tidak dibenarkan untuk mengklasifikasikan pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang untuk dua tahun berikutnya.

(iii) Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")

Pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif yang ditentukan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual dan tidak dikategorikan ke dalam mana-mana kategori yang lain di atas. Pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual termasuk aset kewangan yang bertujuan untuk dipegang bagi tempoh masa yang tidak terbatas, yang boleh dijual sebagai tindak balas kepada keperluan kecairan atau perubahan dalam keadaan pasaran. Aset-aset kewangan diiktiraf pada mulanya pada nilai saksama termasuk kos urusniaga langsung dan tambahan, dan seterusnya diukur pada nilai saksama.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

d) Aset dan Liabiliti Kewangan (sambungan)

(1) Pengiktirafan Awal dan Pengukuran Berikutnya (sambungan)

(iii) Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS") (sambungan)

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif di bawah pendapatan komprehensif lain, kecuali bagi kerugian penjejasan, yang diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Jika pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual terjejas, keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul sebelumnya ini diiktiraf dalam ekuiti, diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Begitu juga, apabila penjualan pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual, keuntungan atau kerugian nilai saksama terkumpul yang diiktiraf dalam ekuiti juga dipindahkan kepada keuntungan atau kerugian. Pendapatan faedah atas pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual dimasukkan sebagai pendapatan faedah dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Pendapatan dividen ke atas instrumen ekuiti tersedia untuk dijual diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian apabila Bank pasti untuk menerima bayaran. Kebiasaannya pembelian dan jualan pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual diiktiraf pada tarikh penyelesaian.

Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual dan di mana nilai saksamanya tidak boleh diukur dengan pasti adalah diukur pada kos. Pelaburan ini akan dinilai semula pada setiap tempoh pelaporan.

(iv) Liabiliti kewangan

Liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama setelah penerimaan ditolak kos urusan secara langsung. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas. Liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas termasuk deposit daripada pelanggan.

(2) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan tidak diiktiraf apabila hak kontrak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset-aset tidak lagi wujud atau apabila hak untuk menerima aliran tunai terus daripada aset telah dipindahkan kepada pihak ketiga dan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan aset juga dipindahkan. Liabiliti kewangan tidak lagi diiktiraf apabila mereka ditebus atau dihapuskan.

(3) Penentuan Nilai Saksama

Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama, nilai saksama ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada harga yang disebut harga. Untuk instrumen kewangan dengan harga pasaran disebut harga yang diniagakan dalam pasaran aktif, nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran disebut harga atau sebut harga peniaga. Ini termasuk sekuriti ekuiti tersenarai dan penilaian broker daripada Bloomberg dan Reuters. Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga di mana nilai saksama tidak boleh diukur dengan pasti adalah diukur pada kos, dan dinilai untuk penjejasan pada setiap tempoh pelaporan.

(4) Penjejasan aset kewangan

(i) Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan ("pinjaman") Bank dikelaskan sebagai terjejas apabila ianya memenuhi salah satu daripada kriteria berikut:

- (1) pokok atau faedah atau kedua-duanya tertunggak selama tiga (3) bulan atau lebih;
- (2) di mana pinjaman tertunggak kurang daripada tiga (3) bulan, pinjaman mempamerkan tanda-tanda kelemahan kredit; atau
- (3) di mana pinjaman terjejas telah dijadualkan semula atau disusun semula, pinjaman akan terus diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas sehingga pembayaran balik berdasarkan semakan dan/atau terma disusun semula telah dipatuhi secara berterusan untuk tempoh enam (6) bulan bagi pinjaman tidak runcit dan tiga (3) bulan bagi pinjaman runcit.

Bagi menentukan penjejasan ke atas pinjaman, Bank menilai pada setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif bahawa pinjaman atau sekumpulan pinjaman terjejas. Satu pinjaman atau sekumpulan pinjaman terjejas dan kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf hanya jika terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan akibat daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset (contoh satu "peristiwa kerugian") mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa depan bagi pinjaman atau sekumpulan pinjaman yang boleh dianggarkan.

Kriteria Bank yang menentukan bahawa terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan adalah seperti berikut:

- (1) sebarang kesukaran kewangan yang ketara dialami penanggung;
- (2) pelanggaran kontrak, seperti lalai dalam pembayaran faedah atau bayaran pokok;
- (3) kebarangkalian muflis yang tinggi atau penyusunan semula kewangan penanggung;
- (4) kebimbangan terhadap daya maju operasi perniagaan penanggung dan keupayaan untuk keluar daripada masalah kewangan serta menjana aliran tunai yang mencukupi untuk menangani obligasi hutangnya; dan
- (5) sebarang berita buruk atau perkembangan yang mempengaruhi keadaan ekonomi tempatan atau persekitaran perniagaan yang akan menjejaskan keupayaan pembayaran balik peminjam.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

d) Aset dan Liabiliti Kewangan (sambungan)

(5) Penjejasan aset kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan

Bank akan menilai secara individu sama ada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud untuk pinjaman individu yang signifikan. Jika ia ditentukan bahawa tidak ada bukti objektif penjejasan untuk pinjaman yang dinilai secara individu, pinjaman itu kemudian dimasukkan sebagai sebahagian daripada penilaian kolektif.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahawa kerugian penjejasan telah berlaku, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai perbezaan antara amaun pinjaman dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa depan. Nilai pembawa bagi pinjaman dikurangkan melalui penggunaan akaun peruntukan dan jumlah kerugian diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Jika perlu, pengiraan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa depan pinjaman bercagar mengakibatkan aliran tunai yang mungkin terhasil daripada lelongan ditolak kos untuk mendapatkan dan menjual cagar, sama ada atau tidak berlaku kebarangkalian lelongan.

Untuk penilaian kolektif, pinjaman tidak terjejas dan pinjaman yang terjejas yang tidak signifikan secara individu dikumpulkan berdasarkan ciri-ciri risiko seragam yang menunjukkan keupayaan peminjam untuk membayar semua jumlah tunggakan mengikut jangka masa kontrak peminjam. Penjejasan kolektif dikira dengan mendarabkan pendedahan *Probability of Default* ("PD") dan *Lost Given Default* ("LGD"). PD berdasarkan analisis migrasi atau analisis regresi manakala LGD ditentukan dengan menggunakan kaedah penurunan nilai cagar. Jika pinjaman tidak dapat dikutip, ia dihapus kira daripada peruntukan penjejasan pinjaman. Pinjaman tersebut dihapus kira selepas prosedur yang ditetapkan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

Jumlah pemulihan berikut yang dahulunya telah dihapus kira, diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

Apabila pinjaman menunjukkan bukti kelemahan kredit, Bank boleh berusaha untuk merundingkan semula pinjaman dan bukannya untuk mengambil milikan cagar. Ini berkemungkinan melibatkan urusan melanjutkan pembayaran melalui penjadualan semula atau rundingan semula dan syarat pinjaman yang baru dan keadaan melalui penyusunan semula. Pengurusan memantau pinjaman yang dirunding semula untuk memastikan bahawa semua terma yang disepak semula dipenuhi dan pembayaran balik dibuat dengan segera untuk tempoh yang berterusan. Di mana pinjaman terjejas dirundingkan semula, peminjam mesti mematuhi syarat-syarat pembayaran balik yang disepak semula dan/atau disusun semula untuk tempoh berterusan selama enam (6) bulan bagi pinjaman bukan runcit dan tiga (3) bulan untuk pinjaman runcit sebelum pinjaman diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak terjejas. Pinjaman ini terus tertakluk kepada penilaian penjejasan individu atau kolektif.

(ii) Pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")

Bank membuat penilaian pada setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa pelaburan kewangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual adalah terjejas. Dalam kes pelaburan ekuiti disebut harga, penurunan ketara atau berpanjangan dalam nilai saksama sekuriti di bawah kosnya juga dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan sama ada wujud bukti objektif penjejasan. Jika wujud sebarang bukti sedemikian, kerugian terkumpul (diukur sebagai perbezaan antara kos pembelian dengan nilai saksama semasa, ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf) dikeluarkan daripada ekuiti dan diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian. Bagi pelaburan ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang diukur pada kos, amaun kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan antara nilai pembawa aset dan nilai semasa anggaran tunai masa hadapan yang dikurangkan pada kadar pulangan pasaran semasa bagi aset kewangan yang serupa.

Kerugian penjejasan atas pelaburan ekuiti AFS tidak dikembalikan dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dalam tempoh berikutnya. Peningkatan dalam nilai saksama, jika ada, selepas kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif. Bagi pelaburan hutang AFS, kerugian penjejasan nilai kemudiannya dikembalikan dalam keuntungan atau kerugian jika peningkatan dalam nilai saksama pelaburan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif kepada peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan kerugian penjejasan dalam keuntungan dan kerugian.

(iii) Pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM")

Bank membuat penilaian pada setiap tempoh pelaporan sama ada bukti objektif penjejasan pelaburan kewangan dipegang sehingga matang wujud sebagai hasil daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa kerugian dan kerugian peristiwa yang mempunyai kesan ke atas aliran tunai masa hadapan pelaburan kewangan atau kumpulan pelaburan kewangan yang dapat dianggarkan dengan pasti. Jika terdapat bukti objektif penjejasan, kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf sebagai perbezaan antara kos pembelian dengan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan, ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf sebelumnya.

(e) Matawang asing

(i) Matawang fungsian

Butiran yang dimasukkan dalam penyata kewangan Bank diukur menggunakan mata wang persekitaran ekonomi utama di mana Bank beroperasi, iaitu mata wang fungsian. Penyata kewangan Bank dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang merupakan mata wang fungsian dan pembentangan Bank.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

(e) Matawang asing (sambungan)

(ii) Urusniaga matawang asing

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan Bank, urus niaga dalam mata wang selain daripada mata wang fungsian iaitu mata wang asing, ditukarkan ke dalam mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran yang terdapat pada tarikh-tarikh urus niaga. Aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang didenominasikan dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan kepada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh pelaporan apabila nilai ditentukan.

Butiran bukan kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh apabila nilai ditentukan. Butiran bukan kewangan yang diukur pada kos sejarah dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan pada kadar pertukaran semasa pada tarikh urus niaga permulaan.

Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada butiran bukan kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama adalah termasuk dalam untung atau rugi bagi tempoh tersebut, kecuali perbezaan yang timbul daripada butiran bukan kewangan yang mana keuntungan atau kerugian diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti. Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada butiran bukan kewangan yang serupa juga diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti.

(f) Cukai pendapatan

(i) Cukai semasa

Aset cukai semasa dan liabiliti diukur pada jumlah yang dijangka boleh diperoleh semula atau dibayar kepada pihak berkuasa cukai. Kadar cukai dan undang-undang cukai yang digunakan untuk mengira amaun adalah yang digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada tarikh pelaporan.

Cukai semasa diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian kecuali setakat mana cukai yang berkaitan dengan perkara-perkara yang diiktiraf di luar untung atau rugi, sama ada dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

(ii) Cukai tertunda

Cukai tertunda diperuntukkan dengan menggunakan kaedah "liabiliti" ke atas perbezaan sementara pada tarikh pelaporan antara asas cukai dan amaun pembawa bagi aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kewangan. Secara prinsipnya, liabiliti cukai diiktiraf bagi kesemua perbezaan sementara dan aset cukai diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan setakat tahap di mana keuntungan boleh cukai diramalkan boleh menyerap perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan.

Cukai tertunda tidak akan diiktiraf jika perbezaan sementara berpunca daripada muhibah atau daripada permulaan pengambilalihan aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan kombinasi perniagaan dan dalam pada masa urus niaga itu, tidak mempengaruhi keuntungan perakaunan dan pendapatan bercukai.

Amaun pembawa bagi aset cukai sekiranya ada akan diukur pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan akan berkurangan setakat tahap di mana keuntungan boleh cukai tidak boleh diramalkan untuk membolehkan keseluruhan atau sebahagian aset untuk dibaik pulih.

Cukai tertunda diukur dengan menggunakan kadar cukai yang dijangka digunakan dalam jangka masa aset direalisasikan atau liabiliti telah dibuat bayaran berdasarkan kepada kadar cukai yang telah diwartakan dalam tempoh pelaporan. Cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian, kecuali cukai itu wujud daripada urusan niaga yang diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda dimansuhkan apabila terdapat arahan undang-undang yang sah untuk menghapuskan aset cukai semasa dengan liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila ia berkaitan dengan cukai pendapatan yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa cukai di mana Bank berniat untuk menyelesaikan aset dan liabiliti cukai semasa berdasarkan asas bersih.

Kementerian Kewangan melalui pemberitahuan dalam Warta Malaysia PU (A) 95/2008 mengeluarkan suatu perintah pada 1 April 2008 peletakkan semua harta, hak dan liabiliti BPM kepada Bank tanpa apa-apa pemindahan, penyerahakan atau pemindahan. Berdasarkan perintah itu, Kementerian Kewangan dalam surat bertarikh 25 Jun 2008 telah membuat keputusan untuk melanjutkan hak untuk pengecualian cukai ke atas semua pendapatan bagi tahun taksiran 2002 hingga 2012 kecuali cukai ke atas pendapatan dividen.

(g) Manfaat kakitangan

(i) Manfaat Jangka Pendek

Upah, gaji, pelbagai imbuhan tetap dan bonus diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam tahun di mana perkhidmatan dilaksanakan oleh kakitangan. Cuti jangka pendek berbayar terkumpul terhad kepada maksimum 120 hari sepanjang tempoh perkhidmatan terbit daripada cuti tahunan berbayar yang tidak habis digunakan dan dibenarkan untuk dikumpul, diiktiraf apabila perkhidmatan dilaksanakan oleh kakitangan. Atas persetujuan dan kelulusan ketua jabatannya, pegawai boleh membawa ke hadapan cutinya untuk tempoh dua (2) tahun sahaja. Cuti ini akan dikira luput sekiranya tidak diambil pada tahun berkenaan dan tidak boleh digantikan dengan gantian tunai. Cuti sakit diiktiraf apabila ketidakhadiran berlaku atas sebab kesihatan.

(ii) Pelan Caruman Tertakrif

Bank dikehendaki oleh undang-undang untuk membuat caruman bulanan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP") pada kadar tertentu yang ditetapkan berdasarkan gaji pekerja. Caruman sedemikian diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi apabila ia berlaku.

(iii) Skim Persaraan Kakitangan

Kakitangan yang layak adalah berhak untuk menerima pembayaran ganjaran persaraan secara sekali gus apabila mencapai umur persaraan biasa 56 tahun atau umur persaraan awal 45 tahun bagi kakitangan wanita dan 50 tahun bagi kakitangan lelaki. Pembayaran ganjaran adalah bersamaan dengan 0.75 gaji terakhir kakitangan didarab dengan bilangan tahun perkhidmatan dan pembayaran penggantian manfaat cuti bersamaan 4 kali gaji terakhir kakitangan.

Liabiliti faedah persaraan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah nilai semasa obligasi manfaat wajib pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, bersama pelarasan untung/rugi aktuari dan kos perkhidmatan lepas yang tidak diiktiraf, mencerminkan hanya jumlah tahun perkhidmatan dilaksanakan sehingga tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

(g) Manfaat kakitangan (sambungan)

(iii) Skim Persaraan Kakitangan (sambungan)

Liabiliti manfaat bertakrif, dikira menggunakan kaedah unjuran kredit unit, ditentukan oleh aktuari bebas, dengan mendiskaunkan anggaran aliran keluar tunai masa hadapan menggunakan kadar keuntungan pasaran pada akhir tempoh pelaporan atas Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia yang mempunyai matawang dan tempoh kematangan dianggarkan bersamaan tempoh liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul daripada pelarasan melalui pengalaman dan perubahan dalam andaian aktuari diiktiraf dalam keuntungan terkumpul dalam lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif dalam tempoh di mana ia dikemukakan. Keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari kemudiannya tidak dikelaskan semula kepada keuntungan atau kerugian dalam tempoh berikutnya.

(h) Penjejasan Aset Bukan Kewangan

Amaun pembawa hartanah, loji dan peralatan akan disemak bagi tujuan penjejasan nilai apabila terdapatnya petunjuk bahawa nilai aset mungkin terjejas. Penjejasan nilai dikira dengan membandingkan amaun pembawa aset dengan amaun boleh pulih aset tersebut.

Jumlah pemuliharaan ialah nilai saksama melebihi kos jualan dan nilai terpakai. Dalam menilai nilai terpakai, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan telah didiskaunkan kepada nilai semasa menggunakan kadar diskaun pracukai yang menunjukkan nilai pasaran semasa bagi nilai semasa wang dan risiko kepada aset yang belum diselaras anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan.

Sekiranya jumlah pemuliharaan aset dianggar kurang daripada jumlah pembawa, jumlah pembawa aset dikurangkan ke jumlah pemuliharaan. Kerugian penjejasan akan diiktiraf ke penyata untung dan rugi.

Kenaikan seterusnya ke atas amaun boleh pulih aset tersebut akan diambil kira sebagai pembalikan terhadap penjejasan nilai sebelum ini dan diiktiraf setakat nilai pembawa aset tersebut telah ditentukan, bersih daripada pelunasan dan susutnilai sebelum sebarang penjejasan nilai diiktirafkan. Pembalikan ini akan diiktiraf keuntungan atau kerugian dengan serta merta.

(i) Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan

Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dinyatakan pada kos ditolak susutnilai terkumpul dan sebarang penjejasan kerugian terkumpul, sekiranya ada.

Tanah milik bebas dan kerja dalam binaan tidak disusutnilaikan.

Hartanah, loji dan peralatan disusutnilai pada kadar yang dikira mengikut kaedah garis lurus untuk menghapuskira kos aset-aset tersebut sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat bergunanya. Kadar susutnilai tahunan utama yang dipakai adalah seperti berikut:

Bangunan	2%
Kenderaan	20%
Perabot dan Kelengkapan	10%
Peralatan dan mesin pejabat	10%
Perkakasan komputer	20%
Bangunan pegang pajak	2%

Sekiranya peralatan atau bahagian item-item hartanah, loji dan peralatan mempunyai jangka hayat guna berbeza, kos atau penilaian item-item tersebut diperuntukkan berdasarkan asas yang munasabah antara peralatan-peralatan dengan setiap bahagian peralatan yang disusutnilai secara berasingan.

Bangunan pegang pajak lebih dari 99 tahun disusutnilai sepanjang tarikh pajakan.

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, nilai sisa dan jangka hayat guna akan disemak semula. Sebarang kesan terhadap perubahan akan diiktiraf sebagai prospektif. Keuntungan atau kerugian atas jualan ditentukan melalui perbandingan antara pendapatan dengan amaun pembawa aset di mana perbezaannya akan diambil kira dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

Kesemua kos baik pulih dan penyelenggaraan dicajkan kepada keuntungan atau kerugian dalam tempoh di mana ia dilibatkan.

(j) Aset Tidak Ketara

Aset tidak ketara terdiri daripada perisian komputer yang pada mulanya dicatatkan pada kos. Selepas pengiktirafan, perisian komputer diukur pada kos ditolak pelunasan terkumpul. Pelunasan dikira menggunakan kaedah garis lurus untuk memperuntukkan kos perisian komputer sepanjang anggaran tempoh hayat bergunanya selama 3 tahun. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada pelupusan aset ditentukan sebagai perbezaan antara hasil pelupusan bersih dengan amaun pembawa aset dan diambil kira dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

Perbelanjaan seterusnya ke atas aset tidak ketara selepas pembelian atau pelupusan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ia berlaku, melainkan jika ia adalah berkemungkinan bahawa perbelanjaan ini akan membolehkan aset untuk menjana manfaat ekonomi masa depan melebihi prestasi standard asalnya yang dinilai dan perbelanjaan akan diukur dan dikaitkan kepada aset pasti.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.1 Ringkasan dasar perakaunan penting (sambungan)

(k) Pajak

Pajakan terdiri daripada pajakan kewangan dan pajakan kendalian. Pajakan diklasifikasi sebagai pajakan kewangan sekiranya Bank memikul sebahagian besar risiko dan manfaat pemilikan aset. Aset di bawah pajakan kendalian adalah tidak diiktiraf di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan yang mana semua risiko dan manfaat pemilikan dikekalkan oleh pemajak.

Sewa belum bayar, di bawah pajakan kendalian dicaj kepada untung atau rugi sepanjang tempoh pajakan berdasarkan kaedah garis lurus. Insentif yang telah diterima dan belum diterima semasa pajakan kendalian dilaksanakan, juga diiktiraf sepanjang tempoh pajakan berdasarkan kaedah garis-lurus. Walau bagaimanapun, sewa kontigensi hasil daripada pajakan kendalian diiktiraf sebagai belanja selaras dengan asas yang mana telah ditetapkan.

(l) Pembayaran Pajakan Prabayar

Tanah pajakan biasanya mempunyai jangka hayat ekonomi tidak melebihi 99 tahun yang mana risiko dan ganjaran berkaitan dengan aset tersebut tidak dipindahkan kepada pemajak. Bayaran yang dibuat semasa perjanjian ditandatangani atau pengambil alihan tanah pegangan pajak diambil kira sebagai bayaran pajakan prabayar pada tarikh pelaporan. Bagi pajakan tanah dan bangunan, bayaran pajakan prabayar adalah diperuntukkan, apabila perlu, antara elemen tanah dan elemen bangunan pajakan tersebut pada permulaan pajakan setara dengan nilai saksama relatifnya. Bayaran pajakan prabayar dilunaskan sepanjang tempoh pajakan mengikut faedah yang diperolehi.

(m) Hartanah Dihalang Tebus

Hartanah dihalang tebus ialah hartanah yang diperolehi bagi menyelesaikan hutang, dinyatakan pada kos dan nilai saksama, yang mana lebih rendah.

(n) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf apabila terdapatnya obligasi di bawah undang-undang atau obligasi konstruktif berikutan peristiwa lepas, di mana kemungkinan terdapat aliran keluar sumber yang mengandungi faedah ekonomi, diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi masa kini dan anggaran yang boleh diyakini dapat dibuat mengenai amaun obligasi berkenaan.

Peruntukan dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan sekiranya tiada lagi kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar sumber yang mengandungi manfaat ekonomi diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut, peruntukan tersebut akan diterbalikkan.

Apabila kesan nilai mata wang adalah penting, peruntukan didiskaun menggunakan kadar pracukai semasa yang menunjukkan risiko yang khusus kepada liabiliti tersebut, sekiranya wajar.

(o) Modal Saham

Saham biasa dikelaskan sebagai ekuiti apabila tiada obligasi berkontrak untuk memindahkan tunai atau aset kewangan lain. Kos langsung daripada penerbitan saham ekuiti baharu dibawa kepada ekuiti sebagai pengurangan daripada hasil.

(p) Penyata Aliran Tunai

Bank menggunakan kaedah tidak langsung dalam penyediaan penyata aliran tunai.

(q) Tunai dan Tunai Setara

Bagi tujuan penyata aliran tunai, tunai terdiri daripada tunai di tangan dan deposit permintaan dan setara tunai terdiri daripada pelaburan berkecairan tinggi yang boleh ditukar kepada tunai dengan risiko tidak ketara bagi perubahan dalam nilai dengan kematangan asal kurang daripada tiga bulan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.2 Perubahan kepada perbandingan

(a) Transisi ke MFRS dan aplikasi MFRS 1

Ini merupakan penyata kewangan tahunan Bank yang pertama disediakan mengikut piawaian MFRS. Dalam tahun-tahun kewangan sebelum ini, penyata kewangan Bank telah disediakan selaras dengan FRS di Malaysia.

Dalam menyediakan penyata pembukaan kedudukan kewangan pada 1 Januari 2011, Bank telah menyelaraskan jumlah yang dilaporkan sebelum ini dalam penyata kewangan yang disediakan selaras dengan FRS. Penjelasan bagaimana peralihan dari FRS kepada MFRS telah menjejaskan kedudukan kewangan Bank, prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai adalah seperti berikut:

Pengelasan semula sekuriti pelaburan

MFRS 1 membolehkan entiti untuk menetapkan aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan yang diiktiraf sebelum ini sebagai aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau sebagai tersedia untuk dijual. Oleh itu, Bank telah menetapkan aset pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang diiktiraf sebelum ini sebagai aset kewangan tersedia untuk dijual mengikut terima pakai MFRS 1. Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan ini telah diambil kira secara retrospektif.

(b) Skim faedah persaraan

Kakitangan yang layak untuk menerima pembayaran ganjaran persaraan secara sekali gus bersamaan 75% daripada gaji akhir diganda dengan bilangan tahun perkhidmatan, dengan syarat bahawa kakitangan tersebut telah bekerja minimum sehingga umur 45 tahun bagi kakitangan wanita atau 55 tahun untuk kakitangan lelaki. Jika kakitangan meletakkan jawatan sebelum umur persaraan minimum, kakitangan akan tidak lagi berhak kepada bayaran ganjaran.

Kakitangan baru yang menyertai Bank selepas pengkorporatan tetapi sebelum April 2011 juga adalah layak untuk manfaat di atas. Sejak 2008, tiada peruntukan diakru dalam penyata kewangan dan faedah persaraan hanya diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam penyata pendapatan berdasarkan kepada bayaran faedah persaraan yang dibuat sepanjang tahun. Pada masa sekarang Bank telah membuat akruan bagi peruntukan yang diperlukan dan telah membuat perubahan retrospektif sebagai pelarasan tahun terdahulu.

Peruntukan bagi pembayaran ganjaran dan gantian cuti rehat diukur berdasarkan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang terhasil daripada perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kakitangan yang layak pada tarikh pelaporan. Aliran tunai didiskaun menggunakan kos modal yang ditanggung oleh Bank pada tarikh laporan. Dalam menentukan tahap peruntukan yang dibuat, andaian juga dibuat untuk jangkaan peningkatan gaji pada masa hadapan serta kebarangkalian kakitangan meletak jawatan sebelum umur kelayakan persaraan.

(c) Cukai tertunda

Semasa pengkorporatan pada tahun 2008, Bank tidak mengiktiraf aset atau liabiliti cukai tertunda kerana adalah dijangka bahawa status pengecualian cukai akan diteruskan. Walau bagaimanapun permohonan Bank untuk melanjutkan status pengecualian cukai tidak diluluskan oleh Kementerian Kewangan. Oleh itu, Bank telah mengiktiraf aset/liabiliti cukai tertunda bermula 1 Januari 2011. Baki pembuka diselaraskan ke pendapatan tertahan dan selanjutnya dibuat kepada rizab berkanun.

Penyesuaian ekuiti dan jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh perbandingan dan ekuiti pada tarikh peralihan yang dilaporkan di bawah FRS bagi tempoh sebelum dan pada tarikh peralihan di bawah MFRS adalah seperti di bawah :

Penyesuaian kedudukan kewangan pada 1 Januari 2011

	FRS pada 1 Januari 2011 RM'000	Nota 3.2 (a) Sekuriti Pelaburan RM'000	Nota 3.2 (b) Faedah Persaraan RM'000	Nota 3.2 (c) Cukai Tertunda RM'000	MFRS pada 1 Januari 2011 RM'000
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,756,301	-	-	-	2,756,301
Sekuriti Pelaburan					
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")	1,656,547	40,563	-	-	1,697,110
Dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM")	460,488	(40,032)	-	-	420,456
Saham tersiar harga	577,845	-	-	-	577,845
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	4,804,635	-	-	-	4,804,635
Lain-lain aset	97,453	-	-	-	97,453
Pajakan prabayar	5,776	-	-	-	5,776
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	188,104	-	-	-	188,104
Aset tidak ketara	22,761	-	-	-	22,761
JUMLAH ASET	10,569,910	531	-	-	10,570,441
Liabiliti					
Deposit dan simpanan pelanggan	6,452,754	-	-	-	6,452,754
Lain-lain liabiliti					
Pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan	109,093	-	25,863	-	134,956
Tabung Pampasan Kredit Padi	2,171	-	-	-	2,171
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	-	-	-	116,310	116,310
Dana skim pinjaman	1,856,233	-	-	-	1,856,233
Geran Kerajaan	67,724	-	-	-	67,724
Geran pelancaran	28,227	-	-	-	28,227
Geran Kerajaan - Dana	24,784	-	-	-	24,784
Jumlah Liabiliti	8,540,986	-	25,863	116,310	8,683,159
Ekuiti					
Modal Saham	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Rizab	1,028,924	531	(25,863)	(116,310)	887,282
Jumlah Ekuiti	2,028,924	531	(25,863)	(116,310)	1,887,282
JUMLAH LIABILITI DAN EKUITI	10,569,910	531	-	-	10,570,441

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.2 Perubahan kepada perbandingan (sambungan)

Penyesuaian kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2011

	FRS pada 31 Disember 2011 RM'000	Nota 3.2 (a) Sekuriti Pelaburan RM'000	Nota 3.2 (b) Faedah Persaraan RM'000	Nota 3.2 (c) Cukai Tertunda RM'000	MFRS pada 31 Disember 2011 RM'000
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3,413,040	-	-	-	3,413,040
Deposit dengan institusi kewangan	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Sekuriti Pelaburan					
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")	2,082,655	41,998	-	-	2,124,653
Dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM")	296,500	(40,886)	-	-	255,614
Saham tersiar harga	504,674	-	-	-	504,674
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	5,405,351	-	-	-	5,405,351
Lain-lain aset	116,246	-	-	-	116,246
Pajakan prabayar	5,702	-	-	-	5,702
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	191,228	-	-	-	191,228
Aset tidak ketara	23,556	-	-	-	23,556
JUMLAH ASET	12,058,952	1,112	-	-	12,060,064
Liabiliti					
Deposit dan simpanan pelanggan	7,723,069	-	-	-	7,723,069
Lain-lain liabiliti					
Pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan	120,066	-	34,529	-	154,595
Tabung Pampasan Kredit Padi	2,249	-	-	-	2,249
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	89,022	-	-	(8,632)	80,390
Dana skim pinjaman	1,775,404	-	-	-	1,775,404
Geran Kerajaan	54,877	-	-	-	54,877
Geran pelancaran	26,016	-	-	-	26,016
Geran kerajaan-dana	17,481	-	-	-	17,481
Jumlah Liabiliti	9,808,184	-	34,529	(8,632)	9,834,081
Ekuiti					
Modal Saham	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Rizab	1,250,768	1,112	(34,529)	8,632	1,225,983
Jumlah Ekuiti	2,250,768	1,112	(34,529)	8,632	2,225,983
JUMLAH LIABILITI DAN EKUITI	12,058,952	1,112	-	-	12,060,064

Penyesuaian penyata pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun berakhir 1 Januari 2011

	FRS pada	Nota 3.2 (b)	Nota 3.2 (c)	MFRS pada
	1 Januari 2011	Faedah	Cukai	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	Persaraan	Tertunda	RM'000
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan faedah	228,301	-	-	228,301
Perbelanjaan faedah	(69,102)	-	-	(69,102)
Pendapatan faedah bersih	159,199	-	-	159,199
Pendapatan dari Perbankan Islam	339,801	-	-	339,801
Pendapatan bukan faedah:				
Pendapatan yuran dan lain-lain operasi	8,509	-	-	8,509
Pendapatan pelaburan	231,067	-	-	231,067
Pendapatan bersih	738,576	-	-	738,576
Perbelanjaan overhead	(289,131)	(25,863)	-	(314,994)
Keuntungan operasi	449,445	(25,863)	-	423,582
Geran Kerajaan	19,155	-	-	19,155
Keuntungan operasi bersih	468,600	(25,863)	-	442,737
(Caj)/pembalikan penjejasan pinjaman	(91,817)	-	-	(91,817)
(Caj)/pembalikan penjejasan sekuriti pelaburan				
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	376,783	(25,863)	-	350,920
Cukai (perbelanjaan)/kredit	(617)	-	-	(617)
Zakat	(281)	-	-	(281)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun	375,885	(25,863)	-	350,022
Lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif				
(Kerugian)/keuntungan tidak direalisasi atas perubahan nilai saksama sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual	197,594	-	-	197,594
Pindahan kepada keuntungan dan kerugian atas jualan sekuriti pelaburan	(208,542)	-	-	(208,542)
Cukai pendapatan berkaitan dengan komponen lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif	-	-	(134,905)	(134,905)
Lain-lain kerugian komprehensif bersih selepas cukai, bagi tahun	(10,948)	-	-	(145,853)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	364,937	(25,863)	(134,905)	204,169

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.2 Perubahan kepada perbandingan (sambungan)

Penyesuaian penyata pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2011

	FRS pada 31 Disember 2011	Nota 3.2 (b) Faedah Persaraan	Nota 3.2 (c) Cukai Tertunda	MFRS pada 31 Disember 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan faedah	230,473	-	-	230,473
Perbelanjaan faedah	(83,335)	-	-	(83,335)
Pendapatan faedah bersih	147,138	-	-	147,138
Pendapatan dari Perbankan Islam	405,410	-	-	405,410
Pendapatan bukan faedah:				
Pendapatan yuran dan lain-lain operasi	43,940	-	-	43,940
Pendapatan pelaburan	18,831	-	-	18,831
Pendapatan bersih	615,319	-	-	615,319
Perbelanjaan overhead	(301,355)	(8,666)	-	(310,021)
Keuntungan operasi	313,964	(8,666)	-	305,298
Geran Kerajaan	15,057	-	-	15,057
Net Keuntungan operasi	329,021	(8,666)	-	320,355
(Caj)/pembalikan penjejasan pinjaman	57,101	-	-	57,101
(Caj)/pembalikan penjejasan sekuriti pelaburan	(885)	-	-	(885)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	385,237	(8,666)	-	376,571
Cukai (perbelanjaan)/kredit	28,571	-	(9,963)	18,608
Zakat	(4,272)	-	-	(4,272)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun	409,536	(8,666)	(9,963)	390,907
Lain-lain pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif				
(Kerugian)/keuntungan tidak direalisasi atas perubahan nilai saksama sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual	(58,422)	-	-	(58,422)
Pindahan kepada keuntungan dan kerugian atas jualan sekuriti pelaburan	(11,380)	-	-	(11,380)
Cukai pendapatan berkaitan dengan komponen lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif	(117,309)	-	134,905	17,596
Lain-lain kerugian komprehensif selepas cukai, bagi tahun	(187,111)	-	-	(52,206)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	222,425	(8,666)	124,942	338,701

3.3 Piawaian dan Interpretasi Yang Telah Diterbitkan Tetapi Belum Efektif

Pada tarikh kelulusan penyata kewangan ini, Piawaian, Pindaan dan Jawatankuasa Isu ("IC") telah dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB") tetapi ianya belum berkuatkuasa dan diterimapakai oleh Bank.

Efektif pada tahun kewangan bermula atau selepas 1 Januari 2013

MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan*

MFRS 11 *Pengaturan Bersama*

MFRS 12 *Pendedahan Kepentingan Dalam Entiti Lain*

MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama*

Efektif pada tahun kewangan bermula atau selepas 1 Januari 2013

MFRS 119 *Manfaat kakitangan (disemak)*

MFRS 127 *Penyatuan dan Pengasingan Penyata Kewangan (disemak)*

MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu (disemak)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 7 *Instrumen kewangan: Meningkatkan Pendedahan instrumen kewangan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 1 *Penggunaan kali pertama Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards - Pinjaman kerajaan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 1 *Penggunaan kali pertama Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Peningkatan tahunan pusingan 2009-2011)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 101 *Pelaporan Penyata Kewangan (Peningkatan tahunan pusingan 2009-2011)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 116 *Hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Peningkatan tahunan pusingan 2009-2011)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 132 *Instrumen kewangan: Pembentangan dan Pendedahan tahunan pusingan 2009-2011)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 134 *Laporan kewangan interim (Peningkatan tahunan pusingan 2009-2011)*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 *Penyata kewangan disatukan: Panduan Peralihan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 11 *Pengaturan bersama: Panduan Peralihan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 12 *Pendedahan kepentingan dalam entiti lain: Panduan Peralihan*

Efektif pada tahun kewangan bermula atau selepas 1 Januari 2014

Pindaan MFRS 132 *Instrumen Kewangan: Persembahan - Peningkatan Instrumen Kewangan*

Efektif pada tahun kewangan bermula atau selepas 1 Januari 2015

MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS 7 *Instrumen kewangan Pendedahan - Tarikh mandatori MFRS 9 dan pendedahan transisi*

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

3. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

3.3 Piawaian dan Interpretasi Yang Telah Diterbitkan Tetapi Belum Efektif (sambungan)

(a) MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan*

MFRS 9, seperti yang dikeluarkan, mencerminkan fasa pertama IASB pada penggantian Rangka Kerja MFRS 139 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran dan terpakai kepada klasifikasi dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan adalah sebagaimana yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 139 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran ("MFRS 139") dan menggantikan panduan dalam MFRS 139.

Dalam fasa berikutnya, IASB akan menangani perakaunan lindung nilai dan penjejasan terhadap aset kewangan. Penggunaan fasa pertama MFRS 9 akan mempunyai kesan ke atas klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset kewangan Bank tetapi tidak akan mempunyai kesan ke atas klasifikasi dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan. Bank akan mengukur kesan bersama fasa lain apabila piawaian akhir termasuk semua fasa dikeluarkan.

(b) MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan*

MFRS 10 mewujudkan satu model kawalan tunggal yang digunakan kepada semua entiti termasuk entiti tujuan khas. Perubahan yang diperkenalkan oleh MFRS 10 akan memerlukan pihak pengurusan untuk membuat pertimbangan penting untuk menentukan mana-mana entiti yang dikawal dan disatukan berbanding dengan keperluan yang berada di dalam MFRS 127 Pengasingan dan Penyatuan Penyata Kewangan dan Tafsiran IC 112 Tujuan Khas entiti. Berdasarkan analisis awal yang dilakukan, MFRS 10 dijangka tidak akan mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas pelaburan Bank sedia ada.

(c) MFRS 12 *Pendedahan Kepentingan Ke Atas Entiti Lain*

MFRS 12 mengandungi semua pendedahan yang sebelum ini telah didedahkan di MFRS 127 yang berkaitan dengan penyatuan penyata kewangan termasuk semua pendedahan yang sebelum ini dimasukkan ke dalam MFRS 11 *Pengaturan Bersama* dan MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu*. Pendedahan ini adalah berkaitan dengan kepentingan entiti dalam anak syarikat, penyusunan bersama, syarikat bersekutu dan entiti berstruktur. Beberapa pendededahan baru juga perlu digunakan tetapi tidak memberi kesan ke atas kedudukan kewangan atau prestasi kewangan Bank.

(d) MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama*

MFRS 13 mewujudkan satu sumber panduan di bawah MFRS untuk semua ukuran nilai saksama. MFRS 13 tidak berubah apabila satu entiti diperlukan untuk menggunakan nilai saksama kerana ianya hanya menyediakan panduan bagi pengukuran nilai saksama dibawah MFRS apabila nilai saksama dikehendaki atau dibenarkan. Bank pada masa sekarang sedang menilai kesan piawaian ini ke atas kedudukan kewangan dan prestasi Bank tetapi berdasarkan kepada analisis awalan, dijangka tiada implikasi yang ketara.

4. ANGGARAN DAN PERTIMBANGAN PERAKAUNAN PENTING

Penyediaan penyata kewangan memerlukan pihak pengurusan membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada jumlah pendapatan, perbelanjaan, aset dan liabiliti yang dilaporkan dan pendedahan liabiliti luar jangka pada tarikh pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai andaian dan anggaran ini boleh memberi kesan yang mungkin memerlukan pelarasan ketara kepada jumlah pembawa aset atau liabiliti di masa hadapan.

Andaian utama mengenai masa depan dan lain-lain sumber utama ketidakpastian pada tarikh pelaporan yang mempunyai risiko penting yang menyebabkan pelarasan ketara kepada jumlah pembawa aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan akan datang dibincangkan di bawah.

Sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran

(a) Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Bank mengkaji pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan ragu pada setiap tarikh pelaporan untuk menilai sama ada peruntukan untuk penjejasan patut direkodkan dalam penyata kewangan. Khususnya, pertimbangan diperlukan dalam pengenalan pinjaman, pendengaran dan anggaran amaun terealisasi daripada pinjaman terjejas apabila menentukan tahap peruntukan yang diperlukan (Nota 10).

(b) Penjejasan pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual

Bank merekodkan caj penjejasan atas pelaburan ekuiti tersedia untuk dijual apabila terdapat penurunan yang ketara atau berpanjangan dalam nilai saksama di bawah kos. Pertimbangan diperlukan dalam penentuan apakah 'penting' atau 'berpanjangan'. Dalam membuat pertimbangan ini, Bank menilai, antara faktor-faktor lain, sejarah pergerakan harga saham, tempoh dan setakat mana nilai saksama pelaburan adalah kurang daripada kosnya. (Nota 11).

(c) Anggaran nilai saksama pelaburan kewangan sedia untuk dijual

Nilai saksama sekuriti yang tidak diniagakan dalam pasaran aktif ditentukan menggunakan teknik penilaian berdasarkan andaian keadaan pasaran yang wujud pada tarikh pelaporan, termasuk rujukan kepada sebut harga pasaran dan petikan peniaga bebas bagi sekuriti yang sama dan kaedah aliran tunai yang didiskaunkan (Nota 16).

(d) Skim Faedah Persaraan

Peruntukan bagi pembayaran ganjaran dan gantian cuti rehat diukur berdasarkan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang terhasil daripada perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kakitangan yang layak pada tarikh pelaporan. Aliran tunai didiskaun menggunakan kadar faedah atas Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia yang dinyatakan dalam matawang faedah yang akan dibayar, sebagai Ringgit Malaysia (RM) dan mempunyai tempoh matang yang menyamai tempoh liabiliti. Dalam menentukan tahap peruntukan yang dibuat, andaian juga dibuat untuk jangkaan peningkatan gaji pada masa depan serta kebarangkalian kakitangan meletak jawatan sebelum umur kelayakan persaraan (Nota 24a (i)).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

5. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	103,106	138,838
Sekuriti pelaburan:		
Dipegang hingga matang ("HTM")	3,579	6,967
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")	40,292	50,871
Deposit dengan institusi kewangan	34,295	33,797
	181,272	230,473
Di mana:		
Pendapatan faedah diperoleh daripada penjejasan pinjaman dan pendahuluan	15,006	11,749

6. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposit simpanan dan Agro Perdana	54,245	52,443
Deposit tetap/khas	31,014	28,045
Pinjaman daripada Kerajaan dan OECF	2,149	2,847
	87,408	83,335

7. PENDAPATAN BUKAN FAEDAH

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
(a) Pendapatan Yuran dan Lain-lain Operasi		
Pendapatan Yuran		
Yuran dan caj perkhidmatan	6,628	10,125
Yuran pemprosesan pinjaman	2,552	4,091
	9,180	14,216
Pendapatan lain		
Pembayaran balik kos gapping	1,994	21,304
Pendapatan daripada Projek Ladang Sungai Tasan	833	2,979
Pendapatan daripada pinjaman dan pembiayaan kakitangan	1,173	1,321
Keuntungan atas jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	-	375
Pendapatan sewa	111	296
Pendapatan bukan operasi	5,087	3,449
	9,198	29,724
	18,378	43,940
(b) Keuntungan dan Kerugian Bersih Sekuriti Pelaburan		
Untung bersih atas pelupusan pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual	230,722	3,995
Pendapatan dividen	10,908	14,836
	241,630	18,831

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

8. PERBELANJAAN OVERHED

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos kakitangan		
Gaji, elaun dan bonus	169,876	146,767
Caruman KWSP	17,826	14,189
Caruman PERKESO	1,700	1,478
Kebajikan kakitangan	5,097	4,418
Latihan kakitangan	4,281	3,248
Yuran perekrutan	461	487
Elaun Pengarah	1,780	425
Insuran perubatan	4,592	3,441
Skim faedah persaraan (Nota 24 (a))	10,668	10,007
Lain-lain	594	3,765
	216,875	188,225
Kos senggaraan		
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 20)	26,924	25,759
Pelunasan perisian komputer (Nota 21)	13,628	10,537
Insurans ke atas hartanah, loji dan peralatan	5,346	2,334
Sewa premis	7,912	7,128
Percetakan, alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat	9,203	8,002
Air dan elektrik	7,990	6,907
Pelunasan pajakan prabayar (Nota 19)	75	57
Penyelenggaraan komputer	9,854	6,785
Penyelenggaraan bangunan	2,996	2,990
Penyelenggaraan pejabat	3,072	2,784
Bekalan komputer	1,544	1,774
Lain-lain	2,973	2,908
	91,517	77,965
Perbelanjaan pemasaran		
Pengiklanan dan promosi	2,577	5,801
Lain-lain	264	608
	2,841	6,409

8. PERBELANJAAN OVERHED

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am		
Perbelanjaan komunikasi	14,097	15,784
Geran pelancaran	1,102	71
Geran kerajaan	217	195
Yuran guaman	13,695	11,500
Ganjaran juruaudit		
Audit berkanun	380	380
Jaminan lain berkaitan	180	-
Caj keselamatan	7,761	6,705
Lain-lain	1,592	2,787
	39,024	37,422
	350,257	310,021

9. GERAN KERAJAAN

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Geran Pelancaran:		
Perbelanjaan pembangunan	1,102	71
Pelunasan belanja modal	3,316	2,140
Geran Kerajaan:		
Perbelanjaan pembangunan	217	195
Pelunasan belanja modal	12,788	12,651
	17,423	15,057

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

10. (CAJ)/PEMBALIKAN PENJEJASAN PINJAMAN

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan:		
Peruntukan bagi tahun	(105,480)	(100,036)
Jumlah dimasuk semula selepas pemulihan dan pembalikan peruntukan	85,051	190,782
Kerugian penjejasan individu - bersih	(20,429)	90,746
Peruntukan bagi tahun	(178,376)	(152,813)
Jumlah pembalikan	41,070	31,176
Kerugian penjejasan kolektif	(137,306)	(121,637)
Hutang lapuk dan pembiayaan:		
Hapuskira	(261)	(3,987)
Dipulihkan	85,716	91,979
	<u>(72,280)</u>	<u>57,101</u>

11. (CAJ)/PEMBALIKAN PENJEJASAN SEKURITI PELABURAN

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Peruntukan penjejasan:		
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS"):		
Saham tersiar harga	<u>263</u>	<u>(885)</u>

12. BELANJA CUKAI

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Cukai pendapatan:		
Cukai pendapatan di Malaysia	(75)	(211)
Kurangan/(Lebihan) peruntukan tahun sebelum	(6)	495
	<u>(81)</u>	<u>284</u>
Cukai tertunda:		
Berkaitan dengan asal dan pembalikan perbezaan sementara	(6,491)	18,324
	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>

Anggaran cukai semasa akan dibayar pada tahun kewangan semasa disediakan untuk pendapatan dividen daripada sekuriti pelaburan.

Perbelanjaan cukai berbeza dari jumlah perbelanjaan cukai ditentukan dengan mengguna pakai kadar cukai pendapatan ke atas keuntungan sebelum perbelanjaan cukai dan zakat akibat berpunca perbezaan berikut:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat	439,788	376,571
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun 25% (2011 : 25%)	(109,947)	(94,143)
Kesan cukai ke atas:		
Belanja tidak dibenarkan penolakan cukai	(10,276)	(9,544)
Pendapatan yang tidak dikenakan cukai	113,657	121,800
Kurangan/(Lebihan) peruntukan cukai tahun sebelum	(6)	495
Cukai (perbelanjaan)/kredit	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

13. ZAKAT

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Zakat bagi tahun	(2,082)	(4,272)

Ini merupakan jumlah yang akan dibayar oleh Bank selaras dengan prinsip Syariah dan diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah.

14. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Tunai di tangan	76,757	66,058	55,766
Tunai di bank	79,730	85,912	77,618
Deposit jangka pendek yang matang dalam tempoh tiga bulan:			
Bank-bank berlesen	936,050	1,854,035	1,404,139
Institusi-institusi kewangan lain	734,475	1,407,035	1,218,778
	1,827,012	3,413,040	2,756,301

15. SIMPANAN DENGAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi-institusi kewangan lain	-	20,000	-
Struktur kematangan simpanan di institusi kewangan adalah seperti berikut:			
Enam bulan hingga sembilan bulan	-	20,000	-

16. SEKURITI PELABURAN

	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000	1 Januari 2011 RM'000
Sekuriti Hutang			
Tersedia Untuk Dijual – pada nilai saksama			
Bon Korporat	1,763,986	1,350,140	1,294,402
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,212,144	774,513	402,708
	2,976,130	2,124,653	1,697,110
Dipegang Sehingga Matang – pada kos pelunasan			
Bon Korporat	42,368	86,674	186,025
Kertas Komersial	9,955	56,775	214,216
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	161,756	112,165	20,215
	214,079	255,614	420,456
	3,190,209	2,380,267	2,117,566
Sekuriti Ekuiti			
Tersedia Untuk Dijual – pada nilai saksama			
Saham Disebut Harga di Malaysia	271,532	514,308	586,594
Saham Tidak Disebut Harga di Malaysia	-	-	1,189
	271,532	514,308	587,783
Jumlah sebelum peruntukan	3,461,741	2,894,575	2,705,349
Peruntukan kerugian penjejasan			
Saham Disebut Harga di Malaysia	(1,320)	(9,634)	(8,749)
Saham Tidak Disebut Harga di Malaysia	-	-	(1,189)
Bon Korporat	(1,359)	-	-
	(2,679)	(9,634)	(9,938)
Baki Bersih	3,459,062	2,884,941	2,695,411

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

16. SEKURITI PELABURAN (sambungan)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Struktur kematangan pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang adalah seperti berikut:

Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	19,955	96,769	314,216
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	-	5,001	25,050
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	25,119	35,105	54,932
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	169,005	118,739	10,167
Lebih daripada lima tahun	-	-	16,091
	214,079	255,614	420,456

Nilai pasaran pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang adalah seperti berikut:

Nilai Pasaran

Bon Korporat	42,627	86,974	186,349
Kertas Komersil	9,943	56,355	214,216
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	162,014	112,310	20,420
	214,584	255,639	420,985

	Saham Tersiar harga	Total
	RM'000	RM'000

Peruntukan kerugian penjejasan

Pada 1 Januari 2012	9,634	9,634
Pembalikan peruntukan dalam tahun semasa	(8,314)	(8,314)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	1,320	1,320

17. PINJAMAN, PEMBIAYAAN DAN PENDAHULUAN

	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000	1 Januari 2011 RM'000
Pada kos pelunasan:			
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan Perbankan Islam (Nota 34 (g))	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862
Pinjaman Wawasan Tani	269,100	443,756	629,828
Pinjaman Projek dan Jentera	318,432	445,831	498,418
Modal Usahawan Tani ("MUST")	103,714	164,804	182,428
Pinjaman Niagatani	122,096	129,544	142,950
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	32,381	54,697	86,636
Pinjaman Pendidikan Insani	55,302	66,879	72,199
Skim Kredit Padi	17,110	19,265	19,208
Pinjaman MAP dan MPPB	4,716	5,258	7,636
Tabung Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")	1,203	2,169	3,665
Pinjaman Kontrak Tani	2,953	2,385	3,118
Skim Pinjaman Khas Pertanian ("SPKP")	3	1,700	2,416
Pendahuluan Khas melalui Simpanan Tetap Masa	521	522	1,165
Skim Tembakau	609	591	968
Tabung Pembangunan Asean-Jepun ("AJDF")	154	534	828
Kemudahan Pemfaktoran	19	79	193
Lain-lain Pinjaman	2,031	2,214	2,289
	6,295,226	5,970,210	5,494,807
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan kepada kakitangan	70,990	72,690	73,273
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080
Tolak:			
Kerugian penjejasan individu	(207,777)	(268,380)	(522,130)
Kerugian penjejasan kolektif	(330,532)	(369,169)	(241,315)
Baki Bersih	5,827,907	5,405,351	4,804,635

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

17. PINJAMAN, PEMBIAYAAN DAN PENDAHULUAN (sambungan)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
(i) Struktur kematangan pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan adalah seperti berikut:			
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	819,291	1,143,747	490,072
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	89,898	87,021	72,332
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	542,565	431,693	457,662
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	777,486	1,038,021	890,617
Lebih daripada lima tahun	4,136,976	3,342,418	3,657,397
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080
(ii) Pinjaman kasar, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang dianalisis mengikut sektor adalah seperti berikut:			
Sektor:			
Perkhidmatan sokongan	2,818,188	2,680,086	2,328,422
Tanaman	2,286,218	2,015,619	1,797,436
Ternakan	687,978	699,073	684,179
Perikanan	402,747	384,822	397,523
Perhutanan	38,120	83,899	118,974
Lain-lain pemprosesan berasaskan pertanian	132,965	179,401	241,546
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080
(iii) Pinjaman kasar, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan dianalisis mengikut klasifikasi berikut:			
Tidak tertunggak dan tidak terjejas	5,084,323	4,731,601	3,909,115
Tertunggak tetapi tidak terjejas	562,041	476,592	426,787
Terjejas	719,852	834,707	1,232,178
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080

Pinjaman tertunggak tetapi tidak terjejas adalah pinjaman di mana apabila pelanggan gagal membayar pinjaman pokok atau faedah pada tarikh tuntutan dan termasuk pinjaman yang tertunggak satu hari atau lebih selepas tarikh tuntutan tetapi tidak melebihi tiga (3) bulan.

17. PINJAMAN, PEMBIAYAAN DAN PENDAHULUAN

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(iv) Pergerakan pinjaman kasar, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang terjejas adalah seperti berikut:

Pada awal tahun	834,707	1,232,178	681,768
Penambahan pada tahun semasa	485,802	484,895	884,149
Pengkelasan semula sebagai pinjaman tidak terjejas pada tahun semasa	(344,152)	(707,236)	(327,095)
Jumlah hapuskira	(256,505)	(175,130)	(6,644)
Pada akhir tahun	719,852	834,707	1,232,178

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Peratusan pinjaman terjejas daripada pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar:-

	11.31%	13.81%	22.13%
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	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(v) Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar terjejas dianalisis mengikut sektor adalah seperti berikut:

Sektor:

Perkhidmatan sokongan	255,507	305,057	297,443
Tanaman	222,852	225,022	556,197
Ternakan	112,381	129,327	156,187
Perikanan	78,958	74,713	90,359
Perhutanan	33,220	79,279	113,134
Lain-lain memproses berasaskan pertanian	16,934	21,309	18,858
	719,852	834,707	1,232,178

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

17. PINJAMAN, PEMBIAYAAN DAN PENDAHULUAN (sambungan)

(vi) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan penjejasan ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan adalah seperti berikut:

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Peruntukan penjejasan individu			
Pada awal tahun	268,380	522,130	437,426
Peruntukan bagi tahun	105,480	100,036	173,687
Jumlah dimasuk selepas pemulihan dan pembalikan peruntukan	(85,051)	(190,782)	(88,983)
Peruntukan bersih bagi tahun	20,429	(90,746)	84,704
Jumlah dihapus kira	(81,032)	(163,004)	-
Pada akhir tahun	207,777	268,380	522,130
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif			
Pada awal tahun	369,169	241,315	181,353
Peruntukan pada tahun	178,376	152,813	73,776
Jumlah dimasuk	(41,070)	(31,176)	(18,696)
Peruntukan bersih pada tahun	137,306	121,637	55,080
Jumlah dihapus kira	(176,255)	-	-
Peruntukan diselaraskan dalam:			
Dana Kementerian Belia dan Sukan ("DKBS")	532	4,597	3,099
Skim Usahawan Tani Komersil Siswazah ("SUTKS")	(225)	1,425	1,869
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	5	195	(86)
Pada akhir tahun	330,532	369,169	241,315
Peratusan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif daripada pinjaman kasar, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar ditolak peruntukan penjejasan individu	5.37%	6.39%	4.78%

Jumlah peruntukan terjejas kolektif termasuk peruntukan kolektif bagi pinjaman tidak terjejas sebanyak RM136,578,158 (2011:RM100,730,299)

18. LAIN-LAIN ASET

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Lain-lain belum terima	31,730	52,386	65,888
Faedah dan pendapatan belum terima	61,222	64,463	31,936
Tanah dihalang tebus	7,836	7,970	8,387
Projek Ladang BPM – Sg Tasan	3,377	3,377	3,198
Cukai boleh pulih	-	6	-
	104,165	128,202	109,409
Tolak: peruntukan penjejasan	(8,245)	(11,956)	(11,956)
Baki Bersih	95,920	116,246	97,453
Peruntukan penjejasan			
Pada awal tahun	11,956	11,956	13,576
Tambahkan sepanjang tahun	2,472	-	-
Elaun tidak lagi diperlukan	(6,183)	-	(1,000)
Dipindahkan ke pinjaman dan pendahuluan kepada kakitangan	-	-	(620)
Pada akhir tahun	8,245	11,956	11,956

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

19. PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kos			
Pada awal tahun	7,320	7,320	7,696
Pelupusan	-	-	(176)
Dipindahkan ke bangunan atas tanah pajak	-	-	(200)
	<u>7,320</u>	<u>7,320</u>	<u>7,320</u>
Pelunasan terkumpul			
Pada awal tahun	1,618	1,544	1,542
Pelunasan pada tahun	75	57	77
Dipindahkan daripada tanah pajak	-	17	-
Pelupusan	-	-	(70)
Dipindahkan ke bangunan atas tanah pajak	-	-	(5)
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,618</u>	<u>1,544</u>
Nilai buku bersih	<u><u>5,627</u></u>	<u><u>5,702</u></u>	<u><u>5,776</u></u>

Baki tahun yang belum luput untuk tanah ini adalah antara 24 tahun ke 32 tahun (2011: 25 tahun ke 33 tahun).

20. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Bangunan Tanah		Tanah	Bangunan		Perabot	Peralatan		Jumlah
	Tanah Milik Bebas	Atas Tanah Milik Bebas	Pajakan (>99 tahun)	Atas Tanah Pajakan	Kenderaan	dan Kelengkapan	Mesin Pejabat	Perkakasan Komputer	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KOS									
Pada 1 Januari 2011	3,746	11,732	779	81,928	13,901	108,680	41,790	75,934	338,490
Tambahan	-	-	-	2,725	-	16,161	6,448	4,182	29,516
Pelupusan	(155)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155)
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	-	(5,505)	(1,850)	(9,900)	(17,255)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	3,591	11,732	779	84,653	13,901	119,336	46,388	70,216	350,596
Tambahan	-	-	-	674	-	13,615	4,938	2,094	21,321
Hapuskira	-	-	(65)	-	(132)	(1,615)	(414)	(714)	(2,940)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	3,591	11,732	714	85,327	13,769	131,336	50,912	71,596	368,977
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL									
Pada 1 Januari 2011	-	2,781	37	16,864	10,650	54,260	17,879	47,915	150,386
Caj pada tahun	-	304	1	1,666	682	9,610	3,842	9,654	25,759
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	-	(5,139)	(1,728)	(9,892)	(16,759)
Dipindahkan daripada pajakan prabayar	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	(18)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	-	3,085	20	18,530	11,332	58,731	19,993	47,677	159,368
Caj pada tahun	-	304	1	1,690	82	11,171	4,343	9,333	26,924
Hapuskira	-	-	(2)	-	(132)	(1,358)	(338)	(714)	(2,544)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	-	3,389	19	20,220	11,282	68,544	23,998	56,296	183,748
NILAI BUKU BERSIH									
Pada 31 Disember 2012	3,591	8,343	695	65,107	2,487	62,792	26,914	15,300	185,229
Pada 31 Disember 2011	3,591	8,647	759	66,123	2,569	60,605	26,395	22,539	191,228
Pada 1 Januari 2011	3,746	8,951	742	65,064	3,251	54,420	23,911	28,019	188,104

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

20. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

(i) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang diperolehi daripada pemberian geran pelancaran dengan nilai buku bersih berjumlah RM10,002,184 (2011: RM9,626,639) butiran mengikut kelas adalah seperti berikut:

	Kenderaan RM'000	Perabot dan Kelengkapan RM'000	Peralatan dan Mesin Pejabat RM'000	Perkakasan Komputer RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
31 Disember 2012					
Kos	696	14,047	1,934	1,548	18,225
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(673)	(5,450)	(714)	(1,386)	(8,223)
Nilai Buku Bersih	23	8,597	1,220	162	10,002
31 Disember 2011					
Kos	696	12,035	1,682	1,547	15,960
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(572)	(4,147)	(538)	(1,076)	(6,333)
Nilai Buku Bersih	124	7,888	1,144	471	9,627
1 Januari 2011					
Kos	506	12,035	1,682	1,548	15,771
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(273)	(2,839)	(356)	(741)	(4,209)
Nilai Buku Bersih	233	9,196	1,326	807	11,562

20. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

(ii) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang diperolehi daripada pemberian kerajaan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK 9") dengan nilai buku bersih berjumlah RM24,500,261 (2011: RM29,550,890) butiran adalah seperti berikut:

	Bangunan	Kenderaan	Perabot dan Kelengkapan	Peralatan dan Mesin pejabat	Perkakasan Komputer	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
31 Disember 2012						
Kos	13,600	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,975	71,472
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(3,733)	(1,709)	(23,139)	(1,638)	(16,752)	(46,971)
NILAI BUKU BERSIH	9,867	-	5,049	2,362	7,223	24,501
31 Disember 2011						
Kos	13,100	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,975	70,972
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(3,595)	(1,559)	(22,252)	(1,238)	(12,777)	(41,421)
NILAI BUKU BERSIH	9,505	150	5,936	2,762	11,198	29,551
1 Januari 2011						
Kos	13,100	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,368	70,365
Susutnilai Berkumpul	(3,464)	(1,359)	(21,364)	(838)	(8,792)	(35,817)
NILAI BUKU BERSIH	9,636	350	6,824	3,162	14,576	34,548

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

21. ASET TIDAK KETARA

	Perisian komputer RM'000	Perisian dalam binaan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Kos			
Pada 1 Januari 2011	76,853	5,219	82,072
Penambahan	11,333	-	11,333
Hapuskira	(40,624)	-	(40,624)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	47,562	5,219	52,781
Penambahan	11,063	-	11,063
Hapuskira	(193)	-	(193)
Pengkelasan semula	5,219	(5,219)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012	63,651	-	63,651
Pelunasan terkumpul			
Pada 1 Januari 2011	59,311	-	59,311
Caj pada tahun	10,537	-	10,537
Hapuskira	(40,623)	-	(40,623)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	29,225	-	29,225
Caj pada tahun	13,628	-	13,628
Hapuskira	(100)	-	(100)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	42,753	-	42,753
Nilai buku bersih			
Pada 31 Disember 2012	20,898	-	20,898
Pada 31 Disember 2011	18,337	5,219	23,556
Pada 1 Januari 2011	17,542	5,219	22,761

21. ASET TIDAK KETARA

Termasuk di atas adalah perisian komputer yang diperolehi dari geran kerajaan berikut:

a) Geran Pelancaran

	Kos RM'000	Pelunasan terkumpul RM'000	Nilai buku bersih RM'000
Perisian Komputer			
2012	6,304	3,333	2,971
2011	1,904	1,904	-

b) Geran dibawah Rancangan Malaysia ke-9 ("RMK9")

	Kos RM'000	Pelunasan terkumpul RM'000	Nilai buku bersih RM'000
Perisian Komputer			
2012	24,079	21,395	2,684
2011	21,414	14,138	7,276

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

22. CUKAI ASET TERTUNDA/(LIABILITI)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	35,626	45,993	26,930
Diiktiraf dalam ekuiti	(67,947)	(126,383)	(143,240)
	(32,321)	(80,390)	(116,310)
Dibentangkan selepas pemasuhan wajar seperti berikut:			
Cukai aset tertunda	35,626	45,993	26,930
Cukai liabiliti tertunda	(67,947)	(126,383)	(143,240)
	(32,321)	(80,390)	(116,310)

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda dimansuhkan apabila terdapat arahan undang-undang yang sah untuk menghapuskan aset cukai semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan kuasa fiskal yang sama.

Komponen dan pergerakan aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda sepanjang tahun kewangan sebelum dimansuhkan adalah seperti berikut:

	Sehingga 1 Januari 2011	Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	Diiktiraf dalam ekuiti	Sehingga 31 Disember 2011	Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	Diiktiraf dalam ekuiti	Sehingga 31 Disember 2012
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Liabiliti cukai tertunda:							
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(8,335)	(739)	-	(9,074)	3,876	-	(5,198)
Rizab pelaburan semula	(134,905)	-	17,596	(117,309)	-	54,560	(62,749)
	(143,240)	(739)	17,596	(126,383)	3,876	54,560	(67,947)
Aset cukai tertunda:							
Kerugian pinjaman dan peruntukan	14,992	16,972	-	31,964	(10,750)	-	21,214
Kerugian kemerosotan atas sekuriti	2,484	(76)	-	2,408	(1,739)	-	669
Perbezaan sementara lain	9,454	2,167	-	11,621	2,122	-	13,743
	26,930	19,063	-	45,993	(10,367)	-	35,626
	(116,310)	18,324	17,596	(80,390)	(6,491)	54,560	(32,321)

23. DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN PELANGGAN

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Pada kos pelunasan:

Deposit tetap/khas	3,779,419	4,748,348	3,948,609
Deposit simpanan	1,640,654	1,540,078	1,405,910
Agro Perdana	1,616,144	1,434,643	1,098,235
	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754

Struktur kematangan simpanan adalah seperti berikut:

Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	2,843,736	3,506,932	2,747,390
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	857,159	1,165,153	1,141,556
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	29,688	26,603	33,573
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	48,836	49,656	26,090
Lebih daripada lima tahun	-	4	-
	3,779,419	4,748,348	3,948,609

Jenis-jenis pelanggan yang menyumbang kepada deposit adalah seperti berikut:

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kerajaan	2,665,134	3,581,678	2,916,496
Individu	2,760,759	2,411,941	2,355,310
Perniagaan Perusahaan Tempatan	601,653	1,165,961	663,161
Entiti-entiti Tempatan Lain	965,618	429,266	412,217
Institusi Bukan Perbankan Tempatan	43,053	134,223	105,570
	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

24. LAIN-LAIN LIABILITI

(a) Pelbagai Sipiutang dan Akruan

		31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	Nota	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Perbelanjaan terakru		52,315	57,348	48,281
Lain-lain Pemiutang		61,558	57,832	58,825
Derma/Amal		155	-	-
Peruntukan Zakat		4,075	4,846	1,956
Peruntukan untuk perbelanjaan cukai		1,191	40	31
Skim faedah persaraan	(i)	43,641	34,529	25,863
		162,935	154,595	134,956

(i) Skim Faedah Persaraan

(a) Peruntukan bagi skim faedah persaraan adalah seperti berikut:

Pada 1 Januari 2011	25,863
Kos perkhidmatan semasa ¹	9,062
Kos faedah ²	945
Manfaat di bayar daripada pelan	(1,341)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	34,529
Kos perkhidmatan semasa ¹	9,402
Kos faedah ²	1,266
Manfaat di bayar daripada pelan	(1,556)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	43,641

1 Kos perkhidmatan semasa mewakili peningkatan dalam faedah persaraan pada setiap tarikh penyata kewangan akibat daripada tambahan tahun perkhidmatan oleh pekerja.

2 Kos faedah menggambarkan peningkatan nilai kini faedah persaraan yang timbul kerana faedah persaraan bagi satu tempoh lebih hampir kepada tarikh faedah persaraan dijelaskan.

24. LAIN-LAIN LIABILITI

(b) Andaian utama yang digunakan untuk menentukan kos dan obligasi yang dianggarkan adalah seperti berikut:

	Pada 31 Disember 2012
Umur perletakan jawatan (tahunan)	
Kurang dari 20 tahun	8.12%
25 - 34 tahun	7.48%
30 - 34 tahun	6.22%
35 - 39 tahun	4.76%
40 - 44 tahun	3.36%
45 - 49 tahun	1.96%
50 tahun dan ke atas	0.81%
Kadar kenaikan gaji (tahunan)	5.00%
Baki tahunan perkhidmatan pekerja	38 tahun

(c) Analisis kepekaan untuk risiko kadar diskaun

Satu peratus (1%) titik penurunan atau peningkatan dalam kadar diskaun dianggap akan mempunyai kesan-kesan berikut:

- (i) Kos perkhidmatan semasa meningkat sebanyak RM1,157,000 atau penurunan sebanyak RM963,000 masing-masing.
- (ii) Obligasi manfaat ditakrifkan meningkat kepada RM48,651,000 atau berkurangan kepada RM39,436,000 masing-masing.

(b) Skim Pampasan Kredit Padi

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	2,249	2,171	2,046
Penambahan	170	216	243
Pengeluaran	(234)	(138)	(118)
Pada akhir tahun	2,185	2,249	2,171

Tujuan skim ini adalah untuk menguruskan tanggungan pampasan kepada peminjam penanam padi. Dana di bawah skim ini dikutip semasa pengeluaran pinjaman padi sebagai faedah kematian penanam padi. Sejumlah pampasan akan dibayar kepada waris peminjam penanam padi yang meninggal dunia melalui skim ini.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN

Ringkasan dana skim pinjaman adalah seperti berikut:

		31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	Nota	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman dari OECF	(a)	20,638	46,499	63,983
Tabung untuk makanan ("3F")	(b)	970,463	1,076,541	1,154,453
Dana MPPB	(c)	70,486	70,311	70,136
Tabung Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")	(d)	-	2,257	2,284
Skim Pinjaman Tanaman Semula				
Kelapa Sawit ("TASKS")	(e)	14,000	15,000	15,000
Skim Kredit Padi	(f)	105,715	105,453	105,190
Skim LITS	(g)	-	-	1,027
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	(h)	100,744	100,494	100,244
Skim Pembiayaan Bot Perikanan ("SPBP")	(i)	140,000	140,000	140,000
Skim Usahawan Komersil Tani Siswazah ("SUTKS - Pembiayaan")	(j)	8,010	10,000	10,000
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("PKS")	(k)	100,730	100,480	100,230
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Bukan Makanan ("SKPBM")	(l)	25,073	27,546	30,012
Dana Enterpris Mikro	(m)	83,767	80,823	63,674
		1,639,626	1,775,404	1,856,233

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN

(a) Pinjaman dari OECF

	Pokok RM'000	Faedah RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	63,949	34	63,983
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	1,131	1,131
Pembayaran semula	(12,171)	(1,165)	(13,336)
Perbezaan pertukaran asing	(5,279)	-	(5,279)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	46,499	-	46,499
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	1,322	1,322
Pembayaran semula	(21,784)	(1,346)	(23,130)
Perbezaan pertukaran asing	(4,652)	599	(4,053)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	20,063	575	20,638

	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000	1 Januari 2011 RM'000

Struktur kematangan pinjaman daripada OECF adalah seperti berikut:

Dalam tempoh satu tahun	20,638	23,246	21,350
Diantara satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	-	23,253	42,633
	20,638	46,499	63,983

Pinjaman ini telah diperolehi daripada Tabung Kerjasama Ekonomi Luar Negeri ("OECF") pada tahun 1988, pada kadar faedah 3.5% setahun selama 25 tahun. Tempoh bayaran balik bermula pada tahun 1995 dan akan diselesaikan pada tahun 2013.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN (sambungan)

(b) Tabung untuk makanan ("3F")

	Pokok	Faedah/ Keuntungan	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	1,151,784	2,669	1,154,453
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	2,775	2,775
Pembayaran semula	(79,734)	(953)	(80,687)
Pada 31 Disember 2011	1,072,050	4,491	1,076,541
Penambahan	652	-	652
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	2,322	2,322
Pembayaran balik	(106,826)	(2,226)	(109,052)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	965,876	4,587	970,463

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK 9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM300 juta setiap tahun untuk tempoh 15 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun. Tujuan tabung ini adalah untuk meningkatkan industri pengeluaran makanan dan mengurangkan pergantungan kepada import.

(c) Dana MPPB

	Pokok	Faedah/ Keuntungan	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	70,000	136	70,136
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	175	175
Pada 31 Disember 2011	70,000	311	70,311
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	175	175
Pada 31 Disember 2012	70,000	486	70,486

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK 9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM100 juta bagi tempoh 15 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada faedah/kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun. Objektif skim ini adalah untuk menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan kepada usahawan Bumiputera, petani, nelayan dan institusi lain yang berkaitan. Sepanjang tahun ini, pinjaman ini telah ditukar kepada pembiayaan Islam; selaras dengan objektif jangka panjang Bank untuk menjadi sebuah Bank yang mengamalkan Perbankan Islam sepenuhnya pada tahun 2015.

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN

(d) Tabung Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	2,284	-	2,284
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	34	34
Pembayaran semula	(27)	(34)	(61)
	2,257	-	2,257
Pada 31 Disember 2011			
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	16	16
Pembayaran semula	(2,257)	(16)	(2,273)
	-	-	-
Pada 31 Disember 2012			

Tujuan tabung ini adalah untuk menggalakkan pelaburan baru dalam sektor perkilangan, industri pertanian dan sektor perkhidmatan berkaitan. Dana telah diterima daripada Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") pada kadar faedah 1.5% setahun untuk tempoh 5 tahun dan telah dibayar sepenuhnya pada tahun ini.

(e) Pinjaman Tanam Semula Kelapa Sawit ("TASKS")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	15,000	-	15,000
Pada 31 Disember 2011			
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	-	-
Pembayaran semula	(1,000)	-	(1,000)
	14,000	-	14,000
Pada 31 Disember 2012			

Dana ini disalurkan melalui Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi untuk membiayai penanaman semula ladang kelapa sawit.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN (sambungan)

(f) Skim Kredit Padi

	Pokok	Faedah/ Keuntungan	Jumlah
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	105,000	190	105,190
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	263	263
Pada 31 Disember 2011	105,000	453	105,453
Keuntungan yang dikenakan	-	262	262
Pada 31 Disember 2012	105,000	715	105,715

Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani memperuntukkan RM105.0 juta kepada Bank untuk menggalakkan industri padi negara. Tempoh pinjaman adalah 10 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar faedah sebanyak 1.5% setahun. Pada tahun ini, pinjaman ini telah ditukar kepada pembiayaan Islam; supaya selaras dengan objektif jangka panjang Bank untuk menjadi sebuah Bank yang mengamalkan Perbankan Islam sepenuhnya pada tahun 2015.

(g) Skim LITS ("Low Intensity Tapping Systems")

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	Pokok	Pokok	Pokok
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	-	1,027	1,758
Pembayaran semula	-	(1,027)	(731)
Pada akhir tahun	-	-	1,027

Dana sebanyak RM46.1 juta yang disalurkan melalui Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi ("KPPK") pada tahun 2001, adalah kadar keuntungan bebas, pembiayaan adalah melalui Al - Bai 'Bithaman Ajil dan pinjaman telah dibayar sepenuhnya pada tahun 2011.

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN

(h) Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	100,000	244	100,244
Caj Keuntungan	-	250	250
Pada 31 Disember 2011	100,000	494	100,494
Caj Keuntungan	-	250	250
Pada 31 Disember 2012	100,000	744	100,744

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM100.0 juta untuk tempoh 15 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun.

(i) Skim Pembiayaan Bot Perikanan ("SPBP")

	Pokok RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2011 dan 31 Disember 2012	140,000

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM240.0 juta untuk tempoh 15 tahun (10 tahun penangguhan iaitu permulaan pembayaran kadar keuntungan pada tahun 2017) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun. Tujuan dana ini adalah untuk memodenkan kemudahan di dalam industri perikanan serta bagi tujuan mempromosikan industri perikanan laut dalam.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN (sambungan)

(j) Skim Usahawan Komersil Tani Siswazah ("SUTKS-Pembiayaan")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	10,000	-	10,000
Pada 31 Disember 2011	10,000	-	10,000
Caj Keuntungan	-	25	25
Pembayaran semula	(1,990)	(25)	(2,015)
Pada 31 Disember 2012	8,010	-	8,010

Kerajaan telah memperuntukkan RM10.0 juta untuk tempoh 10 tahun (5 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun. Tujuan skim ini adalah untuk menggalakkan penglibatan graduan-graduan dalam sektor pertanian.

(k) Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("PKS")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	100,000	230	100,230
Caj Keuntungan	-	250	250
Pada 31 Disember 2011	100,000	480	100,480
Caj Keuntungan	-	250	250
Pada 31 Disember 2012	100,000	730	100,730

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM100.0 juta. Tujuan tabung ini adalah untuk menggalakkan pelaburan dalam industri pertanian. Tempoh pinjaman ini adalah 15 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun.

25. DANA SKIM PINJAMAN

(l) Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Bukan Makanan ("SKPBM")

	Pokok RM'000	Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	30,000	12	30,012
Caj Keuntungan	-	75	75
Pembayaran semula	(2,466)	(75)	(2,541)
	27,534	12	27,546
Pada 31 Disember 2011	69	68	137
Caj Keuntungan	(2,541)	(69)	(2,610)
Pembayaran semula			
	25,062	11	25,073

Di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-9 ("RMK9"), Kerajaan bersetuju untuk menyalurkan RM30.0 juta untuk tempoh 15 tahun (3 tahun penangguhan) pada kadar keuntungan 0.25% setahun. Tujuan tabung ini adalah untuk meningkatkan aktiviti-aktiviti pertanian yang utama.

(m) Dana Enterpris Mikro

	Pokok RM'000	Faedah/ Keuntungan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	63,688	(14)	63,674
Penambahan	28,329	-	28,329
Faedah yang dikenakan	-	1,132	1,132
Pembayaran semula	(11,194)	(1,118)	(12,312)
	80,823	-	80,823
Pada 31 Disember 2011	14,493	-	14,493
Penambahan	23	1,224	1,247
Caj keuntungan	(11,569)	(1,227)	(12,796)
Pembayaran semula			
	83,770	(3)	83,767

Dana berjumlah RM200.0 juta telah dilancarkan oleh BNM untuk meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan mikro kepada usahawan mikro yang layak terpilih. Kadar faedah dana ini adalah 1.5% setahun untuk tempoh 5 tahun. Pada tahun ini, pinjaman ini telah ditukar kepada pembiayaan Islam; selaras dengan objektif jangka panjang Bank untuk menjadi sebuah Bank yang mengamalkan Perbankan Islam sepenuhnya pada tahun 2015.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

26. GERAN KERAJAAN

	Belanja Modal RM'000	Belanja Pembangunan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	67,234	490	67,724
Pelunasan pada tahun semasa	(12,651)	-	(12,651)
Digunakan sepanjang tahun	-	(196)	(196)
	54,583	294	54,877
Pada 31 Disember 2011	(12,788)	-	(12,788)
Pelunasan pada tahun semasa	-	(217)	(217)
Digunakan sepanjang tahun	-	(217)	(217)
	41,795	77	41,872
Pada 31 Disember 2012			

27. GERAN PELANCARAN

	Belanja Modal RM'000	Belanja Pembangunan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2011	11,734	16,493	28,227
Digunakan sepanjang tahun	-	(71)	(71)
Perbelanjaan pembangunan	-	-	-
Pelunasan pada tahun semasa	(2,140)	-	(2,140)
	9,594	16,422	26,016
Pada 31 Disember 2011	8,023	(8,023)	-
Klasifikasi semula	-	-	-
Digunakan pada tahun ini	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
Perbelanjaan pembangunan	-	-	-
Pelunasan pada tahun semasa	(3,316)	-	(3,316)
	14,301	7,297	21,598
Pada 31 Disember 2012			

Pada tahun 2007, Kementerian Kewangan telah meluluskan peruntukan sebanyak RM100.0 juta kepada Bank untuk tujuan pengkorporatan Bank. Geran ini adalah untuk digunakan bagi penjenamaan, pembangunan produk dan ubahsuai pejabat.

28. GERAN KERAJAAN - DANA

Ringkasan dana geran kerajaan adalah seperti berikut :

		31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	Nota	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin ("PPRT")	(a)	2,560	2,560	2,560
Skim Usahawan Tani Komersil Siswazah ("SUTKS")	(b)	785	560	1,985
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	(c)	1,391	2,057	3,338
Dana Kementerian Belia dan Sukan ("DKBS")	(d)	11,772	12,304	16,901
		16,508	17,481	24,784

(a) Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin ("PPRT")

	RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2011 dan 31 Disember 2012	2,560

Program ini merupakan pembiayaan bebas keuntungan daripada Kerajaan kepada golongan miskin.

(b) Skim Usahawan Tani Komersil Siswazah ("SUTKS")

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	560	1,985	3,854
Peruntukan penjejakan kolektif (Nota 17 (vi))	225	(1,425)	(1,869)
Pada akhir tahun	785	560	1,985

Objektif program ini adalah untuk mengurangkan kadar pengangguran di kalangan siswazah dengan mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan dalam sektor pertanian. Pembiayaan yang ditawarkan adalah di bawah AI - Bai 'Bithaman Ajil yang mengenakan kadar keuntungan 3% setahun.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

28. GERAN KERAJAAN – DANA (sambungan)

(c) Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu (“DKSP”)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	2,057	3,338	4,285
Pelunasan	(661)	(1,086)	(1,033)
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif (Nota 17 (vi))	(5)	(195)	86
Pada akhir tahun	1,391	2,057	3,338

Objektif dana ini adalah untuk meningkatkan status sosio-ekonomi nelayan, penternak ikan dan pengusaha akuakultur. Pembiayaan ini ditawarkan di bawah AI - Bai 'Bithaman Ajil sehingga 100% daripada jumlah kos projek dan bebas kadar keuntungan. Syarat-syarat pembiayaan akan bergantung kepada projek dengan tempoh bayaran balik tidak melebihi 10 tahun.

(d) Dana Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (“DKBS”)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	12,304	16,901	20,000
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif (Nota 17 (vi))	(532)	(4,597)	(3,099)
Pada akhir tahun	11,772	12,304	16,901

Dana ini diuruskan bagi pihak Kementerian Belia dan Sukan. Tujuan tabung ini adalah untuk menggalakkan golongan belia untuk terlibat dalam industri pertanian di bawah Skim Belia Tani.

29. MODAL SAHAM

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Dibenarkan			
Saham biasa RM1 setiap satu	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Diterbitkan dan berbayar			
Saham biasa RM1 setiap satu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

30. RIZAB

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Rizab tidak boleh diagih:			
Rizab berkanun	487,109	487,109	291,655
Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan	321,719	487,943	540,149
Rizab boleh diagih:			
Pendapatan tertahan	659,566	250,932	55,478
	1,468,393	1,225,983	887,282

(a) Rizab berkanun

Pemindahan keuntungan kepada dana rizab hanya terpakai apabila Nisbah Modal Berwajaran Risiko ("RWCR") Bank adalah di bawah tahap 16% seperti yang diluluskan oleh BNM melalui surat kepada Bank bertarikh 22 Februari 2008.

(b) Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan

Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan adalah berkaitan laba dan kerugian nilai saksama belum terealisasi pada pelaburan kewangan tersedia untuk dijual.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

31. KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKAAN

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Jaminan:			
Surat jaminan yang dikeluarkan kepada pelanggan bank:	15,535	19,240	20,986
Komitmen Modal:			
Diluluskan dan dikontrakkan :			
Belanja modal	5,205	623	3,465
Komitmen pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	396,520	201,126	309,544
	<u>401,725</u>	<u>201,749</u>	<u>313,009</u>
Diluluskan dan belum dikontrakkan:			
Belanja modal	811	227	3,969
Komitmen pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	76,952	16,690	21,763
	<u>77,763</u>	<u>16,917</u>	<u>25,732</u>
	<u>479,488</u>	<u>218,666</u>	<u>338,741</u>
Luar Jangkaan:			
Beberapa tindakan undang-undang terhadap bank dengan tuntutan pampasan	363,932	180,278	1,966
Dana Pertanian Komersil ("GLC")	-	-	33,770
	<u>858,955</u>	<u>418,184</u>	<u>395,463</u>

Termasuk dalam tuntutan pampasan adalah tindakan undang-undang terhadap Bank. Bank kini sedang dalam proses merayu keputusan kepada mahkamah yang lebih tinggi. Maklumat yang dikehendaki oleh MFRS 137 Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luar Jangka dan Aset Luar Jangka tidak didedahkan atas alasan bahawa ia akan menjejaskan hasil daripada tindakan undang-undang.

32. PENDEDAHAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

a) Syarikat Induk

Bank adalah sebuah Syarikat Berkaitan/Milik Kerajaan, dengan saham-saham dimiliki oleh Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan bagi pihak Kerajaan Malaysia. Semua entiti di bawah kawalan Kerajaan Malaysia memenuhi definisi pihak berkaitan dengan Bank.

b) Ganjaran Pegawai Pengurusan Utama

Ganjaran Pengarah-pengarah dan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

- i) Faedah warga kerja jangka pendek meliputi gaji dan elaun.
- ii) Faedah warga kerja jangka panjang meliputi Caruman Kumpulan Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP").

Pegawai Pengurusan Utama	Faedah Jangka Pendek RM'000	Faedah Jangka Panjang RM'000
Pengarah Eksekutif	716	122
Pengarah-pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Pengurusan Utama	1,868	-
	2,831	294
	<u>5,415</u>	<u>416</u>

(c) Transaksi Dengan Pegawai Pengurusan Utama

Jadual di bawah adalah jumlah transaksi yang dilaksanakan oleh Pegawai Pengurusan Utama sepanjang tahun kewangan.

	Baki pada 31 Disember 2012 RM'000	Baki pada 31 Disember 2011 RM'000
Deposit	9	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

Tiada pinjaman yang diberi kepada Pengarah-pengarah Bank.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

32. PENDEDAHAN PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

d) Transaksi Dengan Pihak Berkenaan

	Nota	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Pendapatan			
Pembayaran balik kos gapping	(i)	35,059	21,304
Yuran Pengurusan	(ii)	18,623	23,325
Komisyen	(iii)	1,590	1,693
Faedah/keuntungan daripada deposit/ peletakan dana Syarikat Milik Kerajaan		245,080	193,990
Perbelanjaan			
Faedah atas deposit Syarikat Milik Kerajaan		9,917	4,968
Faedah atas dana pinjaman dibayar atau akan dibayar kepada Kementerian Kewangan dan Bank Negara Malaysia		5,757	5,833
Caruman Kumpulan Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP")		17,826	14,189
Sumbangan PERKESO		1,700	1,478
Perbelanjaan ganti rugi kepada agensi berkaitan di Negeri		18,021	-

Diskripsi pendapatan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

- (i) Pendapatan dari Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan untuk perbezaan antara faedah pasaran dan faedah pinjaman yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank pada kadar khas.
- (ii) Yuran diperolehi untuk menguruskan dana Kerajaan bagi pengeluaran pinjaman di bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani dan Kementerian Kewangan.
- (iii) Komisyen diperolehi selaku agen kutipan bil bagi entiti di bawah kawalan Kerajaan Malaysia.

32. PENDEDAHAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

e) Baki berpunca dari transaksi dengan pihak berkaitan

Jumlah kepada/daripada pihak berkaitan

	Baki pada 31 Disember 2012 RM'000	Baki pada 31 Disember 2011 RM'000
Geran Kerajaan	41,872	54,877
Geran Pelancaran	21,598	26,016
Geran Kerajaan - Dana	16,508	17,481
Dana Skim Pinjaman	1,639,626	1,775,404
Pertukaran Asing akan terima daripada Kementerian Kewangan	15,780	23,113
Pinjaman kepada pihak berkaitan	14,951	24,944
Deposit/peletakan dengan pihak berkaitan	3,278,966	3,293,470
Deposit daripada pihak berkaitan	2,665,134	3,581,678

f) Terma dan Syarat

Transaksi bersama pihak berkaitan adalah dibuat mengikut terma yang sama yang diguna pakai dalam urus niaga tulus.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

A. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN

(a) Pengenalan dan Gambaran Keseluruhan

Bank terdedah kepada risiko-risiko terbit daripada instrumen kewangan seperti berikut:

- Risiko Kredit
- Risiko Kecairan
- Risiko Pasaran
- Risiko Operasi

Nota ini memaparkan maklumat mengenai pendedahan Bank kepada setiap risiko di atas, objektif Bank, polisi dan proses untuk mengukur dan mengurus risiko, dan pengurusan modal Bank.

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab secara keseluruhan dalam menubuhkan dan mengawalselia rangka-kerja pengurusan risiko Bank. Lembaga Pengarah telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko yang bertanggungjawab untuk membangun dan memantau polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko di dalam bidang-bidang tertentu. Semua Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengarah mempunyai ahli bukan eksekutif dan melapor secara berkala kepada Lembaga Pengarah mengenai aktiviti mereka.

Polisi pengurusan risiko diwujudkan untuk mengenal pasti dan menganalisis risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank, menetapkan kawalan dan had risiko dan memantau risiko dan pematuhan had-had. Polisi pengurusan dikaji secara berkala untuk mengambilkira pematuhan dalam keadaan pasaran, produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan.

Jawatankuasa Audit ("BAC") bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan terhadap dasar-dasar (dan prosedur) pengurusan risiko, dan mengkaji semula kecukupan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko. Jawatankuasa Audit dalam fungsi ini dibantu oleh Audit Dalaman yang menjalankan kajian semula secara berkala dan ad hoc, terhadap kawalan dan prosedur pengurusan risiko.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(b) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah potensi kerugian akibat kegagalan atau keengganan pelanggan atau pihak-pihak yang berkenaan memenuhi kontrak obligasi kewangan pada masa yang ditetapkan.

Matlamat pengurusan risiko kredit adalah untuk mengekalkan pendedahan risiko kredit pada tahap yang boleh diterima dan memastikan pulangan adalah setimpal dengan risiko.

Pendedahan Bank kepada risiko kredit terutamanya adalah terbit daripada aktiviti pinjaman/pembiayaan kepada pelanggan-pelanggan runcit, perusahaan kecil dan sederhana (PKS), serta korporat. Pelaburan dalam ekuiti, bon dan lain-lain sekuriti boleh dipasarkan, dagangan instrumen kewangan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan yang lain, sama ada ditadbir urus sebagai buku perbankan atau buku perdagangan, juga mendedahkan Bank kepada risiko kredit dan risiko kredit rakan niaga.

Pengurusan Risiko Kredit dikawalselia oleh kerangka Pengurusan Risiko Kredit yang melakarkan tadbir urus infrastruktur pengurusan risiko, proses-proses pengurusan risiko dan tanggungjawab kawalselia.

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko ("MRC") membantu Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko ("BRMC") di dalam pengurusan risiko kredit. MRC juga bertanggungjawab untuk mengkaji rangka kerja serta polisi pengurusan risiko kredit Bank sejajar dengan strategi dan perancangan perniagaan Bank, memantau profil portfolio dan kredit serta mengesyorkan tindakan yang perlu diambil bagi memastikan tahap risiko kredit adalah berada pada tahap toleransi yang ditetapkan.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Kredit Bank mengandungi polisi-polisi sepertimana berikut:

- (i) Pengurusan dan kualiti aset pinjaman/pembiayaan termasuk polisi dan garis panduan kredit, kelulusan kredit, pengukuran risiko kredit serta kecekapan kakitangan kredit.
- (ii) Pemuliharaan pinjaman yang merangkumi proses penilaian semula kredit, pengesanan awal, dan pengurusan pendedahan kredit yang lemah serta pemulihan.
- (iii) Polisi konsentrasi kredit untuk pengurusan portfolio yang berkesan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

A. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Konsentrasi risiko kredit di dalam sektor pinjaman pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Konsentrasi risiko kredit adalah dipantau mengikut sektor ekonomi. Analisis konsentrasi risiko kredit mengikut sektor pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti di bawah:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Sektor :		
Sokongan	2,747,198	2,607,396
Tanaman	2,286,218	2,015,619
Ternakan	687,978	699,073
Perikanan	402,747	384,822
Perhutanan	38,120	83,899
Proses asas tani lain	132,965	179,401
	6,295,226	5,970,210

Kedudukan cagaran dalam sektor pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Bank memegang cagaran bagi pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang diberikan kepada pelanggan dalam bentuk kepentingan gadai janji ke atas harta, lain-lain sekuriti yang didaftarkan ke atas aset dan jaminan. Anggaran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan kepada penilaian cagaran semasa permohonan pinjaman dan dinilai semula setiap dua tahun sekali atau apabila pinjaman/pembiayaan tersebut terjejas.

Jenis-jenis cagaran utama yang dipegang oleh Bank untuk mengurangkan risiko kredit adalah seperti berikut :

- (i) Pinjaman Projek-gadaian ke atas tanah, bangunan, loji dan jentera ,bot penangkapan ikan, tuntutan hakmilik ke atas kenderaan, deposit tetap dan sandaran ke atas saham dan sekuriti boleh pasar.
- (ii) Pinjaman Runcit-gadaian ke atas tanah dan deposit tetap untuk jenis-jenis pinjaman tertentu.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

	Bercagar	Tidak bercagar	Jumlah	Nilai saksama Cagaran
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2012				
Semasa	2,279,795	2,733,538	5,013,333	3,289,777
Tertunggak tetapi tidak terjejas	487,954	74,087	562,041	536,514
Terjejas	566,764	153,088	719,852	480,929
	3,334,513	2,960,713	6,295,226	4,307,220
2011				
Semasa	900,072	3,758,839	4,658,911	1,128,205
Tertunggak tetapi tidak terjejas	113,132	363,460	476,592	143,310
Terjejas	72,671	762,036	834,707	75,898
	1,085,875	4,884,335	5,970,210	1,347,413

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

A. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Kualiti kredit pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar

Penjejasan pinjaman

Pecahan jumlah kasar pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang dinilai secara individu sebagai terjejas mengikut sektor dan nilai saksama cagaran yang dipegang oleh Bank adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah Kasar Penjejasan Individu RM'000	Peruntukan Penjejasan Individu RM'000	Nilai Saksama Cagaran RM'000
2012			
Sektor:			
Tanaman-Jangka panjang	115,070	50,498	64,572
Tanaman-Jangka pendek	14,536	9,779	4,757
Perikanan	42,687	38,335	4,353
Nilai tambah	1,466	1,276	189
Perhutanan	39,885	27,580	12,306
Ternakan-selain daripada ternakan ayam/itik	47,890	40,974	6,915
Ternakan-ternakan ayam / itik	28,461	22,454	6,007
Sokongan - Lain-lain	23,326	16,881	12,382
	313,321	207,777	111,481
2011			
Sektor:			
Tanaman - jangka panjang	101,843	40,147	61,696
Tanaman- jangka pendek	19,197	12,087	7,110
Perikanan	43,250	36,343	6,907
Nilai tambah	1,461	721	739
Perhutanan	77,220	54,519	22,701
Ternakan-selain daripada ternakan ayam/itik	52,898	43,563	9,336
Ternakan-ternakan ayam / itik	33,968	23,418	10,549
Sokongan - <i>Supplementary</i>	34,691	21,226	13,465
Sokongan - Lain-lain	42,241	36,356	12,060
	406,769	268,380	144,563

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Pecahan peruntukan penjejasan bagi pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan secara individu dan secara kolektif adalah seperti berikut:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Aset pada kos pelunasan		
Peruntukan Penjejasan atas Dasar Individu:		
Tanaman	60,277	52,234
Perikanan	38,335	36,343
Nilai tambah	1,276	721
Perhutanan	27,580	54,519
Ternakan	63,428	66,981
Sokongan - <i>Supplementary</i>	-	21,226
Sokongan - Lain-lain	16,881	36,356
	207,777	268,380
Peruntukan Penjejasan Secara Individu		
Peruntukan Penjejasan atas Dasar Kolektif:		
Tanaman	48,498	14,605
Perikanan	26,187	24,741
Nilai tambah	695	346
Perhutanan	385	522
Ternakan	42,780	30,862
Kredit Mikro - MUST	56,036	100,243
Sokongan - Ar-Rahnu	14,727	3,427
Sokongan - Ar-Rahnu (Fraud)	248	-
Sokongan - <i>Supplementary</i>	16,470	39,317
Sokongan - <i>Supplementary</i> (Bai Al-Innah)	61,154	106,858
Sokongan - <i>Supplementary</i> (Wawasan Tani)	7,071	8,519
Sokongan - Lain-lain	42,989	34,383
Dana Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (DKBS)	3,103	-
Skim Usahawan Komersil Tani Siswazah (SUTKS)	949	-
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan (DKSP)	312	-
	321,604	363,823

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

A. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Kualiti kredit pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar (sambungan)

Penjejasan pinjaman (sambungan)

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Peruntukan Penjejasan atas Dasar Kolektif:		
Tanaman	6,240	2,829
Perikanan	27	382
Nilai tambah	87	4
Perhutanan	242	209
Ternakan	1,984	1,922
Sokongan - lain-lain	348	-
	8,928	5,346
Peruntukan Penjejasan Secara Kolektif	330,532	369,169

Risiko Kredit Dalam Aktiviti Pelaburan

Pendekatan pengurusan risiko kredit bagi aktiviti pelaburan secara keutamaannya ditentukan oleh Lembaga Jawatankuasa Pelaburan ("BIVC"). Bagi sesuatu portfolio pelaburan, penetapan had kredit dan penilaian semula dilaksanakan oleh Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (MRM) yang merupakan *middle office* bagi operasi Perbendaharaan dan dikemukakan kepada Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset dan Liabiliti ("ALCO") untuk sokongan dan seterusnya dibentangkan kepada BRMC atau Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan.

Polisi pelaburan Bank menetapkan had minimum gred pelaburan untuk sekuriti hutang, jenis-jenis pelaburan yang dibenarkan, had pendedahan risiko setiap pelanggan/pihak berkaitan, risiko penarafan kredit (tinggi, sederhana, rendah). Disamping itu Bank juga menetapkan had pelaburan antara bank-bank yang dikaji semula secara berkala bagi mengurangkan konsenstrasi terhadap sesuatu portfolio pelaburan.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Konsentrasi Portfolio Pelaburan

Profil portfolio adalah seperti berikut:

	RM'000	Komposisi (%)
Bon Korporat	1,804,995	52.18
Sekuriti Ekuiti	270,212	7.81
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,373,900	39.72
Kertas Komersil	9,955	0.29
Nilai Pembawa pada 31 Disember 2012	3,459,062	100.00
Bon Korporat	1,436,814	49.80
Sekuriti Ekuiti	504,674	17.5
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	886,678	30.73
Kertas Komersil	56,775	1.97
Nilai Pembawa pada 31 Disember 2011	2,884,941	100.00

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

A. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Kualiti Kredit Sekuriti Pelaburan

Jadual berikut membentangkan pendedahan Bank kepada risiko kredit instrumen kewangan untuk sekuriti hutang yang diberi penarafan oleh agensi-agensi penarafan kredit luaran:

Sekuriti AFS

Penarafan	2012		2011	
	Instrumen Bukan Pasaran Wang- Sekuriti Hutang Penarafan Domestik	RM'000	Instrumen Bukan Pasaran Wang- Sekuriti Hutang Penarafan Domestik	RM'000
Penarafan PDS				
GG		817,315		163,031
Quasi-Govt/AAAAbg		277,252		279,491
AAA/AAbg		510,636		438,125
AA/Abg		138,418		421,127
A		15,346		48,366
BBB		5,019		-
JUMLAH		1,763,986		1,350,140

Kualiti Kredit Sekuriti Pelaburan

Jadual berikut membentangkan pendedahan Bank kepada risiko kredit instrumen kewangan untuk sekuriti hutang yang diberi penarafan oleh agensi-agensi penarafan kredit luaran:

Sekuriti HTM

Penarafan	2012		2011	
	Instrumen Pasaran Wang Penarafan Domestik RM'000	Instrumen Bukan Pasaran Wang- Sekuriti Hutang Penarafan Domestik RM'000	Instrumen- Pasaran Wang Penarafan Domestik RM'000	Instrumen Bukan Pasaran Wang- Sekuriti Hutang Penarafan Domestik RM'000
Penarafan PDS				
GG	-	27,311	-	26,690
Quasi-Govt/AAAAbg	-	15,057	-	14,989
AAA/AAbg	-	-	-	10,008
AA/Abg	-	-	-	34,987
Penarafan CP				
P1/M1	9,955	-	56,775	-
JUMLAH	9,955	42,368	56,775	86,674

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(c) Risiko Kecairan

Bentuk Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah berkaitan dengan kemampuan untuk mengekalkan aset mudah cair yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi komitmen kewangan dan obligasi semasa dan yang akan datang (yang dijangka atau tidak dijangka) apabila tiba masanya tanpa menanggung kerugian yang boleh diterima.

Risiko kecairan mungkin timbul apabila terdapat ketidak seimbangan antara pembiayaan terhadap pinjaman mengikut "time bucket" yang ditetapkan. Ketidakpadanan boleh mengakibatkan kegagalan Bank untuk memenuhi obligasi kontaktual apabila tiba masanya. Oleh itu Bank perlu mengekalkan sebahagian aset mudah cair dalam bentuk tunai dan setara tunai serta sekuriti boleh dipasarkan untuk memadankannya dengan tempoh matang *time bucket*.

Pengurusan Risiko Kecairan

Risiko kecairan diuruskan melalui dasar-dasar yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Lembaga Pengarah akan menyelia ketidakpatuhan dasar-dasar tersebut.

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset Liabiliti (ALCO) adalah bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pendedahan risiko kecairan manakala Perbendaharaan bertanggungjawab dalam menguruskan keperluan kecairan setiap hari. Had setiap *bucket* dipantau setiap hari dan sekiranya berlaku kekurangan atau pertambahan yang ketara ianya ditangani untuk mengurangkan pendedahan risiko kecairan oleh Bank.

Bank mengawasi kenyataan kedudukan dan struktur polisi kewangan dan mengambil langkah-langkah kawalan, secara berhemat, untuk mengurus risiko yang timbul akibat daripada ketidakpadanan tempoh matang di keseluruhan penyata kewangan dan daripada pendedahan komitmen yang belum dikeluarkan serta lain-lain obligasi luar jangka. Struktur penyata kedudukan kewangan akan diuruskan untuk mengekalkan kepelbagaian dan untuk mengurangkan konsentrasi pendanaan serta mengekalkan aset mudah cair berkualiti tinggi. Ketidakpadanan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan terutamanya dalam portfolio pinjaman terhadap posisi pendanaan dilaporkan setiap bulan kepada ALCO. ALCO merumus dan menentukan strategi untuk mengurangkan ketidakpadanan di antara pinjaman dan pendanaan antara operasi Konvensional dan Islam serta komersil dan konsensi.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Bentuk Risiko Kecairan

Bank telah membangunkan Pelan Pendanaan Luar Jangka ("CFP") untuk menangani krisis kecairan. CFP membolehkan pihak pengurusan membuat keputusan yang tepat dalam menangani dan menguruskan krisis kecairan yang disebabkan oleh kedudukan risiko tertentu serta perkembangan pasaran yang tidak menggalakkan. Bank telah mewujudkan penunjuk amaran awal melalui pelbagai pencetus untuk mengurangkan situasi krisis kecairan dan bekerjasama dengan beberapa bank dan institusi kewangan pembangunan bagi membentuk pilihan pendanaan kontingensi semasa krisis kecairan. CFP akan dikaji semula dari semasa ke semasa untuk mengemaskini kedudukan terkini dan perkara-perkara yang berhubung dengan profil risiko kecairan Bank.

Pengukuran Risiko Kecairan

Bank mengekalkan aset mudah cair yang mencukupi (sekurang-kurangnya 5% daripada jumlah deposit) bagi memenuhi kematangan secara kontrak dan sejagat serta komitmen sehingga seminggu. Bank mengekalkan aset mudah cair pada sekurang-kurangnya 7% daripada jumlah deposit sehingga satu bulan untuk memenuhi kematangan kontrak dan sejagat serta komitmen apabila tiba tarikhnya.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengurusan kecairan, pendedahan risiko kecairan juga diukur melalui konsentrasi pendanaan, nisbah pinjaman/pembiayaan kepada nisbah aset mudah cair, deposit, dan pelan kontingensi pendanaan. Ujian tekanan kecairan disediakan untuk memastikan Bank dapat memenuhi obligasi dengan mengekalkan penamparan kecairan yang mencukupi bilamana berlakunya *deposit run-off*. Bank menekankan kepentingan menggunakan deposit berkos rendah dan stabil sebagai sumber utama dana untuk membiayai aktiviti pemberian pinjamannya selain daripada dana berkos tinggi dan juga dana koporat.

Pengukuran risiko kecairan juga dilakukan melalui profil penyata kedudukan kewangan berdasarkan *bucket* kematangan seperti Rangka Kerja Kecairan Baru ("NLF") yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM. Had pendedahan bagi setiap tempoh *bucket* khususnya dalam jalur satu tahun dipantau dan dianalisis untuk menentukan Bank mempunyai kecukupan tunai dan aset mudah cair bagi memenuhi kontrak dan sejagat kematangan/komitmen dan menentukan punca-punca dan cara-cara untuk mengurangkan jurang .

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Liabiliti Bank pada 31 Disember 2012 berdasarkan kepada obligasi kontrak dan komitmen tanpa diskaun

Butiran	<1 bulan RM'000	1-3 bulan RM'000	3-6 bulan RM'000	6-12 bulan RM'000	1-5 tahun RM'000	>5 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Simpanan Pelanggan							
Simpanan Giro	3,256,798	-	-	-	-	-	3,256,798
Simpanan Tetap	1,464,969	721,355	657,412	857,159	78,524	-	3,779,419
Skim Dana Perhutangan							
Kerajaan	-	-	-	-	-	1,520,494	1,520,494
BNM	-	-	-	-	-	112,297	112,297
Lain-lain	-	-	6,295	6,189	8,154	-	20,638
Lain-lain liabiliti							
Lain-lain belum bayar	28,242	19,730	14,866	4,141	-	-	66,979
Skim Pampasan Kredit Padi	216	432	540	324	673	-	2,185
Jumlah Liabiliti Kewangan	4,750,225	741,517	679,113	867,813	87,351	1,632,791	8,758,810
Butiran Di Luar Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan							
Pinjaman Belum Dikeluarkan	32,667	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	76,952
Belanja Modal	2,904	1,280	-	-	-	-	4,184
Jumlah Butiran Di Luar Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan	35,571	10,137	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	81,136
Jumlah Liabiliti Kewangan dan Butiran Luar Penyata	4,785,796	751,654	687,970	876,670	96,208	1,641,648	8,839,946

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Liabiliti Bank pada 31 Disember 2011 berdasarkan kepada obligasi kontrak dan komitmen tanpa diskaun

Butiran	<1 bulan RM'000	1-3 bulan RM'000	3-6 bulan RM'000	6-12 bulan RM'000	1-5 tahun RM'000	>5 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Simpanan Pelanggan							
Simpanan Giro	2,974,721	-	-	-	-	-	2,974,721
Simpanan Tetap	1,924,754	922,434	659,744	1,165,153	76,259	4	4,748,348
Skim Dana Perhutangan							
Kerajaan	-	-	-	63,847	632,726	911,302	1,607,875
BNM	-	-	-	-	-	135,938	135,938
Lain-lain	-	-	-	23,246	23,253	-	46,499
Lain-lain liabiliti							
Lain-lain belum bayar	24,315	17,839	12,708	7,565	291	-	62,718
Skim Pampasan Kredit Padi	11	23	90	225	1,900	-	2,249
Jumlah Liabiliti Kewangan	4,923,801	940,296	672,542	1,260,036	734,429	1,047,244	9,578,348
Butiran Di Luar Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan							
Pinjaman Belum Dikeluarkan	16,690	-	-	-	-	-	16,690
Belanja Modal	850	-	-	-	-	-	850
Jumlah Butiran Di Luar Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan	17,540	-	-	-	-	-	17,540
Jumlah Liabiliti Kewangan dan Butiran Luar Penyata	4,941,341	940,296	672,542	1,260,036	734,429	1,047,244	9,595,888

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(d) Risiko Pasaran

Risiko Pasaran

Risiko pasaran umumnya dikenal pasti sebagai risiko kerugian yang terbit daripada pergerakan kadar faedah, harga ekuiti, harga komoditi, tebaran kredit dan kadar pertukaran wang asing yang wujud dalam portfolio pelaburan. Dalam konteks yang lebih luas Bank, risiko pasaran merangkumi semua aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang dipegang oleh Bank bagi tujuan dagangan dan pelaburan. Memandangkan portfolio pelaburan Bank adalah antara 45 hingga 55 peratus daripada jumlah portfolio aset keseluruhan, dan portfolio AFS menyumbang hampir 95% daripada jumlah portfolio pelaburan, risiko pasaran terutama risiko kadar faedah adalah merupakan risiko penting kepada portfolio pelaburan Bank.

Tadbir Urus

BRMC dan BIVC berperanan melaksanakan pengawasan ke atas pengurusan risiko pasaran di peringkat Lembaga. ALCO berperanan mengawasi pengurusan risiko pasaran melalui pelaksanaan keputusan, strategi perniagaan dan pelan tindakan berdasarkan polisi dan panduan yang diluluskan oleh BRMC atau Lembaga Pengarah. Sementara itu BIVC berperanan menentu dan menyediakan hala tuju, strategi serta pendekatan pelaburan Bank sebagai satu aktiviti perniagaan yang berisiko.

Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran

Rangka Kerja Risiko Pasaran Dan Kecairan ("MLRF") yang merupakan sebahagian daripada Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko ("RMF") menentukan garis sempadan yang ditetapkan oleh garis panduan Bank Negara dan menyediakan garis panduan dasar yang luas dalam menguruskan risiko pasaran. "Manual Pelaburan", "Garis Panduan Polisi Pelaburan" dan Polisi ALM menyediakan rangka kerja pengoperasian dan menetapkan kuasa dan had-had risiko. Penilaian semula dasar dan garis panduan yang berkaitan dengan risiko pasaran dikaji dari semasa ke semasa untuk mengambilkira sebarang perubahan terkini dalam strategi perniagaan, persekitaran pasaran dan hala tuju strategik Bank ke arah Perbankan Islam Sepenuhnya ("FFIB") menjelang tahun 2015 dan dibentangkan kepada BRMC atau Lembaga.

Pengurusan harian portfolio pelaburan dilaksanakan oleh Perbendaharaan. MRM berperanan sebagai *middle office* aktiviti berkaitan pelaburan dan perbendaharaan. MRM juga menyediakan penilaian bebas terhadap risiko pasaran berhubung dengan aktiviti pelaburan, termasuk cadangan untuk pengambilalihan dan penilaian yang baru pada harga *mark-to-market* dan hasil pulangan pelaburan, khususnya bagi portfolio tersedia untuk dijual. MRM menyediakan laporan bulanan kepada ALCO dan BIVC bagi tadbir urus portfolio pelaburan. Bagi pengurusan risiko pasaran keseluruhan Bank, MRM memantau risiko kadar faedah/keuntungan melalui jurang sensitiviti kadar faedah (GAP).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko Pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko Tukaran Asing

Bank tidak tertakluk kepada keuntungan atau kerugian atas pertukaran asing terbit daripada pengenalan Yen Jepun ("JPY") kerana Kerajaan Malaysia membayar pampasan ke atas keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian pinjaman jangka panjang.

Liabiliti kewangan Bank yang tidak didenomonasikan dalam mata wang fungsian dan dijamin oleh Kerajaan Malaysia adalah seperti berikut:

	Liabiliti Kewangan bukan fungsian yang dipegang	
	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Matawang Fungsian Bank		
Pinjaman Berjangka - JPY	20,638	46,499

Pengukuran Risiko Kadar Faedah

Terdapat tiga pendekatan untuk mengukur risiko kadar faedah iaitu:

(i) Analisis Ujian Tekanan/Analisis Senario

Senario tekanan adalah berdasarkan pembolehubah ekonomi makro, terutamanya kadar faedah ke atas nilai bon dan pengukuran beta ke atas ekuiti. Ujian tekanan menggunakan pelbagai senario bersimulasi ke atas portfolio pelaburan bank untuk mengkaji kesan ke atas nilai pelaburan, keuntungan dan modal

Pada masa ini, methodologi Nilai-Atas-Risiko (VaR) tidak digunakan kerana model berkenaan memerlukan pendekatan berasaskan sistem untuk ketepatan dan kekangan ramalan potensi kerugian yang terhad yang memerlukan andaian dalam bentuk taburan kebarangkalian dan tahap keyakinan. Selain itu, dagangan dalam bon dan ekuiti adalah sangat terhad dan oleh itu risiko diuruskan melalui pelaburan dalam bon bertaraf "AAA" dan paling minimum "A". Pada masa ini, transaksi pelaburan ekuiti yang dipegang oleh Bank hanyalah terhad kepada penjualan sahaja.

(ii) Analisis Sensiviti

Teknik ini digunakan untuk menentukan bagaimana nilai-nilai yang berbeza daripada pembolehubah bebas akan memberi kesan kepada pembolehubah tertentu bagi satu andaian yang diberikan. Teknik ini digunakan dalam sempadan tertentu yang akan bergantung kepada satu atau lebih input pembolehubah, seperti kesan perubahan dalam kadar faedah ke atas harga bon.

Analisis sensitiviti adalah cara untuk meramalkan hasil keputusan sekiranya keadaan sebenar berbeza dengan ramalan utama. Analisis simulasi berperanan menilai kesan perubahan risiko kadar faedah terhadap pendapatan atau nilai ekonomi melalui model arah potensi kadar faedah dan kesannya ke atas aliran tunai.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Risiko Pasaran terhadap pelaburan pada 31 Disember 2012

	POSISI SEMASA PADA 31/12/2012		SENARIO 1			SENARIO 2		SENARIO 3	
			peningkatan 25bps			peningkatan 50bps		peningkatan 75bps	
	Nilai Buku Bersih	Nilai Pasaran	Luar Biasa Peruntukan		Luar Biasa Peruntukan		Luar Biasa Peruntukan		
			Tetapi Beza	Potensi Munasabah	Tetapi Munasabah	Potensi Kerugian	Tetapi Munasabah	Potensi Kerugian	
RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	1,799	1,805	6	1,782	(18)	1,760	(41)	1,736	(64)
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,207	1,212	5	1,193	(14)	1,174	(33)	1,155	(52)
	3,006	3,017	11	2,975	(32)	2,934	(74)	2,891	(116)

Risiko Pasaran terhadap pelaburan pada 31 Disember 2011

	POSISI SEMASA PADA 31/12/2011		SENARIO 1			SENARIO 2		SENARIO 3	
			peningkatan 25bps			peningkatan 50bps		peningkatan 75bps	
	Nilai Buku Bersih	Nilai Pasaran	Luar Biasa Peruntukan		Luar Biasa Peruntukan		Luar Biasa Peruntukan		
			Tetapi Beza	Potensi Munasabah	Tetapi Munasabah	Potensi Kerugian	Tetapi Munasabah	Potensi Kerugian	
RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	RM'Juta	
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	1,419	1,437	18	1,425	6	1,412	(6)	1,401	(18)
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	769	775	6	766	(2)	759	(11)	751	(19)
	2,188	2,212	24	2,191	4	2,171	(17)	2,152	(37)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(d) Risiko Pasaran (sambungan)

Pengukuran Risiko Kadar Faedah

(iii) Analisis Jurang Dan Tempoh

Analisis jurang dibuat untuk menentukan jurang antara aset dan liabiliti yang sensitif kepada kadar faedah bagi sebarang tempoh masa yang tertentu. Aset dan liabiliti yang kurang berlaku pendedahan kepada penilaian semula harga adalah diperuntukkan pertimbangan dan pengalaman lepas Bank. Bank mengaplikasikan analisis kepekaan untuk mengukur kesan pergerakan kadar faedah/keuntungan ke atas keuntungan dan modal. Bank menetapkan had ke atas kepekaan pada pergerakan kadar faedah/kadar keuntungan. Aset dan liabiliti diasingkan di antara sensitif dan bukan sensitif. Ianya dikelaskan kepada "bucket" berdasarkan sensitiviti masing-masing mengikut pergerakan kadar faedah dan kadar keuntungan mengikut tempoh matang. Jurang antara aset sensitif dan liabiliti sensitif bagi setiap *bucket* wakili jumlah dan peratusan yang dianggap sebagai jurang kepekaan kadar faedah/kadar keuntungan ("IRG"). Pengukuran IRG Bank adalah berasaskan kepada kedudukan semua *bucket* untuk tempoh satu tahun dan dipadankan dengan had yang ditentukan bagi mencerminkan kepekaan kepada mana-mana pergerakan kadar faedah/keuntungan. Aset dan liabiliti serta dana pemegang saham tidak tertakluk kepada *bucket* sensitiviti.

Analisis tempoh adalah purata kematangan bagi masa berwajaran berdasarkan nilai semasa aliran tunai daripada aset, liabiliti dan butiran di luar penyata kedudukan kewangan. Ia mengukur sensitiviti nilai instrumen kepada kadar faedah yang berubah-ubah (tempoh masa purata untuk penentuan semula harga)/secara relatif dan dengan itu mencerminkan bagaimana perubahan di dalam kadar faedah memberi kesan kepada nilai ekonomi Bank, iaitu, nilai semasa ekuiti. Bank mengaplikasikan Jurang Berwajaran Tempoh ("DWG") untuk mengukur sensitiviti modal dan penyata kedudukan kewangan kadar faedah/dan mengambilkira kadar keuntungan sepertimana IRG.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Pendedahan terhadap risiko kadar faedah

Jadual di bawah meringkaskan pendedahan Bank kepada risiko kadar faedah.

	<1 tahun	>1-2 tahun	>2-3 tahun	>3-5 tahun	>5 tahun	Bukan faedah / keuntungan sensitif	Jumlah	Kadar Faedah Efektif
	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	
Risiko kadar faedah - 2012								
Aset Kewangan								
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,670,525	-	-	-	-	156,487	1,827,012	3.08%
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	3,530,315	2,015	7,954	200,802	504,027	1,582,794	5,827,907	7.11%
Sekuriti Pelaburan	9,955	-	100,136	537,219	2,530,979	280,773	3,459,062	3.79%
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	-	-	-	-	-	211,754	211,754	-
Lain-lain aset	-	-	-	-	-	95,920	95,920	-
Jumlah Aset	5,210,795	2,015	108,090	738,021	3,035,006	2,327,728	11,421,655	4.66%
Liabiliti Kewangan								
Deposit dari pelanggan	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	3,298,053	7,036,217	2.19%
Pinjaman OECF	-	-	-	-	-	20,638	20,638	3.50%
Skim Dana Pembiayaan	-	-	-	-	-	1,618,988	1,618,988	0.37%
Geran Kerajaan	-	-	-	-	-	79,978	79,978	-
Lain-lain liabiliti	-	-	-	-	-	197,441	197,441	-
Jumlah Liabiliti	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	5,215,098	8,953,262	2.02%
Dana Pemegang saham	-	-	-	-	-	2,468,393	2,468,393	-
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Ekuiti	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	7,683,491	11,421,655	2.02%

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Pendedahan terhadap risiko kadar faedah

	<1	>1-2	>2-3	>3-5	>5	Bukan faedah / keuntungan sensitif	Kadar Jumlah Faedah
	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun	tahun		
	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000 Efektif
Risiko kadar faedah - 2011							
Aset Kewangan							
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3,263,320	-	-	-	-	149,720	3,413,040 3.17%
Deposit dengan institusi kewangan	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 3.27%
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	2,804,790	49,520	90,350	368,440	342,252	1,749,999	5,405,351 7.91%
Sekuriti Pelaburan	290,650	259,510	223,410	887,340	686,308	537,723	2,884,941 4.08%
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	-	-	-	-	-	191,228	191,228 -
Lain-lain aset	-	-	-	-	-	145,504	145,504 -
Jumlah Aset	6,378,760	309,030	313,760	1,255,780	1,028,560	2,774,174	12,060,064 4.61%
Liabiliti Kewangan							
Deposit dari pelanggan	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	2,911,660	7,723,069 2.60%
Pinjaman OECF	-	-	-	-	-	46,499	46,499 3.50%
Skim Dana Pembiayaan	-	-	-	-	-	1,728,905	1,728,905 0.31%
Geran Kerajaan	-	-	-	-	-	98,374	98,374 -
Lain-lain liabiliti	-	-	-	-	-	293,361	293,361 -
Jumlah Liabiliti	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	5,078,799	9,890,208 2.14%
Dana Pemegang saham	-	-	-	-	-	2,169,856	2,169,856 -
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Ekuiti	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	7,248,655	12,060,064 2.14%

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(e) Risiko Operasi

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Operasi (ORMF) Bank menyediakan satu proses yang berstruktur dan berdisiplin ditakrif dan berpandukan kepada garis panduan regulatori yang ditetapkan oleh Bank of International Settlements (BIS) Basel Accords dan BNM.

Bank sedang menuju ke arah pematuhan Basel 2 dalam tempoh 5 tahun. Ini adalah selaras dengan visi Bank menuju kepada Pendekatan Seragam dalam tempoh 5 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, sebagai permulaan, Bank akan menggunakan Pendekatan Petunjuk Asas (BIA) dalam pengiraan peruntukan modal bagi Risiko Operasi.

Komponen untuk Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

Adalah dicadangkan Bank menerima pakai lima komponen teras berikut sebagai prinsip panduan untuk pengurusan risiko operasi yang berkesan dan cekap.

- **Tadbir Urus**

Lembaga Pengarah menentukan objektif utama dalam menguruskan risiko operasi Bank dan memantau kemajuan ke arah mencapai objektif tersebut. Lembaga Pengarah menentukan budaya risiko operasi secara keseluruhan dan menetapkan bagaimana Bank melaksanakan strategi pengurusan risikonya.

Pengurusan bertanggungjawab mengurus risiko perniagaan, tanggungjawab mutlak adalah mewujudkan dan mengekalkan proses pengurusan risiko yang sesuai, menjadikan pengurusan risiko sebahagian daripada tunjang operasi Bank, menyelaraskan pengurusan risiko kepada dasar dan prosedur dalaman serta memastikan semua had-had berasaskan risiko dipatuhi oleh bahagian-bahagian, jabatan-jabatan dan unit-unit perniagaan.

- **Struktur pengawasan dan *Lines of Defence***

Interaksi pengurusan risiko antara Pemilik Risiko, Bahagian Pengurusan Risiko (RMD) dengan Audit Dalam membentuk rangka kerja bagi “tiga garisan pertahanan” Bank terhadap pengurusan risiko.

Barisan Pertahanan Pertama *Lines of Defence* ialah pemilik risiko Perniagaan, yang bertanggungjawab bagi pengurusan risiko operasi setiap hari di mana Petunjuk Prestasi Utama (KPI), Petunjuk Risiko Utama (KRI) dan Petunjuk Kawalan Utama (KCIs, Peta Risiko, Risiko Kawalan Penilaian Diri JMDC) disediakan selaras dengan objektif-objektif perniagaan.

Barisan Pertahanan Kedua adalah RMD, yang bertanggungjawab untuk mengawasi pengurusan risiko operasi.

Barisan Pertahanan Ketiga adalah Audit Dalam, yang diamanahkan untuk melakukan penilaian bebas ke atas keberkesanan inisiatif pengurusan risiko operasi oleh RMD dan Unit Perniagaan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(e) Risiko Operasi (sambungan)

- **Proses pengurusan risiko**

Pengurusan Risiko Operasi (“ORM”) merujuk kepada proses hujung ke hujung yang memastikan risiko operasi diurus secara berkesan bermula daripada masa ia dikenal pasti sehinggalah ke suatu masa risiko tersebut dikurangkan dan berada dalam tahap cita rasa risiko yang diinginkan oleh Bank. Ianya menjadi tanggungjawab setiap individu di dalam Bank. Proses generik ini digunakan untuk menguruskan risiko operasi di semua peringkat daripada unit ke Ibu pejabat. Proses pengurusan risiko operasi terdiri daripada 4 langkah utama iaitu:

- (i) Menenal pasti Risiko
- (ii) Menilai Risiko
- (iii) Mengurus dan Mengawal Risiko
- (iv) Memantau dan Melapor Risiko

- **Garis panduan laporan dan komunikasi**

Bagi mewujudkan ORM yang kukuh, saluran-saluran pelaporan dan komunikasi adalah amat penting. Memandangkan risiko operasi boleh berlaku di mana-mana dalam organisasi dan lingkungan jenis kejadian yang sangat luas, daripada penipuan kepada kegagalan produk dan sistem serta daripada kesilapan di front office hingga ke back office, adalah penting untuk mempunyai perkongsian maklumat yang baik di semua peringkat.

Perkongsian maklumat sebahagiannya perlu melalui saluran laporan rasmi dan sebahagiannya pula melalui komunikasi bersemuka.

- **Budaya**

Budaya risiko operasi merangkumi kesedaran umum, sikap, gelagat pekerja hinggalah kepada penyelarasan utama risiko operasi seperti manusia, proses, sistem dan peristiwa luaran.

Kesedaran yang mencukupi dan latihan dalam risiko operasi perlu diberikan kepada kakitangan untuk mendalami peranan dan tanggungjawab yang jelas terhadap mereka. Di samping itu, proses pengurusan prestasi menggalakkan kakitangan untuk melaksanakan dan berkelakuan dengan cara yang konsisten sesuai dengan objektif pengurusan risiko operasi Bank. Latihan yang mencukupi akan disediakan kepada kakitangan untuk memastikan bahawa mereka telah memperoleh tahap yang mencukupi daripada segi pengetahuan dan set kemahiran untuk melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab mereka dalam pengurusan risiko operasi.

Inisiatif oleh Bahagian Pengurusan Risiko (RMD)

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perniagaan (“BCM”) yang menggabungkan beberapa modul seperti Program Pemulihan Bencana (“DRP”) dan Program Simulasi Krisis telah ditubuhkan.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Operasi telah disemak semula dengan nasihat daripada perunding luar pada suku pertama 2012. Manual Pengurusan Penyelewengan terdiri daripada Dasar Anti-Penyelewengan Whistle Blower Protection Policy dan Pelan Tindakan Kecemasan telah dikaji semula oleh RMD.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(f) Pengurusan modal

Modal Regulatori

Secara keseluruhannya BNM menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal Bank.

Modal regulatori bank dianalisis dalam dua peringkat:

- Modal Kumpulan 1, termasuk modal saham biasa, premium saham, bon kekal (yang diklasifikasikan sebagai sekuriti inovatif peringkat 1), pendapatan tertahan, rizab pertukaran dan kepentingan bukan kawalan selepas potongan untuk *goodwill* dan aset tidak ketara, serta lain-lain pelarasan pengawalan seliaan berkaitan dengan butiran yang dimasukkan di dalam ekuiti tetapi diperlakukan berbeza-beza bagi tujuan kecukupan modal
- Modal Kumpulan 2, termasuk liabiliti subordinat yang layak dan peruntukan penjejasan kolektif bagi pinjaman tidak terjejas

Pelbagai had digunakan untuk elemen-elemen modal asas. Jumlah sekuriti inovatif kumpulan 1 tidak boleh melebihi 15 peratus daripada jumlah modal kumpulan 1; modal kumpulan 2 yang layak tidak boleh melebihi modal kumpulan 1; dan modal pinjaman subordinat tidak boleh melebihi 50 peratus daripada modal kumpulan 1. Terdapat juga sekatan kepada jumlah peruntukan penjejasan kolektif yang boleh dimasukkan sebagai sebahagian daripada modal kumpulan 2.

Dasar Bank adalah untuk menghadkan asas modal yang kukuh bagi mempertahankan keyakinan pelabur, pemiutang dan pasaran serta melestari pembangunan masa depan perniagaan. Kesan terhadap tahap modal kepada pulangan pemegang saham juga diiktiraf dan Bank mengiktiraf keperluan menghadkan keseimbangan di antara pulangan lebih tinggi yang boleh dicapai dengan gearing lebih tinggi dan kelebihan serta keselamatan yang diberikan oleh kedudukan modal yang kukuh.

Bank dan operasinya yang dikawal selia secara individu telah mematuhi semua keperluan modal yang dikenakan oleh pihak luar sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Pengurusan menggunakan modal regulatori nisbah bagi memantau modal asas dan nisbah modal ini kekal sebagai piawaian antarabangsa untuk mengukur kecukupan modal.

Bank kini sedang dalam proses untuk membangunkan Pelan Pengurusan Modal ("CMP") untuk memudahkan pengurusan modal yang berkesan dan menangani kesan daripada potensi penjejasan pinjaman serta menyediakan penampungan yang mencukupi untuk menyokong pengembangan perniagaan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(f) Pengurusan modal (sambungan)

Peruntukan modal

Peruntukan modal di antara operasi dan aktiviti tertentu, adalah didorong melalui optimisasi pulangan yang dicapai atas modal yang diperuntukkan. Jumlah modal yang diperuntukkan kepada setiap operasi atau aktiviti terutamanya adalah berdasarkan kepada modal regulatori, tetapi dalam beberapa kes keperluan regulatori tidak menggambarkan sepenuhnya tahap risiko yang dikaitkan dengan aktiviti yang berbeza. Dalam kes-kes seperti ini, keperluan modal boleh diubah bagi mencerminkan profil risiko yang berbeza, dengan syarat tahap keseluruhan modal untuk menampung operasi atau aktiviti yang tertentu tidak jatuh di bawah nilai minimum yang diperlukan untuk tujuan regulatori. Proses memperuntukkan modal untuk operasi dan aktiviti-aktiviti spesifik adalah tertakluk kepada kajian semula oleh ALCO mengikut kesesuaian.

Kecukupan Modal

Nisbah kecukupan modal Bank pada akhir tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	31 Disember 2012 %	31 Disember 2011 %	1 Januari 2011 %
Sebelum penolakan dividen yang dicadangkan:			
Nisbah modal teras	28.30	21.94	17.77
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	31.15	24.45	20.04
Selepas penolakan dividen yang dicadangkan:			
Nisbah modal teras	28.00	21.65	17.77
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	30.86	24.17	20.04

Nisbah kecukupan modal Bank pada 31 Disember 2012 telah mengambil kira risiko pasaran menurut Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal Risiko Pasaran, Bank Negara Malaysia yang berkuat kuasa pada 1 April 2005.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

	31 Disember 2012 %	31 Disember 2011 %	1 Januari 2011 %
Komponen Modal Kumpulan I dan II			
Modal Kumpulan I			
Modal Saham	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rizab berkanun	487,109	487,109	291,655
Pendapatan tertahan	659,566	250,932	55,478
Jumlah Modal Kumpulan I	2,146,675	1,738,041	1,347,133
Modal Kumpulan II			
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif	136,579	100,730	50,678
Geran kerajaan	41,872	54,877	67,724
Geran pelancaran	21,598	26,016	28,227
Geran kerajaan - Dana	16,508	17,481	24,784
Jumlah Modal Kumpulan II	216,557	199,104	171,413
Jumlah Modal Teras	2,363,232	1,937,145	1,518,546

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(f) Pengurusan modal (sambungan)

Pecahan aset berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko adalah seperti berikut:

	Nosional RM'000	Risiko Berwajaran RM'000
0%	2,410,682	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,970,173	394,035
50%	54,449	27,224
100%	6,986,351	6,986,351
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar lembaranimbangan	-	178,604
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 31 Disember 2012	11,421,655	7,586,214
0%	1,272,618	-
10%	-	-
20%	3,693,075	738,615
50%	55,161	27,581
100%	7,039,210	7,039,210
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar lembaranimbangan	-	117,020
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 31 Disember 2011	12,060,064	7,922,426
0%	666,108	-
10%	-	-
20%	3,088,948	617,790
50%	56,451	28,225
100%	6,758,934	6,758,934
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar lembaranimbangan	-	174,292
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 1 Januari 2011	10,570,441	7,579,241

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

B. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET KEWANGAN DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN

Nilai saksama adalah jumlah bilamana aset kewangan boleh ditukar atau liabiliti kewangan boleh dilunaskan antara pihak-pihak yang bermaklumat dan bersedia berbuat sedemikian pada harga yang munasabah. Maklumat yang ditunjukkan merupakan anggaran nilai saksama yang terbaik pada tarikh pelaporan.

Agregat nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada kos pelunasan dalam penyata kewangan pada tarikh pelaporan dianggarkan seperti berikut:

	Nilai Bawaan 2012 RM'000	Nilai Saksama 2012 RM'000	Nilai Bawaan 2011 RM'000	Nilai Saksama 2011 RM'000
Aset Kewangan				
Tunai di tangan dan bank	1,827,012	1,827,012	3,413,040	3,413,040
Simpanan dengan institusi kewangan	-	-	20,000	20,000
Sekuriti pelaburan	3,459,062	3,459,050	2,883,828	2,884,966
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	6,366,216	5,909,342	6,042,890	3,919,950
Liabiliti Kewangan				
Deposit dan simpanan pelanggan	7,036,217	6,897,583	7,723,069	7,493,253
Pinjaman dari OECF	20,638	20,638	46,499	42,723
Dana Skim Pinjaman	1,618,988	1,539,658	1,728,905	1,651,026

Kaedah dan andaian yang diguna pakai dalam menganggarkan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

Amaun bawaan adalah merupakan anggaran yang munasabah bagi nilai saksama disebabkan sifat jangka pendeknya.

(ii) Simpanan dengan institusi kewangan

Anggaran nilai saksama simpanan dengan institusi kewangan yang secara lazimnya untuk jangka pendek adalah lebih kurang nilai bawaannya.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

B. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET KEWANGAN DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(iii) Sekuriti Pelaburan - HTM and AFS

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi instrumen pelaburan (bon korporat dan Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia) adalah berdasarkan kepada nilai pasaran pada akhir tarikh pelaporan.

Bagi kertas komersil yang secara amnya merupakan simpanan jangka pendek, nilai saksamanya adalah lebih kurang nilai bawaannya.

(iv) Pinjaman, Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan

Bagi pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan berkadar tetap dengan kematangan dalam tempoh satu tahun dan pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan pada kadar bolehubah, nilai saksama dianggarkan menghampiri nilai pembawa.

Bagi pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan berkadar tetap dengan kematangan melebihi satu tahun, nilai saksamanya dianggar berdasarkan jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi bayaran ansuran berkontrak dan didiskaun pada kadar semasa pada akhir tarikh pelaporan yang ditawarkan kepada pelanggan baru pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan yang serupa dengan profil kredit yang hampir sama, yang mana berkenaan.

(v) Deposit dan simpanan pelanggan

Nilai saksama deposit dan simpanan pelanggan dengan kematangan kurang daripada satu tahun adalah dianggarkan lebih kurang nilai bawaannya. Nilai saksama deposit dengan kematangan melebihi satu tahun dianggar menggunakan aliran tunai didiskaun berdasarkan kadar pasaran bagi deposit yang sama. Nilai saksama deposit perbankan Islam adalah ditetapkan lebih kurang nilai bawaannya memandangkan kadar keuntungan ditentukan pada akhir tempoh pegangan berdasarkan keuntungan yang dijana daripada pelaburan aset tersebut.

(vi) Pinjaman dari OECF

Pinjaman daripada OECF, anggaran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi bayaran ansuran berkontrak dengan baki kematangan dijangka 1 tahun (2011: 2 tahun) dan didiskaun pada kadar semasa pada akhir tarikh pelaporan mengikut perjanjian.

(vii) Pinjaman Kerajaan dan perhutangan

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi pinjaman Kerajaan dan perhutangan adalah berdasarkan jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaun mengikut kadar semasa pada akhir tarikh pelaporan.

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Hirarki Nilai Saksama

Penentuan nilai saksama dan hirarki nilai saksama

Bank menggunakan hirarki berikut untuk menentukan dan mendedahkan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan dengan teknik penilaian:

Tahap 1: Tersenarai (tidak boleh diselaraskan) harga di pasaran aktif aset atau liabiliti yang serupa;

Tahap 2: Lain-lain teknik dimana semua inputnya mempunyai kesan yang besar terhadap nilai saksama yang direkodkan yang boleh diperhatikan sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung;

Tahap 3: Teknik yang menggunakan input-input yang mempunyai kesan yang besar ke atas nilai saksama yang tidak berdasarkan data pasaran yang boleh diperhatikan

Pelaburan kewangan- AFS

Aset kewangan AFS dinilai dengan menggunakan teknik-teknik penilaian atau model penetapan harga terutamanya terdiri daripada ekuiti tidak disebut harga dan sekuriti hutang.

Aset-aset ini dinilai menggunakan kedua-dua model iaitu data yang boleh diperhatikan dan yang tidak boleh diperhatikan. Input data yang tidak boleh diperhatikan dalam model tersebut termasuk andaian mengenai prestasi kewangan masa hadapan pelaburan, profil risiko, dan andaian ekonomi berkaitan industri dan geografi di mana pelaburan tersebut beroperasi.

Lain-lain Aset Dagangan

Lain-lain aset dagangan dinilai menggunakan teknik penilaian yang terdiri daripada sekuriti hutang tertentu dan sekuriti bersandarkan aset. Bank menilai sekuriti menggunakan model aliran tunai yang didiskaunkan yang menggabungkan data yang boleh diperhatikan dan tidak boleh diperhatikan. Input data yang boleh diperhatikan mengandungi andaian berkaitan kadar faedah semasa penyata faedah dan penyataan daripada broker. Input data yang tidak boleh diperhatikan termasuk andaian mengenai kadar jangkaan kemungkinan masa depan, kadar bayaran terdahulu dan diskaun kecairan pasaran.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (sambungan)

B. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET KEWANGAN DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Jadual di bawah merumuskan instrumen kewangan Bank diukur pada nilai saksama:

	Jumlah	Tahap 1	Tahap 2	Tahap 3
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2012				
Aset Kewangan				
Sekuriti Pelaburan:				
AFS				
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	1,763,986	-	1,763,986	-
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,212,144	1,212,144	-	-
Saham Tersiar Harga	271,532	271,532	-	-
	3,247,662	1,483,676	1,763,986	-
2011				
Aset Kewangan				
Sekuriti Pelaburan:				
AFS				
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	1,350,140	-	1,350,140	-
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	774,513	774,513	-	-
Saham Tersiar Harga	514,308	514,308	-	-
	2,638,961	1,288,821	1,350,140	-

33. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

C. ANALISIS ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN MENGIKUT ASAS PENGUKURAN

	Sekuriti		Pinjaman dan Penerimaan	Aset dan liabiliti kewangan	
	HTM	AFS		dilunaskan	pada kos
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2012					
Aset Kewangan					
Tunai dan Dana Jangka Pendek	-	1,827,012	-	-	1,827,012
Sekuriti Pelaburan	214,079	-	3,244,983	-	3,459,062
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	-	6,366,216	-	-	6,366,216
	214,079	8,193,228	3,244,983	-	11,652,290
Liabiliti Kewangan					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	7,036,217	7,036,217
Pinjaman OEFC	-	-	-	20,638	20,638
Dana Skim Pinjaman	-	-	-	1,618,988	1,618,988
	-	-	-	8,675,843	8,675,843
2011					
Aset Kewangan					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	-	3,413,040	-	-	3,413,040
Deposit dengan institusi kewangan	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Sekuriti Pelaburan	255,614	-	2,629,327	-	2,884,941
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	-	6,042,900	-	-	6,042,900
	255,614	9,475,940	2,629,327	-	12,360,881
Liabiliti Kewangan					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	-	-	-	7,723,069	7,723,069
Pinjaman OEFC	-	-	-	46,499	46,499
Dana Skim Pinjaman	-	-	-	1,728,905	1,728,905
	-	-	-	9,498,473	9,498,473

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

Kedudukan dan keputusan Operasi Perbankan Islam di bawah Bahagian Perbankan Islam yang dimasukkan ke dalam penyata kewangan adalah diringkaskan seperti berikut:

PENYATA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

		2012	2011
	Nota	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan Perbankan Islam	a	508,788	405,410
Caj penjejasan pembiayaan	b	(138,572)	(44,799)
Pendapatan bersih		370,216	360,611
Perbelanjaan overhead	c	(290,268)	(121,885)
Keuntungan sebelum Zakat		79,948	238,726
Zakat		(2,082)	(4,272)
Keuntungan selepas Zakat		77,866	234,454
Lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif			
Keuntungan tidak direalisasi atas perubahan nilai saksama sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual		10,380	14,415
Pindahan kepada keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas jualan sekuriti pelaburan tersedia untuk dijual		(11,436)	(7,111)
Lain-lain (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		(1,056)	7,304
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		76,810	241,758

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

	Nota	31 Disember 2012 RM'000	31 Disember 2011 RM'000	1 Januari 2011 RM'000
ASET				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	d	1,095,975	1,564,541	1,495,081
Deposit dengan institusi kewangan	e	-	20,000	-
Sekuriti pelaburan	f	2,562,041	1,102,164	878,915
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	g	5,037,463	4,263,859	3,355,792
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan		191,721	2,851	2,050
Lain-lain aset	h	51,355	45,950	16,908
JUMLAH ASET		8,938,555	6,999,365	5,748,746
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI				
Liabiliti				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	i	5,643,765	5,020,901	2,977,902
Keuntungan belum bayar dan lain-lain	j	122,958	115,564	75,605
Pinjaman Kerajaan dan skim dana pembiayaan	k	1,618,988	1,430,227	1,467,005
Geran Kerajaan		63,470	-	-
Geran Kerajaan - Dana	l	16,508	14,921	22,224
Jumlah Liabiliti		7,465,689	6,581,613	4,542,736
Ekuiti				
Dana Perbankan Islam	m	1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
Jumlah Ekuiti		1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
JUMLAH LIABILITI DAN EKUITI		8,938,555	6,999,365	5,748,746

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Keuntungan sebelum zakat	79,948	238,726
Pelarasan untuk:		
Caj penjejasan pembiayaan	138,572	44,799
Perbelanjaan keuntungan atas pembiayaan daripada Kerajaan dan skim dana pembiayaan	4,435	3,237
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	8,431	494
Hapuskira hartanah, loji dan peralatan	170	11
Keuntungan Operasi Sebelum Perubahan Modal Kerja	231,556	287,267
Perubahan dalam pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	(901,642)	(959,083)
Perubahan dalam lain-lain aset	(5,405)	(29,042)
Perubahan dalam deposit dengan institusi kerajaan	20,000	(20,000)
Perubahan dalam deposit dan simpanan pelanggan	622,864	2,042,999
Perubahan dalam keuntungan belum bayar dan lain-lain	8,163	28,403
Imbuan kepada sistem konvensional	1,148,649	(1,021,350)
Tunai Dari Aktiviti Operasi	1,124,185	329,194
Bayaran Zakat	(2,854)	(1,381)
Tunai Bersih Dari Aktiviti Operasi	1,121,331	327,813

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pertambahan dalam sekuriti pelaburan	(1,460,341)	(215,946)
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(25,938)	(1,305)
Tunai Bersih Digunakan Dalam Aktiviti Pelaburan	(1,486,279)	(217,251)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN		
Perbelanjaan keuntungan atas pembiayaan daripada Kerajaan dan skim dana pembiayaan	(2,299)	(908)
Pertambahan dalam:		
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	652	-
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	(661)	(1,086)
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	250	-
Dana Enterpris Mikro	14,493	-
Pembayaran balik pembiayaan daripada Kerajaan dan skim dana pembiayaan	(116,053)	(39,108)
Tunai Bersih Digunakan Dalam Aktiviti Pembiayaan	(103,618)	(41,102)
(PENGURANGAN)/PERTAMBAHAN BERSIH DALAM TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA	(468,566)	69,460
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA PADA AWAL TAHUN	1,564,541	1,495,081
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA PADA AKHIR TAHUN	1,095,975	1,564,541
TUNAI DAN TUNAI SETARA TERDIRI DARIPADA:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,095,975	1,564,541
	1,095,975	1,564,541

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(a) Pendapatan dari pembiayaan

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan operasi Perbankan Islam		
Pembiayaan	280,489	268,051
Pendapatan daripada institusi kewangan		
Keuntungan daripada deposit di institusi kewangan	60,148	43,390
Keuntungan daripada sekuriti pelaburan:		
Dipegang sehingga matang ("HTM")	8,293	5,659
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")	64,603	29,674
Keuntungan dari jualan sekuriti pelaburan:		
Tersedia untuk dijual ("AFS")	13,345	4,892
Pendapatan Fi		
Fi pemprosesan pembiayaan	16,483	26,091
Fi perkhidmatan perbankan	20,206	18,838
Imbuan kos gapping	33,065	-
Upah simpan Ar-Rahnu	116,634	75,601
	613,266	472,196
Tolak: Pengagihan keuntungan kepada pelanggan		
Deposit Al-Mudharabah	74,713	55,656
Simpanan Al-Mudharabah	3,614	3,039
Agro Perdana- <i>i</i>	6,798	2,968
Simpanan Agro- <i>i</i>	12,662	3,332
Simpanan Al-Wadiah	560	553
Agro Muda- <i>i</i>	3,724	732
Agro Tetangga- <i>i</i>	218	48
	102,289	66,328
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	2,618	2,629
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	250	250
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("PKS")	250	250
Tabung Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")	16	34
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Bukan Makanan ("SKPBM")	68	74
Lain-lain	1,990	-
	107,481	69,565

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	661	1,086
Pembiayaan kakitangan	1,085	998
Imbuan <i>Special Relief Grant for Flood</i> ("SRGF")	222	400
Lain-lain pendapatan	1,035	295
Pendapatan operasi Perbankan Islam	508,788	405,410
Di mana:		
Keuntungan pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada penjejasan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	16,195	28,997

(b) Caj penjejasan pembiayaan

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan:		
Peruntukan pada tahun	73,193	79,391
Jumlah dimasuk semula selepas pemulihan dan pembalikan peruntukan	(59,535)	(94,534)
Kerugian penjejasan individu - bersih	13,658	(15,143)
Kerugian penjejasan kolektif	137,135	59,432
Hutang lapuk dan pembiayaan:		
Hapuskira	311	4,307
Pemulihan	(12,532)	(3,797)
	138,572	44,799

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(c) Perbelanjaan overhed

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Kos kakitangan		
Gaji, elaun dan bonus	163,271	102,413
Caruman KWSP	20,180	11,940
Caruman PERKESO	1,925	1,242
Kebajikan kakitangan	5,011	115
Skim faedah persaraan	10,668	-
Lain-lain	7,102	152
	208,157	115,862
Kos senggaraan		
Pencetakan, peralatan dan bekalan pejabat	8,224	867
Insuran	688	250
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	8,431	494
Air dan elektrik	7,420	377
Sewa premis	5,783	290
Pelunasan perisian komputer	5,042	-
Senggaraan bangunan dan pejabat	5,640	-
Sewa komputer	2,425	-
Senggaraan komputer	8,673	-
Lain-lain	1,915	93
	54,241	2,371
Perbelanjaan pemasaran		
Pengiklanan dan promosi	3,688	88
Lain-lain	313	-
	4,001	88
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran am		
Perbelanjaan komunikasi	12,597	1,517
Caj keselamatan	6,144	234
Fi guaman	3,694	64
Lain-lain	1,434	1,749
	23,869	3,564
	290,268	121,885

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

(d) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Tunai di tangan dan bank	120,450	92,222	50,463
Deposit jangka pendek yang matang dalam tempoh tiga bulan:			
Bank-bank berlesen	568,050	811,785	813,995
Institusi-institusi kewangan lain	407,475	660,534	630,623
	1,095,975	1,564,541	1,495,081

(e) Deposit dengan institusi kewangan

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Institusi-institusi kewangan lain	-	20,000	-

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(f) Sekuriti pelaburan

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Sekuriti Hutang			
Tersedia Untuk Dijual - pada nilai saksama			
Bon Korporat	1,341,087	470,212	303,484
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,021,934	462,463	300,034
	2,363,021	932,675	603,518
Dipegang Sehingga Matang - pada kos pelunasan			
Bon Korporat	27,311	47,354	150,845
Kertas Komersial	9,955	9,972	114,385
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	161,754	112,163	10,167
	199,020	169,489	275,397
Baki Bersih	2,562,041	1,102,164	878,915
Struktur kematangan pelaburan untuk Dipegang sehingga matang adalah seperti berikut:			
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	19,955	9,972	214,385
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	-	20,116	5,000
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	10,062	118,738	10,000
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	169,003	-	10,167
Lebih daripada lima tahun	-	20,663	35,845
	199,020	169,489	275,397

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

(g) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Bai-Al-Inah	4,708,421	2,484,968	2,289,613
Pembiayaan Projek dan Jentera BBA	1,536,586	1,389,132	1,436,425
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	906,598	814,110	682,883
Ar-Rahnu	556,528	913,855	242,740
Skim Pembiayaan Bot Perikanan ("SPBP")	81,363	92,845	117,303
MUST- <i>i</i>	173,838	117,005	86,640
Skim Pinjaman Tanaman Semula Kelapa Sawit ("TASKS")	31,363	45,164	59,429
Pembiayaan MAP and MPPB	98,971	104,098	60,323
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("PKS")	66,294	66,786	49,628
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Bukan Makanan ("SKPBM")	92,664	107,041	88,478
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	13,038	20,834	32,969
Skim Belia Tani	11,018	12,892	15,267
Skim Usahawan Tani Komersial Siswazah ("SUTKS - Pembiayaan")	5,549	7,449	11,420
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	1,352	1,879	2,627
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")	2,357	2,557	2,684
Modal Pusingan- <i>i</i>	41,907	4,412	986
Skim Kredit Padi	3,806	-	-
	8,331,653	6,185,027	5,179,415
Tolak: Keuntungan belum diperolehi	(2,966,771)	(1,555,045)	(1,338,553)
	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862
Tolak:			
Kerugian penjejasan individu	(138,896)	(179,490)	(363,400)
Kerugian penjejasan kolektif	(226,612)	(223,988)	(155,800)
	4,999,374	4,226,504	3,321,662
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kakitangan	38,089	37,355	34,130
Baki Bersih	5,037,463	4,263,859	3,355,792

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(g) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Struktur kematangan pembiayaan adalah seperti berikut:			
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	629,176	940,479	282,789
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	50,395	34,022	18,801
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	423,088	305,575	280,610
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	677,519	757,522	640,253
Lebih daripada lima tahun	3,584,704	2,592,384	2,618,409
	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862

(h) Lain-lain aset

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Keuntungan belum terima sekuriti pelaburan	18,054	11,264	9,544
Pendapatan belum terima Ar-Rahnu	31,012	34,648	7,323
Pertaruhan dan bayaran terdahulu	2,289	38	41
	51,355	45,950	16,908

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Simpanan Al-Wadiah	69,971	71,536	69,134
Simpanan Al-Mudharabah	277,100	274,790	275,116
Deposit am Al-Mudharabah	2,388,142	2,047,673	1,535,829
Agro Perdana- <i>i</i>	2,817,969	2,563,838	1,038,795
Sekuriti deposit	89,814	63,062	59,028
Akaun simpanan asas	769	2	-
	5,643,765	5,020,901	2,977,902

Struktur kematangan deposit Al-Mudharabah deposit am adalah seperti berikut:

Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	1,629,070	1,168,739	1,216,462
Enam bulan hingga satu tahun	676,748	831,962	283,191
Satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	16,317	10,474	17,233
Tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	66,007	36,498	18,943
	2,388,142	2,047,673	1,535,829

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(j) Keuntungan belum bayar dan lain-lain

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Lain-lain liabiliti	75,242	76,189	47,786
Skim faedah persaraan	43,641	34,529	25,863
Zakat belum bayar	4,075	4,846	1,956
	122,958	115,564	75,605

(k) Pembiayaan Kerajaan dan skim dana pembiayaan

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Tabung Untuk Makanan ("3F")	970,462	1,034,449	1,068,207
Skim Pinjaman Tanaman Semula Kelapa Sawit ("TASKS")	14,000	15,000	15,000
Low Intensity Tapping Scheme ("LITS")	-	-	1,027
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("TIKS")	-	2,258	2,285
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Makanan ("SKPM")	100,744	100,494	100,244
Skim Pembiayaan Bot Perikanan ("SPBP")	140,000	140,000	140,000
Skim Usahawan Tani Komersial Siswazah ("SUTKS - Pembiayaan")	8,010	10,000	10,000
Skim Kredit Pengeluaran Bukan Makanan ("SKPBM")	25,073	27,546	30,012
Pembiayaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana ("PKS")	100,730	100,480	100,230
Dana MPPB	70,486	-	-
Skim Kredit Padi	105,715	-	-
Dana Enterpris Mikro	83,768	-	-
	1,618,988	1,430,227	1,467,005

(l) Geran Kerajaan - Dana

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Skim Usahawan Tani Komersial Siswazah ("SUTKS - Pembiayaan")	785	560	1,985
Dana Khas Sektor Perikanan Terengganu ("DKSP")	1,391	2,057	3,338
Tabung Untuk Kementerian Belia dan Sukan ("DKBS")	11,772	12,304	16,901
Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin ("PPRT")	2,560	-	-
	16,508	14,921	22,224

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

(m) Dana Perbankan Islam

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan tertahan	667,855	589,989	364,201
Rizab am	849,742	849,742	849,742
Imbuhan kepada sistem konvensional	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan	9,729	10,192	2,888
	1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
Pendapatan tertahan			
Pada awal tahun	589,989	364,201	300,721
Keuntungan selepas zakat	77,866	234,454	89,343
Pelarasan tahun sebelum	-	(8,666)	(25,863)
Pada akhir tahun	667,855	589,989	364,201
Imbuhan kepada sistem konvensional			
Pada awal tahun	(1,032,171)	(10,821)	2,133
Imbuhan bersih kepada	977,711	(1,021,350)	(12,954)
Pada akhir tahun	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Rizab penilaian semula pelaburan			
Pada awal tahun	10,192	2,888	882
Pendapatan tertahan sekuriti tersedia untuk dijual (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun	593 (1,056)	- 7,304	- 2,006
Pada akhir tahun	9,729	10,192	2,888

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM (sambungan)

(n) Kecukupan modal

	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	%	%	%
Sebelum menolak dividen yang dicadangkan:			
Nisbah modal teras	24.06	8.40	29.83
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	25.12	9.87	30.90
Selepas menolak dividen yang dicadangkan:			
Nisbah modal teras	23.69	7.94	29.83
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	24.75	9.41	30.90

Komponen Modal Kumpulan I dan Kumpulan II	31 Disember 2012	31 Disember 2011	1 Januari 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Modal Kumpulan I			
Rizab am	849,742	849,742	849,742
Imbuan kepada sistem konvensional	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Pendapatan tertahan	667,855	589,989	364,201
Jumlah Modal Kumpulan I	1,463,137	407,560	1,203,122
Modal Kumpulan II			
Peruntukan penjejasan kolektif	62,389	68,647	37,835
Geran Kerajaan – dana	2,176	2,617	5,323
Jumlah Modal Kumpulan II	64,565	71,264	43,158
Jumlah Modal Teras	1,527,702	478,824	1,246,280

34. PERBANKAN ISLAM

Pecahan aset berwajaran risiko dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko adalah seperti berikut:

	Nosional RM'000	Wajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	2,074,056	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,149,237	229,847
50%	27,308	13,654
100%	5,687,954	5,687,954
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar penyata kedudukan kewangan	-	149,152
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 31 Disember 2012	8,938,555	6,080,607
0%	840,340	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,722,781	344,556
50%	24,815	12,408
100%	4,411,429	4,411,429
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar penyata kedudukan kewangan	-	80,805
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 31 Disember 2011	6,999,365	4,849,198
0%	420,074	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,744,538	348,908
50%	22,508	11,254
100%	3,561,626	3,561,626
Aset berwajaran risiko di luar penyata kedudukan kewangan	-	111,936
Jumlah aset berwajaran risiko pada 1 Januari 2011	5,748,746	4,033,724

2012 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Directors' Report

Statement by Directors

Statutory Declaration

Shariah Committee Report

Independent Auditors' Report

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Changes in Equity

Statement of Cash Flow

Notes to the Financial Statements



500.00	500.00	400.00
142.34	136.23	147.35
66.31	202.72	117.91
109.47	106.12	118.90
109.39	132.63	427.84
168.07	255.20	102.48
420.21	401.39	209.26
425.67	227.00	155.63
4.50	8.10	6.25
4.98	2.84	5.71
5.20	7.27	9.25
6.12	4.18	7.27
7.86	4.04	4.04
33.88	43.38	39.09
473.50	375.79	337.71
405.28	300.89	302.09
71.91	71.15	71.15



BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are banking, financing, investment and servicing as provided under the Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad Act, 2008.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank during the financial year.

RESULTS

	RM'000
Profit before tax and zakat	439,788
Tax expense	(6,572)
Zakat	(2,082)
Net profit for the year	431,134

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Bank during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDENDS

The amount of dividends paid by the Bank since 31 December 2011 were as follows:

In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2011 as reported in the Directors' report of that year, a final dividend of 3% less tax, on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares amounting to RM22.5 million was declared on 26 May 2012 and paid on 26 July 2012.

The Directors propose a final dividend of 3%, less 25% tax amounting to RM22.5 million in respect of the current financial year. This dividend is subject to approval by the shareholder at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Bank. Accordingly, the proposed dividend has not been included as liability in the financial statements.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Bank has not issued any new shares or debentures during the financial year.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Bank to any party during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Bank.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Bank. As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Bank under options.

DIRECTORS

The following directors served on the Board of the Bank since the date of the last report:

- Y. Bhg Tan Sri Faizah Mohd Tahir (Chairman)
- Y. Bhg Dato' Wan Mohd Fadzmi Wan Othman (President/Chief Executive Officer)
- Y. Bhg Datuk Dr. Saharan Haji Anang
- Puan Rashidah Mohd Sies
- Y. Bhg Datuk Johar Che Mat
- Encik Ng Chih Kaye
- Y. Bhg Datin Ruzaina Wan Haniff (resigned on 28 February 2013)
- Encik Md. Hilmi Datuk Haji Md. Noor
- Y. Bhg Dato' Che Mohd Hashim Abdullah

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

None of the directors in office at the end of the financial year held shares or had beneficial interest in the shares of the Bank during and at the end of the financial year. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, the directors are not required to hold any shares in the Bank.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

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.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors from the Bank and related corporations, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income of the Bank were made out, the directors took reasonable steps:
 - (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowances had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected to so realise.

- (b) 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 of the Bank which would render:
- (i) the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the allowances for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; and
 - (ii) the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.
- (c) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.
- (d) 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 of the Bank which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (e) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:
- (i) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
 - (ii) any contingent liability of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year other than those arising in the normal course of business of the Bank as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.
- (f) In the opinion of the directors:
- (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due; and
 - (ii) no item or transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Bank for the financial year in which this report is made.

HOLDING COMPANY

Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("Agrobank") is wholly-owned by the Minister of Finance Incorporated on behalf of the government of Malaysia.

AUDITORS

The auditor, Messrs. Ernst and Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 28 March 2013.



TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR



DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

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

We, **TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR** and **DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN** being two of the directors of **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 274 to 382 are properly drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 and of the results and cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 28 March 2013.



TAN SRI FAIZAH MOHD TAHIR



DATO' WAN MOHD FADZMI WAN OTHMAN

STATUTORY DECLARATION

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

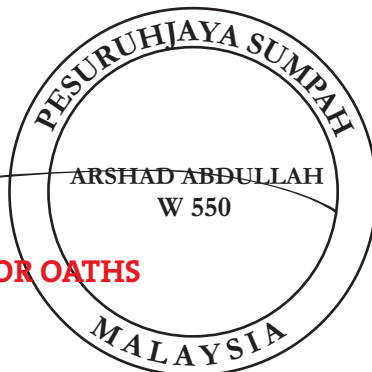
I, **SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN** being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 274 to 382 are in my opinion, correct 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.



**SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN
SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN**

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed
SYED NAUFAL SHAHABUDIN BIN SYED ABDUL JABBAR SHAHABUDIN
at **KUALA LUMPUR** in the Federal Territory on
28th day of March 2013.

Before me,



COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the Name of Allah, The Compassionate, The Most Merciful

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

We have reviewed the principles and the contracts relating to the transactions and application introduced by Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad during the year ended 31 December 2012. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad has complied with the Shariah principles and with the Shariah rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council of Bank Negara Malaysia, as well as Shariah decisions made by us.

The management of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad is responsible for ensuring that the financial institution conducts its business in accordance with Shariah principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad and to report to you.

We have assessed the work carried out by Shariah review and Shariah audit which included examining, on a test basis, each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad.

We planned and performed our review so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad has not violated the Shariah principles.

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT (cont'd)

In our opinion:

- (a) The contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad during the year ended 31 December 2012 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah principles. For cases where it has been identified as not fulfilling certain elements under the Shariah principles in relation to Bai' Bithaman Ajil (BBA) concept, remedial measures have been identified and ongoing rectification efforts on the affected accounts are being implemented. In the event the affected accounts cannot be rectified, the resulted income will be separated under the different category and will not be recognised as the Bank's income.
- (b) The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with Shariah principles.
- (c) All earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah principles have been considered for disposal to charitable causes: and
- (d) The calculation of zakat is in compliance with Shariah principles.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, do hereby confirm that the operations of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad for the year ended 31 December 2012 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah principles.



Prof. Madya Dr. Atikullah Hj. Abdullah
Chairman of the Committee



Dr. Mohamed Fairouz Abdul Khir
Member of the Committee



Prof. Dr. Saiful Azhar Rosly
Member of the Committee



En. Mohd. Zakhiri Md. Nor
Member of the Committee

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
28 March 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 274 to 382.

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 responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 control relevant to the 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 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

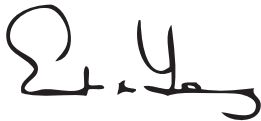
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards 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 that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Bank have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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.



Ernst & Young
AF: 0039
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
28 March 2013



Nik Rahmat Kamarulzaman bin Nik Ab. Rahman
No. 1759/02/14(J)
Chartered Accountant

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000
Interest income	5	181,272	230,473
Interest expense	6	(87,408)	(83,335)
Net interest income		93,864	147,138
Income from Islamic banking business	34(a)	508,788	405,410
		602,652	552,548
Non-interest income:			
Fee and other operating income	7(a)	18,378	43,940
Investment income	7(b)	241,630	18,831
Net income		862,660	615,319
Compensation expenses		(18,021)	-
Overhead expenses	8	(350,257)	(310,021)
Operating profit		494,382	305,298
Government grants	9	17,423	15,057
Net operating profit		511,805	320,355
(Allowance for)/writeback of impairment on loan	10	(72,280)	57,101
Writeback of/(allowance for) impairment on investment securities	11	263	(885)
Profit before tax and zakat		439,788	376,571
Tax (expense)/credit	12	(6,572)	18,608
Zakat	13	(2,082)	(4,272)
Net profit for the year		431,134	390,907
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Unrealised gains/(losses) on fair value changes on AFS investment securities		16,383	(58,422)
Transfer to profit and loss on disposal of AFS investment securities		(237,167)	(11,380)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		54,560	17,596
Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax		(166,224)	(52,206)
Total comprehensive income for the year		264,910	338,701

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
ASSETS				
Cash and short term funds	14	1,827,012	3,413,040	2,756,301
Deposits with financial institutions	15	-	20,000	-
Investment securities	16	3,459,062	2,884,941	2,695,411
Loans, financing and advances	17	5,827,907	5,405,351	4,804,635
Other assets	18	95,920	116,246	97,453
Prepaid lease payments	19	5,627	5,702	5,776
Property, plant and equipment	20	185,229	191,228	188,104
Intangible assets	21	20,898	23,556	22,761
TOTAL ASSETS		11,421,655	12,060,064	10,570,441
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	23	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754
Other liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	24(a)	162,935	154,595	134,956
Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme	24(b)	2,185	2,249	2,171
Deferred tax liabilities	22	32,321	80,390	116,310
Loan Scheme Fund	25	1,639,626	1,775,404	1,856,233
Government Grants	26	41,872	54,877	67,724
Launching Grants	27	21,598	26,016	28,227
Government Grant - Funds	28	16,508	17,481	24,784
Total Liabilities		8,953,262	9,834,081	8,683,159
Equity				
Share capital	29	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserves	30	1,468,393	1,225,983	887,282
Total Equity		2,468,393	2,225,983	1,887,282
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		11,421,655	12,060,064	10,570,441

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Non-distributable reserves			Distributable reserves	Total
	Share capital	Statutory reserves	Investment revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
As of 1 January 2012	1,000,000	487,109	487,943	250,932	2,225,983
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	431,134	431,134
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(166,224)	-	(166,224)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(166,224)	431,134	264,910
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
As of 31 December 2012	1,000,000	487,109	321,719	659,566	2,468,393

	Non-distributable reserves			Distributable reserves	Total
	Share capital	Statutory reserves	Investment revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
As of 1 January 2011	1,000,000	291,655	540,149	55,478	1,887,282
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	390,907	390,907
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(52,206)	-	(52,206)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(52,206)	390,907	338,701
Transfer from retained earnings	-	195,454	-	(195,454)	-
As of 31 December 2011	1,000,000	487,109	487,943	250,932	2,225,983

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax and zakat	439,788	376,571
Adjustments for:		
Allowance for impairment on loans	105,480	100,036
Bad debts and financing written off	261	3,987
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,924	25,759
Amortisation of computer software	13,628	10,537
Interest expense/profit charged on loans/ financing from Government and OECF	5,757	5,833
Write off of property, plant and equipment	396	496
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	75	57
Write off of computer software	93	1
Gain on disposal of investment securities	(244,067)	(8,887)
Dividends from investment securities	(10,908)	(14,836)
Amortisation of:		
Government Grant	(12,788)	(12,651)
Launching Grant	(3,316)	(2,140)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(375)
Operating profit before working capital changes	321,323	484,388
Change in loans, financing and advances	(528,610)	(710,957)
Change in other assets	20,320	(18,787)
Change in deposits with financial institutions	20,000	(20,000)
Change in deposits from customers	(686,852)	1,270,316
Change in other payables	9,112	16,780
Change in Paddy Credit Gratuity Fund	(64)	78
Change in deferred tax liabilities	(54,560)	(17,596)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	(899,331)	1,004,222
Tax (paid)/recovered	(74)	246
Zakat paid	(2,854)	(1,381)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(902,259)	1,003,087

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in investment securities	(1,807,079)	(884,472)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(21,321)	(29,516)
Purchase of computer software	(11,063)	(11,332)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,310,801	651,622
Dividends received from investment securities	10,908	14,836
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	530
Net cash used in investing activities	(517,754)	(258,332)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid on government loans and OECF	(4,909)	(3,345)
Proceeds from:		
Fund For Food ("3F")	652	-
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	250	250
Micro Enterprise Funds	14,493	28,329
Special Fund For Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	(661)	(1,086)
Repayments of Loan Scheme Funds	(147,968)	(106,619)
Foreign exchange differences	(4,053)	(5,279)
Launching grant utilised	(1,102)	(71)
Government grants utilised	(217)	(195)
Dividends paid	(22,500)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(166,015)	(88,016)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,586,028)	656,739
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	3,413,040	2,756,301
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,827,012	3,413,040
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash and short term funds (Note 14)	1,827,012	3,413,040
	1,827,012	3,413,040

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("the Bank") is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal activities of the Bank are banking, financing, investment and related services as provided under the Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad Act, 2008.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Bank during the financial year.

The registered office is at Level 3, Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The principal place of business of the Bank is at Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The financial statements have been approved and authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution dated 28 March 2013.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. These are the Bank's first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRS and MFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS 1") has been applied.

In previous financial years, the financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines. The financial impact arising from transition to MFRS is disclosed in Note 3.2.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000) except when otherwise indicated.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing the opening MFRS statement of financial position of the Bank as at 1 January 2011 (the transition date to MFRS Framework), unless otherwise stated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Revenue Recognition

Interest is recognised as interest income and interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest bearing financial instruments classified as HTM, AFS or loans and receivables using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that is used to discount the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

In calculating effective interest, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. Fees, including those for early redemption, are included in the calculation to the extent that they can be measured and are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate. Cash flows arising from the direct and incremental costs of issuing financial instruments are also taken into account in the calculation. Where it is not possible to otherwise estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, effective interest is calculated by reference to the payments or receipts specified in the contract, and the full contractual term.

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised based on an accrual basis upon rendering of services.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. In the financial statements, this is when the dividends are received or deemed received.

Income from rental is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(c) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions attached will be met. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant in the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Grants from the Government of Malaysia consist of capital grant, development grant and launching grant. The unutilised capital grant and development grant are shown separately from the Bank's other source of funds. Capital grants are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income based on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Development expenditure is deducted from the Government grant upon utilisation.

Launching grant received for capital expenditure are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income based on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets whereas the launching grant for development expenditure is deducted from the launching grant upon utilisation.

(d) Financial Assets and Liabilities**(1) Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement**

Financial instruments are classified into the following categories - loans and receivables, financial investments HTM and financial investments AFS.

Management determines the classification of financial instruments at initial recognition.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Financial assets classified in this category include cash and balances with banks and loans, financing and advances. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, including direct and incremental transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income on loans and receivables is recognised as "Interest Income" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on loans, financing and advances are recognised in profit or loss as "Allowance for Impairment on Loans, Financing and Advances".

(ii) Held-to-maturity ("HTM")

Financial investments HTM are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest on investments HTM is included in "Interest Income" in profit or loss. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in profit or loss as "Impairment on Investment". Regular way purchases and sales of financial investments HTM are recognised at settlement date. If the Bank was to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of financial investments HTM before maturity, the entire category would be tainted and be reclassified to AFS. Furthermore, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying those financial assets as HTM for the following two years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

(1) Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement (cont'd)

(iii) Available-for-sale ("AFS")

Financial investments AFS are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS and are not categorised into any of the other categories above. Financial investments AFS include financial assets that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or changes in market conditions. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs, and subsequently measured at fair value.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. If an investment AFS is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Likewise, upon disposal of investments AFS, the cumulative fair value gain or loss recognised in equity is also transferred to profit or loss. Interest income on financial investments AFS is included as interest income in profit or loss. Dividends on AFS equity instrument recognised in profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive payment is established. Regular way purchases and sales of financial investments AFS are recognised at settlement date.

Investments in unquoted equity instruments which are classified as AFS and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. These investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting period.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include deposits from customers.

(2) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or when the rights to receive further cash flows from the assets have been transferred to a third party and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are redeemed or extinguished.

(3) Determination of Fair Value

For financial instruments measured at fair value, the fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices. For financial instruments with observable market prices which are traded in active markets, the fair values are based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations. These include listed equity securities and broker quotes from Bloomberg and Reuters.

Investments in unquoted equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost, and assessed for impairment at each reporting period.

(4) Impairment of financial assets

(i) Loans, Financing and Advances

Loans, financing and advances ("loan(s)") of the Bank are classified as impaired when they fulfill either of the following criteria:

- (1) principal or interest or both are past due for three (3) months or more;
- (2) where a loan is in arrears for less than three (3) months, but exhibits indications of credit weaknesses; or
- (3) where an impaired loan has been rescheduled or restructured, the loan will continue to be classified as impaired until repayments based on the revised and/or restructured terms have been observed continuously for a period of six (6) months for non retail loans and three (3) months for retail loans.

For the determination of impairment on loans, the Bank assesses at each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a loan or a group of loans is impaired. A loan or a group of loans is impaired and impairment losses are recognised only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (ie. an "incurred loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan or group of loans that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment include:

- (1) any significant financial difficulty of the obligor;
- (2) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (3) a high probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation of the obligor;
- (4) concerns over the viability of the obligor's business operations and its capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and to generate sufficient cash flows to service its debt obligations; and
- (5) any adverse news or developments affecting the local economic conditions or business environment which will adversely affect the repayment capacity of the borrower.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

(4) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(i) Loans, Financing and Advances (cont'd)

The Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans which are individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan, the loan is then included as a part of collective assessment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the loan is impaired through the use of an allowance account and the impaired amount of loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where appropriate, the calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows of a collateralised loan reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For collective assessment, the non-impaired loans and impaired loans which are not individually significant are grouped on the basis of homogenous risk characteristics that are indicative of the borrowers' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. The collective impairment is computed by multiplying the exposure with the Probability of Default ("PD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD"). The PD is based on migration or regression analysis and the LGD is determined by using the collateral shortfall method. Where a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are only written off after the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

Subsequent recoveries of the amounts previously written off are recognised in profit or loss.

Where a loan shows evidence of credit weaknesses, the Bank may seek to renegotiate the loan rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve an extension of the payment arrangements via rescheduling or the renegotiation of new loan terms and conditions via restructuring. Management monitors the renegotiated loan to ensure that all the revised terms are met and that the repayments are made promptly for a continuous period. Where an impaired loan is renegotiated, the borrower must adhere to the revised and/or restructured repayment terms for a continuous period of six months for non retail loans and 3 months for retail loans before the loan is classified as non impaired. These loans continue to be subjected to individual or collective impairment assessment.

(ii) Financial Investments AFS

The Bank assesses at each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial investment classified as AFS is impaired. In the case of quoted equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also considered in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Where such evidence exists, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised) is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. For unquoted equity investments which are measured at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Impairment losses on AFS equity investments are not reversed in profit or loss in the subsequent periods. Increase in fair value, if any, subsequent to impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. For AFS debt investments, impairment losses are subsequently reversed in profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in profit and loss.

(iii) Financial Investments HTM

The Bank assesses at each reporting period whether objective evidence of impairment of financial investments HTM exists as a result of one or more loss events and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial investment or group of financial investments that can be reliably estimated. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised as the difference between the acquisition cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, less any impairment loss previously recognised.

(e) Foreign Currency

(i) Functional Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates i.e. the functional currency. The financial statements of the Bank are presented in RM which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains or losses are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Income Tax

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided for, using the "liability" method, on temporary differences as of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences while deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary differences arising from goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets, if any, is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period. Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Ministry of Finance by notification in the Malaysian Gazette P.U.(A) 95/2008 issued an order on 1 April 2008 vesting all properties, rights and liabilities of Bank Pertanian Malaysia (prior to corporatisation) to the Bank without any conveyance, assignment or transfer. Based on the order, the Ministry of Finance in a letter dated 25 June 2008 made the decision to extend the right for tax exemption on all income for years of assessment 2002 to 2012 except for tax on dividend income.

(g) Employees' Benefit**(i) Short-Term Benefit**

Wages, salaries, other fixed remuneration and bonuses are recognised as expenses in the year that services have been rendered by the employees. Short term accumulated compensated annual leave is limited to 120 days throughout the service tenure and is recognised when service has been rendered. With the approval of the head of department, the annual leave is allowed to be carried forward for a maximum period of two (2) years after which it will be forfeited and no compensation will be paid. Medical leave is recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

The Bank is required by law to make monthly contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF") at certain prescribed rates based on the employees' salaries. Such contributions are recognised as expense in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Retirement Benefit

Eligible staff are entitled for a lump sum gratuity payment upon attainment of normal retirement age of 56 years or early retirement age of 45 years for female employees and 50 years for male employees. The gratuity payment is equivalent to 0.75 of their last drawn salary multiplied by the number of years of service and a leave replacement benefit payment equivalent to 4 times their last drawn salary.

The retirement benefit liability recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and unrecognised past service cost reflecting only the number of years of service completed up to the statement of financial position date.

The defined benefit obligation, calculated using the projected unit credit method, is determined by independent actuaries, by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields at the end of the reporting period on Malaysian Government Securities which have currency and terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in retained earnings in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The actuarial gains and losses are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flow have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation or depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land and work in progress are not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line method at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

Buildings	2%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Equipment and office machines	10%
Computer hardware	20%
Leasehold land	2%

Where parts of items of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the items is allocated on a reasonable basis and is depreciated separately.

Leasehold land more than 99 years is depreciated over the leasehold year.

At each reporting period, the residual values and useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and the effect of any changes is recognised prospectively. Gain and loss arising from the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Costs of repair and maintenance are charged to profit or loss in the year in which the costs are incurred.

(j) Intangible assets

The intangible asset consists mainly computer software which are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to the recognition, the computer software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of computer software over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. Gain or loss arising from the disposal of the asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase or completion is recognised as an expense when it is incurred, unless it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and the expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably.

(k) Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease or operating lease. Leases are classified as finance leases where the Bank assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. Assets under operating leases are not recognised in the statement of financial position as the risks and rewards rest with the lessor.

Lease rental is charged to profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefit received or receivable as an incentive to enter into an operating lease are recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease term. However, contingent rentals arising from operating leases are recognised as an expense in a manner consistent with the basis on which they are determined.

(l) Prepaid Lease Payments

Leasehold land normally has economic life not exceeding 99 years where the risk and reward associated with the asset are not transferred to the lessee. The upfront payments made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted for as prepaid lease payments at the reporting date. In the case of a lease of land and buildings, the prepaid lease payments are allocated, as appropriate, between the land element and the buildings element of the lease at the inception of the lease in proportion to their relative fair value. The prepaid lease payments are amortised over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.1 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(m) Foreclosed Properties

Foreclosed properties are those acquired in order to settle the debts and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability.

(o) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets. Costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are taken to equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(p) Cash Flow Statement

The Bank adopts the indirect method in the preparation of cash flow statement.

(q) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits, and cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of less than three months.

3.2 Changes to comparative

(a) Transition to MFRS and application of MFRS 1

These are the Bank's first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRS. In previous financial years, the financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with FRS in Malaysia.

In preparing its opening statement of financial position as at 1 January 2011, the Bank has adjusted the amounts previously reported in financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS. An explanation of how the transition from FRS to MFRS has affected the Bank's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out below:

Redesignation of Investment Securities

MFRS 1 allows entity to designate a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss or a financial asset as AFS. Consequently, the Bank has designated a previously recognised HTM investment as AFS financial asset in accordance with the adoption of MFRS 1. This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively.

(b) Retirement benefits scheme

Eligible staff are entitled to a one off gratuity payment upon retirement equivalent to 75% of their last drawn salary multiply by the number of years of service, provided that the staff has worked up until the age of 45 years for female employees or 55 years for male employees. If the staff resigned prior to the minimum retirement age, the staff will no longer be entitled to the gratuity payment.

New employees who joined the Bank after the corporatisation exercise but prior to April 2011 are also eligible for the above benefits. Since 2008, no provisions were accrued in the financial statements and the benefits are only recognised as expense in the income statements based on retirement benefit payments made during the year. The Bank has now accrued for the required provision and has applied the changes retrospectively as a prior year adjustment.

The provision for gratuity payment and leave replacement benefit is measured based on the present value of the estimated future cash outflows resulting from services rendered by eligible employees as at the reporting date. The cash flows are discounted using the cost of capital incurred by the Bank as at the reporting date. In determining the level of provision to be made, assumptions are also made as to the expected future increase in salaries as well as the probabilities of the staff resigning prior to the retirement entitlement age.

(c) Deferred tax

Upon corporatisation in 2008, the Bank did not recognise deferred tax assets or liabilities as it was expected that tax exempt status would continue to be granted. However the Bank's request for an extension of tax exempt status was not approved by the Ministry of Finance. Hence the Bank has recognised a deferred tax assets/liability from 1 January 2011. The opening balance has been adjusted against retained earnings with a corresponding adjustment made to the statutory reserve.

The reconciliations of equity and total comprehensive income for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under FRS for those periods and at the date of transition under MFRS are provided below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.2 Changes to comparative (cont'd)

Reconciliation of financial position as at 1 January 2011

	FRS as at 1 January 2011 RM'000	Note 3.2 (a) Investment Securities RM'000	Note 3.2 (b) Retirement Benefits RM'000	Note 3.2 (c) Deferred Tax RM'000	MFRS as at 1 January 2011 RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short term funds	2,756,301	-	-	-	2,756,301
Investment securities					
AFS	1,656,547	40,563	-	-	1,697,110
HTM	460,488	(40,032)	-	-	420,456
Quoted Shares	577,845	-	-	-	577,845
Loans, financing and advances	4,804,635	-	-	-	4,804,635
Other assets	97,453	-	-	-	97,453
Prepaid lease payments	5,776	-	-	-	5,776
Property, plant and equipment	188,104	-	-	-	188,104
Intangible assets	22,761	-	-	-	22,761
TOTAL ASSETS	10,569,910	531	-	-	10,570,441
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	6,452,754	-	-	-	6,452,754
Other liabilities					
Other payables and accruals	109,093	-	25,863	-	134,956
Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme	2,171	-	-	-	2,171
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	116,310	116,310
Loan Scheme Fund	1,856,233	-	-	-	1,856,233
Government Grants	67,724	-	-	-	67,724
Launching Grants	28,227	-	-	-	28,227
Government Grant - Funds	24,784	-	-	-	24,784
Total Liabilities	8,540,986	-	25,863	116,310	8,683,159
Equity					
Share capital	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Reserves	1,028,924	531	(25,863)	(116,310)	887,282
Total Equity	2,028,924	531	(25,863)	(116,310)	1,887,282
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	10,569,910	531	-	-	10,570,441

Reconciliation of financial position as at 31 December 2011

	FRS as at 31 December 2011 RM'000	Note 3.2 (a) Investment Securities RM'000	Note 3.2 (b) Retirement Benefits RM'000	Note 3.2 (c) Deferred Tax RM'000	MFRS as at 31 December 2011 RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short term funds	3,413,040	-	-	-	3,413,040
Deposits with financial institutions	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Investment securities					
AFS	2,082,655	41,998	-	-	2,124,653
HTM	296,500	(40,886)	-	-	255,614
Quoted Shares	504,674	-	-	-	504,674
Loans, financing and advances	5,405,351	-	-	-	5,405,351
Other assets	116,246	-	-	-	116,246
Prepaid lease payments	5,702	-	-	-	5,702
Property, plant and equipment	191,228	-	-	-	191,228
Intangible assets	23,556	-	-	-	23,556
TOTAL ASSETS	12,058,952	1,112	-	-	12,060,064
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	7,723,069	-	-	-	7,723,069
Other liabilities					
Other payables and accruals	120,066	-	34,529	-	154,595
Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme	2,249	-	-	-	2,249
Deferred tax liability	89,022	-	-	(8,632)	80,390
Loan Scheme Fund	1,775,404	-	-	-	1,775,404
Government Grants	54,877	-	-	-	54,877
Launching Grants	26,016	-	-	-	26,016
Government Grant - Funds	17,481	-	-	-	17,481
Total Liabilities	9,808,184	-	34,529	(8,632)	9,834,081
Equity					
Share capital	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Reserves	1,250,768	1,112	(34,529)	8,632	1,225,983
Total Equity	2,250,768	1,112	(34,529)	8,632	2,225,983
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	12,058,952	1,112	-	-	12,060,064

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.2 Changes to comparative (cont'd)

Reconciliation of statement of comprehensive income for year ended 1 January 2011

	FRS as at 1 January 2011 RM'000	Note 3.2 (b) Retirement Benefits RM'000	Note 3.2 (c) Deferred Tax RM'000	MFRS as at 1 January 2011 RM'000
Interest income	228,301	-	-	228,301
Interest expense	(69,102)	-	-	(69,102)
Net interest income	159,199	-	-	159,199
Income from Islamic banking business	339,801	-	-	339,801
Non-interest income:				
Fee and other operating income	8,509	-	-	8,509
Investment income	231,067	-	-	231,067
Net income	738,576	-	-	738,576
Overhead expenses	(289,131)	(25,863)	-	(314,994)
Operating profit	449,445	(25,863)	-	423,582
Government grants	19,155	-	-	19,155
Net operating profit	468,600	(25,863)	-	442,737
(Allowance for)/writeback of impairment on loan	(91,817)	-	-	(91,817)
Writeback of/(allowance for) impairment on investment securities	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax and zakat	376,783	(25,863)	-	350,920
Tax (expense)/credit	(617)	-	-	(617)
Zakat	(281)	-	-	(281)
Net profit for the year	375,885			350,022
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Unrealised gains/(losses) on fair value changes on AFS investment securities	197,594	-	-	197,594
Transfer to profit and loss on disposal of AFS investment securities	(208,542)	-	-	(208,542)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	(134,905)	(134,905)
Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax	(10,948)	-	-	(145,853)
Total comprehensive income for the year	364,937	(25,863)	(134,905)	204,169

Reconciliation of statement of comprehensive income for year ended 31 December 2011

	FRS as at 31 December 2011 RM'000	Note 3.2 (b) Retirement Benefits RM'000	Note 3.2 (c) Deferred Tax RM'000	MFRS as at 31 December 2011 RM'000
Interest income	230,473	-	-	230,473
Interest expense	(83,335)	-	-	(83,335)
Net interest income	147,138	-	-	147,138
Income from Islamic banking business	405,410	-	-	405,410
Non-interest income:				
Fee and other operating income	43,940	-	-	43,940
Investment income	18,831	-	-	18,831
Net income	615,319	-	-	615,319
Overhead expenses	(301,355)	(8,666)	-	(310,021)
Operating profit	313,964	(8,666)	-	305,298
Government grants	15,057	-	-	15,057
Net operating profit	329,021	(8,666)	-	320,355
(Allowance for)/writeback of impairment on loan	57,101	-	-	57,101
Writeback of/(allowance for) impairment on investment securities	(885)	-	-	(885)
Profit before tax and zakat	385,237	(8,666)	-	376,571
Tax (expense)/credit	28,571	-	(9,963)	18,608
Zakat	(4,272)	-	-	(4,272)
Net profit for the year	409,536	(8,666)	(9,963)	390,907
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Unrealised gains/(losses) on fair value changes on AFS investment securities	(58,422)	-	-	(58,422)
Transfer to profit and loss on disposal of AFS investment securities	(11,380)	-	-	(11,380)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(117,309)	-	134,905	17,596
Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax	(187,111)	-	-	(52,206)
Total comprehensive income for the year	222,425	(8,666)	124,942	338,701

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards, Amendments and Issues Committee ("IC") Interpretations have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Bank.

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*

MFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits (revised)*

MFRS 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised)*

MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates (revised)*

Amendments to MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

Amendments to MFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards - Government Loans*

Amendments to MFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*

Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements (Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*

Amendments to MFRS 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment (Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*

Amendments to MFRS 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation (Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*

Amendments to MFRS 134 *Interim Financial Reporting (Annual improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*

Amendments to MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements: Transition Guidance*

Amendments to MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements: Transition Guidance*

Amendments to MFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance*

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

Amendments to MFRS 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

Amendments to MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Mandatory Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*

(a) MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

MFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and applies to classification and measurement of financial liabilities and financial liabilities as defined in MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("MFRS 139") and replaces the guidance in MFRS 139.

In subsequent phases, the IASB will address hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The adoption of the first phase of MFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Bank financial assets but will not have an impact on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The Bank will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases when the final standard including all phases is issued.

(b) MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

MFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by MFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgment to determine which entities are controlled and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in MFRS 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and IC Interpretation 112 *Special Purpose Entities*. Based on the preliminary analyses performed, MFRS 10 is not expected to have any impact on the currently held investments of the Bank.

(c) MFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

MFRS 12 includes all disclosures that were previously in MFRS 127 related to consolidated financial statements as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* and MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates*. These disclosures related to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required but have no impact on the Bank financial position or performance.

(d) MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

MFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under MFRS for all fair value measurements. MFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under MFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Bank is currently assessing the impact that this Standard will have on the financial position and performance of the Bank but based on preliminary analyses, no material impact is expected.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expense, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Allowance for losses on loans, financing and advances

The Bank reviews the doubtful loans, advances and financing at each reporting date to assess whether allowances for impairment should be recorded in the financial statements. In particular, judgement is required in the identification of impaired loans, and the estimation of realisable amount from impaired loans when determining the level of allowance required (Note 10).

(b) Impairment assessment of AFS investments

The Bank records impairment charges on AFS equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost (Note 11).

(c) Fair value estimation of AFS financial investments

The fair value of securities that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques based on assumptions of market conditions existing at the reporting date, including reference to quoted market prices and independent dealer quotes for similar securities and discounted cash flow method (Note 16).

(d) Retirement benefit scheme

The provision for gratuity payment and leave replacement benefit is measured based on the present value of the estimated future cash outflows resulting from services rendered by eligible employees as at the reporting date. The cash flows are discounted using the interest rates on Malaysian Government Securities which are denominated in the currency the benefits will be paid out, being Malaysian Ringgit, RM, and have the terms to maturity that approximate the terms of the liability. In determining the level of provision to be made, assumptions are also made as to the expected future increase in salaries as well as the probabilities of the staff resigning prior to the retirement entitlement age (Note 24a (i)).

5. INTEREST INCOME

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Loans and advances	103,106	138,838
Investment securities:		
HTM	3,579	6,967
AFS	40,292	50,871
Deposits with financial institutions	34,295	33,797
	<u>181,272</u>	<u>230,473</u>
Of which:		
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	<u>15,006</u>	<u>11,749</u>

6. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Savings deposits and Agro Perdana	54,245	52,443
Fixed/Special deposits	31,014	28,045
Loans from Government and OECF	2,149	2,847
	<u>87,408</u>	<u>83,335</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

7. NON-INTEREST INCOME

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
(a) Fee and Other Operating Income		
Fee Income		
Service charges and fees	6,628	10,125
Loan processing fees	2,552	4,091
	9,180	14,216
Other income		
Reimbursement of gapping cost	1,994	21,304
Income from Project Ladang Sungai Tasan	833	2,979
Income from staff loans and financing	1,173	1,321
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	375
Rental	111	296
Non operational income	5,087	3,449
	9,198	29,724
	18,378	43,940
(b) Investment Income		
Net gain on disposal of AFS investment securities	230,722	3,995
Dividend income	10,908	14,836
	241,630	18,831

8. OVERHEAD EXPENSES

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Personnel cost		
Salary, allowances and bonus	169,876	146,767
EPF contributions	17,826	14,189
SOCSSO contributions	1,700	1,478
Staff welfare	5,097	4,418
Staff training	4,281	3,248
Recruitment fees	461	487
Directors allowance	1,780	425
Medical insurance	4,592	3,441
Retirement benefits scheme (Note 24 (a))	10,668	10,007
Others	594	3,765
	216,875	188,225
Maintenance cost		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 20)	26,924	25,759
Amortisation of computer software (Note 21)	13,628	10,537
Insurance on property, plant and equipment	5,346	2,334
Rental of premises	7,912	7,128
Printing, stationery and office supplies	9,203	8,002
Water and electricity	7,990	6,907
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments (Note 19)	75	57
Computer maintenance	9,854	6,785
Building maintenance	2,996	2,990
Office maintenance	3,072	2,784
Computer supply	1,544	1,774
Others	2,973	2,908
	91,517	77,965
Marketing expenses		
Advertising and promotions	2,577	5,801
Others	264	608
	2,841	6,409

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

8. OVERHEAD EXPENSES

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
General administrative expenses		
Communication expenses	14,097	15,784
Launching grants	1,102	71
Government grants	217	195
Legal fees	13,695	11,500
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit	380	380
Other assurance related	180	-
Security charges	7,761	6,705
Others	1,592	2,787
	39,024	37,422
	350,257	310,021

9. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Launching Grant:		
Development expenditure	1,102	71
Amortisation of capital expenditure	3,316	2,140
Government Grant:		
Development expenditure	217	195
Amortisation of capital expenditure	12,788	12,651
	17,423	15,057

10. (ALLOWANCE FOR) / WRITEBACK OF IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Loans, financing and advances:		
Allowance for the year	(105,480)	(100,036)
Amount written back upon recoveries and reversal of allowance	85,051	190,782
Individual impairment loss - net	(20,429)	90,746
Allowance for the year	(178,376)	(152,813)
Amount written back	41,070	31,176
Collective impairment loss - net	(137,306)	(121,637)
Bad debts and financing:		
Written off	(261)	(3,987)
Recovered	85,716	91,979
	(72,280)	57,101

11. WRITEBACK OF/(ALLOWANCE FOR) IMPAIRMENT ON INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Allowance for impairment:		
AFS:		
Quoted shares	263	(885)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

12. TAX EXPENSE

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Income Tax:		
Malaysian income tax	(75)	(211)
(Under)/Over provision of tax in prior years	(6)	495
	<u>(81)</u>	<u>284</u>
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6,491)	18,324
	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>
Tax (expense)/credit for the year	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>

Current estimated tax payable for the current financial year is provided for dividend income from investment securities.

The tax expense varied from the amount of tax expense determined by applying the applicable income tax rate to profit before tax expense and zakat as a result of the following differences:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Profit before tax and zakat	439,788	376,571
Tax at the applicable statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	<u>(109,947)</u>	<u>(94,143)</u>
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	(10,276)	(9,544)
Non-taxable income	113,657	121,800
(Under)/Over provision of tax in prior years	(6)	495
	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>
Tax (expense)/credit	<u>(6,572)</u>	<u>18,608</u>

13. ZAKAT

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Zakat for the year	(2,082)	(4,272)

This represents amount to be paid by the Bank in accordance with Shariah principles and approved by the Shariah Council.

14. CASH AND SHORT TERM FUNDS

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cash in hand	76,757	66,058	55,766
Cash at banks	79,730	85,912	77,618
Short term deposits maturing within three months:			
Licensed banks	936,050	1,854,035	1,404,139
Other financial institutions	734,475	1,407,035	1,218,778
	1,827,012	3,413,040	2,756,301

15. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other financial institutions	-	20,000	-
Maturity structure of deposits and financial institutions is as follows:			
Six months to nine months	-	20,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

16. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
Debt Securities			
AFS - at fair value			
Corporate Bonds	1,763,986	1,350,140	1,294,402
Malaysian Government Securities	1,212,144	774,513	402,708
	2,976,130	2,124,653	1,697,110
HTM - at amortised cost			
Corporate Bonds	42,368	86,674	186,025
Commercial Papers	9,955	56,775	214,216
Malaysian Government Securities	161,756	112,165	20,215
	214,079	255,614	420,456
	3,190,209	2,380,267	2,117,566
Equity Securities			
AFS - at fair value			
Quoted Shares in Malaysia	271,532	514,308	586,594
Unquoted Shares in Malaysia	-	-	1,189
	271,532	514,308	587,783
Total before allowances	3,461,741	2,894,575	2,705,349
Allowance for impairment losses			
Quoted Shares in Malaysia	(1,320)	(9,634)	(8,749)
Unquoted Shares in Malaysia	-	-	(1,189)
Corporate Bonds	(1,359)	-	-
	(2,679)	(9,634)	(9,938)
Net	3,459,062	2,884,941	2,695,411

16. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Maturity structure for HTM investments is as follows:

Maturity within six months	19,955	96,769	314,216
Between six months to one year	-	5,001	25,050
Between one year to three years	25,119	35,105	54,932
Between three years to five years	169,005	118,739	10,167
More than five years	-	-	16,091
	214,079	255,614	420,456

Market values of HTM investments are as follows:

Market Value

Corporate Bonds	42,627	86,974	186,349
Commercial Papers	9,943	56,355	214,216
Malaysian Government Securities	162,014	112,310	20,420
	214,584	255,639	420,985

	Quoted shares	Total
	RM'000	RM'000

Allowance for impairment losses

As of 1 January 2012	9,634	9,634
Reversal of allowance during the year	(8,314)	(8,314)
As of 31 December 2012	1,320	1,320

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

17. LOANS, FINANCING AND ADVANCES

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
At amortised cost:			
Islamic financing and advances (Note 34(g))	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862
Wawasan Tani Loans	269,100	443,756	629,828
Project and Equipment Loans	318,432	445,831	498,418
Capital Entrepreneur Tani ("MUST")	103,714	164,804	182,428
Agribusiness Loans	122,096	129,544	142,950
Fund For Food ("3F")	32,381	54,697	86,636
Insani Education Loans	55,302	66,879	72,199
Paddy Credit Scheme	17,110	19,265	19,208
MAP and MPPB Loans	4,716	5,258	7,636
Fund for Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")	1,203	2,169	3,665
Contract Tani Loans	2,953	2,385	3,118
Agriculture Special Credit Scheme ("SPKP")	3	1,700	2,416
Special Advances on Fixed Deposit	521	522	1,165
Tobacco Scheme	609	591	968
Asean-Japan Development Fund ("AJDF")	154	534	828
Banking Facilities	19	79	193
Other Loans	2,031	2,214	2,289
	6,295,226	5,970,210	5,494,807
Loans, financing and advances to employees	70,990	72,690	73,273
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080
Less:			
Individual impairment loss	(207,777)	(268,380)	(522,130)
Collective impairment loss	(330,532)	(369,169)	(241,315)
Net	5,827,907	5,405,351	4,804,635

17. LOANS, FINANCING AND ADVANCES

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

i) Maturity structure of loans, financing and advances is as follows:

Maturity within six months	819,291	1,143,747	490,072
Between six months to one year	89,898	87,021	72,332
Between one year to three years	542,565	431,693	457,662
Between three years to five years	777,486	1,038,021	890,617
More than five years	4,136,976	3,342,418	3,657,397
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(ii) Gross loans, financing and advances analysed by sectors are as follows:

Sector:

Support	2,818,188	2,680,086	2,328,422
Crops	2,286,218	2,015,619	1,797,436
Livestock	687,978	699,073	684,179
Fishery	402,747	384,822	397,523
Forestry	38,120	83,899	118,974
Other Agricultural based processing	132,965	179,401	241,546
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(iii) Gross loans, financing and advances analysed by classifications are as follows:

Neither past due nor impaired	5,084,323	4,731,601	3,909,115
Past due but not impaired	562,041	476,592	426,787
Impaired	719,852	834,707	1,232,178
	6,366,216	6,042,900	5,568,080

Past due but not impaired loans are loans where the customer has failed to make a principal or interest payment when contractually due and includes loans which are due more than one day after the contractual due date but less than three (3) months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

17. LOANS, FINANCING AND ADVANCES (cont'd)

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(iv) Movements in impaired gross loans, financing and advances are as follows:

At the beginning of the year	834,707	1,232,178	681,768
Additions during the year	485,802	484,895	884,149
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(344,152)	(707,236)	(327,095)
Amount written off	(256,505)	(175,130)	(6,644)
At the end of year	719,852	834,707	1,232,178

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Gross impaired loans as a percentage of gross loans, financing and advances	11.31%	13.81%	22.13%
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	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(v) Impaired gross loans, financing and advances analysed by sectors are as follows:

Sector:

Support	255,507	305,057	297,443
Crops	222,852	225,022	556,197
Livestock	112,381	129,327	156,187
Fishery	78,958	74,713	90,359
Forestry	33,220	79,279	113,134
Other Agricultural based processing	16,934	21,309	18,858
	719,852	834,707	1,232,178

17. LOANS, FINANCING AND ADVANCES

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

(vi) Movements in the impairment allowances on loans, financing and advances are as follows:

Individual impairment allowance

At the beginning of the year	268,380	522,130	437,426
Allowance for the year	105,480	100,036	173,687
Amount written back upon recoveries and reversal of allowance	(85,051)	(190,782)	(88,983)
Net allowance for the year	20,429	(90,746)	84,704
Amount written off	(81,032)	(163,004)	-
At the end of year	207,777	268,380	522,130

Collective impairment allowance

At the beginning of the year	369,169	241,315	181,353
Allowance for the year	178,376	152,813	73,776
Amount written back	(41,070)	(31,176)	(18,696)
Net allowance for the year	137,306	121,637	55,080
Amount written off	(176,255)	-	-
Allowance adjusted to:			
Fund for Ministry of Youth and Sports ("DKBS")	532	4,597	3,099
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")	(225)	1,425	1,869
Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	5	195	(86)
At the end of year	330,532	369,169	241,315
Collective impairment allowance as a percentage of gross loans, financing and advances less individual impairment allowance	5.37%	6.39%	4.78%

The total amount of collective impairment allowance includes collective allowances for non impaired loans of RM136,578,158 (2011: RM100,730,299).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

18. OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other receivables	31,730	52,386	65,888
Interest and income receivable	61,222	64,463	31,936
Foreclosed properties	7,836	7,970	8,387
Project Ladang BPM - Sg Tasan	3,377	3,377	3,198
Tax recoverable	-	6	-
	104,165	128,202	109,409
Less: impairment allowance	(8,245)	(11,956)	(11,956)
Net	95,920	116,246	97,453
Impairment allowance			
At beginning of the year	11,956	11,956	13,576
Addition during the year	2,472	-	-
Allowance no longer required	(6,183)	-	(1,000)
Transferred to loans and advances to employee	-	-	(620)
At the end of year	8,245	11,956	11,956

19. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cost			
At beginning of the year	7,320	7,320	7,696
Disposals	-	-	(176)
Transfer to leasehold buildings	-	-	(200)
	<u>7,320</u>	<u>7,320</u>	<u>7,320</u>
Accumulated amortisation			
At beginning of the year	1,618	1,544	1,542
Amortisation during the year	75	57	77
Transfer from leasehold land	-	17	-
Disposals	-	-	(70)
Transfer to leasehold buildings	-	-	(5)
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,618</u>	<u>1,544</u>
Net book value	<u><u>5,627</u></u>	<u><u>5,702</u></u>	<u><u>5,776</u></u>

The unexpired portion of the leasehold land ranges from 24 years to 32 years (2011: 25 years to 33 years).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Leasehold Freehold building (>99 years)	Leasehold land (>99 years)	Leasehold buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment and office machines	Computer hardware	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
COST									
As of 1 January 2011	3,746	11,732	779	81,928	13,901	108,680	41,790	75,934	338,490
Additions	-	-	-	2,725	-	16,161	6,448	4,182	29,516
Disposals	(155)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	(5,505)	(1,850)	(9,900)	(17,255)
As of 31 December 2011	3,591	11,732	779	84,653	13,901	119,336	46,388	70,216	350,596
Additions	-	-	-	674	-	13,615	4,938	2,094	21,321
Write off	-	-	(65)	-	(132)	(1,615)	(414)	(714)	(2,940)
As of 31 December 2012	3,591	11,732	714	85,327	13,769	131,336	50,912	71,596	368,977
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
As of 1 January 2011	-	2,781	37	16,864	10,650	54,260	17,879	47,915	150,386
Charge for the year	-	304	1	1,666	682	9,610	3,842	9,654	25,759
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	(5,139)	(1,728)	(9,892)	(16,759)
Transfer to prepaid lease payments	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	(18)
As of 31 December 2011	-	3,085	20	18,530	11,332	58,731	19,993	47,677	159,368
Charge for the year	-	304	1	1,690	82	11,171	4,343	9,333	26,924
Write off	-	-	(2)	-	(132)	(1,358)	(338)	(714)	(2,544)
As of 31 December 2012	-	3,389	19	20,220	11,282	68,544	23,998	56,296	183,748
NET BOOK VALUE									
As of 31 December 2012	3,591	8,343	695	65,107	2,487	62,792	26,914	15,300	185,229
As of 31 December 2011	3,591	8,647	759	66,123	2,569	60,605	26,395	22,539	191,228
As of 1 January 2011	3,746	8,951	742	65,064	3,251	54,420	23,911	28,019	188,104

20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(i) The property, plant and equipment acquired from the launching grant with net book value amounting to RM10,002,184 (2011: RM9,626,639) are as follows:

	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment and office machines	Computer hardware	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
31 December 2012					
Cost	696	14,047	1,934	1,548	18,225
Accumulated depreciation	(673)	(5,450)	(714)	(1,386)	(8,223)
NET BOOK VALUE	23	8,597	1,220	162	10,002
31 December 2011					
Cost	696	12,035	1,682	1,547	15,960
Accumulated depreciation	(572)	(4,147)	(538)	(1,076)	(6,333)
NET BOOK VALUE	124	7,888	1,144	471	9,627
1 January 2011					
Cost	506	12,035	1,682	1,548	15,771
Accumulated depreciation	(273)	(2,839)	(356)	(741)	(4,209)
NET BOOK VALUE	233	9,196	1,326	807	11,562

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

(ii) The property, plant and equipment acquired from the government grant under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9") with net book value amounting to RM24,500,261(2011: RM29,550,890) are as follows:

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment and office machines	Computer hardware	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
31 December 2012						
Cost	13,600	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,975	71,472
Accumulated depreciation	(3,733)	(1,709)	(23,139)	(1,638)	(16,752)	(46,971)
NET BOOK VALUE	9,867	-	5,049	2,362	7,223	24,501
31 December 2011						
Cost	13,100	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,975	70,972
Accumulated depreciation	(3,595)	(1,559)	(22,252)	(1,238)	(12,777)	(41,421)
NET BOOK VALUE	9,505	150	5,936	2,762	11,198	29,551
1 January 2011						
Cost	13,100	1,709	28,188	4,000	23,368	70,365
Accumulated depreciation	(3,464)	(1,359)	(21,364)	(838)	(8,792)	(35,817)
NET BOOK VALUE	9,636	350	6,824	3,162	14,576	34,548

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software	Software under development	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cost			
As of 1 January 2011	76,853	5,219	82,072
Additions	11,333	-	11,333
Write off	(40,624)	-	(40,624)
As of 31 December 2011	47,562	5,219	52,781
Additions	11,063	-	11,063
Write off	(193)	-	(193)
Reclassifications	5,219	(5,219)	-
As of 31 December 2012	63,651	-	63,651
Accumulated amortisation			
As of 1 January 2011	59,311	-	59,311
Charge for the year	10,537	-	10,537
Write off	(40,623)	-	(40,623)
As of 31 December 2011	29,225	-	29,225
Charge for the year	13,628	-	13,628
Write off	(100)	-	(100)
As of 31 December 2012	42,753	-	42,753
Net book value			
As of 31 December 2012	20,898	-	20,898
As of 31 December 2011	18,337	5,219	23,556
As of 1 January 2011	17,542	5,219	22,761

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont'd)

Included in the above are computer software acquired from the following government grants :

a) Launching grant			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Computer software			
2012	6,304	3,333	2,971
2011	1,904	1,904	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
b) Grant under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9")			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Computer software			
2012	24,079	21,395	2,684
2011	21,414	14,138	7,276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

22. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
Recognised in income statement	35,626	45,993	26,930
Recognised in equity	(67,947)	(126,383)	(143,240)
	(32,321)	(80,390)	(116,310)
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:			
Deferred tax assets	35,626	45,993	26,930
Deferred tax liabilities	(67,947)	(126,383)	(143,240)
	(32,321)	(80,390)	(116,310)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relates to the same fiscal authority.

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

	As of 1 January 2011 RM'000	Recognised in income statement RM'000	Recognised directly in equity RM'000	As of 31 December 2011 RM'000	Recognised in income statement RM'000	Recognised directly in equity RM'000	As of 31 December 2012 RM'000
Deferred tax liabilities:							
Property, plant and equipment	(8,335)	(739)	-	(9,074)	3,876	-	(5,198)
Investment revaluation reserve	(134,905)	-	17,596	(117,309)	-	54,560	(62,749)
	(143,240)	(739)	17,596	(126,383)	3,876	54,560	(67,947)
Deferred tax assets:							
Loan loss and allowance	14,992	16,972	-	31,964	(10,750)	-	21,214
Impairment loss on securities	2,484	(76)	-	2,408	(1,739)	-	669
Other temporary differences	9,454	2,167	-	11,621	2,122	-	13,743
	26,930	19,063	-	45,993	(10,367)	-	35,626
	(116,310)	18,324	17,596	(80,390)	(6,491)	54,560	(32,321)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

23. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At amortised cost:			
Fixed/Money market deposits	3,779,419	4,748,348	3,948,609
Savings deposits	1,640,654	1,540,078	1,405,910
Agro Perdana	1,616,144	1,434,643	1,098,235
	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754
Maturity structure of fixed/money market deposits from customers is as follows:			
Within six months	2,843,736	3,506,932	2,747,390
Between six months to one year	857,159	1,165,153	1,141,556
Between one year to three years	29,688	26,603	33,573
Between three years to five years	48,836	49,656	26,090
More than five years	-	4	-
	3,779,419	4,748,348	3,948,609

The deposits are sourced from the following types of customers :

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Government	2,665,134	3,581,678	2,916,496
Individuals	2,760,759	2,411,941	2,355,310
Domestic Business Enterprises	601,653	1,165,961	663,161
Domestic Other Entities	965,618	429,266	412,217
Domestic Non-Banking Institutions	43,053	134,223	105,570
	7,036,217	7,723,069	6,452,754

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

(a) Other Payables and Accruals

		31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Accrued expenses		52,315	57,348	48,281
Sundry creditors		61,558	57,832	58,825
Donation/Charity		155	-	-
Zakat payable		4,075	4,846	1,956
Provision for tax expense		1,191	40	31
Retirement benefits scheme	(i)	43,641	34,529	25,863
		162,935	154,595	134,956

(i) Retirement benefits scheme

(a) The provision for retirement benefits scheme is as follows:

As at 1 January 2011	25,863
Current service cost ¹	9,062
Interest cost ²	945
Benefits paid from plan	(1,341)
As at 31 December 2011	34,529
Current service cost ¹	9,402
Interest cost ²	1,266
Benefits paid from plan	(1,556)
As at 31 December 2012	43,641

1 Current service cost represents the increase in the retirement benefit at each financial statement date resulting from an additional year of service rendered by the employee.

2 Interest cost represents the increase in the present value of the retirement benefit which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

24. OTHER LIABILITIES (cont'd)

As at
31 December 2012

(i) Retirement benefits scheme (cont'd)

(b) The principal assumptions used to determine the estimated costs and obligations are as follows:

Resignation age (per annum)	
Less than 20 years	8.12%
25 - 34 years	7.48%
30 - 34 years	6.22%
35 - 39 years	4.76%
40 - 44 years	3.36%
45 - 49 years	1.96%
50 years and over	0.81%
Salaries increase rate (per annum)	5.00%
Remaining years of service of employees	38 years

(c) Sensitivity analysis for discount rate risk

A one percentage (1%) point decrease or increase in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

(i) Current service cost to increase by RM1,157,000 or decrease by RM963,000 respectively.

(ii) Defined benefit obligations to increase to RM48,651,000 or decrease to RM39,436,000 respectively.

(b) Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	2,249	2,171	2,046
Additions	170	216	243
Disbursement	(234)	(138)	(118)
At the end of year	<u>2,185</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>2,171</u>

The Bank sets up this scheme to manage the gratuity to the paddy credit scheme loanees. The fund under this scheme is contributed through the withholding of an amount from the loans disbursed to the loanees for payment of future death benefits to the legal heir of the loanees upon their demise.

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND

Summary of loan scheme fund is as follows:

		31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Loan from OECF	(a)	20,638	46,499	63,983
Fund for Food ("3F")	(b)	970,463	1,076,541	1,154,453
MPPB Funds	(c)	70,486	70,311	70,136
Fund for Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")	(d)	-	2,257	2,284
Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")	(e)	14,000	15,000	15,000
Paddy Credit Scheme	(f)	105,715	105,453	105,190
Low Intensity Tapping Systems ("LITS Scheme")	(g)	-	-	1,027
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	(h)	100,744	100,494	100,244
Fishery Boat Financing Scheme ("SPBP")	(i)	140,000	140,000	140,000
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS - Financing")	(j)	8,010	10,000	10,000
Loan for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")	(k)	100,730	100,480	100,230
Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")	(l)	25,073	27,546	30,012
Micro Enterprise Fund	(m)	83,767	80,823	63,674
		1,639,626	1,775,404	1,856,233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND (cont'd)

(a) Loan from OECF

	Principal RM'000	Interest RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	63,949	34	63,983
Interest charged	-	1,131	1,131
Repayment	(12,171)	(1,165)	(13,336)
Foreign exchange differences	(5,279)	-	(5,279)
As of 31 December 2011	46,499	-	46,499
Interest charged	-	1,322	1,322
Repayment	(21,784)	(1,346)	(23,130)
Foreign exchange differences	(4,652)	599	(4,053)
As of 31 December 2012	20,063	575	20,638

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000

Maturity structure of loan from OECF is as follows:

Within one year	20,638	23,246	21,350
Between one year to three years	-	23,253	42,633
	20,638	46,499	63,983

This loan was obtained from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund ("OECF") in 1988, at an interest rate of 3.5% per annum for 25 years. The repayment period commenced in 1995 will be settled in 2013.

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND

(b) Fund For Food ("3F")

	Principal RM'000	Interest/ Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	1,151,784	2,669	1,154,453
Interest charged	-	2,775	2,775
Repayments	(79,734)	(953)	(80,687)
As of 31 December 2011	1,072,050	4,491	1,076,541
Additions	652	-	652
Profit charged	-	2,322	2,322
Repayments	(106,826)	(2,226)	(109,052)
As of 31 December 2012	965,876	4,587	970,463

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9"), the Government agreed to channel RM300 million every year for a tenure of 15 years (3 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The purpose of this fund is to enhance the food productions industry and to reduce dependency on imports.

(c) Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial Community Scheme ("MPPB")

	Principal RM'000	Interest/ Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	70,000	136	70,136
Interest charged	-	175	175
As of 31 December 2011	70,000	311	70,311
Profit charged	-	175	175
As of 31 December 2012	70,000	486	70,486

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9"), the Government agreed to channel RM100 million for the tenure of 15 years (3 years grace period) at an interest/profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The objective of this scheme is to provide financing facilities to Bumiputera entrepreneurs, farmers, fisherman and other related institutions. During the year, this loan was converted to Islamic borrowings; to be in line with the Bank's long term objective as a full fledged Islamic bank by 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND (cont'd)

(d) Fund For Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")

	Principal	Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	2,284	-	2,284
Profit charged	-	34	34
Repayments	(27)	(34)	(61)
As of 31 December 2011	2,257	-	2,257
Profit charged	-	16	16
Repayments	(2,257)	(16)	(2,273)
As of 31 December 2012	-	-	-

The purpose of this fund is to encourage new investments in the manufacturing, agriculture industry and related service sectors. The fund was received from Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") at an interest rate of 1.5% per annum for a tenure of 5 years and was fully repaid during the year.

(e) Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")

	Principal	Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	15,000	-	15,000
As of 31 December 2011	15,000	-	15,000
Profit charged	-	-	-
Repayments	(1,000)	-	(1,000)
As of 31 December 2012	14,000	-	14,000

This fund is channeled through the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities to finance the replantation of oil palm plantations.

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND

(f) Paddy Credit Scheme

	Principal RM'000	Interest/ Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	105,000	190	105,190
Interest charged	-	263	263
As of 31 December 2011	105,000	453	105,453
Profit charged	-	262	262
As of 31 December 2012	105,000	715	105,715

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry provided RM105.0 million to the Bank to encourage the country's paddy industry. The loan tenure is 10 years (3 years grace period) at an interest rate of 1.5% per annum. During the year, this loan was converted to Islamic borrowings; to be in line with the Bank's long term objective as a full fledged Islamic bank by 2015.

(g) Low Intensity Tapping Systems ("LITS")

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
At beginning of the year	-	1,027	1,758
Repayments	-	(1,027)	(731)
At the end of year	-	-	1,027

The fund of RM46.1 million which was channeled through the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities ("KPPK") in 2001, is profit rate free, the financing is via *Al - Bai' Bithaman Ajil* and the loan was fully repaid in 2011.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND (cont'd)

(h) Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	100,000	244	100,244
Profit charged	-	250	250
As of 31 December 2011	100,000	494	100,494
Profit charged	-	250	250
As of 31 December 2012	100,000	744	100,744

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK9"), the Government agreed to channel RM100.0 million for a tenure of 15 years (3 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum.

(i) Fishery Boat Financing Scheme ("SPBP")

	Principal RM'000
As of 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012	140,000

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK9"), the Government agreed to channel RM240.0 million for a tenure of 15 years (10 years grace period i.e. commencement of profit rate payment in 2017) at profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The purpose of the fund is to modernise the facilities within the fishery industry, promote deep sea and high sea fishing industry.

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND

(j) Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS-Financing")

	Principal	Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	10,000	-	10,000
As of 31 December 2011	10,000	-	10,000
Profit charged	-	25	25
Repayments	(1,990)	(25)	(2,015)
As of 31 December 2012	8,010	-	8,010

The Government allocated RM10.0 million for a tenure of 10 years (5 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the involvement of graduates in the agriculture sector.

(k) Loan for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")

	Principal	Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	100,000	230	100,230
Profit charged	-	250	250
As of 31 December 2011	100,000	480	100,480
Profit charged	-	250	250
As of 31 December 2012	100,000	730	100,730

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK9"), the Government agreed to channel RM100.0 million. The purpose of this fund is to encourage investment in the agricultural industry. The tenure of this loan is 15 years (3 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

25. LOAN SCHEME FUND (cont'd)

(l) Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")

	Principal	Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	30,000	12	30,012
Profit charged	-	75	75
Repayments	(2,466)	(75)	(2,541)
As of 31 December 2011	27,534	12	27,546
Profit charged	69	68	137
Repayments	(2,541)	(69)	(2,610)
As of 31 December 2012	25,062	11	25,073

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK9"), the Government agreed to channel RM30.0 million for a tenure of 15 years (3 years grace period) at profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The purpose of this fund is to enhance the primary and tertiary agricultural activities.

(m) Micro Enterprise Fund

	Principal	Interest/ Profit	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	63,688	(14)	63,674
Additions	28,329	-	28,329
Interest charged	-	1,132	1,132
Repayments	(11,194)	(1,118)	(12,312)
As of 31 December 2011	80,823	-	80,823
Additions	14,493	-	14,493
Profit charged	23	1,224	1,247
Repayments	(11,569)	(1,227)	(12,796)
As of 31 December 2012	83,770	(3)	83,767

The fund amounting to RM200.0 million was launched by BNM to increase the access to micro financing to selected eligible micro entrepreneurs. The interest rate of this fund is 1.5% per annum for a tenure of 5 years. During the year, this loan was converted to Islamic borrowings; to be in line with the Bank's long term objective as a full fledged Islamic bank by 2015.

26. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Capital Expenditure RM'000	Development Expenditure RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	67,234	490	67,724
Amortised during the year	(12,651)	-	(12,651)
Utilised during the year	-	(196)	(196)
As of 31 December 2011	54,583	294	54,877
Amortised during the year	(12,788)	-	(12,788)
Utilised during the year	-	(217)	(217)
As of 31 December 2012	41,795	77	41,872

27. LAUNCHING GRANTS

	Capital Expenditure RM'000	Development Expenditure RM'000	Total RM'000
As of 1 January 2011	11,734	16,493	28,227
Utilised during the year:			
Development expenditure	-	(71)	(71)
Amortised during the year	(2,140)	-	(2,140)
As of 31 December 2011	9,594	16,422	26,016
Reclassification	8,023	(8,023)	-
Utilised during the year:			
Development expenditure	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
Amortised during the year	(3,316)	-	(3,316)
As of 31 December 2012	14,301	7,297	21,598

In 2007, the Ministry of Finance approved an allocation of RM100.0 million to the Bank for the purpose of the Bank's corporatisation. The grant is to be used for branding, product development and office expansion.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

28. GOVERNMENT GRANT - FUNDS

Summary of government grant funds is as follows:

		31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Development Programme for Hardcore Poor ("PPRT")	(a)	2,560	2,560	2,560
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")	(b)	785	560	1,985
Special Fund For Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	(c)	1,391	2,057	3,338
Fund for Ministry of Youth and Sports ("DKBS")	(d)	11,772	12,304	16,901
		16,508	17,481	24,784

(a) Development Programme for Hardcore Poor ("PPRT")

	RM'000
As of 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012	2,560

This programme represents profit-free financing from the Government to hardcore poor.

(b) Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	560	1,985	3,854
Collective impairment allowance (Note 17 (vi))	225	(1,425)	(1,869)
At the end of year	785	560	1,985

The objective of this programme is to reduce the unemployment rate among graduates by creating career opportunities in the agricultural sector. Financing is offered under *AI – Bai' Bithaman Ajil* which imposes a profit rate of 3% per annum.

28. GOVERNMENT GRANT - FUNDS

(c) Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	2,057	3,338	4,285
Amortisation	(661)	(1,086)	(1,033)
Collective impairment allowance (Note 17 (vi))	(5)	(195)	86
At the end of year	1,391	2,057	3,338

The objective of this fund is to raise the social-economic status of fishermen, fish breeders and aquaculture entrepreneurs. The financing is offered under *Al – Bai' Bithaman Ajil* up to 100% of the total project cost and is profit free-rate. The financing terms would depend on the project with repayment terms not exceeding 10 years.

(d) Fund for Ministry of Youth and Sports ("DKBS")

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	12,304	16,901	20,000
Collective impairment allowance (Note 17 (vi))	(532)	(4,597)	(3,099)
At the end of year	11,772	12,304	16,901

This fund is managed on behalf of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The purpose of this fund is to encourage youth to be involved in agricultural industry under *Skim Belia Tani*.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

29. SHARE CAPITAL

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Authorised:			
Ordinary shares of RM1 each	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Issued and fully paid:			
Ordinary shares of RM1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

30. RESERVES

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Non-distributable reserve:			
Statutory reserves	487,109	487,109	291,655
Investment revaluation reserve	321,719	487,943	540,149
Distributable reserve:			
Retained earnings	659,566	250,932	55,478
	1,468,393	1,225,983	887,282

(a) Statutory reserves

Transfer of profit to reserve fund is only applicable when RWCR of the Bank is below the threshold of 16% as approved by BNM via letter to the Bank dated 22 February 2008.

(b) Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation reserve is in respect of unrealised fair value gains and losses on financial investments AFS.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
Guarantee:			
Guarantee letters issued to the customers of the Bank	15,535	19,240	20,986
Capital Commitment			
Approved and contracted for:			
Capital expenditure	5,205	623	3,465
Commitment on loans, financing and advances	396,520	201,126	309,544
	401,725	201,749	313,009
Approved but not contracted for:			
Capital expenditure	811	227	3,969
Commitment on loans, financing and advances	76,952	16,690	21,763
	77,763	16,917	25,732
	479,488	218,666	338,741
Contingent Liabilities			
Certain legal actions taken against the Bank with compensation claims	363,932	180,278	1,966
Agriculture Commercial Fund (GLC)	-	-	33,770
	858,955	418,184	395,463

Included in compensation claims are legal actions against the Bank. The Bank is in the process of appealing the decisions to the higher court. The information required by MFRS 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are not disclosed on the grounds that it would prejudice the outcome of the legal actions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Parent Company

The Bank is a Government Linked Corporation, with all shares held by the Minister of Finance Incorporated on behalf of the government of Malaysia. All entities controlled by the Government of Malaysia meet the definition of related parties of the Bank.

b) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Remuneration paid to directors and members of the senior management of the Bank includes the following :

- i) Short term employee benefits include salaries and allowances.
- ii) Post employment benefits include Employee Provident Fund ("EPF") contributions.

Key Management Personnel	Short Term RM'000	Post Employment Benefit RM'000
Executive Director	716	122
Non-Executive Directors	1,868	-
Senior Management	2,831	294
	<u>5,415</u>	<u>416</u>

(c) Transaction with Key Management personnel

The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with key management personnel for the relevant financial year.

	Balance as at 31 December 2012 RM'000	Balance as at 31 December 2011 RM'000
Deposit	9	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

No loans have been granted to the directors of the Bank.

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

d) Transactions with related parties

		2012	2011
	Notes	RM'000	RM'000
Income			
Gapping	(i)	35,059	21,304
Management fees	(ii)	18,623	23,325
Commission	(iii)	1,590	1,693
Interest/ profit earned from deposits/ placements earned from government linked entities		245,080	193,990
Expense			
Interest expense on deposits placed by government linked entities		9,917	4,968
Interest expense on loan scheme fund paid and payable to the Ministry of Finance and BNM		5,757	5,833
Employee Provident Fund ("EPF")		17,826	14,189
Social Security Organisation ("SOCSO")		1,700	1,478
Compensation expense paid to a state linked agency		18,021	-

Description for income with related parties are as follows:

- (i) Income from Minister of Finance Incorporated for the interest differential between market rate and subsidised rate on loans disbursed by the Bank at subsidised rate.
- (ii) Fees earned for managing of government funds for loan disbursement paid by Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry and Ministry of Finance.
- (iii) Commission earned as bills collection agent from Government of Malaysia controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (cont'd)

e) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties

	Amount owed to/by related parties	
	Balance as at 31 December 2012 RM'000	Balance as at 31 December 2011 RM'000
Government Grants	41,872	54,877
Launching Grants	21,598	26,016
Government Grant - Funds	16,508	17,481
Loan Scheme Fund	1,639,626	1,775,404
Foreign exchange receivable from Ministry of Finance	15,780	23,113
Loan to related parties	14,951	24,944
Deposit/placement with related parties	3,278,966	3,293,470
Deposit from related entities	2,665,134	3,581,678

f) Terms and conditions

Transactions with related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transactions.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board has established Risk Management Committees, who are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board committees have non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

The Board Audit Committee ("BAC") is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework. The BAC is assisted in these functions by the Internal Audit which undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss due to failure of or unwillingness of customers or counterparties to fulfil their contractual financial obligations as and when they arise.

The goal of credit risk management is to keep credit risk exposure to an acceptable level and to ensure the returns are commensurate with risk.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is primarily from lending/financing activities to retail consumers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises ("SMEs") and corporate customers. Investment in equities, bonds and other marketable securities, financial instruments trading and other banking activities, whether it is administered as banking book or trading book, also expose the Bank to credit risk and counterparty credit risk.

The management of credit risk is governed by the Credit Risk Management Framework which sets out the risk management governance and infrastructure, risk management processes and control responsibilities.

The Management Risk Committee ("MRC") supports the Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC") in credit risk management oversight. The MRC reviews the Bank's credit risk framework and policies, aligned credit risk management with business strategies and planning, monitoring credit profile and portfolios and recommend necessary actions to ensure that credit risks remain within tolerance level.

The Bank's Credit Risk Management Framework addresses the following areas:-

- (i) Management and quality of loan/financing assets including the credit policies and guidelines, credit approval, credit risk measurement and competency of credit personnel.
- (ii) Loan preservation which covers credit review process, early detection and management of vulnerable credits and recovery.
- (iii) Credit concentration policy for effective portfolio management.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit risk concentration in Loans, Financing and Advances

Concentrations of credit risk are monitored by economic sectors. An analysis of concentration of credit risk by sectors from loans, financing and advances at the reporting date is shown below:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Sector:		
Support	2,747,198	2,607,396
Crops	2,286,218	2,015,619
Livestock	687,978	699,073
Fishery	402,747	384,822
Forestry	38,120	83,899
Other Agricultural based processing	132,965	179,401
	6,295,226	5,970,210

Collateral position in loans, financing and advances

The Bank holds collaterals against loans, financing and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and is revalued once in two years or when a loan is impaired.

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

- (i) Project Loans – charges over land, buildings, plant and machinery, fishing vessels, ownership claim over vehicles, fixed deposits and pledges over shares and marketable securities.
- (ii) Retail loans – charges over land and fixed deposits for certain types of loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Collateral position in loans, financing and advances (cont'd)

	Secured RM'000	Unsecured RM'000	Total RM'000	Fair value collateral RM'000
2012				
Current	2,279,795	2,733,538	5,013,333	3,289,777
Past due but not impaired	487,954	74,087	562,041	536,514
Impaired	566,764	153,088	719,852	480,929
	3,334,513	2,960,713	6,295,226	4,307,220
2011				
Current	900,072	3,758,839	4,658,911	1,128,205
Past due but not impaired	113,132	363,460	476,592	143,310
Impaired	72,671	762,036	834,707	75,898
	1,085,875	4,884,335	5,970,210	1,347,413

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit quality of gross loans, financing and advances

Impaired loans

The breakdown of the gross loans, financing and advances individually assessed as impaired, by sector and the fair value of related collaterals held by Bank as security are as follows:

	Gross Individually Impaired Loans RM'000	Individual Assessment Allowance RM'000	Fair value of Collaterals RM'000
2012			
Sector:			
Crops - Long term	115,070	50,498	64,572
Crops - Short term	14,536	9,779	4,757
Fishery	42,687	38,335	4,353
Value added	1,466	1,276	189
Forestry	39,885	27,580	12,306
Livestock - Non poultry	47,890	40,974	6,915
Livestock - Poultry	28,461	22,454	6,007
Support - Others	23,326	16,881	12,382
	313,321	207,777	111,481
2011			
Sector:			
Crops - Long term	101,843	40,147	61,696
Crops - Short term	19,197	12,087	7,110
Fishery	43,250	36,343	6,907
Value added	1,461	721	739
Forestry	77,220	54,519	22,701
Livestock - Non poultry	52,898	43,563	9,336
Livestock - Poultry	33,968	23,418	10,549
Support - Supplementary	34,691	21,226	13,465
Support - Others	42,241	36,356	12,060
	406,769	268,380	144,563

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Collateral position in loans, financing and advances (cont'd)

Credit quality of gross loans, financing and advances (cont'd)

Impaired loans (cont'd)

The breakdown of allowance for impaired loans, financing and advances individually and collectively are as follows:

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Assets at amortised cost		
Impairment Provision on Individual Basis:		
Crops	60,277	52,234
Fishery	38,335	36,343
Value added	1,276	721
Forestry	27,580	54,519
Livestock	63,428	66,981
Support - Supplementary	-	21,226
Support - Others	16,881	36,356
	<u>207,777</u>	<u>268,380</u>
Impairment Provision on Collective Basis:		
Crops	48,498	14,605
Fishery	26,187	24,741
Value added	695	346
Forestry	385	522
Livestock	42,780	30,862
Micro Credit - MUST	56,036	100,243
Support - Ar-Rahnu	14,727	3,427
Support - Ar-Rahnu (Fraud)	248	-
Support - Supplementary	16,470	39,317
Support - Supplementary (Bai Al-Innah)	61,154	106,858
Support - Supplementary (Wawasan Tani)	7,071	8,519
Support - Others	42,989	34,383
Fund for Ministry of Youth and Sports ("DKBS")	3,103	-
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")	949	-
Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	312	-
	<u>321,604</u>	<u>363,823</u>

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Individual Impairment Provision on Collective Basis:		
Crops	6,240	2,829
Fishery	27	382
Value added	87	4
Forestry	242	209
Livestock	1,984	1,922
Support - Others	348	-
	8,928	5,346
Allowance for collectively impaired	330,532	369,169

Credit Risk in Investment Activities

The credit risk management approach for investment activities is primarily deliberated at the Board Investment Committee ("BIVC"). In the case of investment portfolio, the setting of credit limits is done and regularly reviewed by Market Risk Management ("MRM"), as the middle office for treasury operations. Various credit limits on investment exposures are proposed to the Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") for endorsement and escalated to BRMC or Board for approval.

The Bank's investment policy stipulates the minimum investment grade for debt securities, types of permissible transactions, exposure limits for single customer/counterparty, credit rating, industry/sector and risk level (high, medium, low). In addition, the Bank has also set interbank limits for placements which are reviewed on regular basis to mitigate concentration limits in its investment portfolio.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Credit Risk in Investment Activities (cont'd)

Investment Portfolio Concentration

The portfolio profile is as follows:

	RM'000	Composition (%)
Corporate Bonds	1,804,995	52.18
Equity Securities	270,212	7.81
Malaysian Government Securities	1,373,900	39.72
Commercial Papers	9,955	0.29
Carrying Amount as of 31 December 2012	3,459,062	100.00
Corporate Bonds	1,436,814	49.80
Equity Securities	504,674	17.50
Malaysian Government Securities	886,678	30.73
Commercial Papers	56,775	1.97
Carrying Amount as of 31 December 2011	2,884,941	100.00

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit Quality of Investment Securities

The following table presents the Bank's exposure to credit risk of financial instruments - debt securities analysed by ratings from external credit rating agencies:

AFS Securities Ratings

Ratings	2012		2011	
	Non-Money Market Instruments - Debt Securities		Non-Money Market Instruments - Debt Securities	
	Domestic Ratings		Domestic Ratings	
	RM'000		RM'000	
PDS Rating				
GG		817,315		163,031
Quasi-Govt/AAAbg		277,252		279,491
AAA/AAbg		510,636		438,125
AA/Abg		138,418		421,127
A		15,346		48,366
BBB		5,019		-
TOTAL		1,763,986		1,350,140

Credit Quality of Investment Securities

The following table presents the Bank's exposure to credit risk of financial instruments – debt securities analysed by ratings from external credit rating agencies:

HTM Securities

Ratings	2012		2011	
	Money Market Instruments	Non-Money Market Instruments - Debt Securities	Money Market Instruments	Non-Money Market Instruments - Debt Securities
	Domestic Ratings	Domestic Ratings	Domestic Ratings	Domestic Ratings
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	PDS Rating			
GG	-	27,311	-	26,690
Quasi-Govt/AAAbg	-	15,057	-	14,989
AAA/AAbg	-	-	-	10,008
AA/Abg	-	-	-	34,987
CP Ratings				
P1/M1	9,955	-	56,775	-
TOTAL	9,955	42,368	56,775	86,674

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Nature of Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk relates to the ability to maintain sufficient liquid assets to meet current and future financial commitments and obligation (anticipated or unanticipated) when they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses.

Liquidity risk may arise when there is a mismatch between funding against lending within pre determined time buckets. The mismatches may lead to the inability for Bank to fulfil its contractual obligations when they fall due. As such the Bank has to maintain a portion of liquid assets in term of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities to match maturity buckets.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is managed through policies approved by the Board and the BRMC will supervise on the non-compliance of those policies.

The Asset Liability Management ("ALCO") has the responsibility to monitor liquidity risk exposures whilst the Treasury Department ("Treasury") has the responsibility to manage the day to day liquidity requirements. The limits for each bucket are monitored daily and any significant shortfall or excess will be addressed to mitigate liquidity risk exposure by the Bank.

The Bank oversees its statement of financial position structure and places controls, within prudent limits, to manage risks arising from mismatches of maturities across the statement of financial position and from exposures of undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations. The structure of statement of financial position will be managed to maintain diversification and to minimise funding concentration as well as maintaining high quality liquefiable assets. The mismatch in the statement of financial position, particularly in the lending portfolio against funding positions is reported monthly to the ALCO. The ALCO formulates and determines strategies to minimise the mismatch between lending and funding activities for conventional and Islamic operations, Commercial and Concessionaries book and the Bank as a whole.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Nature of Liquidity Risk

The Bank had developed a Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") to deal with liquidity crisis situation. The CFP enable Management to make timely and well-informed decision in managing a liquidity crisis caused by the Bank's specific risk adverse positions as well as unfavourable market developments. The Bank has set up early warning indicators through various triggers to mitigate liquidity crisis situations and is currently working with a number of other banks and development financial institutions to put in place contingency funding options. The CFP will be regularly tested and reviewed to update latest position and matters in relation to liquidity risk profiles of the Bank.

Management of Liquidity Risk

The Bank maintains sufficient liquid assets (minimum 5% of total deposit) to meet contractual and behavioural maturities and commitments up to one week tenure. For up to one month bucket, the Bank maintains liquid assets of at least 7% of total deposit to meet contractual and behavioural maturities and commitments when they fall due.

As part of liquidity management, liquidity risk exposures are also measured through funding concentration, loan/financing deposit ratios, cash and liquid asset ratios and contingency funding plan. Liquidity stress testing is conducted to ensure the Bank is able to fulfil its obligations by maintaining adequate liquidity buffer in the event of a run by depositors. The Bank emphasises the importance of using low cost, stable and retail deposits as the primary source of funds to finance its lending activities beside corporate and other high cost deposit.

The measurement of liquidity risk is also done through statement of financial position profiling into predetermined time buckets, in accordance with the New Liquidity Framework ("NLF") issued by BNM. The exposure limits for each bucket, in particular within a one year band is closely monitored and analysed to ensure that the Bank has sufficient cash and liquefiable assets to meet contractual and behavioural maturities/ commitments, and to determine the causes and ways to improve the gaps.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 based on contractual undiscounted obligations and commitments.

Particular	<1 month RM'000	1-3 months RM'000	3-6 months RM'000	6-12 months RM'000	1-5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
Deposit From Customers							
Saving Giro	3,256,798	-	-	-	-	-	3,256,798
Fixed Deposits	1,464,969	721,355	657,412	857,159	78,524	-	3,779,419
Loan Scheme Fund							
Government	-	-	-	-	-	1,520,494	1,520,494
BNM	-	-	-	-	-	112,297	112,297
Others	-	-	6,295	6,189	8,154	-	20,638
Other Liabilities							
Other Payables	28,242	19,730	14,866	4,141	-	-	66,979
Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme	216	432	540	324	673	-	2,185
Total Financial Liabilities	4,750,225	741,517	679,113	867,813	87,351	1,632,791	8,758,810
Off Balance Sheet Items							
Undisbursed loans	32,667	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	76,952
Purchase Order	2,904	1,280	-	-	-	-	4,184
Total Off Balance Sheet Items	35,571	10,137	8,857	8,857	8,857	8,857	81,136
Total Financial Liabilities and Off Balance Sheet Items	4,785,796	751,654	687,970	876,670	96,208	1,641,648	8,839,946

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December 2011 based on contractual undiscounted obligations and commitments.

Particular	<1 month RM'000	1-3 months RM'000	3-6 months RM'000	6-12 months RM'000	1-5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
Deposit From Customers							
Saving Giro	2,974,721	-	-	-	-	-	2,974,721
Fixed Deposits	1,924,754	922,434	659,744	1,165,153	76,259	4	4,748,348
Loan							
Scheme Fund							
Government	-	-	-	63,847	632,726	911,302	1,607,875
BNM	-	-	-	-	-	135,938	135,938
Others	-	-	-	23,246	23,253	-	46,499
Other Liabilities							
Other Payables	24,315	17,839	12,708	7,565	291	-	62,718
Paddy Credit Gratuity Scheme	11	23	90	225	1,900	-	2,249
Total Financial Liabilities	4,923,801	940,296	672,542	1,260,036	734,429	1,047,244	9,578,348
Off Balance Sheet Items							
Undisbursed loans	16,690	-	-	-	-	-	16,690
Purchase Order	850	-	-	-	-	-	850
Total Off Balance Sheet Items	17,540	-	-	-	-	-	17,540
Total Financial Liabilities and Off Balance Sheet Items	4,941,341	940,296	672,542	1,260,036	734,429	1,047,244	9,595,888

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(d) Market Risk

Market Risk

Market risks are generally identified as risk of losses arising from volatilities in interest rates, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates inherent in the investment portfolio. In wider context of the Bank, market risks shall relate to all financial assets and liabilities held by the Bank for trading as well as for investment purposes in the banking book. As the investment portfolio of the Bank ranges between 45 to 55 percent of its total asset portfolio, and AFS portfolio contributes almost 95% of total investment portfolio, market risk, in particular interest rate risk pose major and significant risk to investment portfolio of the Bank.

Governance

BRMC and the BIVC provide the market risk management oversight at the board level. ALCO deliberates market risk management by way of executing decisions, business strategies and action plans within the policies and guidelines approved by BRMC or Board. BIVC on the other hand determines and provides the direction, strategy and approach on the Bank's investments as a risk taking business activity.

Management of Market Risks

The Market and Liquidity Risk Framework ("MLRF") which is part of Risk Management Framework ("RMF") establishes the boundaries set by Central Bank guidelines and provides broad policy guidelines in managing market risks. "The Investment Manual, Guidelines on Investment Policies and ALM policy provide the operating framework and sets the authority and risk limits. The policies and guidelines relating to market risk are regularly reviewed to incorporate latest changes in business strategies, market environment and the Bank's strategic direction to become a "Full Fledged Islamic Bank ("FFIB")" by the year 2015 and presented to BRMC or the Board.

The daily management of investment portfolio is executed by the Treasury. MRM acts as the middle office for investment and treasury related activities through risk governance and risk assessment practices. MRM also provides independent assessment on market risk in relation to investment activities, including recommendation for new acquisitions and evaluation on mark-to-market prices and yield curves on investment return, in particular for AFS portfolio. MRM provide monthly report to ALCO and BIVC for investment portfolio governance.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank is not subject to foreign exchange gain or loss on fluctuation of Japanese Yen ("JPY") exchange rate in respect of the JPY denominated loan as the foreign exchange gain or loss on settlement of the JPY term loans is compensated by the Government of Malaysia.

The financial liability of the Bank that are not denominated in its functional currency and guaranteed by the Government of Malaysia is as follows:

	Financial liabilities held in non-functional currency	
	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Functional currency of the Bank		
Term loans - JPY	20,638	46,499

Measurement of Interest Rate Risk

There are three approaches to measure interest rate risks in the Bank namely:

(i) Stress Test Analysis/Scenario Analysis

Stress scenarios are based on macro economic variables particularly "interest rates on bond values" and "beta measure on equity". The stress tests employ a range of simulated scenarios on the Bank's investment portfolio to study the impact on the investment values, profitability and capital.

Currently, the Value at Risk ("VaR") methodology is not employed as the model requires a system-based approach for accuracy and its limited prediction of potential losses requires assumptions on the probability distributions and confidence levels. Besides, trading in bonds and equities are extremely restrictive and hence the risks are managed by way of investments in "AAA" and at worst "A" ratings. Currently, transactions on the equity investments held by the Bank are restricted to sale only.

(ii) Sensitivity Analysis

This is a technique used to determine how different values of an independent variable will impact a particular dependent variable under a given set of assumptions. This technique is used within specific boundaries that will depend on one or more input variables, such as the effect that changes in interest rates will have on a bond's price.

Sensitivity analysis is a way to predict the outcome of a decision if a situation turns out to be different compared to the key prediction(s). Simulation analysis evaluates the effects of interest risk changes on the earnings or economic value by modeling the potential direction of interest rates and their effect on cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

Market Risk on Investments as at 31 December 2012

CURRENT POSITION AS AT 31/12/2012	SCENARIO 1		SCENARIO 2		SCENARIO 3				
	25bps increase in YTM		50bps increase in YTM		75bps increase in YTM				
	Exceptional	Potential	Exceptional	Potential	Exceptional	Potential			
	But	Loss	But	Loss	But	Loss			
Net Book Value	Market Value	Diff.	Plausible	Provisions	Plausible	Provisions	Plausible	Provisions	
RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	
PDS	1,799	1,805	6	1,782	(18)	1,760	(41)	1,736	(64)
Malaysian Government Securities	1,207	1,212	5	1,193	(14)	1,174	(33)	1,155	(52)
	3,006	3,017	11	2,975	(32)	2,934	(74)	2,891	(116)

Market Risk on Investments as at 31 December 2011

CURRENT POSITION AS AT 31/12/2011	SCENARIO 1		SCENARIO 2		SCENARIO 3				
	25bps increase in YTM		50bps increase in YTM		75bps increase in YTM				
	Exceptional	Potential	Exceptional	Potential	Exceptional	Potential			
	But	Loss	But	Loss	But	Loss			
Net Book Value	Market Value	Diff.	Plausible	Provisions	Plausible	Provisions	Plausible	Provisions	
RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	RM'Mil	
PDS	1,419	1,437	18	1,425	6	1,412	(6)	1,401	(18)
Malaysian Government Securities	769	775	6	766	(2)	759	(11)	751	(19)
	2,188	2,212	24	2,191	4	2,171	(17)	2,152	(37)

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(iii) Gap and Duration Analysis

Gap analysis are conducted to determine the gap between the assets and liabilities that are sensitive to interest rates for any given period of time. Assets and liabilities lacking definite repricing intervals are assigned to buckets according to the judgment and past experience of the Bank. The Bank applies sensitivity analysis to gauge the impact of interest/profit rate movements on its bottom line and capital. The Bank establishes a limit on the sensitivity on interest/profit rate movements. The assets and liabilities are segregated between sensitive and non sensitive assets or liabilities. The sensitive assets and liabilities are classified into pre determined buckets based on the respective sensitivity on any movement in interest/profit rates in the market based on the respective tenure (original maturity). The gap between sensitive assets and sensitive liability for each bucket represented by amounts and percentages are considered as interest/profit sensitivity gap ("IRG"). For the measurement of IRG the Bank takes the position of all the buckets within one year and matches it against the determined limit to reflect sensitivity to any movement in interest/profit. The non sensitive assets and liabilities as well as shareholders fund are not subjected to the bucketing.

Duration analysis is the time-weighted average maturity of the present value of the cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items. It measures the relative sensitivity of the value of these instruments to changing interest rates (the average term to repricing), and therefore reflects how changes in interest rates will affect the Bank's economic value, that is, the present value of equity. The Bank applies Duration Weighted Gap ("DWG") to measure its capital and balance sheet sensitivity to the interest/profit rate for all buckets as per IRG with the incorporation of weights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

Exposure to interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

	<1 year	>1-2 years	>2-3 years	>3-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest /profit sensitive	Total	Effective Interest Rate
	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	Rate
Interest Rate Risk - 2012								
Financial Assets								
Cash and short term funds	1,670,525	-	-	-	-	156,487	1,827,012	3.08%
Loans, financing and advances	3,530,315	2,015	7,954	200,802	504,027	1,582,794	5,827,907	7.11%
Investment securities	9,955	-	100,136	537,219	2,530,979	280,773	3,459,062	3.79%
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	211,754	211,754	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	95,920	95,920	-
Total Assets	5,210,795	2,015	108,090	738,021	3,035,006	2,327,728	11,421,655	4.66%
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	3,298,053	7,036,217	2.19%
Loan from OECF	-	-	-	-	-	20,638	20,638	3.50%
Financing Scheme Funds	-	-	-	-	-	1,618,988	1,618,988	0.37%
Government Grant	-	-	-	-	-	79,978	79,978	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	197,441	197,441	-
Total Liabilities	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	5,215,098	8,953,262	2.02%
Shareholder Fund	-	-	-	-	-	2,468,393	2,468,393	-
Total Liabilities and Equity	3,644,935	11,191	16,221	65,800	17	7,683,491	11,421,655	2.02%

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

	<1 year	>1-2 years	>2-3 years	>3-5 years	>5 years	Non-interest /profit sensitive	Total	Effective Interest Rate
	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	RM '000	
Interest Rate Risk - 2011								
Financial Assets								
Cash and short term funds	3,263,320	-	-	-	-	149,720	3,413,040	3.17%
Deposits with financial institutions	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	3.27%
Loans, financing and advances	2,804,790	49,520	90,350	368,440	342,252	1,749,999	5,405,351	7.91%
Investment securities	290,650	259,510	223,410	887,340	686,308	537,723	2,884,941	4.08%
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	191,228	191,228	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	145,504	145,504	-
Total Assets	6,378,760	309,030	313,760	1,255,780	1,028,560	2,774,174	12,060,064	4.61%
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	2,911,660	7,723,069	2.60%
Loan from OECF	-	-	-	-	-	46,499	46,499	3.50%
Financing Scheme Funds	-	-	-	-	-	1,728,905	1,728,905	0.31%
Government Grant	-	-	-	-	-	98,374	98,374	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	293,361	293,361	-
Total Liabilities	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	5,078,799	9,890,208	2.14%
Shareholder Fund	-	-	-	-	-	2,169,856	2,169,856	-
Total Liabilities and Equity	4,636,040	13,460	11,940	61,770	88,199	7,248,655	12,060,064	2.14%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(e) Operational risk

The Bank's Operational Risk Management Framework ("ORMF") provides a structured and disciplined process defined by the regulatory guidelines set by the Bank of International Settlements ("BIS") Basel Accords and BNM.

The Bank is laying the foundations in compliance to the Basel requirements within a period of five years. This is in line with the Bank's vision to achieve The Standardised Approach ("TSA") within five years. However, as a start, the Bank shall apply the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in its capital allocation computation for Operational Risk.

Components to Operational Risk Management

It is proposed that the Bank adopts the five core components as the guiding principles for an effective and efficient management of its operational risks.

- **Governance**

The Board of Directors defines the key objectives for managing the Bank's operational risk and oversees progress towards achieving its objectives. The Board defines the overall operational risk culture and sets the tone as to how the Bank implements and executes its operational risk management strategy.

Management takes the responsibility of managing the business risks, the ultimate responsibility for establishing and maintaining appropriate risk management processes, making risk management an integral part of the Bank's operations, aligning risk management to internal policies and procedures as well as ensuring that all risk based-limits are adhered to by the business divisions, departments and units.

- **Oversight Structure And Lines Of Defence**

The interplay between the Risk Owners at the business level, Risk Management Division ("RMD") and Internal Audit forms the framework for the Bank's "three lines of defence" in the management of risks.

The First Line of Defence is the Business risk owners, who are responsible for the day-to-day operational risk management where Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"), Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") and Key Control Indicators ("KCIs"), Risk Maps, Key Risk Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") and Incident Management and Data Collection ("IMDC") are to be in place in relation to the business objectives.

The Second Line of Defence is the RMD, which is responsible for operational risk management oversight.

The Third Line of Defence is Internal Audit, which is being entrusted to perform independent assurance over the effectiveness of the operational risk management initiatives by RMD and the Business Units.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- **Risk management process**

Operational risk management ("ORM") refers to the end-to-end process that ensures operational risks are effectively managed from the time they are identified to the time the risks are mitigated within the risk appetite of the Bank. It is the responsibility of everyone in the Bank. This generic process is used to manage operational risks at all levels from units to Head office. The operational risk management process comprises four key steps namely:

- (i) Risk identification
- (ii) Risk Assessment
- (iii) Managing and Controlling Risk
- (iv) Monitoring and Reporting Risk

- **Reporting and communication guidelines**

In establishing a sound ORM at the Bank, the reporting and communication lines are extremely important. As operational risk is pervasive across the organisation and the range and type of incidents is broad, from fraud to product and system failures and from errors in the front office to the back office, it is important to share information at all levels.

Information sharing should be through both formal reporting lines and face-to-face communication.

- **Culture**

Operational risk culture encompasses general awareness, attitude, behaviour of employees to the key operational risk causes such as people, process, systems external events.

Adequate awareness and training in operational risk is to be given to the staff and their roles and responsibilities clearly defined. In addition, the performance management process encourages staff to perform and behave in a manner consistent with the Bank's operational risk management objectives. Adequate training is to be provided to the staff to ensure that they have acquired adequate level of knowledge and skill sets to perform their roles and responsibilities in operational risk management.

- **Initiatives by RMD**

The Business Continuity Management Framework ("BCM") which incorporates several modules such as Disaster Recovery Program ("DRP") and the Crisis Simulation Program have been established.

The Operational Risk Management Framework was revised in consultation with external consultants in the 1st quarter of 2012. The Fraud Management Manual consisting of Anti-Fraud Policy, Whistle Blower Protection Policy and Emergency Response Plan was reviewed by the RMD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(f) Capital management

Regulatory capital

BNM sets and monitors capital requirements for The Bank as a whole.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium, perpetual bonds (which are classified as innovative tier 1 securities), retained earnings, translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, government grants and collective impairment allowances for non-impaired loans.

The Bank and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period. Management uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital base, and these capital ratios remain the international standards for measuring capital adequacy. The Bank is in the process on developing Capital Management Plan ("CMP") to facilitate effective management of capital and address potential impact from loan deterioration as well as to provide adequate buffer to support business expansion.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The amount of innovative tier 1 securities cannot exceed 15 percent of total tier 1 capital; qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital. There also are restrictions on the amount of collective impairment allowances that may be included as part of tier 2 capital.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital allocation

Capital allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital requirements may be varied to reflect differing risk profile, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is subject to review by the ALCO as appropriate.

Capital Adequacy

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	31 December 2012 %	31 December 2011 %	1 January 2011 %
Before deducting proposed dividend:			
Core capital ratio	28.30	21.94	17.77
Risk-weighted capital ratio	31.15	24.45	20.04
After deducting proposed dividend:			
Core capital ratio	28.00	21.65	17.77
Risk-weighted capital ratio	30.86	24.17	20.04

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank as of 31 December 2012 has incorporated the market risk pursuant to BNM Market Risk Capital Adequacy Framework which became effective on 1 April 2005.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(f) Capital management (cont'd)

Capital Adequacy (cont'd)

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Components of Tier I and Tier II Capital			
Tier I capital			
Share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Statutory reserves	487,109	487,109	291,655
Retained earnings	659,566	250,932	55,478
Total Tier I Capital	2,146,675	1,738,041	1,347,133
Tier II capital			
Collective impairment allowance	136,579	100,730	50,678
Government Grants	41,872	54,877	67,724
Launching Grants	21,598	26,016	28,227
Government Grant - Funds	16,508	17,481	24,784
Total Tier II capital	216,557	199,104	171,413
Total Capital Base	2,363,232	1,937,145	1,518,546

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The breakdown of risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights is as follows:

	Notional RM'000	Risk- weighted RM'000
0%	2,410,682	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,970,173	394,035
50%	54,449	27,224
100%	6,986,351	6,986,351
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	178,604
Total risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2012	11,421,655	7,586,214
0%	1,272,618	-
10%	-	-
20%	3,693,075	738,615
50%	55,161	27,581
100%	7,039,210	7,039,210
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	117,020
Total risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2011	12,060,064	7,922,426
0%	666,108	-
10%	-	-
20%	3,088,948	617,790
50%	56,451	28,225
100%	6,758,934	6,758,934
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	174,292
Total risk-weighted assets as of 1 January 2011	10,570,441	7,579,241

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

B. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount at which the financial assets could be exchanged or financial liabilities could be settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The information presented herein represents the best estimates of fair values as of the reporting period.

The aggregate fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost in the financial statements as at the reporting period are estimated as follows:

	Carrying Value 2012 RM'000	Fair Value 2012 RM'000	Carrying Value 2011 RM'000	Fair Value 2011 RM'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and short term fund	1,827,012	1,827,012	3,413,040	3,413,040
Deposits with financial institutions	-	-	20,000	20,000
Investment securities	3,459,062	3,459,050	2,883,828	2,884,966
Loans, financing and advances	6,366,216	5,909,342	6,042,890	3,919,950
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	7,036,217	6,897,583	7,723,069	7,493,253
Loans from OECF	20,638	20,638	46,499	42,723
Loan Scheme Funds	1,618,988	1,539,658	1,728,905	1,651,026

The methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

(i) Cash and short-term funds

The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of its short-term nature.

(ii) Deposits with financial institutions

The estimated fair values of deposits with financial institutions, which are generally short-term, approximate their respective carrying values.

(iii) Investment securities - HTM and AFS

The fair values of instrument of investments are estimated based on the market value at the end of the reporting period.

As for commercial papers which are generally short-term funds, the fair values approximate the respective carrying values.

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(iv) Loans, financing and advances

For fixed-rate loans with maturities within a year, and loans, financing and advances at variable rates, the estimated fair values approximate their respective carrying values.

For fixed-rate loans with maturities more than a year, the fair values are estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual installments and discounted at prevailing rate at the end of the reporting period offered for similar loans to new borrowers with similar credit profiles, where applicable.

(v) Deposits from customers

The fair values of deposits from customers with remaining maturity of less than one year are estimated to approximate their carrying amounts. The fair values of deposits with remaining maturities of more than one year are estimated using discounted cash flows based on market rates for similar deposits from customers. The fair values of Islamic deposits are deemed to approximate their carrying amounts as profit rates are determined at the end of their holding periods based on the profit generated from the assets invested.

(vi) Loan from OECF

For loans from OECF, the fair value is estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual installment amounts with expected maturity balances in 1 year (2011: 2 years) and discounted at the current rate as of the end of the reporting period according to agreement.

(vii) Financing Scheme Funds

The estimated fair values of financing scheme funds are based on future cash flows discounted at the current rate as of the end of the reporting period.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets of identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have significant effect on the fair value that are not based on observable market data

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

B. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (cont'd)

Fair Value Hierarchy (cont'd)

Financial investment - AFS

AFS financial assets valued using valuation techniques or pricing models primarily consists of unquoted equities and debt securities.

These assets are valued using models that use both observable and non-observable data. The non-observable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile, and economic assumptions regarding the industry and geographical jurisdiction in which the investee operates.

Other trading assets

Other trading assets valued using a valuation technique consists of certain debt securities and assets-backed securities. The Bank values the securities using discounted cash flow valuation models which incorporate observable and non-observable data. Observable inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest and broker statements. Non-observable inputs include assumptions regarding expected future default rates, prepayment rates and market liquidity discounts.

The table below summarises the Bank's financial instruments measured at fair value:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2012				
Financial Assets				
Investment Securities:				
AFS				
Private Debt Securities	1,763,986	-	1,763,986	-
Malaysian Government Securities	1,212,144	1,212,144	-	-
Quoted shares	271,532	271,532	-	-
	3,247,662	1,483,676	1,763,986	-
2011				
Financial Assets				
Investment Securities:				
AFS				
Private Debt Securities	1,350,140	-	1,350,140	-
Malaysian Government Securities	774,513	774,513	-	-
Quoted shares	514,308	514,308	-	-
	2,638,961	1,288,821	1,350,140	-

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

C.ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

	HTM securities	Loans and receivables	AFS securities	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2012					
Financial Assets					
Cash and short term funds	-	1,827,012	-	-	1,827,012
Investment securities	214,079	-	3,244,983	-	3,459,062
Loans, financing and advances	-	6,366,216	-	-	6,366,216
	214,079	8,193,228	3,244,983	-	11,652,290
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	7,036,217	7,036,217
Loans from OECF	-	-	-	20,638	20,638
Loan Scheme Funds	-	-	-	1,618,988	1,618,988
	-	-	-	8,675,843	8,675,843
2011					
Financial Assets					
Cash and short term funds	-	3,413,040	-	-	3,413,040
Deposits with financial institutions	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Investment securities	255,614	-	2,629,327	-	2,884,941
Loans, financing and advances	-	6,042,900	-	-	6,042,900
	255,614	9,475,940	2,629,327	-	12,360,881
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	7,723,069	7,723,069
Loans from OECF	-	-	-	46,499	46,499
Loan Scheme Funds	-	-	-	1,728,905	1,728,905
	-	-	-	9,498,473	9,498,473

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

The state of affairs and the results of Islamic Banking Operations under the Islamic Banking Division included in the financial statements, are summarised as follows:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000
Income from Islamic Banking	a	508,788	405,410
Financing impairment charges	b	(138,572)	(44,799)
Net income		370,216	360,611
Overhead expenses	c	(290,268)	(121,885)
Profit before zakat		79,948	238,726
Zakat		(2,082)	(4,272)
Profit after zakat		77,866	234,454
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised gains on fair value changes on AFS investment securities		10,380	14,415
Transfer to profit and loss on disposal of AFS investment securities		(11,436)	(7,111)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,056)	7,304
Total comprehensive income for the year		76,810	241,758

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	31 December 2012 RM'000	31 December 2011 RM'000	1 January 2011 RM'000
ASSETS				
Cash and short term funds	d	1,095,975	1,564,541	1,495,081
Deposits with financial institutions	e	-	20,000	-
Investment securities	f	2,562,041	1,102,164	878,915
Financing and advances	g	5,037,463	4,263,859	3,355,792
Property, plant and equipment		191,721	2,851	2,050
Other assets	h	51,355	45,950	16,908
TOTAL ASSETS		8,938,555	6,999,365	5,748,746
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	i	5,643,765	5,020,901	2,977,902
Profit payable and others	j	122,958	115,564	75,605
Government borrowings and financing scheme funds	k	1,618,988	1,430,227	1,467,005
Government Grant		63,470	-	-
Government Grant - Funds	l	16,508	14,921	22,224
Total Liabilities		7,465,689	6,581,613	4,542,736
Equity				
Islamic Banking Fund	m	1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
Total Equity		1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		8,938,555	6,999,365	5,748,746

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	79,948	238,726
Adjustments for:		
Financing impairment charges	138,572	44,799
Profit expense on Government borrowings and financing scheme funds	4,435	3,237
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,431	494
Write off of property, plant and equipment	170	11
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	231,556	287,267
Change in financing and advances	(901,642)	(959,083)
Change in other assets	(5,405)	(29,042)
Change in deposits with financial institutions	20,000	(20,000)
Change in deposits from customers	622,864	2,042,999
Change in profit payables and others	8,163	28,403
Reimbursement to conventional system	1,148,649	(1,021,350)
Cash Generated From Operations	1,124,185	329,194
Zakat paid	(2,854)	(1,381)
Net Cash From Operating Activities	1,121,331	327,813

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in investment securities	(1,460,341)	(215,946)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(25,938)	(1,305)
Net Cash Used In Investment Activities	(1,486,279)	(217,251)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Profit paid on Government borrowings and financing scheme funds	(2,299)	(908)
Proceeds from:		
Fund For Food ("3F")	652	-
Special Fund For Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	(661)	(1,086)
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	250	-
Micro Enterprise Funds	14,493	-
Repayments of Government borrowings and financing scheme funds	(116,053)	(39,108)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(103,618)	(41,102)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(468,566)	69,460
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,564,541	1,495,081
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,095,975	1,564,541
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash and short term funds	1,095,975	1,564,541
	1,095,975	1,564,541

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(a) Income from financing

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Income from Islamic Banking business		
Financing	280,489	268,051
Income from financial institutions		
Profits from deposits with financial institutions	60,148	43,390
Profits from investment securities:		
HTM	8,293	5,659
AFS	64,603	29,674
Gain on disposal of investment securities:		
AFS	13,345	4,892
Fee Income		
Financing processing fees	16,483	26,091
Banking service fees	20,206	18,838
Gapping	33,065	-
Ar-Rahnu fee	116,634	75,601
	613,266	472,196
Less : Profit attributable to customers		
Al-Mudharabah deposits	74,713	55,656
Al-Mudharabah savings	3,614	3,039
Agro Perdana-i	6,798	2,968
Agro-i deposits	12,662	3,332
Al-Wadiah savings	560	553
Agro Muda-i	3,724	732
Agro Tetangga-i	218	48
	102,289	66,328
Fund For Food ("3F")	2,618	2,629
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	250	250
Loan for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")	250	250
Fund For Small and Medium-Sized Industries ("TIKS")	16	34
Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")	68	74
Others	1,990	-
	107,481	69,565

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	661	1,086
Staff financing	1,085	998
Reimbursement of Special Relief Grant for Flood ("SRGF")	222	400
Other income	1,035	295
Income from Islamic Banking	508,788	405,410
Of which:		
Profit income earned on impaired financing and advances	16,195	28,997

(b) Financing impairment charges

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Financing and advances :		
Allowance for the year	73,193	79,391
Amount written back upon recoveries and reversal of allowance	(59,535)	(94,534)
Individual impairment loss - net	13,658	(15,143)
Collective impairment loss	137,135	59,432
Bad debts and financing :		
Written off	311	4,307
Recovered	(12,532)	(3,797)
	138,572	44,799

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(c) Overhead expenses

	2012	2011
	RM'000	RM'000
Personnel costs		
Salary, allowance and bonus	163,271	102,413
EPF contributions	20,180	11,940
SOCSSO contributions	1,925	1,242
Staff welfare	5,011	115
Retirement benefits scheme	10,668	-
Others	7,102	152
	208,157	115,862
Maintenance costs		
Printing, stationery and office supplies	8,224	867
Insurance	688	250
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,431	494
Water and electricity	7,420	377
Rental of premises	5,783	290
Amortisation of computer software	5,042	-
Building and office maintenance	5,640	-
Rental of computers	2,425	-
Computer maintenance	8,673	-
Others	1,915	93
	54,241	2,371
Marketing expenses		
Advertising and promotions	3,688	88
Others	313	-
	4,001	88
General administrative expenses		
Communication expenses	12,597	1,517
Security charges	6,144	234
Legal fees	3,694	64
Others	1,434	1,749
	23,869	3,564
	290,268	121,885

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

(d) Cash and short term funds

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cash and bank balances	120,450	92,222	50,463
Short term deposits maturing within three months:			
Licensed banks	568,050	811,785	813,995
Other financial institutions	407,475	660,534	630,623
	1,095,975	1,564,541	1,495,081

(e) Deposits with financial institutions

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other financial institutions	-	20,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(f) Investment securities

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Debt Securities			
AFS - at fair value			
Corporate Bonds	1,341,087	470,212	303,484
Malaysian Government Securities	1,021,934	462,463	300,034
	2,363,021	932,675	603,518
HTM - at amortised cost			
Corporate Bonds	27,311	47,354	150,845
Commercial Papers	9,955	9,972	114,385
Malaysian Government Securities	161,754	112,163	10,167
	199,020	169,489	275,397
Net	2,562,041	1,102,164	878,915
Maturity structure for investments HTM is as follows:			
Maturity within six months	19,955	9,972	214,385
Between six months to one year	-	20,116	5,000
Between one year to three years	10,062	118,738	10,000
Between three years to five years	169,003	-	10,167
More than five years	-	20,663	35,845
	199,020	169,489	275,397

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

(g) Financing and advances

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Bai-Al-Inah	4,708,421	2,484,968	2,289,613
BBA Project and Vehicle	1,536,586	1,389,132	1,436,425
Fund For Food ("3F")	906,598	814,110	682,883
Ar-Rahnu	556,528	913,855	242,740
Fishery Boat Financing Scheme ("SPBP")	81,363	92,845	117,303
MUST-i	173,838	117,005	86,640
Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")	31,363	45,164	59,429
MAP and MPPB Financing	98,971	104,098	60,323
Loan for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")	66,294	66,786	49,628
Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")	92,664	107,041	88,478
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	13,038	20,834	32,969
Belia Tani Scheme	11,018	12,892	15,267
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS - Financing")	5,549	7,449	11,420
Special Fund For Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	1,352	1,879	2,627
Fund For Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")	2,357	2,557	2,684
Modal Pusingan-i	41,907	4,412	986
Paddy Credit Scheme	3,806	-	-
	8,331,653	6,185,027	5,179,415
Less: Unearned profit	(2,966,771)	(1,555,045)	(1,338,553)
	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862
Less:			
Individual impairment loss	(138,896)	(179,490)	(363,400)
Collective impairment loss	(226,612)	(223,988)	(155,800)
	4,999,374	4,226,504	3,321,662
Staff financing and advances	38,089	37,355	34,130
Net	5,037,463	4,263,859	3,355,792

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(g) Financing and advances (cont'd)

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity structure for financing is as follows:			
Maturity within six months	629,176	940,479	282,789
Between six months to one year	50,395	34,022	18,801
Between one year to three years	423,088	305,575	280,610
Between three years to five years	677,519	757,522	640,253
More than five years	3,584,704	2,592,384	2,618,409
	5,364,882	4,629,982	3,840,862

(h) Other assets

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Profit receivable from investment securities	18,054	11,264	9,544
Income receivables from Ar-Rahnu	31,012	34,648	7,323
Refundable deposits and prepayments	2,289	38	41
	51,355	45,950	16,908

(i) Deposits from customers

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Al-Wadiah savings	69,971	71,536	69,134
Al-Mudharabah savings	277,100	274,790	275,116
Al-Mudharabah general deposits	2,388,142	2,047,673	1,535,829
Agro Perdana-i	2,817,969	2,563,838	1,038,795
Deposit securities	89,814	63,062	59,028
Basic Saving Account	769	2	-
	5,643,765	5,020,901	2,977,902

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

Maturity structure for Al-Mudharabah general deposits is as follows:

Within six months	1,629,070	1,168,739	1,216,462
Between six months to one year	676,748	831,962	283,191
Between one year to three years	16,317	10,474	17,233
Between three years to five years	66,007	36,498	18,943
	2,388,142	2,047,673	1,535,829

(j) Profits payable and others

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other liabilities	75,242	76,189	47,786
Retirement benefits scheme	43,641	34,529	25,863
Zakat payable	4,075	4,846	1,956
	122,958	115,564	75,605

(k) Government borrowings and financing scheme funds

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fund For Food ("3F")	970,462	1,034,449	1,068,207
Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")	14,000	15,000	15,000
Low Intensity Tapping Systems ("LITS Scheme")	-	-	1,027
Fund for Small and Medium Industries ("TIKS")	-	2,258	2,285
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	100,744	100,494	100,244
Fishery Boat Financing Scheme ("SPBP")	140,000	140,000	140,000
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS-Financing")	8,010	10,000	10,000
Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")	25,073	27,546	30,012
Loan for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")	100,730	100,480	100,230
MPPB Funds	70,486	-	-
Paddy Credit Scheme	105,715	-	-
Micro Enterprise Fund	83,768	-	-
	1,618,988	1,430,227	1,467,005

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(l) Government Grant - Funds

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")	785	560	1,985
Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")	1,391	2,057	3,338
Fund for Ministry Youth and Sports ("DKBS")	11,772	12,304	16,901
Development Programme for Hardcore Poor ("PPRT")	2,560	-	-
	16,508	14,921	22,224

(m) Islamic Banking Fund

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retained earnings	667,855	589,989	364,201
General reserve	849,742	849,742	849,742
Reimbursement to conventional system	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Investment revaluation reserve	9,729	10,192	2,888
	1,472,866	417,752	1,206,010
Retained earnings			
At beginning of the year	589,989	364,201	300,721
Profit after zakat	77,866	234,454	89,343
Prior year adjustment	-	(8,666)	(25,863)
At end of the year	667,855	589,989	364,201
Reimbursement to conventional system			
At beginning of the year	(1,032,171)	(10,821)	2,133
Net reimbursement to	977,711	(1,021,350)	(12,954)
At end of the year	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Investment revaluation reserve			
At beginning of the year	10,192	2,888	882
Retained profit AFS	593	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	(1,056)	7,304	2,006
At end of the year	9,729	10,192	2,888

34. ISLAMIC BANKING

(n) Capital adequacy

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	%	%	%
Before deducting proposed dividend:			
Core capital ratio	24.06	8.40	29.83
Risk-weighted capital ratio	25.12	9.87	30.90
After deducting proposed dividend:			
Core capital ratio	23.69	7.94	29.83
Risk-weighted capital ratio	24.75	9.41	30.90

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011	1 January 2011
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Components of Tier I and Tier II Capital			
Tier I Capital			
General reserve	849,742	849,742	849,742
Reimbursement to conventional system	(54,460)	(1,032,171)	(10,821)
Retained earnings	667,855	589,989	364,201
Total Tier I Capital	1,463,137	407,560	1,203,122
Tier II Capital			
Collective impairment allowance	62,389	68,647	37,835
Government grant - funds	2,176	2,617	5,323
Total Tier II Capital	64,565	71,264	43,158
Total Capital Base	1,527,702	478,824	1,246,280

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

34. ISLAMIC BANKING (cont'd)

(n) Capital adequacy (cont'd)

The breakdown of risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights is as follows:

	Notional RM'000	Risk- weighted RM'000
0%	2,074,056	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,149,237	229,847
50%	27,308	13,654
100%	5,687,954	5,687,954
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	149,152
Total risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2012	8,938,555	6,080,607
0%	840,340	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,722,781	344,556
50%	24,815	12,408
100%	4,411,429	4,411,429
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	80,805
Total risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2011	6,999,365	4,849,198
0%	420,074	-
10%	-	-
20%	1,744,538	348,908
50%	22,508	11,254
100%	3,561,626	3,561,626
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	111,936
Total risk-weighted assets as of 1 January 2011	5,748,746	4,033,724

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