Bank Sohar SAOG

BANK SOHAR SAOG

DRAFT INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Registered office and principal place of business:

Bank Sohar Building
P.O.Box 44, Hai Al - Mina
PC 114, Muscat
Sultanate of Oman

Board of Directors Report for the Period ending 30th September 2018

Our Valued Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bank Sohar, I am pleased to present the bank's results for the period ending 30th September 2018.

Superior Performance

Bank Sohar completed a successful third quarter navigating a challenging economic environment on the road to banking excellence. It demonstrated a strong position within the banking sector following its recent win in AIWA Awards, recognising the bank as one of Oman's 'Best Performing Companies' in the Large Capital category.

Bank Sohar's net profit for the nine months ended 30 Sep 2018 amounted to OMR 21.940 million as compared to OMR 18.976 million during the same period in 2017, a growth of 15.62%. The bank is continuing with its efforts to achieve sustainable and profitable growth despite the challenges arising out of decline in government spending on infrastructure arising out of lower oil prices.

The bank's total operating income increased by 26.93% from OMR 54.871 million in the first nine months of 2017 to OMR 69.650 million for the same period in 2018. Net operating income similarly increased by 38.40% from OMR 28.772 million in the first nine months of 2017 to OMR 39.821 million for the same period in 2018. During the first nine months of 2018, operating expenses increased by 14.29% to OMR 29.829 million compared to OMR 26.099 million in the first nine months of 2017. The bank is focused on its strategy and is furthering its efforts to achieve sustainable growth.

The bank's Gross loan margins have increased by 12.05% from OMR 2.050 billion as at 30 Sep 2017 to OMR 2.297 billion in 30 Sep 2018. Net loans and advances grew by 10.77% to OMR 2.221 billion as at 30 Sep 2018 from OMR 2.005 billion as at 30 Sep 2017. Total assets grew by 14.29% from OMR 2.597 billion as at 30 Sep 2017 to OMR 2.968 billion as at 30 Sep 2018. Customer deposits increased by 9.78% to OMR 1.717 billion as at 30 Sep 2018 compared to OMR 1.564 billion as at 30 Sep 2017. The bank's market share of private sector credit was 10.23% as at 31 July 2018 compared to 9.76% as at 30 Sep 2017, whilst its share of private sector deposits was 8.14% as at 31 July 2018 compared to 8.21% as at 30 Sep 2017.

Customer Focus

Fulfilling its commitment to a robust customer centricity strategy in the 'Year of You' and with the objective of enhancing relationship with customers, the bank reached new heights by organizing the Renaissance Day Road Show during the Salalah Tourism Festival, conducting Al Mumayaz Savings Scheme 2018 monthly draws, as well as organizing a social gathering for its HNI customers in Nizwa. Such engagement activities work in-line with the bank's on-going efficiency campaign in its aspiration to become Oman's most customer centric bank, which recently introduced extended working hours in Oman Avenues Mall branch allowing customers to avail of the complete range of Bank Sohar's products and services between 9:00am and 9:30pm, seven days a week. Other prominent outcomes of the campaign have already observed the introduction of improved turnaround times with a promise for customer excellence in the delivery of retail personal and housing loans in 24 and 72 hours respectively, opening of new accounts in 5 minutes, issuing credit cards in 24 hours, and issuance of credit and guarantee letters to corporate customers in 30 minutes only. Recent additions to its products and services also witnessed the introduction of new comprehensive life and non-life insurance policies.

Digitization

The bank's digital agenda has further witnessed the successful launch of Oman's first banking interactive e-statement, complementing earlier initiatives such as the introduction of four new ATMs in high footfall locations, and the upgrade to remittance service to India that allow easy and real-time transfers through the bank's mobile app.

With the aim to extend its communication channels beyond the human touch points and learn about the customers' needs and ambitions, the bank continues to engage various stakeholder groups through the use of social media, and has effectively boosted its digital footprint through the delivery of added value communications.

Commitment to local communities

Bank Sohar continues to play an important role in the social and professional events scene, investing in platforms linked to Oman's development on multiple fronts. During the quarter, the bank sponsored the Salalah Tourism Festival, Oman Blockchain Club's training programme, and a first-of-its-kind videography contest by Sablat Oman Forum showcasing the Sultanate's diverse heritage and culture, in addition to sponsoring other events geared towards enhancing the capacity of youth, education, and small and medium enterprises.

Sustainability

With the sole objective of giving back to the community it serves, the Bank has been active within the area of sustainable CSR initiatives whether through internal bank initiatives that would reinforce its position as an active player in enhancing the local economy and driving positive change; or through direct monetary support of association initiatives that would act as enablers to beneficiaries

Empowering Omanis

Furthering its commitment to empower local youth with professional experience, the bank's annual internship programme Tomohi, a one year internship program for college graduates, ensues with its initial intake of 20 local graduates, delivering in-country value for youth in employment, whilst 'Viewpoints - Bank Sohar's Chairman's Forum', which was launched earlier this year, continues to deliver positive socio-economic impact from the insights of inspirational leaders. Additional investments in youth include an on-going campaign to promote understanding of the banking sector among students from across Oman's schooling system.

Supporting the Cause

Delivering on its commitment to empower valued segments of society, the bank furthered its robust portfolio of sustainable CSR activities under Sohar Al Atta'a with a variety of contributions aimed towards empowering and training benefactors of local associations such as Oman Cancer Association, Oman Association for the Disabled, Association of Early Intervention for Children with Disability and Al Noor Association for the Blind. Our contributions have received continuous recognition, the latest of which was from the Omani Association for Elderly Friends during a social event in A'Sharqiyah.

Sohar Islamic

Islamic Banking continues to observe growth in acceptability and market size in Oman. Sohar Islamic has reported parallel growth and significant progress in Q3 2018. It also continues to conduct various training programmes that provide an excellent platform for staff to enhance their knowledge of Shari'a-compliant products. Parallel to its business activities, Sohar Islamic also organised a roadshow during the Salalah Tourism Festival to boost market engagement and customer centricity, as well as recently sponsored the Al Makarim Academy team in the 4th GCC Football Cup Festival.

Looking Ahead

We see greater demand for financing in the near future due to improved oil prices and the commitment of the government to continue focusing on infrastructure projects along with investments in sectors identified as key in the economic diversification plan. Bank Sohar stands an optimal position to further build on its market excellence, capitalize on upcoming opportunities, play a positive role in enhancing the national economy and continue to create value for its stakeholders.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, management, and employees of the bank, I thank the Central Bank of Oman and the Capital Market Authority for their astute regulation and guidance throughout. Above all, I offer my gratitude and pay tribute to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said for his wise and discerning leadership, which has set Oman on a path of progress and sustainable development.

Mohammed Mahfoudh Al Ardhi
Chairman

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

	Note	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	*B1*	**115,346**	182,324	57,350
Due from banks and other money market placements	*B2*	**32,682**	104,203	122,822
Loans, advances and financing, net	*B3*	**2,221,051**	2,098,748	2,005,116
Investments	*B4*	**528,976**	413,741	369,444
Property, equipment and fixtures		**17,150**	17,109	17,012
Investment properties		**2,900**	2,900	2,900
Other assets	*B5*	**50,216**	23,793	22,595
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,968,321**	2,842,818	2,597,239
LIABILITIES				
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	*B6*	**743,179**	718,619	559,910
Customers' deposits	*B7*	**1,716,562**	1,642,845	1,563,603
Other liabilities	*B8*	**66,728**	31,451	29,730
Subordinated loans		**35,654**	35,392	35,654
Compulsorily convertible bonds	*B9*	**-**	2,402	2,429
Certificates of deposits		**18,686**	18,513	18,686
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,580,809**	2,449,222	2,210,012
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital	*B10*	**198,265**	178,465	178,465
Share premium	*B10*	**18,037**	17,607	17,607
Legal reserve		**21,438**	21,438	18,905
General reserve		**988**	988	988
Special Reserve	*B11*	**-**	3,103	775
Impairment reserve	*B12*	**3,702**	-	-
Fair value reserve		**(2,798)**	(656)	(542)
Subordinated loans reserve		**-**	-	-
Retained earnings		**47,880**	72,651	71,029
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**287,512**	293,596	287,227
Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	*B13*	**100,000**	100,000	100,000
TOTAL EQUITY		**387,512**	393,596	387,227
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**2,968,321**	2,842,818	2,597,239
Net assets per share (in baizas)		**145.01**	164.51	160.94
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	*B14.a*	**516,454**	456,103	424,755
COMMITMENTS	*B14.b*	**309,841**	278,964	243,760

The interim condensed financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 October 2018 and signed on their behalf by:

Chairman *Board member*

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(Unaudited)
(RO'000)

	Note	For the nine months ended 30 September 2018	30 September 2017	For the three months ended 30 September 2018	30 September 2017
Interest income	*C1*	**96,063**	80,115	**33,127**	28,025
Interest expense	*C2*	**(53,948)**	(45,795)	**(18,679)**	(15,243)
Net interest income		**42,115**	34,320	**14,448**	12,782
Net income from Islamic financing and investing activities	*C3*	**3,477**	2,623	**1,219**	1,027
Other operating income	*C4*	**24,058**	17,465	**11,480**	5,465
Net gains on financial assets at FVOCI/AFS		**-**	463	**-**	23
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**69,650**	54,871	**27,147**	19,297
Staff costs		**(17,788)**	(15,615)	**(5,965)**	(5,303)
Other operating expenses	*C5*	**(9,244)**	(8,990)	**(2,993)**	(2,946)
Capital work in progress written off		**(1,100)**	-	**-**	-
Depreciation		**(1,697)**	(1,494)	**(563)**	(482)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(29,829)**	(26,099)	**(9,521)**	(8,731)
NET OPERATING INCOME		**39,821**	28,772	**17,626**	10,566
Credit loss expense on financial assets	*C6*	**(14,189)**	-	**(8,270)**	-
Impairment on available for sale investments		**-**	(1,520)	**-**	(664)
Portfolio impairment allowances	*C6*	**-**	(1,048)	**-**	(186)
Specific impairment allowances, net		**-**	(3,841)	**-**	(910)
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**25,632**	22,363	**9,356**	8,806
Income tax expense		**(3,692)**	(3,387)	**(1,398)**	(1,396)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**21,940**	18,976	**7,958**	7,410
Basic earnings per share for the period – **in baizas**	*C7*	**11.066**	9.571	**4.014**	3.737
Basic earnings per share for the period (annualized)–**in baizas**	*C7*	**14.795**	12.796	**15.924**	14.991
Diluted earnings per share for the period – **in baizas**	*C7*	**-**	9.523	-	3.711
Diluted earnings per share for the period (annualized)–**in baizas**	*C7*	**-**	12.732	**-**	14.724
Net Profit for the period					
Conventional banking		**21,771**	18,562	**7,632**	7,148
Islamic banking		**169**	414	**326**	262
Total		**21,940**	18,976	**7,958**	7,410

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(Unaudited)
(RO'000)

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Net profit for the period	**21,940**	18,976	**7,958**	7,410
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement				
Revaluation losses on equity instruments at FVOCI	**(928)**	-	**(231)**	-
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement	**(928)**	-	**(231)**	-
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the income statement				
Debt instruments at FVOCI				
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses	**23**	-	**(2)**	-
Available for sale financial assets				
Net movement in fair value of available for sale investments, net of income tax	**-**	230	**-**	603
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the income statement	**23**	230	**(2)**	603
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**(905)**	230	**(233)**	603
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**21,035**	19,206	**7,725**	8,013

Bank Sohar SAOG

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(Unaudited)
(RO'000)

	Share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Fair value reserve	Impairment reserve	Subordinated loans reserve	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity	Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**178,465**	**17,607**	**21,438**	**988**	**3,103**	**(656)**	**-**	**-**	**72,651**	**293,596**	**100,000**	**393,596**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6 i)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,103)**	**(2,018)**	**1,303**	**-**	**(8,945)**	**(12,763)**	**-**	**(12,763)**
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	**178,465**	**17,607**	**21,438**	**988**	**-**	**(2,674)**	**1,303**	**-**	**63,706**	**280,833**	**100,000**	**380,833**
Total comprehensive income for the period												
Net profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,940**	**21,940**	**-**	**21,940**
Other comprehensive income for the period												
Net change in Fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in allowance for expected credit losses of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	**6**	-	-	-	**6**	-	**6**
Net change in Fair value of Equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	**(928)**	-	-	-	**(928)**	-	**(928)**
Total other comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(905)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(905)**	**-**	**(905)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(905)**	**-**	**-**	**21,940**	**21,035**	**-**	**21,035**
Reclassification of net change in Fair value of equity instruments upon derecognition	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**798**	**-**	**-**	**(798)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Issue of bonus shares for 2017	**17,846**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,846)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Conversion of CCB to share capital	**1,954**	**430**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,384**	**-**	**2,384**
Dividends paid for 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,923)**	**(8,923)**	**-**	**(8,923)**
Additional Tier 1 coupon	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,746)**	**(7,746)**	**-**	**(7,746)**
Issue expenses - Additional Tier 1 capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(54)**	**(54)**	**-**	**(54)**
Provision on credit impairment (BM 1149)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,399**	**-**	**(2,399)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 30 September 2018	**198,265**	**18,037**	**21,438**	**988**	**-**	**(2,798)**	**3,702**	**-**	**47,880**	**287,512**	**100,000**	**387,512**

	Share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Fair value reserve	Impairment reserve	Subordinated loans reserve	Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity	Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2017	160,450	17,193	18,905	988	-	(772)	-	50,000	27,122	273,886	-	273,886
Total comprehensive income for the period net of income tax												
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,976	18,976	-	18,976
Other comprehensive income for the period												
Impairment of available for sale investments, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	-	-	-	1,495	-	1,495
Net change in fair value of available for sale investments, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(1,276)	-	-	-	(1,276)	-	(1,276)
Reclassified to profit or loss on sale of available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	18,976	230	-	230
Issue of bonus shares for 2016	16,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,045)	-	-	-
Dividends paid for 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,022)	(8,022)	-	(8,022)
Conversion of CCB to share capital	1,970	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,384	-	2,384
Issue of Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Additional Tier 1 coupon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(195)	(195)	-	(195)
Issue expenses - Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	(32)	-	(32)
Provision on restructured loans	-	-	-	-	775	-	-	-	(775)	-	-	-
Transfers(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	50,000	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 September 2017	178,465	17,607	18,905	988	775	(542)	-	-	71,029	287,227	100,000	387,227

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(Unaudited)
(RO'000)

	30 September 2018	30 September 2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit, before tax	**25,632**	22,363
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**1,697**	1,494
Credit loss expense on financial assets	**14,189**	4,889
Net losses on FVTPL investments	**1,701**	1,520
Gains on available for sale investments	**-**	(445)
Capital work in progress written off	**1,100**	-
Income from Islamic investment activities	**(661)**	(432)
Interest on investments	**(9,891)**	(5,396)
Interest accrued on subordinated loans and compulsorily convertible bonds	**1,866**	3,967
Cash from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**35,633**	27,960
Due from banks and other money market placements	**15,463**	11,236
Loans, advances and financing	**(134,451)**	(97,025)
Investment in held for trading securities	**(5,245)**	(25,612)
Other assets	**(27,672)**	(3,533)
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	**391,645**	211,867
Customers' deposits	**73,715**	31,914
Certificate of deposits	**174**	173
Other liabilities	**36,562**	148
Cash from operating activities	**385,824**	157,128
Income tax paid	**(4,118)**	(3,230)
Net cash from operating activities, net of tax	**381,706**	153,898
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments, net	**(38,809)**	(19,115)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of investments	**763**	15,983
Acquisition of property, equipment and fixtures	**(2,846)**	(2,784)
Income from Islamic investment activities	**210**	-
Interest received on investments	**9,891**	5,627
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	**(30,791)**	(289)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	**(8,923)**	(8,022)
Interest paid on subordinated loans and compulsorily convertible bonds	**(1,623)**	(4,921)
Redemption of subordinated loans	**-**	(50,000)
Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	**(7,746)**	100,000
Issue expenses of Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities	**(53)**	(32)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	**(18,345)**	37,025
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**332,570**	190,634
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**13,516**	120,071
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**346,086**	310,705
REPRESENTING:		
Cash and balances with Central Bank (other than capital deposit)	**114,845**	56,850
Due from banks and other money market placements due within 90 days	**23,673**	104,454
Investments securities maturing within 90 days	**273,987**	185,248
Due to banks and other money market borrowings within 90 days	**(66,419)**	(35,847)
	346,086	310,705

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

A1 Legal status and principal activities

Bank Sohar SAOG ("the Bank") was established in the Sultanate of Oman on 4 March 2007 as a public joint stock company and is primarily engaged in commercial, investment and Islamic banking through a network of thirty commercial banking branches and seven Islamic banking branches within the Sultanate of Oman. The Bank operates under commercial, investment and an Islamic banking licence issued by the Central Bank of Oman (CBO) and is covered by its deposit insurance scheme. The Bank started commercial operations from 9 April 2007. The registered address of the Bank is PO Box 44, Hai Al Mina, Postal Code 114, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. The Bank has its primary listing on the Muscat Securities Market.

With effect from 30 April 2013, the Bank obtained a license to operate an Islamic Banking Window ("Sohar Islamic"). Sohar Islamic offers a full range of Islamic banking services and products. The principal activities of the window include accepting Shari'a compliant customer deposits, providing Shari'a compliant financing based on Murabaha, Mudaraba, Musharaka, Ijarah, Istisna'a, Salam and providing commercial banking services, investment and other activities permitted under Islamic Banking Regulatory Framework (IBRF).

The Bank employed 783 employees as of 30 September 2018 (31 December 2017: 726; 30 September 2017: 707).

A2 Basis of preparation

Since these are interim condensed financial statements, they do not contain all information and disclosures for the full financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual financial statements as at 31 December 2017

A2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), relevant requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of Oman of 1974, as amended, Capital Market Authority and the applicable regulations of the CBO.
In accordance with the Royal Decree 69/2012 regarding the amendment in the Banking Law 2000, CBO has issued circular no. IB - 1 under which a complete Islamic Banking Regulatory Framework (IBRF) has been promulgated. The framework identifies the permissible form of trade-related modes of financing including purchase of goods by banks from their customers and immediate resale to them at appropriate profit in price on deferred payment basis. The purchases and sales arising under these arrangements are not reflected in these financial statements as such, but are restricted to the amount of facility actually utilised and the appropriate portion of profit thereon.

The financial results of the Islamic Banking Window have been reflected in these financial statements for reporting purposes after eliminating inter branch transactions / balances. A complete set of standalone financial statements of Sohar Islamic, prepared under AAOIFI, is included in the Bank's annual report.

A2.2 Basis of measurement

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

The statement of financial position is presented in descending order of liquidity as this presentation is more appropriate to the Bank's operations

A2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Rial Omani, which is the Bank's functional currency and also in US Dollars, for the convenience of readers. The US Dollar amounts, which are presented in these financial statements have been translated from the Rial Omani amounts at an exchange rate of US Dollar 1 = RO 0.385 and RO 1 = 1000 baizas. All financial information presented in Rial Omani and US Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

A2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on industry data and various other factors that are believed by the Bank to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Estimates considered by the Bank to have a significant risk of material adjustment in subsequent periods are discussed in note A5.

A3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

A3.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

In these financial statements, the Bank has applied IFRS 9 and IFRS 7R, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, for the first time. The Bank has not adopted early any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

A3.1.a IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 for annual periods on or after 1 January 2018. The Bank elected, as a policy choice permitted under IFRS 9, to continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39.

The Bank has not restated comparative information for 2017 for financial instruments in the scope of IFRS 9. Therefore, the comparative information for 2017 is reported under IAS 39 and is not comparable to the information presented for 2018. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in retained earnings as of 1 January 2018 and are disclosed in Note A6.

(i) Changes to classification and measurement

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories of financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity and amortised cost) have been replaced by:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition;
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition; or
- Financial assets FVPL.

The accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from an entity's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVPL. Such movements are presented in OCI with no subsequent reclassification to the income statement.

Under IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms, as explained in Note A3.1.a (i). The accounting for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and in non-financial host contracts has not changed. The Bank's accounting policies for embedded derivatives are set out in Note A.4.3.a. (ii)

The Bank's classification of its financial assets and liabilities is explained in Notes A4.3.d. The quantitative impact of applying IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 is disclosed in Note A6.

(ii) Changes to the impairment calculation

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Bank's accounting for loan loss impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Bank to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

Details of the Bank's impairment method are disclosed in Note A4.3.g. The quantitative impact of applying IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 is disclosed in Note A6.

A3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

A3.1.b IFRS 7R Financial Instruments Disclosures

To reflect the differences between IFRS 9 and IAS 39, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures was updated and the Bank has adopted it, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 January 2018. Changes include transition disclosures as shown in Note A6 and detailed qualitative and quantitative information about the ECL calculations such as the assumptions and inputs used are set out in Note A2.3.g.

A3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2017 and relevant for the Bank's operations

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Bank has adopted all of the following new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2017.

- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
- Annual Improvements Cycle - 2014-2016
- Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the scope of disclosure requirements in IFRS 12

The adoption of these standards and interpretations has not resulted in any significant changes to the Bank's accounting policies and has not affected the amounts reported for the current and prior years.

A3.3 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Bank:

A3.3.a IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014, and amended in April 2016, and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Bank plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the modified retrospective approach. The Bank has performed an initial impact assessment and concluded that the impact is not material as in majority of the Bank's facility agreements with customers generally expected to be the only performance obligation and accordingly, adoption of IFRS 15 is not expected to have any impact on the Bank's income and profit or loss.

A3.3.b IFRS 16 – Leases

The IASB issued IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16), which requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For lessors, there is little change to the existing accounting in IAS 17 Leases. The Bank will perform a detailed assessment in the future to determine the extent. The new standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17. In 2018, the Bank will continue to assess the potential effect of IFRS 16 on its financial statements.

A4 Significant accounting policies

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

A4.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the period. The non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except for non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, which are included in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.2 Revenue and expense recognition

A4.2.a Interest income and expense

Under both IFRS 9 and IAS 39, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, financial instruments designated at FVPL. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVOCI under IFRS 9, similarly to interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale or held to maturity under IAS 39 are also recorded by using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Bank recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income which is doubtful of recovery is included in impairment allowance and excluded from income until it is received in cash.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (as set out in Note A 4.3.g) and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures (as outlined in Note 12.3.3.1) and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

A4.2.b Fair value gains and losses

Fair value changes on derivatives held for risk management purposes and available for sale financial assets are presented in other comprehensive income.

Net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividend and foreign exchange differences are presented in the income statement for the year.

A4.2.c Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

A4.2.d Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income – including account or loan servicing fees, advisory fee, investment management fees and sales commission– are recognised as the related services are performed. Loan syndication fees and placement fees are recognised when the loan has been arranged. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

A4.2.e Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are equivalent to the amortised value of the future liabilities which is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

A4.2.f Offsetting of income and expense

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

A4.2.g Temporary significant influence

The Bank is exempt from applying the equity method when significant influence over an associate is intended to be temporary. The temporary significant influence infers that there is an evidence that an associate is acquired with the intention to reduce its stake that it no more has a significant influence on the investee company by soliciting investors to inject fresh capital to the investee company. The investment is classified as available for sale in the financial statements.

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3 Financial instruments – initial recognition

A4.3.a Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Bank recognises balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Bank.

A4.3.b Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes A4.3.d. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note A4.3.i except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

A4.3.c Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

A4.3.d Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

From 1 January 2018, the Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note A4.3.d(i);
- FVOCI, as explained in Notes A4.3.d (iv) and A4.3.d(v); or
- FVPL, as explained in Note A4.3.d(vii)

The Bank classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVTPL The Bank may designate financial instruments at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

(i) Due from banks, Loans and advances to customers, financial investments at amortised cost

Before 1 January 2018, Due from bank and Loans and advances to customers, included non–derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market, other than those:

- That the Bank intended to sell immediately or in the near term;
- That the Bank, upon initial recognition, designated as at FVPL or as available-for-sale; or
- For which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which were designated as available-for-sale.

From 1 January 2018, the Bank only measures Due from banks, Loans and advances to customers and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

- Business model assessment

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.d Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment.

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

- The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

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

(ii) Derivatives recorded at fair value through profit or loss

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The Bank enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. These include interest rate swaps, futures, cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and options on interest rates, foreign currencies. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The notional amount and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately in Note B17. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net trading income unless hedge accounting is applied. Hedge accounting disclosures are provided in Note A4.4.m.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument. Under IAS 39, derivatives embedded in financial assets, liabilities and non-financial host contacts, were treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if they met the definition of a derivative (as defined above), their

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.d Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

economic characteristics and risks were not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract was not itself held for trading or designated at FVPL. The embedded derivatives separated from the host were carried at fair value in the trading portfolio with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

From 1 January 2018, with the introduction of IFRS 9, the Bank continues to accounts in this way for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and non-financial host contracts. Financial assets are, however, classified based on the business model and SPPI assessments as outlined in Note A4.3.d (i).

(iii) Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading

The Bank classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net trading income. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net trading income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, short positions and customer loans that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

(iv) Debt instruments at FVOCI (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

The Bank applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

These instruments largely comprise assets that had previously been classified as financial investments available for sale under IAS 39. FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost as explained in Note A4.3.d(i). The ECL calculation for Debt instruments at FVOCI is explained in Note A4.3.g(iii) Where the Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first–in first–out basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

(v) Equity instruments at FVOCI (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

Upon initial recognition, the Bank occasionally elects to irrevocably classify some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(vi) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria is met. Such designation is determined on an instrument by instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- The liabilities (and assets until 1 January 2018 under IAS 39) are part of a group of financial liabilities (or financial assets, or both under IAS 39), which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.d Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- The liabilities (and assets until 1 January 2018 under IAS 39) containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVPL due to changes in the Bank's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using EIR, taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

(vii) Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Bank issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within Provisions) at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and – under IAS 39 – the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee, or – under IFRS 9 – an ECL provision as set out in Note A4.3.g. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in Net fees and commission income on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, under IAS 39, a provision was made if they were an onerous contract but, from 1 January 2018, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded on in the statement of financial position.

The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding ECLs are disclosed in Note 11. The Bank occasionally issues loan commitments at below market interest rates drawdown. Such commitments are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the ECL allowance (as explained in Note A4.3.g) and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

(Viii) Available for sale financial investments (Policy applicable before 1 January 2018)

Available for sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

The Bank has not designated any loans or receivables as available for sale.

After initial measurement, available for sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

Unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income) in the change in fair value of available for sale financial assets. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss in other operating income. Interest earned whilst holding available for sale financial investments is reported as interest income using the EIR. Dividends earned whilst holding available for sale financial investments are recognised in the profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the profit or loss in impairment for available for sale financial assets and removed from the change in fair value of investments available for sale.

(ix) Held to maturity financial investments (Policy applicable before 1 January 2018)

Held to maturity financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale.

These are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Interest on held to maturity investments is included in the statement of comprehensive income and reported as 'interest income'. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is been reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as 'impairment for investments'.

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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.e Derecognition

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement; and either:
  - ➢ The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  - ➢ The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass–through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

A4.3.f Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Bank intends to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions

A4.3.g Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

(i) Overview of the ECL principles

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Bank's loan loss impairment method by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach. From 1 January 2018, the Bank has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Bank's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

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

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

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.g Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired .The bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

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

(ii) The calculation of ECLs

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

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Bank considers four scenarios (a base case, an upside, a mild downside ('downside 1') and a more extreme downside ('downside 2')). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Bank has the legal right to call it earlier.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- Stage 1: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the four scenarios, as explained above.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- Stage 3: For loans considered credit-impaired, the Bank recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.
- POCI: POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Bank only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios, discounted by the credit adjusted EIR.
- Loan commitments and letters of credit: When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.
- Credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within Provisions.
- Financial guarantee contracts: The Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the four scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within Provisions.

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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.g Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

(iii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

(iv) Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI)

For POCI financial assets, the Bank only recognises the cumulative changes in LTECL since initial recognition in the loss allowance.

(v) Credit cards and other revolving facilities

The Bank's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Bank has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities with one day's notice. The Bank does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Bank's expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Bank's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for revolving facilities is similar to other lending products. This is based on shifts in the customer's internal credit grade, but greater emphasis is also given to qualitative factors such as changes in usage.

The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for credit cards is based on the average effective interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. This estimation takes into account that many facilities are repaid in full each month and are consequently charged no interest.

(vi) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Central Bank base rates
- House price indices

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

(vii) Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The Bank's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed periodically based on the type of asset, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued by certified third party valuers.

(viii) Write-offs

The Bank's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.g Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

(ix) Forborne and modified loans

The Bank sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Bank considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur. Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off. From 1 January 2018, when the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognised, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Bank also considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. Once an asset has been classified as forborne, it will remain forborne for a minimum 12-month probation period. In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- All of its facilities has to be considered performing
- The probation period of two years has passed from the date the forborne contract was considered performing
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period
- The customer does not have any contract that is more than 30 days past due.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss is incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about the following loss events as well as considering the guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Oman:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Bank granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held to maturity investments carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a loan or held to maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.g Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Also refer to note B3 for loans, advances and financing.

(ii) Assets classified as available for sale

The Bank assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Bank uses the criteria referred to at (i) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments recognised in the profit or loss are not reversed through statement of profit or loss.

A4.3.h Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

A4.3.i Fair value measurement

A number of the Bank's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on a number of accounting policies and methods. Where applicable, information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.i Fair value measurement (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Bank analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Bank's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Bank verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the Valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Bank also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

A4.3.j Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of up to three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in management of its short term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

A4.3.k Repurchase and resale agreements

Securities sold with a commitment to repurchase (repos) at a specified future date are recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with accounting policies for trading securities or investment securities. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in 'due to banks and other money market borrowings'. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense and accrued over the life of the repo agreement.

Securities purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the statement of financial position and the amounts paid under these agreements are included in 'due from banks and other money market placements'. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement.

A4.3.l Acceptances

Acceptances are disclosed on the statement of financial position under other assets with corresponding liability disclosed under other liabilities. Therefore, there is no off-balance sheet commitment for acceptances.

A4.3.m Derivatives held for risk management purposes

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or trading liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The treatment of changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

(i) Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the designation is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued. Any adjustment up to that point, to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or a liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income in hedging reserve. The amount recognised in

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.3.m Derivatives held for risk management purposes (continued)

other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then the hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. In a discontinued hedge of a forecast transaction the cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from the equity to statement of comprehensive income as a reclassification adjustment when the forecast transaction occurs and affects profit or loss. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(iii) Other non-trading derivative

When a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

A4.4 Property, equipment and fixtures

Items of property, equipment and fixtures are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and preparing the asset for its intended use. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, equipment and fixtures, except freehold land. The estimated useful lives for the current year are as follows:

Asset	**Years**
Motor vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	6-7
Office equipment	6-7
Production software	10

Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated, but tested for impairment. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

A4.5 Investment properties

Investment properties comprise plots of land received by the Bank as grant from the Government of Sultanate of Oman during the year 2008. These are currently held for an undetermined business use and not occupied by the Bank. These are carried at the average valuation of the two professional valuators carried out during 2008. Subsequent to initial measurement these properties are carried at cost less accumulated impairments, if any.

A4.6 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

All money market and customer deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction cost and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.7 Taxation

Taxation is provided in accordance with Omani fiscal regulations. Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are calculated using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary difference when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

A4.8 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

A4.9 Trade and settlement date accounting

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchase or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

A4.10 Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A4.11 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary for a loss incurred because the debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of the debt. Such guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions or other entities on behalf of the customers.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was issued. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of initial measurement, less amortisation calculated to recognise in the statement of comprehensive income the fee income earned on the straight line basis over the life of the guarantee and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising at the reporting date. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgment of management. Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

A4.12 Employee benefits

A4.12.a Terminal benefits

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Bank's employees at the reporting date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law 2003, as amended.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law of 1991 are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

A4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

A4.12.b Short term benefits

Short term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A4.13 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes or similar instruments.

A4.14 Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the balance sheet date.

A4.15 Segment reporting

An operating segment is the component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Acting CEO (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

A4.16 Directors' remuneration and sitting fees

The Directors' remuneration is governed as set out in the Commercial Companies Law, regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority and the Articles of Association of the Company.

The Annual General Meeting determines and approves the remuneration and the sitting fees for the Board of Directors and its sub-committees provided such fees, in accordance with Article 106 of the Commercial Companies Law of Oman of 1974 as amended, shall not exceed 5% of the annual net profit after deduction of the legal reserve and the optional reserve and the distribution of dividends to the shareholders provided that such fees does not exceed RO 200,000. The sitting fee for each Director does not exceed RO 10,000 in one year.

A4.17 Perpetual Tier I Capital Securities

The Bank classifies Perpetual Tier I Capital Securities as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the Tier I Capital Securities. The Bank's Perpetual Tier I Capital Securities are not redeemable by holders and bear an entitlement to distribution that is non-cumulative and at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, they are presented as component within equity

A5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The Bank's significant accounting estimates are on:

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A5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

A5.1 Impairment losses on loans and advances

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades;
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

A5.2 Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Bank uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The Bank uses expected cash flow analysis for certain available for sale financial assets that are not traded in active markets.

A5.3 Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Bank establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments of the Bank. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

A5.4 Fair value estimation of unquoted securities

In cases where the underlying assets are fair valued such as private equity funds, management uses net assets value. Management believes that net assets values of these investments are representative of their fair values as the majority of the underlying assets are fair valued and the reported net assets of those entities takes into account the updated fair values changes.

A5.5 Fee and commission income

The recognition of fee and commission income depends on the purpose for which fees are assessed and the basis of accounting for any associated financial instrument. Management applies certain assumptions and judgements to determine the fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, fees that are earned as services are provided, and fees that are earned on the execution of a significant act.

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A6 Transition disclosures

The following pages set out the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position, and retained earnings including the effect of replacing IAS 39's incurred credit loss model with IFRS 9's ECLs.

(i) The impact of transition to IFRS 9 on reserves and retained earnings is as follows:

	Retained earnings	Loan loss impairment reserve	Special reserve	Fair value reserve
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	**72,651**	**-**	**3,103**	**(656)**
Impact on reclassification and remeasurement (i):				
Reclassification of debt securities from available for sale to amortised cost	-	-	-	**314**
Reclassification of debt and equity investment securities from available for sale to FVPL	**(292)**	-	-	**292**
Reclassification of equity securities from available for sale to FVOCI	**2,547**	-	-	**(2,547)**
Deferred tax in relation to the above	-	-	-	**(94)**
Impact on recognition of Expected Credit Losses(ii):				
Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	**(275)**	**(6)**	-	-
Loan and advances at amortised cost, including loan commitments and financial guarantees	**(10,576)**	**1,309**	**(3,103)**	-
Debt securities at amortised cost	**(332)**	-	-	-
Debt securities at FVOCI	**(17)**	-	-	**17**
Adjusted opening balance under IFRS 9 on date of initial application of 1 January 2018	**63,706**	**1,303**	**-**	**(2,674)**

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

				Impact of IFRS 9		
	Original classification under IAS 39	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount**	**Re-measurement**	**Reclassification**	**New carrying amount**
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	LR	AC	**182,324**	**-**	**-**	**182,324**
Due from banks	LR	AC	**104,203**	**(281)**	**-**	**103,922**
Loans and advances	LR	AC	**2,098,748**	**(8,311)**	**-**	**2,090,437**
Investment securities – debt	AFS	AC	**4,344**	**-**	**(4,344)**	**-**
Investment securities – debt	AFS	FVOCI	**185,050**	**-**	**-**	**185,050**
Investment securities – debt	AFS	FVTPL	**-**	**-**	**6,297**	**6,297**
Investment securities – debt	HTM	AC	**89,686**	**(332)**	**4,658**	**94,012**
Investment securities – debt	HFT	FVTPL	**105,372**	**-**	**-**	**105,372**
Investment securities – debt	HFT	FVOCI	**5,328**	**-**	**-**	**5,328**
Investment securities – equity	AFS	FVOCI	**23,961**	**(17)**	**(6,297)**	**17,647**
Investment securities – equity	AFS	FVTPL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other assets			**22,049**	**(94)**	**-**	**21,955**
Accrued interest receivable	LR	AC	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Derivatives with positive fair value	FVTPL	FVTPL	**1,744**	**-**	**-**	**1,744**
Other Balance sheet items						
Loan,commitments, financial guarantees, etc.	LR	AC	**-**	**(4,059)**	**-**	**(4,059)**
Net Impact			**2,822,809**	**(13,094)**	**314**	**2,810,029**

L&R – Loans and receivables; AFS – Available for sale; HFT – Held for trading; AC – Amortised cost; FVTPL – Fair value through profit and loss; FVOCI – Fair value through other comprehensive income

(RO'000)

A6 Transition disclosures (continued)

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

	31 December 2017	Re-measurement	1 January 2018
Due from Banks, Central Banks and Other Financial Assets	1,039	281	1,320
Loan and advances at amortised cost	49,483	8,311	57,794
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	-	4,059	4,059
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	332	332
Debt securities at FVOCI	-	17	17
	50,522	13,000	63,522

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B1 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Cash	**23,071**	16,853	15,041
Capital deposit with CBO	**504**	505	504
Balance with CBO	**91,771**	164,966	41,805
	115,346	182,324	57,350

The capital deposit with CBO cannot be withdrawn without its approval.

B2 Due from banks and other money market placements

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Foreign currency:			
Money market placements	**3,853**	50,888	93,604
Lending to banks	**9,214**	22,525	18,375
Demand balances	**19,822**	31,829	10,896
	32,889	105,242	122,875
Expected credit loss allowance	**(207)**	-	-
Specific impairment allowance on lending to banks	-	(966)	-
Portfolio impairment allowance on lending to banks	-	(73)	(53)
	32,682	104,203	122,822

The analysis of changes in the ECL allowance on Due from banks and other money market placements is as follows:

	30 September 2018 (unaudited)				30 September 2017 (unaudited)
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	
Balance at the beginning of the period	**73**	**966**	**-**	**1,039**	148
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6.iii)	**281**	**-**	**-**	**281**	-
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	**354**	**966**	**-**	**1,320**	148
Net transfer between stages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Loans written off	**-**	**(966)**	**-**	**(966)**	
Net (release)/charge for the period (C6)	**(147)**	**-**	**-**	**(147)**	(95)
At 30 September 2018	**207**	**-**	**-**	**207**	53

(RO'000)

B3 Loans, advances and financing, net

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Corporate	**1,562,836**	1,481,091	1,400,396
Retail	**734,484**	667,140	649,887
Gross loans, advances and financing	**2,297,320**	2,148,231	2,050,283
Expected credit loss allowance	**(67,756)**	-	-
Portfolio impairment allowance	**-**	(25,114)	(24,437)
Specific impairment allowance	**-**	(17,832)	(14,649)
Contractual interest not recognised	**(8,513)**	(6,537)	(6,081)
	(76,269)	(49,483)	(45,167)
Net loans, advances and financing	**2,221,051**	2,098,748	2,005,116

Gross loans, advances and financing include RO 174,065,820 (31 December 2017: RO 147,266,107; 30 September 2017: RO 137,901,988) under Islamic mode of financing through Sohar Islamic financing activities.

Loans, advances and financing comprise:

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Loans	**1,994,573**	1,861,889	1,771,407
Overdrafts	**141,245**	131,761	125,136
Loan against trust receipts	**105,677**	108,235	106,851
Bills discounted	**55,825**	46,346	46,889
Gross loans, advances and financing	**2,297,320**	2,148,231	2,050,283
Expected credit loss allowance	**(67,756)**	-	-
Portfolio impairment allowance	**-**	(25,114)	(24,437)
Specific impairment allowance	**-**	(17,832)	(14,649)
Contractual interest not recognised	**(8,513)**	(6,537)	(6,081)
	(76,269)	(49,483)	(45,167)
Net loans, advances and financing	**2,221,051**	2,098,748	2,005,116

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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B3 Loans, advances and financing, net (continued)

The below table provides a Comparison of provision held as per IFRS 9 and required as per CBO norms

CBO classification	IFRS 9 classification	Gross carrying amount	CBO Provision	IFRS 9 Provisions	Difference between CBO and IFRS 9	Net carrying amount	IFRS 9 Reserve interest	CBO Reserve interest
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)-(5)	(7)=(3)-(5)	(8)	(9)
Standard	Stage 1	1,771,931	21,888	7,424	14,464	1,764,507	-	-
	Stage 2	286,846	3,583	4,748	(1,165)	282,098	-	-
	Stage 3	492	6	234	(228)	258	-	-
Sub Total		**2,059,269**	**25,477**	**12,406**	**13,071**	**2,046,863**	**-**	**-**
Special mention	Stage 1	16	-	-	-	16	-	-
	Stage 2	161,281	11,059	25,202	(14,143)	136,079	-	-
	Stage 3	7,100	89	-	89	7,100	-	-
		168,397	**11,148**	**25,202**	**(14,054)**	**143,195**	**-**	**-**
Substandard	Stage 1	100	-	1	(1)	99	-	-
	Stage 2	1,319	-	273	(273)	1,046	-	-
	Stage 3	15,577	7,694	8,266	(572)	7,311	115	115
Sub Total		**16,996**	**7,694**	**8,540**	**(846)**	**8,456**	**115**	**115**
Doubtful	Stage 1	118	-	3	(3)	115	-	-
	Stage 2	108	-	10	(10)	98	-	-
	Stage 3	11,374	4,951	4,654	297	6,720	404	404
Sub Total		**11,600**	**4,951**	**4,667**	**284**	**6,933**	**404**	**404**
Loss	Stage 1	334	-	5	(5)	329	-	-
	Stage 2	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Stage 3	40,720	21,874	16,936	4,938	23,784	7,994	7,994
Sub Total		**41,058**	**21,874**	**16,941**	**4,933**	**24,117**	**7,994**	**7,994**
Total	Stage 1	1,772,499	21,888	7,433	14,455	1,765,066	-	-
	Stage 2	449,558	14,642	30,233	(15,591)	419,325	-	-
	Stage 3	75,263	34,614	30,090	4,524	45,173	8,513	8,513
	Total	**2,297,320**	**71,144**	**67,756**	**3,388**	**2,229,564**	**8,513**	**8,513**

The analysis of changes in the ECL allowance on loans, advances and financing is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	**42,946**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6 iii)	-	-	-	**8,311**
Restated ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	**7,579**	**22,120**	**21,558**	**51,257**
Net transfer between stages	-	-	-	-
Net charge/(release) for the period (C6)	**(146)**	**8,113**	**8,532**	**16,499**
Transfer to memoranda accounts	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2018	**7,433**	**30,233**	**30,090**	**67,756**

The movement in the impairment allowance per IAS 39 on loans, advances and financing is:

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Portfolio impairment allowance			
Balance at beginning of period	-	23,294	23,294
Provided during the period (note C6)	-	1,820	1,143
Balance at the end of the period	-	25,114	24,437
Specific impairment allowance			
1) Loan loss provision			
Balance at beginning of period	-	12,923	12,923
Provided during the period	-	17,401	11,739
Written back due to recovery	-	(10,385)	(7,898)

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	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Written off during the period	-	(56)	(24)
Transfer (to) / from memoranda accounts	-	(2,051)	(2,091)
Balance at the end of the period (a)	-	17,832	14,649
2) Contractual interest not recognised			
Balance at beginning of period	**6,537**	5,211	5,211
Not recognised during the period	**2,680**	2,997	2,274
Written back due to recovery	**(704)**	(1,419)	(1,404)
Transfer to memoranda accounts	-	(252)	-
Balance at end of the period (b)	**8,513**	6,537	6,081
Total impairment (a) + (b)	**8,513**	24,369	20,730

The portfolio impairment allowance was established to meet credit risks inherent within loans, advances and financing at a portfolio level.

All loans and advances require payment of interest, some at fixed rates and others at rates that reprice prior to maturity. Interest reserve account is maintained to comply with rules; regulations and guidelines issued by CBO on loans, advances and financing that are impaired. As of 30 September 2018, loans and advances on which interest was not being accrued or where interest was reserved amounted to RO 75.263 million. (As per CBO norms: 30 September 2018: 68.042million 31 December 2017: RO 49.803 million; 30 September 2017: RO 38.488 million).

Loans with renegotiated terms are defined as loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position, for which the Bank has made concessions by agreeing to terms and conditions that are more favourable for the borrower than the Bank had provided initially and that it would not otherwise consider. A loan continues to be presented as part of loans with renegotiated terms until maturity, early repayment or write-off.

CBO classification	**IFRS 9 classification**	**Gross carrying amount**	**CBO Provision**	**IFRS 9 Provisions**	**Difference between CBO and IFRS 9**	**Net carrying amount**	**IFRS 9Reserve interest**	**CBO Reserve interest**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)-(5)	(7)=(3)-(5)	(8)	(9)
Classified as performing	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	68,803	9,039	3,161	5,878	65,642	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**68,803**	**9,039**	**3,161**	**5,878**	**65,642**	**-**	**-**
Classified as non-performing	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	**68,803**	**9,039**	**3,161**	**5,878**	**65,642**	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**68,803**	**9,039**	**3,161**	**5,878**	**65,642**	-	-

B4 Investments

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Held at FVTPL	**114,307**	-	-
Held at FVOCI	**294,468**	-	-
Held at amortised cost	**120,201**	-	-
Held for trading investments	-	110,700	85,883
Available for sale investments	-	213,355	216,503
Held to maturity investments	-	89,686	67,058
	528,976	413,741	369,444

(RO'000)

B4 Investments (continued)

B4.a Held at FVTPL:

		Held for trading	
	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Government development bonds – Oman	**104,305**	105,372	80,492
Sukuk trust certificates – secured	**5,351**	5,328	5,391
Others	**4,651**	-	-
Total	**114,307**	110,700	85,883

B4.b Held at FVOCI:

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)		Available for sale 31 December 2017 (Audited)		30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	
	Carrying / fair value	**Cost**	Carrying / fair value	Cost	Carrying / fair value	Cost
Unquoted securities	**-**	**34**	2,254	2,288	1,881	1,915
Quoted securities	**20,481**	**23,268**	26,051	29,672	29,598	33,616
Treasury bills	**273,987**	**274,651**	185,050	185,313	185,024	184,800
	294,468	**297,953**	213,355	217,273	216,503	220,331

An ECL allowance amounting to RO 6 thousand was transferred from the fair value reserve to the interim condensed statement of income for the nine months ended 30 September 2018 (30 September 2017: Nil). A reconciliation of the total ECL allowance as at 30 September 2018 is provided below:

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6 iii)	**17**	-	-	**17**
Restated ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	**17**	-	-	**17**
Net transfer between stages	-	-	-	-
Net charge for the period (C6)	**6**	-	-	**6**
At 30 September 2018	**23**	-	-	**23**

- The carrying / fair value of available for sale investments are stated after reclassifying RO 3.323 million and RO 3.641 million to the interim condensed statement of comprehensive income as impairments on 31 December 2017 and 30 September 2017 respectively.
- Unquoted securities include an investment of RO2,500,000 (31 December 2017: RO 2,254,401; 30 September 2017: RO 1,881,519) in the Oman Development Fund SAOC ("Fund"). The Fund was incorporated on 7 May 2014 under license no. 1196427 with the Bank being the founder shareholder. The purpose of the Fund is to identify mid-segment industrial and manufacturing sectors that leverage Oman's unique advantages such as its infrastructure, tax treaties, geography and natural mineral resources for potential investment opportunities. During the period the Bank invested RO 245,599 in line with the other investors in the fund. The Bank currently holds a 16.9% stake in the Fund (31 December 2017: 16.9%; 30 September 2017: 16.9%). The Bank has an Investment Management Agreement with the Fund.

(RO'000)

B4 Investments (continued)

B4.b Held at FVOCI (continued)

- Treasury bills include investments in USD Treasury bills of RO 273.3 million (31 December 2017: RO 184.80 million; 30 September 2017: RO 185.02 million) assigned as collaterals against the Bank's borrowings.

B4.c Held at amortised cost:

		Held to maturity	
	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Quoted	**118,126**	86,654	62,471
Unquoted	**3,063**	3,032	4,587
	121,189	89,686	67,058
Expected credit loss allowance	**(988)**	-	-
Total	**120,201**	89,686	67,058

The analysis of changes in the ECL allowance on debt investments classified as held at amortised cost is as follows:

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6 iii)	**332**	**-**	**-**	**332**
Restated ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	**332**	**-**	**-**	**332**
Net charge for the period (C6)	**656**	**-**	**-**	**656**
At 30 September 2018	**988**	**-**	**-**	**988**

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B5 Other assets

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Acceptances	**31,568**	9,847	10,299
Prepayments	**3,299**	2,215	3,036
Receivables	**1,876**	4,022	3,138
Positive fair value of derivatives (B17)	**3,061**	1,744	2,067
Others	**10,412**	5,965	4,055
Total	**50,216**	23,793	22,595

B6 Due to banks and other money market borrowings

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Local currency:			
Money market borrowings	**5,013**	40,199	15,110
Demand balances	**4,481**	32,145	32,244
	9,494	72,344	47,354
Foreign currency:			
Money market borrowings	**424,459**	337,604	317,820
Demand balances	**139**	54	1,677
Syndicated borrowings	**309,087**	308,617	193,059
	733,685	646,275	512,556
Total	**743,179**	718,619	559,910

B7 Customers' deposits

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)			31 December 2017 (Audited)			30 September 2017 (Unaudited)		
	Conventional banking	**Islamic banking**	**Total**	Conventional banking	Islamic banking	Total	Conventional banking	Islamic banking	Total
Retail customers:									
Term deposits	**80,623**	**14,695**	**95,318**	69,034	11,496	80,530	87,142	6,107	93,249
Demand deposits	**20,711**	**2,570**	**23,281**	19,555	3,203	22,758	28,380	2,449	30,829
Saving deposits	**233,287**	**26,270**	**259,557**	245,579	12,366	257,945	239,015	11,943	250,958
Corporate customers:									
Term deposits	**823,689**	**98,400**	**922,089**	763,861	97,265	861,126	679,058	92,317	771,375
Demand deposits	**370,490**	**6,028**	**376,518**	374,993	6,857	381,850	375,332	5,809	381,141
Saving deposits	**-**	**18,764**	**18,764**	-	21,801	21,801	-	21,485	21,485
Margin deposits	**13,371**	**7,664**	**21,035**	7,059	9,776	16,835	8,081	6,485	14,566
Total	**1,542,171**	**174,391**	**1,716,562**	1,480,081	162,764	1,642,845	1,417,008	146,595	1,563,603

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B8 Other liabilities

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Coupon payable on Perpetual capital securities	-		127
Acceptances	31,568	9,847	10,299
Staff entitlements	3,388	3,144	3,613
Income tax payable	3,656	4,147	3,103
Negative fair value of derivatives (B17)	4,155	898	1,185
Deferred tax liabilities	443	284	138
Other accruals and provisions	22,159	13,131	11,265
Expected credit loss allowance on loan commitments and financial guarantees	1,359	-	-
Total	**66,728**	31,451	29,730

The analysis of changes in the ECL allowance on loan commitments and financial guarantees is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note A6 iii)	551	327	3,181	4,059
Restated ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	551	327	3,181	4,059
Net charge for the period (C6)	336	103	(3,139)	(2,700)
At 30 September 2018	**887**	**430**	**42**	**1,359**

B9 Compulsorily convertible bonds

Compulsorily convertible bonds of RO 7.150 million carrying an annual coupon rate of 4.5% were issued on 28 April 2013 as part of a dividend distribution. These bonds had to be converted into ordinary shares of the Bank in three equal instalments at the end of 3rd, 4th and 5th years from the date of issuance at a conversion price derived by applying a discount of 20% to the 3 months average share price of the Bank on the Muscat Securities Market prior to the date of conversion. Accordingly during 2016, 2017 and 2018 one-third of these bonds, amounting to RO 2.38 million each year were converted into ordinary shares of the Bank. The last instalment was converted on 28 April 2018 resulting in full conversion with NIL outstanding balance as at 30 September 2018 (31 December 2017: RO 2.402 million; 30 September 2017: RO 2,429 million).

B10 Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Bank is 4,000,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each (31 December 2017: 2,000,000,000 of RO 0.100 each; 30 September 2017: 2,000,000,000 of RO 0.100 each). The issued and paid up share capital of the Bank is 1,982,646,391 shares of RO 0.100 each (31 December 2017: 1,784,646,242 shares of RO 0.100 each; 30 September 2017 1,784,646,242 shares of RO 0.100 each).

At the Extraordinary General Meeting and Annual General Meeting held on 29 March 2018, the shareholders approved the Board's recommendation to increase the Bank's authorised share capital from 2,000,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each to 4,000,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each and to distribute bonus shares equal to 10% of issued and paid up share capital as at 31 December 2017, resulting in the issuance of 178,464,624 new shares in March 2018.

As of 30 September 2018, the following shareholders held 10% or more of the Bank's capital, either individually or together with related parties:

	Number of shares	*% Holding*
Oman Investment & Finance Co. SAOG	**304,714,636**	**15.37**
The Royal Court of Affairs	**288,852,420**	**14.57**

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B11 Special Reserve

As required by CBO circular BSD/2017/BKUP/Banks & FLCs/467, the Bank reserved 10% of the outstanding exposure of restructured facilities that are not classified as non-performing loans as of 30 September2018. This reserve was transferred to the Impairment Reserve with the implementation of IFRS 9.

B12 Impairment Reserve

CBO circular BM 1149 requires the Bank to create a reserve for the difference between provisions under CBO norms and IFRS 9 provisions, if CBO provisions are higher than IFRS 9 provisions. On 1 Jan 2018 the Bank created a reserve of RO 1.303 million for the difference that existed on the date of initial application. During 2018, an additional RO 2.399 million was transferred from Retained Earnings to arrive at a total Impairment Reserve of RO 3.702 million, being the difference between IFRS 9 provisions and CBO provisions as at 30 September 2018.

B13 Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities

The Bank issued Perpetual Tier 1 Capital Securities amounting to RO 100 million on 25 September 2017. The securities constitute direct, unconditional, subordinated and unsecured obligations of the Bank and are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32: Financial Instruments – Classification. They do not have a fixed or final maturity date. The Bank may at its discretion and after prior consent from the relevant regulatory authority, exercise its option to redeem the securities in full (not in part) on the first Call Date , i.e the 5th anniversary of the Issue Date, and on every fifth anniversary thereafter, again subject to the prior consent of the regulatory authorities.

The Tier 1 Capital Securities bear interest on their nominal amount from the issue date to the first call date at a fixed annual rate of 7.75%. Thereafter the interest rate will reset at five year intervals. Interest will be payable semi-annually in arrears and treated as a deduction from equity. The Bank at its sole discretion may elect not to distribute interest. This is not considered as an event of default. If the Bank does not pay interest, on a scheduled interest payment date (for whatever reason), it cannot make any other distribution or payment on or with respect to its ordinary shares or any of its other Common Equity Tier 1 Instruments or securities, ranking junior to or pari passu with the Tier 1 Capital Securities unless and until it has paid one interest payment in full on the Tier 1 Capital Securities. The Tier 1 Capital Securities also allow the Bank to write-down (in whole or in part) any amounts due to the holders of the Securities under certain circumstances.

RO 7.746 million was paid as coupon during 2018 and is recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

B14 Contingent liabilities and commitments

B14.a Contingent liabilities

Standby letters of credit and guarantees commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers, contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of a specified contract.

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Guarantees	**400,225**	376,583	387,149
Documentary letters of credit	**116,229**	79,520	37,606
	516,454	456,103	424,755

Credit related commitments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and guarantees that are designed to meet the requirements of the Bank's customers. Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. Commitments generally have fixed expiry dates or other termination clauses and require the payment of a fee. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contracted amounts do not necessarily represent future cash obligations.

(RO'000)

B14 Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

B14.b Contingent liabilities (continued)

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Capital commitments	**1,326**	516	1,105
Credit related commitments	**308,515**	278,448	242,655
	309,841	278,964	243,760

B15 Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business the Bank enters into transactions with certain of its directors, shareholders, senior management, Shari'a supervisory board, Shari'a reviewer and companies in which they have a significant interest. These transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and are approved by the Bank's management and Board of Directors.

The aggregate amount of balances and the income and expenses generated with such related parties are as follows:

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Key management personnel			
Loans, advances and financing at the end of the period	**2,589**	2,659	2,626
Loans disbursed during the period	**146**	590	312
Loans repaid during the period	**(277)**	(655)	(410)
Deposits at the end of the period	**868**	725	804
Deposits received during the period	**265**	1,348	1,400
Deposits repaid during the period	**(230)**	(1,200)	(1,171)
Interest income during the period	**82**	133	89
Other related parties			
Loans, advances and financing at the end of the period	**67,229**	6,158	4,744
Loans disbursed during the period	**59,324**	16,956	12,209
Loans repaid during the period	**(823)**	(14,212)	(12,220)
Deposits at the end of the period	**3,062**	10,165	10,998
Deposits received during the period	**2,393**	11,242	10,836
Deposits repaid during the period	**(3,602)**	(13,562)	(12,385)
Interest income during the period	**1,372**	374	276
Interest expense during the period	**30**	556	427
Key management personnels' compensation			
Salaries and other short term benefits	**5,320**	2,977	2,295
Post-employment benefits	**187**	96	70
Directors' sitting fees and remuneration	**171**	199	189
Shari'a Supervisory Board members	**36**	44	32

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

B15 Related party transactions (continued)

The aggregate amount of balances and the income and expenses generated with shareholders holding 10% or more of the Banks' shares are as follows:

	30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)	30 September 2017 (Unaudited)
Loans, advances and financing at the end of the period	**9**	-	-
Loans disbursed during the period	**9**	5,580	5,580
Loans repaid during the period	**-**	(23,765)	(23,765)
Deposits at the end of the period	**145**	1,262	341
Deposits received during the period	**4**	18	7
Deposits repaid during the period	**(1,120)**	(4,352)	(5,261)
Interest income during the period	**4**	62	62
Interest expense during the period	**3**	14	12

As at 30 September 2018, no loans to related parties are impaired (31 December 2017: Nil; 30 September 2017: Nil).

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

B16 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i) In the accessible principal market for the asset or liability; or
ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous accessible market for the asset or liability.

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repacking);
Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and
Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The Bank considers that the fair value of financial instruments was not significantly different to their carrying value (including accrued interest) at each of those dates. The table below sets out the classification and fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities:

At 30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying (including accrued interest)/fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances with CBO	**115,346**	**-**	**-**	**115,346**
Due from banks and other money market placements	**32,682**	**-**	**-**	**32,682**
Loans, advances and financing	**2,221,051**	**-**	**-**	**2,221,051**
Investments	**120,201**	**294,468**	**114,307**	**528,976**
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	**46,917**	**-**	**-**	**46,917**
Total	**2,536,197**	**294,468**	**114,307**	**2,944,972**
Liabilities				
Due to banks and other money market borrowings				**743,179**
Customers' deposits				**1,716,562**
Other liabilities (excluding other accruals & provisions)				**44,569**
Subordinated loans				**35,654**
Compulsorily convertible bonds				**-**
Certificates of deposit				**18,686**
Total				**2,558,650**

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

B16 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

At 31 December 2017 (Audited)	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Available for sale	Held for trading	Total carrying (including accrued interest)/fair value
Assets					
Cash and balances with CBO	182,324	-	-	-	182,324
Due from banks and other money market placements	104,203	-	-	-	104,203
Loans, advances and financing	2,098,748	-	-	-	2,098,748
Investments	-	89,686	213,355	110,700	413,741
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	21,578	-	-	-	21,578
Total	2,406,853	89,686	213,355	110,700	2,820,594
Liabilities					
Due to banks and other money market borrowings					718,619
Customers' deposits					1,642,845
Other liabilities (excluding other accruals & provisions)					18,320
Subordinated loans					18,513
Compulsorily convertible bonds					35,392
Certificates of deposit					2,402
Total					2,436,091

At 30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Available for sale	Held for trading	Total carrying (including accrued interest)/fair value
Assets					
Cash and balances with CBO	57,350	-	-	-	57,350
Due from banks and other money market placements	122,822	-	-	-	122,822
Loans, advances and financing	2,005,116	-	-	-	2,005,116
Investments	-	67,058	216,503	85,883	369,444
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	19,559	-	-	-	19,559
Total	2,204,847	67,058	216,503	85,883	2,574,291
Liabilities					
Due to banks and other money market borrowings					559,910
Customers' deposits					1,563,603
Other liabilities (excluding other accruals & provisions)					18,465
Subordinated loans					35,654
Compulsorily convertible bonds					2,429
Certificates of deposit					18,686
Total					2,198,747

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

B16 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	Investment securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Negative fair value of derivatives	Total
Level 1	**8,931**	**-**	**-**	**8,931**
Level 2	**397,344**	**3,061**	**(4,155)**	**396,250**
Level 3	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**
	408,775	**3,061**	**(4,155)**	**407,681**

31 December 2017 (Audited)	Investments	Positive fair value of derivatives	Negative fair value of derivatives	Total
Level 1	6,097	-	-	6,097
Level 2	315,704	1,744	(898)	316,550
Level 3	2,254	-	-	2,254
	324,055	1,744	(898)	324,901

30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	Investment securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Negative fair value of derivatives	Total
Level 1	89,392	-	-	89,392
Level 2	211,113	2,067	(1,185)	211,995
Level 3	1,881	-	-	1,881
	302,386	2,067	(1,185)	303,268

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

B17 Derivatives

The table below sets out the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, together with their notional amounts, analysed by term to maturity. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the end of the period, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. These notional amounts, therefore, are neither indicative of the Bank's exposure to credit risk, which is generally limited to the positive fair value of the derivatives, nor to market risk.

				Notional amounts by term to maturity		
As at 30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	**Positive Fair Value**	**Negative Fair Value**	**Notional amount**	**Within 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**More than 1 year**
Forward foreign exchange purchase contracts	**218**	**3,937**	**437,996**	**277,286**	**150,810**	**9,900**
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange sales contracts	**2,843**	**218**	**436,982**	**274,333**	**153,024**	**9,625**
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-

				Notional amounts by term to maturity		
As at 31 December 2017 (Audited)	Positive Fair Value	Negative Fair Value	Notional amount	Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	More than 1 year
Forward foreign exchange purchase contracts	431	164	709,094	446,350	252,844	9,900
Interest rate swaps	0	0	5,775	5,775	-	-
Options	246	246	44,352	-	44,352	-
Forward foreign exchange sales contracts	1,067	488	707,662	445,539	252,498	9,625
Interest rate swaps	0	0	5,775	5,775	-	-
Options	246	246	44,352	-	44,352	-

				Notional amounts by term to maturity		
As at 30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	Positive Fair Value	Negative Fair Value	Notional amount	Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	More than 1 year
Forward foreign exchange purchase contracts	684	505	564,776	274,757	290,019	-
Interest rate swaps	1	1	5,775	-	5,775	-
Options	271	271	197,368	153,016	44,352	-
Forward foreign exchange sales contracts	1,383	680	563,990	274,699	289,291	-
Interest rate swaps	1	1	5,775	-	5,775	-
Options	271	271	197,368	153,016	44,352	-

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 September 2018
(RO'000)

C1 Interest income

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Loans and advances to customers	**83,104**	72,786	**28,948**	25,165
Due from banks and other money market placements	**3,068**	1,933	**658**	850
Investments	**9,891**	5,396	**3,521**	2,010
	96,063	80,115	**33,127**	28,025

C2 Interest expense

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Customers' deposits	**30,960**	30,153	**10,534**	9,682
Subordinated loans	**1,832**	3,852	**617**	1,025
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	**21,122**	11,675	**7,528**	4,509
Compulsorily convertible bonds	**34**	115	**-**	27
	53,948	45,795	**18,679**	15,243

C3.a Income earned from Islamic financing and investing activities

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Financing to customers	**6,151**	4,679	**2,212**	1,765
Due from banks and other money market placements	**136**	36	**24**	17
Investments	**661**	432	**240**	182
	6,948	5,147	**2,476**	1,964

C3.b Profit paid to depositors / money market borrowings

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Profit paid to depositors	**3,283**	2,375	**1,168**	899
Profit paid to banks and other money market borrowings	**188**	149	**89**	38
	3,471	2,524	**1,257**	937
Net income from Islamic financing and investing Activities	**3,477**	2,623	**1,219**	1,027

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

C4 Other operating income

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	30 September 2018	30 September 2017
Fees and commission	12,882	12,499	4,878	3,926
Net gains from foreign exchange dealings	11,702	4,247	6,469	1,419
Bad debt recovery written off earlier	153	70	65	40
Dividends income	1,022	667	642	98
Net losses on FVTPL investments	(1,701)	(18)	(574)	(18)
	24,058	17,465	11,480	5,465

C5 Other operating expenses

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	30 September 2018	30 September 2017
Operating and administration costs	7,079	6,869	2,305	2,268
Occupancy cost	1,958	1,900	668	653
Directors sitting fees	171	189	8	13
Shari'a supervisory board remuneration and sitting fees	36	32	12	12
	9,244	8,990	2,993	2,946

C6 Expected Credit losses on financial assets

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	30 September 2018	30 September 2017
Provided during the period:				
Credit loss expense/(release) on				
Loans, advance and financing	16,499	-	9,299	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	(2,700)	-	(1,363)	-
Due from banks and other money market placements	(147)	-	(192)	-
Debt securities at amortised cost	656	-	581	-
Debt securities at FVOCI	6		(3)	-
Loans written off during the period	(125)		(52)	
Total credit loss expense	14,189	-	8,270	-
Portfolio impairment on:				
Loans, advances and financing	-	1,143	-	260
Lending to banks	-	(95)	-	(74)
Total portfolio impairment	14,189	1,048	8,270	186

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(RO'000)

C7 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Net profit for the period	**21,940**	18,976	**7,958**	7,410
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period (in thousands)	**1,982,646**	1,982,646	**1,982,646**	1,982,646
Basic earnings per share (**in baizas**)	**11.066**	9.571	**4.014**	3.737
Basic earnings per share annualized (**in baizas**)	**14.795**	12.796	**15.924**	14.991

In the Annual General Meeting held on 29 March 2018, the shareholders approved the Board's recommendation to distribute 10% bonus shares resulting in the issuance of 178,464,624 new shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the compulsorily convertible bonds, net of income tax) for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares including the dilutive potential of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of the compulsorily convertible bonds into ordinary shares. The compulsorily convertible bonds was fully converted as of 30 September 2018.

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Net profit for the period	-	18,976	-	7,410
Interest on convertible bonds, net of income tax	-	97	-	23
	-	19,073	-	7,433
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period period after dilution (in thousands)	-	2,002,844	-	2,002,844
Diluted earnings per share (**in baizas**)	-	9.523	-	3.711
Diluted earnings per share annualized (**in baizas**)	-	12.732	-	14.724

The reconciliation of weighted average number of shares shown under basic earnings and diluted earnings are as follow:

	For the nine months ended		For the three months ended	
	30 September 2018	30 September 2017	**30 September 2018**	30 September 2017
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	-	1,982,646	-	1,982,646
Dilutive potential of ordinary shares to be issued on the conversion of convertible bonds	-	20,198	-	20,198
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the	-	2,002,844	-	2,002,844

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(RO'000)

D Financial risk management

D1 Liquidity risk

D1.1 Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities as on the reporting date based on contractual repayment arrangements. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date and do not take account of the effective maturities as indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history and the availability of liquid funds.

30 September 2018	Carrying amount RO'000	Gross nominal outflow RO'000	Within 3 months RO'000	3 - 12 months RO'000	Over 1 year RO'000
Non – derivative liabilities					
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	**743,179**	**778,744**	**14,688**	**275,221**	**488,835**
Customers' deposits	**1,716,562**	**1,815,951**	**1,049,836**	**373,644**	**392,471**
Other liabilities	**66,728**	**66,728**	**66,728**	**-**	**-**
Subordinated loans	**35,654**	**47,180**	**862**	**1,588**	**44,730**
Compulsorily convertible bonds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Certificate of deposits	**18,686**	**18,755**	**185**	**18,022**	**548**
Total	**2,580,809**	**2,727,358**	**1,132,299**	**668,475**	**926,584**

31 December 2017 (Audited)	Carrying amount	Gross nominal outflow	Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	Over 1 year
Non – derivative liabilities					
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	718,619	746,466	183,305	198,129	365,032
Customers' deposits	1,642,845	1,756,980	872,311	427,479	457,190
Other liabilities	31,451	31,451	31,451	-	-
Subordinated loans	35,392	48,768	366	2,084	46,318
Compulsorily convertible bonds	2,402	2,437	-	2,437	-
Certificates of deposits	18,513	19,319	12	18,736	571
Total liabilities and equity	2,449,222	2,605,421	1,087,445	648,865	869,111

30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	Carrying amount	Gross nominal outflow	Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	Over 1 year
Non – derivative liabilities					
Due to banks and other money market borrowings	559,910	654,099	153,478	376,091	124,530
Customers' deposits	1,563,603	1,638,527	954,904	286,814	396,809
Other liabilities	29,730	29,730	29,730	-	-
Subordinated loans	35,654	49,653	862	1,588	47,203
Compulsorily convertible bonds	2,429	2,491	54	2,437	-
Certificates of deposits	18,686	19,680	361	383	18,936
Total liabilities and equity	2,210,012	2,394,180	1,139,389	667,313	587,478

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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(RO'000)

D Financial risk management (continued)

D2 Capital management

D2.1 Regulatory capital

The international standard for measuring capital adequacy is the risk asset ratio, which relates capital to balance sheet assets and off balance sheet exposures weighted according to broad categories of risk.

The risk asset ratio calculated in accordance with the capital adequacy guidelines of the Bank for International Settlement is as follows:

	30 September 2018	31 December 2017	30 September 2017
Tier I capital			
Ordinary share capital	**198,265**	178,465	178,465
Share premium	**18,037**	17,607	17,607
Legal reserve	**21,438**	21,438	18,905
General reserve	**988**	988	988
Subordinated loan reserve	**-**	-	-
Retained earnings *	**47,880**	63,728	71,029
Perpetual bond	**100,000**	100,000	100,000
Fair value losses	**(2,826)**	(784)	(1,210)
Total	**383,782**	381,442	385,784
Tier 2 capital			
Stage 1 ECL impairment	**7,475**	25,187	24,394
Fair value gains	**4**	60	250
Subordinated loan	**35,000**	35,000	35,000
Compulsorily convertible bonds	**-**	2,383	2,383
Total	**42,479**	62,630	62,027
Total regulatory capital	**426,261**	444,072	447,811
Risk weighted assets			
Credit and market risks	**2,592,953**	2,597,309	2,505,605
Operational risk	**140,106**	140,106	130,335
Total risk weighted assets	**2,733,059**	2,737,415	2,635,940
Capital adequacy ratio			
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of total risk weighted assets	**15.60%**	16.22%	16.99%
Total tier I capital expressed as a percentage of total risk weighted assets	**14.04%**	13.93%	14.64%

The capital adequacy ratio is calculated in accordance with Basel II & Basel III requirements as adopted by CBO. Disclosures required under Basel III and circular BM-1114 dated 17 November 2013 issued by CBO are available in the Investor Relations section of the Bank's website.

* Retained earnings for 31 December 2017 are stated after excluding cash dividend of RO 8,923,250

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
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(RO'000)

E Segmental information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Bank's operating segments. For management purposes, the Bank is organised into the following seven operating segments based on products and services as follows:

- Wholesale banking includes loans to and deposits from corporates, small & medium enterprises and trade finance customers.
- Retail banking includes loans to and deposits from retail customers, credit card and fund transfer facilities.
- Government and Project Finance and Syndication include loans to and deposits from government and financial institutions, project finance and syndicated loans.
- Investments include proprietary investments, correspondent and investment banking.
- Treasury includes the treasury function of the bank.
- Head office includes the pool of resources considered for transfer pricing and absorbs the cost of portfolio impairments and income tax.
- Islamic banking includes Islamic financing activities, current accounts, unrestricted investment accounts and other products and services to corporate and individual customers under Shari'a principles.

The CEO monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss. Income taxes are managed on a Bank basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Interest income is reported net as the CEO primarily relies on net interest income as a performance measure, not the gross income and expense.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue in 2018 or 2017.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
(RO'000)

E1 Segmental information (continued)

30 September 2018 (Unaudited)	***Retail banking***	***Wholesale banking***	***Government institution, FI & PFS****	***Investments***	***Treasury***	***Head Office***	***Islamic banking***	***Total***
Income Statement								
Net interest income	**14,393**	**19,485**	**4,390**	**(298)**	**6,009**	**(1,864)**	**-**	**42,115**
Net income from Islamic financing and investing activities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,477**	**3,477**
Other operating income	**3,525**	**8,466**	**2,774**	**1,704**	**10,045**	**(2,899)**	**443**	**24,058**
Operating income	**17,918**	**27,951**	**7,164**	**1,406**	**16,054**	**(4,763)**	**3,920**	**69,650**
Operating expenses	**(14,934)**	**(6,265)**	**(1,288)**	**(1,348)**	**(1,669)**	**(1,620)**	**(2,705)**	**(29,829)**
Net operating income	**2,984**	**21,686**	**5,876**	**58**	**14,385**	**(6,383)**	**1,215**	**39,821**
Credit loss expense on financial assets	**243**	**(5,954)**	**1,455**	**(314)**	**(336)**	**(8,267)**	**(1,016)**	**(14,189)**
Segment profit / (loss) for the period	**3,227**	**15,732**	**7,331**	**(256)**	**14,049**	**(14,650)**	**199**	**25,632**
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,662)**	**(30)**	**(3,692)**
Profit / (loss) for the period	**3,227**	**15,732**	**7,331**	**(256)**	**14,049**	**(18,312)**	**169**	**21,940**
Segment Assets	**655,737**	**1,041,599**	**360,164**	**20,845**	**506,207**	**170,019**	**213,750**	**2,968,321**
Segment Liabilities & Equity	**374,284**	**232,952**	**796,932**	**47,669**	**842,817**	**458,352**	**215,315**	**2,968,321**

30 September 2017 (Unaudited)	*Retail banking*	*Wholesale banking*	*Government institution, FI & PFS**	*Investments*	*Treasury*	*Head Office*	*Islamic banking*	*Total*
Income Statement								
Net interest income	12,854	16,747	3,336	409	1,181	(207)	-	34,320
Net income from Islamic financing and investing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,623	2,623
Other operating income	3,107	9,251	1,885	1,369	4,030	(2,288)	575	17,929
Operating income	15,961	25,998	5,221	1,778	5,211	(2,496)	3,198	54,871
Operating expenses	(13,811)	(5,735)	(1,211)	(1,558)	(1,504)	(199)	(2,081)	(26,099)
Net operating income	2,150	20,263	4,010	220	3,707	(2,695)	1,117	28,772
Credit loss expense on financial assets	(2,343)	(1,405)	-	(1,520)	-	(511)	(630)	(6,409)
Segment profit / (loss) for the period	(193)	18,858	4,010	(1,300)	3,707	(3,206)	487	22,363
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	(3,314)	(73)	(3,387)
Profit / (loss) for the period	(193)	18,858	4,010	(1,300)	3,707	(6,520)	414	18,976
Segment Assets	577,252	1,018,743	291,191	21,197	427,620	90,628	170,608	2,597,239
Segment Liabilities & Equity	406,082	294,863	670,834	9,015	614,810	430,820	170,815	2,597,239

* Financial Institutions & Project Finance and Syndication.

E2 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures for 2017 have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentation for the current period. Such reclassifications do not affect previously reported net profit or shareholders' equity.