UNITED OVERSEAS BANK (MALAYSIA) BHD

(Company No. 271809 K)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE
31 DECEMBER 2016

Domiciled in Malaysia
Registered Office:
Level 11, Menara UOB
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur

UOB 大华银行

Attestation by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to BASEL II – Pillar 3 Disclosures for the financial year ended 31 December 2016

I hereby confirm that the Pillar 3 disclosures for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 has been prepared in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) and Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Bank (CAFIB)- Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3). The Pillar 3 disclosures are consistent with the manner that the risks are assessed and managed, and are not misleading in any particular way.

Wong Kim Choong
Chief Executive Officer

20/1/17

Date: 26th January 2017

United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd
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Pillar 3 Disclosure

United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd, in compliance with the requirements under Bank Negara Malaysia Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) - Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) and Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks ("CAFIB") – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3), various additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures have been included in the annual report under the section 'Pillar 3 Disclosure'. This supplements the related information in the notes to the financial statements. The disclosures are to facilitate the understanding of the Bank's risk profile and assessment of the Bank's capital adequacy.

Effective July 2016, UOBM started to offer Islamic financial services under its Islamic Banking Window.

Scope of Application

In accordance with the accounting standards for financial reporting, all subsidiaries of the Bank are fully consolidated from the date the Bank obtains control until the date such control ceases. The Bank's investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date the Bank obtains significant influence over the associate until the date such significant influence ceases. For the purpose of computing capital adequacy requirements at the Bank level, investment in subsidiaries and investment in an associate are deducted from regulatory capital in compliance with Bank Negara Malaysia's Capital Adequacy Framework (Capital Components).

The transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group is generally subject to regulatory approval.

Capital Adequacy

Our approach to capital management is to ensure that the Group maintains strong capital levels to support our businesses and growth, meet regulatory capital requirements at all times and maintain a good credit rating.

We achieve these objectives through the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") whereby we actively monitor and manage the Group's capital position over a medium-term horizon, involving the following:

- setting capital targets for the Bank. As part of this, we take into account future regulatory changes and stakeholder expectations;
- forecasting capital demand for material risks based on the Group's risk appetite. This is evaluated across all business segments and includes the Group's capital position before and after mitigation actions under adverse but plausible stressed conditions; and
- determining the availability and composition of different capital components.

Two committees oversee our capital planning and assessment process. The Risk Management Committee assists the Board with the management of risks arising from the business of the Group while the Risk and Capital Committee manages the Group's ICAAP, overall risk profile and capital requirements. The Group's capital position, capital management plan, contingency capital plan, as well as any capital management actions, are submitted to the senior management team and/or to the Board for approval.

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The aggregate breakdown of Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA") by exposures in each category of the Bank for the current financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Item	Exposure class 2016	Exposures pre Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM")	Exposures post Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM")	RWA	Minimum capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.0	Credit risk				
1.1	Exempted exposures under the Standardised Approach (SA)				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Sovereigns/central banks	17,348,496	17,348,496	-	-
	Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers	13,085	68	68	6
	Corporates	801,334	799,311	799,075	63,926
	Other assets	784,550	784,550	665,917	53,273
	Defaulted exposures	8,042	8,042	12,062	965
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**18,955,507**	**18,940,467**	**1,477,122**	**118,170**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	344,054	344,054	195,090	15,607
	Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	145,996	144,980	137,466	10,997
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**490,050**	**489,034**	**332,556**	**26,604**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (SA)	**19,445,557**	**19,429,501**	**1,809,678**	**144,774**
1.2	Exposures under the Foundation IRB approach (FIRB)				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	5,572,921	5,572,921	1,064,291	85,143
	Corporates	27,653,372	23,335,956	24,711,738	1,976,939
	Equity (simple risk weight)	126,021	126,021	501,191	40,096
	Defaulted exposures	674,373	649,925	-	-
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**34,026,687**	**29,684,823**	**26,277,220**	**2,102,178**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	1,284,887	1,278,115	624,322	49,946
	Off-Balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	9,241,956	8,265,721	8,073,194	645,855
	Defaulted exposures	23,645	21,128	-	-
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**10,550,488**	**9,564,964**	**8,697,516**	**695,801**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (FIRB)	**44,577,175**	**39,249,787**	**34,974,736**	**2,797,979**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

Item	Exposure class 2016 (cont'd.)	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	Min.capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.3	<u>**Exposures under the Advance IRB approach (AIRB)**</u>				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Corporates	32,286	32,286	17,198	1,376
	Residential mortgages	29,939,234	29,939,234	3,045,946	243,676
	Qualifying revolving retail	2,377,189	2,377,189	920,884	73,671
	Other retail	15,531,334	15,531,334	2,686,449	214,916
	Defaulted exposures	602,594	602,594	689,966	55,197
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**48,482,637**	**48,482,637**	**7,360,443**	**588,836**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	5,984	5,984	4,358	349
	Off-Balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	9,618,905	9,618,905	1,230,541	98,443
	Defaulted exposures	135	135	216	17
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**9,625,024**	**9,625,024**	**1,235,115**	**98,809**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (AIRB)	**58,107,661**	**58,107,661**	**8,595,558**	**687,645**
	Total exposures under IRB Approach	**102,684,836**	**97,357,448**	**43,570,294**	**3,485,624**
	Total (exempted exposures and exposures under the IRB Approach) after scaling factor	-	-	**47,994,189**	**3,839,535**
2.0	<u>**Large exposures risk requirement**</u>	-	-	-	-
3.0	<u>**Market risk**</u>	**Long position**	**Short position**		
	Interest rate risk	55,301,677	53,057,601	786,892	62,951
	Foreign currency risk	295,589	299,852	27,261	2,181
	Commodity risk	198,588	169,400	129,380	10,350
	Options risk	-	-	23,645	1,892
4.0	<u>**Operational risk (basic indicator approach)**</u>			**4,980,184**	**398,415**
5.0	<u>**Total RWA and capital requirements**</u>			**53,941,551**	**4,315,324**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

The aggregate breakdown of Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA") by exposures in each category of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

Item	Exposure class 2015	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	Min.capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.0	Credit risk				
1.1	Exempted exposures under the SA				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Sovereigns/central banks	15,935,875	15,935,875	-	-
	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	100,036	100,036	20,007	1,600
	Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers	10,273	242	242	19
	Corporates	534,403	532,294	532,083	42,567
	Other assets	994,158	994,158	802,583	64,207
	Defaulted exposures	7,589	7,589	11,383	911
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**17,582,334**	**17,570,194**	**1,366,298**	**109,304**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	375,245	375,245	272,749	21,820
	Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	137,645	136,171	126,794	10,143
	Total off-balance bheet exposures	**512,890**	**511,416**	**399,543**	**31,963**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (SA)	**18,095,224**	**18,081,610**	**1,765,841**	**141,267**
1.2	Exposures under the FIRB approach				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	3,345,265	3,345,265	863,741	69,099
	Corporates	25,185,715	22,388,111	25,271,451	2,021,716
	Equity (simple risk weight)	78,532	78,532	310,390	24,831
	Defaulted exposures	642,380	629,993	-	-
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**29,251,892**	**26,441,901**	**26,445,582**	**2,115,646**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	1,569,597	1,566,501	769,035	61,523
	Off-Balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	8,640,601	7,712,209	7,406,950	592,556
	Defaulted exposures	21,174	20,859	-	-
	Total off-balance bheet exposures	**10,231,372**	**9,299,569**	**8,175,985**	**654,079**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (FIRB)	**39,483,264**	**35,741,470**	**34,621,567**	**2,769,725**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

Item	Exposure class 2015 (cont'd.)	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	Min.capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.3	**Exposures under the AIRB approach**				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Corporates	23,967	23,967	6,419	514
	Residential mortgages	28,067,570	28,067,570	3,041,079	243,286
	Qualifying revolving retail	2,236,755	2,236,755	942,361	75,389
	Other retail	14,941,327	14,941,327	2,630,775	210,462
	Defaulted exposures	626,266	626,266	779,713	62,377
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**45,895,885**	**45,895,885**	**7,400,347**	**592,028**
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	OTC derivatives	3,881	3,881	2,890	231
	Off-Balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	6,530,388	6,530,388	866,078	69,286
	Defaulted exposures	155	155	261	21
	Total off-balance bheet exposures	**6,534,424**	**6,534,424**	**869,229**	**69,538**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (AIRB)	**52,430,309**	**52,430,309**	**8,269,576**	**661,566**
	Total exposures under IRB approach	**91,913,573**	**88,171,779**	**42,891,143**	**3,431,291**
	Total (exempted exposures and exposures under the IRB Approach) after scaling factor	-	-	**47,230,453**	**3,778,436**
2.0	**Large exposures risk requirement**	-	-	-	-
3.0	**Market risk**	**Long position**	**Short position**		
	Interest rate risk	37,384,320	30,954,299	923,957	73,917
	Foreign currency risk	407,765	365,164	50,343	4,027
	Commodity risk	430,565	428,670	165,404	13,232
	Options risk	-	-	27,810	2,225
4.0	**Operational risk (basic indicator approach)**			**4,673,789**	**373,903**
5.0	**Total RWA and capital requirements**			**53,071,756**	**4,245,741**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

The aggregate breakdown of Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA") by exposures in each category of the Islamic Banking Window for the current financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Item	Exposure class 2016	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	RWA absorbed by PSIA	Total RWA after effects of PSIA	Min. capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.0	**Credit risk**						
1.1	**Exempted exposures under SA**						
	On-balance sheet exposures						
	Sovereigns/central banks	792,096	792,096	-	-	-	-
	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other assets	88	88	88	-	88	7
	Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**792,184**	**792,184**	**88**	**-**	**88**	**7**
	Off-balance sheet exposures						
	OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (SA)	**792,184**	**792,184**	**88**	**-**	**88**	**7**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

Item	Exposure class 2016 (cont'd.)	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	RWA absorbed by PSIA	Total RWA after effects of PSIA	Min. capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.2	**Exposures under the FIRB approach**						
	On-balance sheet exposures						
	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	49	49	5	-	5	1
	Corporates	100,062	100,062	87,829	-	87,829	7,026
	Equity (simple risk weight)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**100,111**	**100,111**	**87,834**	**-**	**87,834**	**7,027**
	Off-balance sheet exposures						
	OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (FIRB)	**100,111**	**100,111**	**87,834**	**-**	**87,834**	**7,027**
1.3	**Exposures under the AIRB approach**						
	On-balance sheet exposures						
	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Residential mortgages	330	330	78	-	78	6
	Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other retail	4,323	4,323	2,278	-	2,278	182
	Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	**4,653**	**4,653**	**2,356**	**-**	**2,356**	**188**

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CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Cont'd.)

Item	Exposure class 2016 (cont'd.)	Exposures pre CRM	Exposures post CRM	RWA	RWA absorbed by PSIA	Total RWA after effects of PSIA	Min. capital requirement at 8%
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
1.3	***Off-balance sheet exposures***						
	OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	718	718	152	-	152	12
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	**718**	**718**	**152**	**-**	**152**	**12**
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures (AIRB)	**5,371**	**5,371**	**2,508**	**-**	**2,508**	**200**
	Exposures under the AIRB approach (cont'd.) **Total exposures under**	**105,482**	**105,482**	**90,342**	**-**	**90,342**	**7,227**
	Total (exempted exposures and exposures under the IRB approach) after scaling factor	**-**	**-**	**95,851**	**-**	**95,851**	**7,668**
2.0	**Large exposures risk requirement**	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.0	**Market risk**	**Long position**	**Short position**				
	Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Commodity risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Options risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.0	**Operational risk (basic**			**9,139**	**-**	**9,139**	**731**
5.0	**Total RWA and capital requirements**			**104,990**	**-**	**104,990**	**8,399**

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Bank, on 30 August 2013 issued RM500 million subordinated bonds at 4.55% p.a., maturing on 29 August 2023. Subsequently the Bank, on 8 May 2015 issued RM1 billion subordinated bonds at 4.65% p.a. maturing on 8 May 2025. Both subordinated bonds are for working capital, general funding and corporate funding purposes.

For the main features of the subordinated bonds, please refer to Note 18 in the financial statements.

	Group		Bank	
	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1")/ Tier 1 Capital				
Paid-up share capital	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
Share premium	322,555	322,555	322,555	322,555
Retained profits	7,032,664	6,305,544	7,097,119	6,368,438
Statutory reserve	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
Other reserves	218,817	223,531	50,127	56,387
Regulatory adjustments applied in the calculation of CET1 Capital	(267,904)	(238,046)	(118,238)	(90,887)
Total CET1/Tier 1 Capital	8,246,132	7,553,584	8,291,563	7,596,493
Tier 2 Capital				
Tier 2 Capital instruments	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Loan/financing loss provision				
- Surplus eligible provisions over expected losses	277,107	169,563	277,107	175,551
- Collective impairment provisions	26,357	25,697	22,621	22,073
Regulatory adjustments applied in the calculation of Tier 2 Capital	68,111	65,250	(5,425)	(8,143)
Total Tier 2 Capital	1,871,575	1,760,510	1,794,303	1,689,481
Total Capital	10,117,707	9,314,094	10,085,866	9,285,974

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE (Cont'd.)

The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and the Bank were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
CET1/Tier 1 ratio	15.205%	14.155%	15.371%	14.314%
Total Capital	18.656%	17.455%	18.698%	17.497%
CET1/Tier 1 ratio (net of proposed dividends)	14.494%	13.455%	14.656%	13.610%
Total Capital (net of proposed dividends)	17.945%	16.754%	17.982%	16.793%

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE (Cont'd.)

The capital adequacy ratios of Islamic Banking Window are computed in accordance with the Bank Negara Malaysia Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banking (Capital Components) and Basel II - Risk-weighted Assets Framework for Islamic Banking.

The capital structure for the Islamic Banking Window were as follows:

	2016 RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1")/ Tier 1 Capital	
Capital fund	450,000
Accumulated losses	(406)
Other reserves	(353)
Regulatory adjustments applied in the calculation of CET1 Capital	(175)
Total CET1/Tier 1 Capital	449,066
Tier 2 Capital	
Regulatory adjustments applied in the calculation of Tier 2 Capital	-
Total Tier 2 Capital	-
Total Capital	449,066

The capital adequacy ratios of the Islamic Banking Window were as follows:

	2016
CET1/Tier 1 ratio	427.722%
Total Capital	427.722%

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

Effective risk management is integral to the Bank’s business success. The Bank’s approach to risk management is to ensure that risks are managed within the levels established by the Bank’s various senior management committees and approved by the Board and/or its committees.

The Bank has established a comprehensive framework of policies and procedures to identify, measure, monitor and control risks. These are guided by the Group’s Risk Management Principles which advocate:

- delivery of sustainable long-term growth using sound risk management principles and business practices;
- continual improvement of risk discovery capabilities and risk controls; and
- business development based on a prudent, consistent and efficient risk management framework.

RISK MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE AND FRAMEWORK

The Board oversees a governance structure that is designed to ensure that the Bank’s business activities are:

- conducted in a safe and sound manner and in line with the highest standards of professionalism;
- consistent with the Bank’s overall business strategy and risk appetite; and
- subjected to adequate risk management and internal controls.

In this, the Board is supported by the Risk Management Committee ("RMC").

The Bank has established senior management committees to assist in making business decisions with due consideration to risks and returns. The main senior management committees involved in this are the Executive Committee ("EXCO"), Management Committee ("MC"), Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), In-Country Credit Committee ("ICCC"), Technology & Corporate Infrastructure Committee ("TCIC"), Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC") and Risk and Capital Committee ("RCC"). These committees also assist the RMC in specific risk areas.

The RMC reviews the overall risk appetite and level of risk capital to maintain for the Bank. Senior management and the senior management committees are authorised to delegate risk appetite limits by location, business lines, and/or broad product lines.

RISK APPETITE

The Bank has established a risk appetite framework to define the amount of risk that the Bank is able and willing to take in pursuit of its business objectives. The objective of establishing a risk appetite framework is not to limit risk-taking but to ensure that the Bank's risk profile remains within well-defined and tolerable boundaries.The framework was formulated based on the following key criteria:

- relevance to respective stakeholders, with appropriate levels of granularity;
- practical, consistent and easy to understand metrics for communication and implementation;
- alignment to key elements of the Bank's business strategy; and
- analytically substantiated and measurable metrics.

The risk appetite defines suitable thresholds and limits across key areas including but not limited to credit risk, country risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputation risk. Our risk-taking approach focusses on businesses which we understand and are well equipped to manage the risk involved. Through this approach, we aim to minimise earnings volatility and concentration risk and ensure that our high credit rating, strong capital and funding base remain intact. This allows us to be a stable partner with our customers through changing economic conditions and cycles.

The Bank's risk appetite framework is updated and approved annually by the Board. Senior management monitors and reports the risk limits to the Board.

BASEL FRAMEWORK

The Bank has adopted the Basel Framework and observes the Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) for banks incorporated in Malaysia. The Bank continues to adopt a prudent and proactive approach in navigating the evolving regulatory landscape, with emphasis on sound risk management principles in delivering sustainable returns.

The Bank has adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based ("FIRB") approach for its non-retail exposures and the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based ("AIRB") approach for its retail exposures. For market risks, the Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach ("SA"). For operational risks, the Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach ("BIA").

The Bank has adopted the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") to assess on an ongoing basis the amount of capital necessary to support its activities. The ICAAP is reviewed periodically to ensure that the Bank remains well-capitalised after considering all material risks. Stress testing is conducted to determine capital adequacy under stressed conditions.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from any failure by a borrower or counterparty to meet its financial obligations when such obligations fall due. Credit risk is the single largest risk that the Bank faces in its core business as a commercial bank, arising primarily from loans and other lending-related commitments to retail, corporate and institutional borrowers. Treasury and capital market operations, and investments also expose the Bank to counterparty and issuer credit risks.

The Bank's portfolio is also reviewed and stress-tested regularly, and the Bank continuously monitors the operating environment to identify emerging risks and to formulate mitigating actions.

Credit Risk Governance and Organisation

The Credit Working Group ("CWG"), ICCC and EXCO are the key oversight committees for credit risk and support the CEO and RMC in managing the Bank's overall credit risk exposures. The committees serve as the executive forum for discussions on all credit-related issues including the credit risk management framework, policies, processes, infrastructure, methodologies and systems. The CWG, ICCC and EXCO also review and assess the Bank's credit portfolios and credit risk profiles.

The Risk Management Division is responsible for the reporting, analysis and management of all elements of credit risk. It develops bank-wide credit policies and guidelines, and focuses on facilitating business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient credit risk management framework.

Credit Risk Policies and Processes

The Bank has established credit policies and processes to manage credit risk in the following key areas:

Credit approval process

To maintain the independence and integrity of the credit approval process, the credit origination and approval functions are clearly segregated. Credit approval authority is delegated to officers based on their experience, seniority and track record, and credit approval is based on a risk-adjusted scale according to a borrower's credit rating. All credit approval officers are guided by credit policies and credit acceptance guidelines that are periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance to the Bank's business strategy and business environment.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk may arise from a single large exposure or from multiple exposures that are closely correlated. This is managed by setting exposure limits on obligors, portfolios, borrowers, industries and countries, generally expressed as a percentage of the Bank's eligible capital base.

Credit risk exposures are managed through a robust credit underwriting, structuring and monitoring process. The Bank also manages its country risk exposures within an established framework that involves setting limits for each country. Such limits are based on the country's risk rating, economic potential measured by its gross domestic product and the Bank's business strategy. Regular assessments of emerging risks and in-depth reviews of industry trends are performed to provide a forward-looking view on developments that could impact the Bank's portfolio.

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit stress test

Credit stress testing is a core component of the Bank's credit portfolio management process. Various regulatory and internal stress tests are conducted periodically. The main purpose of credit stress testing is to provide a forward-looking assessment of the Bank's credit portfolio under adverse economic scenarios. Under stress scenarios such as a severe recession, significant losses from the credit portfolio may occur. Stress tests are used to assess if the Bank's capital can withstand such losses and their impact on profitability and balance sheet quality. Stress tests also help us to identify the vulnerability of various business units and would enable us to formulate appropriate mitigating actions.

The Bank's stress test scenarios consider potential and plausible macroeconomic and geopolitical events in varying degrees of likelihood and severity. These are developed through consultation with relevant business units and approved by senior management.

Credit Monitoring and Remedial Management

The Bank regularly monitors credit exposures, portfolio performance and emerging risks that may impact its credit risk profile. The Board and senior management are updated on credit trends through internal risk reports, so that mitigating actions can be taken if necessary.

Delinquency monitoring

The Bank monitors closely the delinquency of borrowing accounts as it is a key indicator of credit quality. An account is considered as delinquent when payment is not received on due date. Any delinquent accounts, including a revolving credit facility (such as an overdraft) with limit excesses, is closely monitored and managed through a disciplined process by officers from business units and risk management function. Where appropriate, such accounts are also subject to more frequent credit reviews.

Classification and loan loss impairment

The Bank classifies its credit portfolios according to the borrower's ability to repay the credit facility from their normal source of income.

All borrowing accounts are categorised into 'Pass', 'Special Mention' or 'Non-Performing' categories. Non-Performing accounts are further categorised as 'Substandard', 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' in accordance with the Bank's Policy. Any account which is delinquent (or in excess for a revolving credit facility such as an overdraft) for more than 90 days will be categorised automatically as "Non-Performing". In addition, any account that exhibits weaknesses which is likely to jeopardise repayment on existing terms may be categorised as 'Non-Performing'.

Upgrading and declassification of a Non-Performing account to 'Pass' or 'Special Mention' status must be supported by a credit assessment of the repayment capability, cash flows and financial position of the borrower. The Bank must also be satisfied that once the account is declassified, the account is unlikely to be classified again in the near future.

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Classification and loan loss impairment (cont'd.)

A rescheduled or restructured account shall be categorised as Non-Performing when the account exhibits signs of increase in credit risk. The rescheduled or restructured account is to be placed on the appropriate classified grade based on the Bank’s assessment of the financial condition of the borrower and the ability of the borrower to repay under the rescheduled or restructured terms. A rescheduled or restructured account must comply fully with the rescheduled or restructured terms before it can be declassified.

The Bank provides for impairment based on local regulatory requirements including BNM guidelines and MFRS 139 for local reporting purposes. Where necessary, additional impairment is provided for to comply with the Bank’s impairment policy.

Bank Special Asset Management

Special Asset Management ("SAM") manages the Non-Performing portfolios of the Bank. SAM proactively manages a portfolio of Non-Perfoming Loan ("NPL") accounts, with the primary intention of nursing these accounts back to health and transferring them back to the respective business units. SAM manages accounts that the Bank intends to exit in order to maximise debt recovery.

Write-Off Policy

A classified account that is not secured by any realisable collateral will be written-off either when the prospect of a recovery is considered poor or when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(i) Credit exposures by sector

The Bank as at 31 December 2016	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	4,686	-	1,246,812	-	-	-	-	**1,251,498**
Mining and quarrying	-	-	1,828,668	-	258,699	-	-	-	-	**2,087,367**
Manufacturing	-	-	47,169	-	5,525,329	-	-	-	-	**5,572,498**
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	115,479	-	-	-	-	**115,479**
Construction	-	-	-	-	13,055,569	-	-	-	-	**13,055,569**
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	-	-	11,758	-	8,800,472	-	-	-	-	**8,812,230**
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	-	1,566,614	-	-	-	-	**1,566,614**
Finance, insurance and business services	55,957	-	5,101,296	169,810	2,941,879	-	-	-	-	**8,268,942**
Real estate	-	-	-	-	4,877,091	-	-	-	-	**4,877,091**
Community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	45,393	-	-	-	-	**45,393**
Households	-	-	-	-	6	24,863,056	33,183,335	-	-	**58,046,397**
Others	17,292,539	165,119	-	-	27,256	-	-	126,021	-	**17,610,935**
Other assets not subject to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820,380	**820,380**
	17,348,496	**165,119**	**6,993,577**	**169,810**	**38,460,599**	**24,863,056**	**33,183,335**	**126,021**	**820,380**	**122,130,393**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(i) Credit exposures by sector (cont'd.)

The Bank as at 31 December 2015	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	2,864	-	1,192,345	-	-	-	-	**1,195,209**
Mining and quarrying	-	-	867,537	-	217,458	-	-	-	-	**1,084,995**
Manufacturing	-	-	37,596	-	6,053,272	-	-	-	-	**6,090,868**
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	92,297	-	-	-	-	**92,297**
Construction	-	-	29,292	-	13,026,238	-	-	-	-	**13,055,530**
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	-	-	30,084	-	7,022,074	-	-	-	-	**7,052,158**
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	-	945,231	-	-	-	-	**945,231**
Finance, insurance and business services	34,464	-	3,248,806	294,930	2,085,648	-	-	-	-	**5,663,848**
Real estate	-	-	-	-	3,307,320	-	-	-	-	**3,307,320**
Community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	24,301	-	-	-	-	**24,301**
Households	-	-	-	-	176	21,169,312	31,212,476	-	-	**52,381,964**
Others	15,915,191	75,595	932,364	-	1,086,329	-	-	78,532	-	**18,088,011**
Other assets not subject to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,027,066	**1,027,066**
	15,949,655	**75,595**	**5,148,543**	**294,930**	**35,052,689**	**21,169,312**	**31,212,476**	**78,532**	**1,027,066**	**110,008,798**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(i) Credit exposures by sector for Islamic Banking Window

Islamic Banking Window as at 31 December 2016	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Construction	-	-	-	-	100,062	-	-	-	-	**100,062**
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Finance, insurance and business services	2,427	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,476**
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Households	-	-	-	-	-	4,631	740	-	-	**5,371**
Others	789,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**789,669**
Other assets not subject to credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	**88**
	792,096	**-**	**49**	**-**	**100,062**	**4,631**	**740**	**-**	**88**	**897,666**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ii) Credit exposures by remaining contractual maturities

The Bank as at 31 December 2016	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
< 3 months	-	32,133	2,683,292	17,609	2,591,766	209,492	-	-	-	**5,534,292**
3 - 6 months	-	31,421	24,669	7,478	45,906	1,308	-	-	-	**110,782**
6 - 12 months	-	61,366	2,141	3,382	13,879	-	-	-	-	**80,768**
1 - 3 years	14,969,232	40,199	3,964,960	137,839	26,890,926	9,673,158	1,673,988	-	820,380	**58,170,682**
3 - 5 years	1,584,398	-	263,750	3,474	5,983,322	381,319	273,198	-	-	**8,489,461**
> 5 years	794,866	-	54,765	28	2,934,800	14,597,779	31,236,149	126,021	-	**49,744,408**
	17,348,496	**165,119**	**6,993,577**	**169,810**	**38,460,599**	**24,863,056**	**33,183,335**	**126,021**	**820,380**	**122,130,393**

The Bank as at 31 December 2015	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
< 3 months	3,574,692	7,671	1,144,913	10,181	2,285,526	163,469	-	-	-	**7,186,452**
3 - 6 months	-	-	96,956	1,875	18,358	461	-	-	-	**117,650**
6 - 12 months	-	30,934	18,928	-	8,231	-	-	-	-	**58,093**
1 - 3 years	11,930,426	36,990	3,466,868	268,000	19,100,869	6,223,005	1,612,586	-	1,027,066	**43,665,810**
3 - 5 years	444,537	-	357,925	14,070	7,307,548	299,983	240,749	-	-	**8,664,812**
> 5 years	-	-	62,953	804	6,332,157	14,482,394	29,359,141	78,532	-	**50,315,981**
	15,949,655	**75,595**	**5,148,543**	**294,930**	**35,052,689**	**21,169,312**	**31,212,476**	**78,532**	**1,027,066**	**110,008,798**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ii) Credit exposures by remaining contractual maturities for Islamic Banking Window

Islamic Banking Window as at 31 December 2016	Sovereigns/ central banks RM'000	Public sector entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs and MDBs RM'000	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers RM'000	Corporates (including specialised lending and SMEs) RM'000	Retail RM'000	Residential mortgages RM'000	Equity exposures RM'000	Other assets RM'000	Grand total RM'000
< 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3 - 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6 - 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
1 - 3 years	792,096	-	49	-	100,062	-	-	-	88	**892,295**
3 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
> 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	4,631	740	-	-	**5,371**
	792,096	**-**	**49**	**-**	**100,062**	**4,631**	**740**	**-**	**88**	**897,666**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(iii) Past due and impaired loans analysed by industry:

The Bank	2016 Past due but not impaired RM'000	2016 Impaired loans RM'000	2015 Past due but not impaired RM'000	2015 Impaired loans RM'000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,305	14,255	1,427	-
Mining and quarrying	2,579	-	503	360
Manufacturing	214,907	134,662	280,344	204,103
Electricity, gas and water	18,481	-	-	-
Construction	813,722	162,417	670,814	200,318
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	274,376	126,630	384,065	140,881
Transport, storage and communication	7,802	99,836	29,089	100,232
Finance, insurance and business services	33,479	138,881	42,620	17,355
Real estate	250,293	47,759	251,394	48,921
Community, social and personal services	2,990	953	4,961	862
Households:				
- purchase of residential properties	1,100,148	359,551	1,303,155	370,721
- purchase of non residential properties	256,317	46,064	383,134	49,585
- others	177,369	95,339	224,600	82,843
	3,156,768	1,226,347	3,576,106	1,216,181

As at 31 December 2016, there were no past due/impaired financing under Islamic Banking Window.

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(iv) Individual and collective impairment provisions analysed by industry:

The Bank	2016 Individual impairment RM'000	2016 Collective impairment RM'000	2015 Individual impairment RM'000	2015 Collective impairment RM'000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	448	15,406	-	58,852
Mining and quarrying	-	3,815	73	1,931
Manufacturing	58,437	198,300	62,125	186,924
Electricity, gas and water	-	3,582	-	4,428
Construction	44,670	133,803	33,022	125,323
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	30,356	192,325	32,818	185,436
Transport, storage and communication	558	44,586	126	7,543
Finance, insurance and business services	50,066	112,731	5,318	70,651
Real estate	1,859	144,638	1,818	94,228
Community, social and personal services	65	2,407	134	954
Households:				
- purchase of residential properties	25,124	123,570	26,740	127,758
- purchase of non residential properties	4,537	47,601	3,820	48,836
- others	17,550	102,284	17,860	105,631
Others	-	-	-	1,003
	233,670	1,125,048	183,854	1,019,498

Impaired loans and impairment provision by geographical area

Past due loans, impaired loans and impairment provision were from customers residing in Malaysia.

Collective impairment provisions analysed by industry for Islamic Banking Window:

Islamic Banking Window	2016 Individual impairment RM'000	2016 Collective impairment RM'000
Construction	-	80
	-	80

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(v) Charges and write-offs for individual impairment provisions analysed by industry:

	2016		2015	
The Bank	**Individual impairment made during the year RM'000**	**Write-offs during the year RM'000**	**Individual impairment made during the year RM'000**	**Write-offs during the year RM'000**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	448	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	76	-
Manufacturing	48,563	23,666	42,197	27,816
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-
Construction	16,990	-	35,397	-
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotels	32,241	9,185	46,545	27,533
Transport, storage and communication	1,093	690	25,974	-
Finance, insurance and business services	47,978	460	2,589	727
Real estate	1,383	219	248	-
Community, social and personal services	3,083	23	27	-
Households:				
- purchase of residential properties	31,771	6,909	27,708	3,749
- purchase of non residential properties	5,805	722	3,400	4,708
- others	86,466	84,736	88,847	82,761
	275,821	126,610	273,008	147,294

As at 31 December 2016, there were no individual impairment made under Islamic Banking Window.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(vi) Movements in allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing were as follows:

The Bank	**2016 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**
Collective impairment		
Balance as at 1 January	1,019,498	909,718
Allowance made during the year	105,550	109,780
Balance as at 31 December	1,125,048	1,019,498
Individual impairment		
Balance as at 1 January	183,854	203,200
Allowance made during the year	275,821	273,008
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(91,718)	(139,523)
Amount written-off	(126,610)	(147,294)
Interest recognition on impaired loans	(6,885)	(2,492)
Other adjustment	(792)	(3,045)
Balance as at 31 December	233,670	183,854

Islamic Banking Window	**2016 RM'000**
Collective impairment	
Balance as at 14 July	-
Impairment loss made during the period	80
Balance as at 31 December	80

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(vii) Geographical Analysis:

The Bank as at 31 December 2016	In Malaysia RM'000	Outside Malaysia RM'000	Total RM'000
Cash and short-term funds	10,992,791	812,949	11,805,740
Securities purchased under resale agreements	644,041	-	644,041
Deposits and placements with financial institutions	589,100	-	589,100
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	228,055	-	228,055
Available-for-sale securities ("AFS")	6,871,580	-	6,871,580
Loans, advances and financing	68,590,208	8,039,919	76,630,127
Derivative financial assets	720,445	48,536	768,981
Other assets	108,629	10,246	118,875
Statutory deposits with BNM	2,098,668	-	2,098,668
	90,843,517	8,911,650	99,755,167
Commitments and contingencies	80,953,652	7,456,157	88,409,809

The Bank as at 31 December 2015	In Malaysia RM'000	Outside Malaysia RM'000	Total RM'000
Cash and short-term funds	7,235,848	499,503	7,735,351
Securities purchased under resale agreements	4,984,364	-	4,984,364
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	1,834,666	-	1,834,666
Available-for-sale securities ("AFS")	5,228,465	-	5,228,465
Loans, advances and financing	64,297,031	6,761,244	71,058,275
Derivative financial assets	953,909	76,723	1,030,632
Other assets	106,506	11,236	117,742
Statutory deposits with BNM	2,212,280	-	2,212,280
	86,853,069	7,348,706	94,201,775
Commitments and contingencies	78,103,509	8,888,839	86,992,348

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit Exposures under Basel II

Under Basel II, credit risk for the various asset classes may be computed using a combination of:
i. Standardised Approach ("SA");
ii. Foundation Internal Ratings-Based ("FIRB") Approach; and
iii. Advanced Internal Ratings-Based ("AIRB") Approach.

The table below summarises the approaches adopted by the Bank for credit risk computation.

The Bank has adopted the FIRB Approach for its non-retail exposures and the AIRB Approach for its retail exposures.

	Standardised* RM'million	FIRB RM'million	AIRB RM'million
Total Credit Exposures	19,430	39,250	58,108

*Amount under Standardised Approach refers to credit exposures where IRB Approach is not applicable.

The Bank had on 7 January 2010 received approval from BNM to migrate directly to the Internal Ratings Based Approach for credit risk beginning January 2010 as per the Risk Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework.

For exposures subject to the SA, approved External Credit Assessment Institutions ("ECAI") ratings and

prescribed risk weights based on asset class are used in the computation of regulatory capital.

The ECAI used by the Bank are Rating Agency Malaysia, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad and Standard & Poor's. ECAI ratings are mapped to a common credit quality grade prescribed by BNM.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(viii) The aggregate breakdown of credit risk exposures by risk weights of the Bank were as follows:

	The Bank as at 31 December 2016							
Risk weights	Sovereigns/ central banks	Public sector entities	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers	Corporates	Other assets	Total exposures after netting and CRM	Total RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	17,348,496	-	-	-	748	118,633	17,467,877	-
10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20%	-	165,117	141	-	-	-	165,258	33,052
35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50%	-	2	47,516	-	1	-	47,519	23,759
75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100%	-	-	-	156,711	882,347	701,747	1,740,805	1,740,805
110%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150%	-	-	-	-	8,042	-	8,042	12,062
270%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
350%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
937.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1250.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**17,348,496**	**165,119**	**47,657**	**156,711**	**891,138**	**820,380**	**19,429,501**	**1,809,678**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(viii) The aggregate breakdown of credit risk exposures by risk weights of the Bank were as follows (cont'd.):

	The Bank as at 31 December 2015							
Risk weights	Sovereigns/ central banks	Public sector entities	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers	Corporates	Other assets	Total exposures after netting and CRM	Total RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	15,949,655	-	-	-	488	191,575	16,141,718	-
10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20%	-	75,595	107,044	-	-	-	182,639	36,527
35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50%	-	-	63,467	-	-	-	63,467	31,734
75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100%	-	-	-	284,814	565,892	835,491	1,686,197	1,686,197
110%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150%	-	-	-	-	7,589	-	7,589	11,383
270%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
350%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
937.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1250.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,949,655**	**75,595**	**170,511**	**284,814**	**573,969**	**1,027,066**	**18,081,610**	**1,765,841**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit Exposures under Basel II (cont'd.)

The table below summarises the approaches adopted by the Bank for credit risk computation.

The Bank has adopted the FIRB Approach for its non-retail exposures and the AIRB Approach for its retail exposures under its Islamic Banking Window:

	Standardised* RM'million	FIRB RM'million	AIRB RM'million
Total Credit Exposures	792	100	5

*Amount under Standardized Approach refers to credit exposures where IRB Approach is not applicable.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(viii) The aggregate breakdown of credit risk exposures by risk weights of the Islamic Banking Window were as follows:

	As at 31 December 2016							
Risk weights	Sovereigns/ central banks	Public sector entities	Banks, DFIs and MDBs	Ins cos, securities firms and fund managers	Corporates	Other assets	Total exposures after netting and CRM	Total RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	792,096	-	-	-	-	-	792,096	-
10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100%	-	-	-	-	-	88	88	88
110%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
270%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
350%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
937.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1250.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**792,096**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**88**	**792,184**	**88**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2016:

Exposure class for the Bank 2016		Ratings of corporates by approved ECAI (RM'000)				
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A to A3	BBB1 to BB3	B to D	Unrated
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures						
Credit exposures (using corporate risk weights)						
Public sector entities (applicable for entities risk weighted based on their external ratings as corporates)		-	-	-	-	165,119
Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers		-	-	-	-	156,711
Corporates		-	-	-	-	891,138
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,212,968**

Exposure class for the Bank 2016		Ratings of banking institutions by approved ECAI (RM'000)					
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures							
Banks, DFIs and MDBs		-	-	-	-	-	47,657
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47,657**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 (cont'd.):

	Ratings of sovereigns and central banks by approved ECAI (RM'000)						
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
Exposure class for the Bank	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
2016	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures							
Sovereigns/central banks		-	17,348,496	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**17,348,496**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2015:

	Ratings of corporates by approved ECAI (RM'000)					
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
Exposure class for the Bank	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A to A3	BBB1 to BB3	B to D	Unrated
2015	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures						
Credit exposures (using corporate risk weights)						
Public sector entities (applicable for entities risk weighted based on their external ratings as corporates)		-	-	-	-	75,595
Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers		-	-	-	-	284,814
Corporates		-	-	-	-	573,969
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**934,378**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 (cont'd.):

Exposure class for the Bank	Ratings of banking institutions by approved ECAI (RM'000)						
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
2015	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures							
Banks, DFIs and MDBs		117,712	8	28,791	-	-	24,000
Total		**117,712**	**8**	**28,791**	**-**	**-**	**24,000**

Exposure class for the Bank	Ratings of sovereigns and central banks by approved ECAI (RM'000)						
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
2015	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures							
Sovereigns/central banks		-	15,949,655	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**15,949,655**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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<u>CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)</u>

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 for Islamic Banking Window:

Exposure class for Islamic Banking Window	Ratings of corporates by approved ECAI (RM'000)					
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A to A3	BBB1 to BB3	B to D	Unrated
2016	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
<u>On and off-balance sheet exposures</u>						
<u>Credit exposures (using corporate risk weights)</u>						
Public sector entities (applicable for entities risk weighted based on their external ratings as corporates)		-	-	-	-	-
Insurance cos, securities firms and fund managers		-	-	-	-	-
Corporates		-	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Exposure class for Islamic Banking Window	Ratings of banking institutions by approved ECAI (RM'000)						
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
2016	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
<u>On and off-balance sheet exposures</u>							
Banks, DFIs and MDBs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

(ix) Rated Exposures according to ratings by ECAI's for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 for Islamic Banking Window (cont'd.):

Exposure class for Islamic Banking Window	**Ratings of sovereigns and central banks by approved ECAI (RM'000)**						
	Moodys	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
2016	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
On and off-balance sheet exposures							
Sovereigns/central banks		-	792,096	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**792,096**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Internal credit rating system

The Bank employs internal rating models to support the assessment of credit risk and assignment of exposures to rating grades or pools. Internal ratings are used pervasively by the Bank in the areas of credit approval, credit review and monitoring, credit stress testing, limits setting, pricing and collections.

The Bank has established a credit rating governance framework to ensure the reliable and consistent performance of the Bank's rating systems. The framework defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties in the credit rating process, including independent model performance monitoring, annual model validation and independent reviews by Internal Audit.

Credit risk models are independently validated before they are implemented to ensure they are fit for purpose. The robustness of these rating models is monitored on an ongoing basis, and all models are subject to annual reviews conducted by model owners to ascertain that the chosen risk factors and assumptions continue to remain relevant for the respective portfolios. All new models, model changes and annual reviews are approved by the EXCO or Board, depending on the materiality of the portfolio.

Non-Retail Exposures

The Bank has adopted the FIRB approach for its non-retail exposures. Under this approach, the probability of default ("PD") for each borrower is estimated using internal models. These PD models employ qualitative and quantitative factors to provide an assessment of the borrower's ability to meet their financial obligations, and are calibrated to provide an estimate of the likelihood of default over one-year time horizon. A default is considered to have occurred if:

- the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full to the Bank, without recourse by the Bank to auction such as realising the security; or
- the obligor is past due for more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Bank.

Supervisory loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD") parameters prescribed by the BNM are used together with the internal credit ratings to calculate risk weights and regulatory capital requirements.

While the Bank's internal risk rating grades may show some correlation with the rating grades of ECAI, they are not directly comparable or equivalent to the ECAI ratings.

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Corporate asset class

The Bank has developed models to rate exposures in the Large Corporate and SME asset class. Credit risk factors used to derive a borrower's risk rating include its financial strength, quality of management, business risks, and the industry in which it operates. The borrower risk rating process is augmented by facility risk ratings, which take into account the type and structure of the facility, availability and type of collateral, and seniority of the exposure.

The Bank's internal rating grade structure for the Corporate asset class consists of 16 pass grades. The Large Corporate and SME models are mapped to the rating scale by calibration that takes into account the Bank's long-term average portfolio default rate.

Specialised Lending asset sub-class

Within the corporate asset class, the Bank has three sub-classes for Specialised Lending: Income Producing Real Estate ("IPRE"), Commodities Finance ("CF"), and Project Finance ("PF"). Internal risk grades are derived based on a comprehensive assessment of financial and non-financial risk factors using internal scorecards.

The rating grade structure for IPRE exposures follows that of the corporate asset class, with 16 pass grades. Risk grades derived for CF and PF exposures are mapped to four supervisory slotting categories, which determines the risk weights to be applied to such exposures.

Bank asset class

The Bank's internal scorecard takes into account asset quality, capital adequacy, liquidity, management, regulatory environment and robustness of the overall banking system. The scorecard has an internal rating grade structure consisting of 15 pass grades.

Equity asset class

The Bank adopts the following approaches for its equity investments:

i. Simple Risk Weight ("SRW") method for its equity investment portfolio; and

ii. PD/LGD method for its investments in Tier-1 and Tier-2 perpetual securities issued by banks.

Investment exposures adopting the SRW method are subject to the supervisory risk weights, while investment exposures adopting the PD/LGD method are rated using the Bank's internal scorecard.

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Retail Exposures

The Bank has adopted the AIRB Approach for its retail exposures, which comprises residential mortgages, qualifying revolving retail exposures and other retail exposures.

Exposures within each of these asset classes are not managed individually, but as part of a pool of similar exposures based on borrower and transaction characteristics. Internal risk segmentation models are used to estimate PD, LGD and EAD parameters for each of these exposure pools based on historical internal loss data. Where internal loss data is insufficient to provide robust risk estimates, the segmentation models may incorporate internal and/or external proxies and, where necessary, may be augmented with appropriate margins of conservatism.

Residential Mortgage Asset Class

This includes any credit facility (such as housing loan, term loan, overdraft) secured against a mortgage of a residential property or properties which meet criteria stipulated by BNM. Residential mortgage exposures are assessed and managed using the Bank’s framework of credit policies, procedures and the risk segmentation models.

Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures ("QRRE") Asset Class

This includes credit card exposures and unsecured credit lines which meet the criteria stipulated by BNM. QRRE are assessed and managed using a combination of application and behavioral scorecards, risk segmentation models, as well as internal credit policies and procedures.

Other Retail Asset Class

This includes commercial properties, share financing and any other retail exposures not classified as residential mortgage or QRRE. These exposures are assessed and managed using the Bank’s framework of credit policies, procedures and risk segmentation models.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit risk profile

The following tables showed the breakdown of exposures by RWA and EAD for the Bank using the respective internal rating scale for the model applicable to the asset classes for the financial year ended 31 December 2016:

Exposures under the IRB approach by risk grade

CRR band 2016	1-9	10-16	'17-20 (Default)
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Non-retail exposures (EAD)			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	21,569,455	15,299,002	698,046
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	6,795,202	150,718	-
Total non-retail exposures	**28,364,657**	**15,449,720**	**698,046**
Undrawn commitments			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	3,075,710	553,332	12,000
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-
Total undrawn commitments	**3,075,710**	**553,332**	**12,000**
Exposure weighted average LGD			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	42%	38%	44%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	45%	45%	0%
Exposure weighted average risk weight			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	75%	110%	0%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	20%	66%	0%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Exposures under the IRB approach by risk grade (cont'd.)

PD range of retail exposures 2016	0.00% to 1.00%	1.01% to 2.00%	2.01% to 99.99%	SD to default
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)				
Residential mortgages	28,774,484	1,202,215	2,804,336	402,300
Qualifying revolving retail	3,724,219	637,753	1,616,202	44,933
Other retail	14,437,691	2,375,789	1,870,916	155,553
Total retail exposures	**46,936,394**	**4,215,757**	**6,291,454**	**602,786**
Undrawn commitments				
Residential mortgages	2,279,498	398,670	139,374	-
Qualifying revolving retail	2,708,902	273,172	618,912	-
Other retail	2,152,034	620,254	165,545	-
Total undrawn commitments	**7,140,434**	**1,292,096**	**923,831**	**-**
Exposure weighted average LGD				
Residential mortgages	11.67%	13.33%	12.03%	12.03%
Qualifying revolving retail	32.16%	45.80%	43.29%	56.32%
Other retail	16.17%	25.22%	26.10%	26.09%
Exposure weighted average risk weight				
Residential mortgages	6.67%	20.75%	41.00%	74.69%
Qualifying revolving retail	6.09%	20.24%	62.43%	339.77%
Other retail	12.07%	28.51%	41.46%	152.37%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit risk profile (cont'd.)

The following tables showed the breakdown of exposures by RWA and EAD for the Bank using the respective internal rating scale for the model applicable to the asset classes for the financial year ended 31 December 2015:

Exposures under the IRB Approach by Risk Grade (cont'd.)

CRR band 2015	1-9	10-16	'17-20 (Default)
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Non-retail exposures (EAD)			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	19,643,454	14,166,471	665,297
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	4,871,760	106,271	-
Total non-retail exposures	**24,515,214**	**14,272,742**	**665,297**
Undrawn commitments			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	3,238,173	507,440	6,594
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-
Total undrawn commitments	**3,238,173**	**507,440**	**6,594**
Exposure weighted average LGD (%)			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	42%	40%	45%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	45%	45%	0%
Exposure weighted average risk weight (%)			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	79%	123%	0%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	27%	64%	0%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Exposures under the IRB Approach by Risk Grade (cont'd.)

PD range of retail exposures 2015	0.00% to 1.00%	1.01% to 2.00%	2.01% to 99.99%	SD to default
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)				
Residential mortgages	26,192,528	1,227,022	3,392,590	400,336
Qualifying revolving retail	1,157,944	431,790	1,153,792	47,777
Other retail	13,093,554	2,550,822	2,556,458	177,175
Total retail exposures	**40,444,026**	**4,209,634**	**7,102,840**	**625,288**
Undrawn commitments				
Residential mortgages	2,077,753	512,800	154,017	-
Qualifying revolving retail	313,009	92,269	101,494	-
Other retail	2,145,428	705,576	247,136	240
Total undrawn commitments	**4,536,190**	**1,310,645**	**502,647**	**240**
Exposure weighted average LGD (%)				
Residential mortgages	11.64%	12.60%	11.87%	12.15%
Qualifying revolving retail	31.44%	47.39%	50.49%	61.83%
Other retail	16.29%	22.89%	21.88%	23.37%
Exposure weighted average risk weight (%)				
Residential mortgages	6.68%	19.83%	39.02%	74.01%
Qualifying revolving retail	6.12%	21.64%	74.46%	417.46%
Other retail	12.21%	26.14%	34.16%	160.44%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit risk profile (cont'd.)

The following tables showed the breakdown of exposures by RWA and EAD for the Islamic Banking Window using the respective internal rating scale for the model applicable to the asset classes for the financial year ended 31 December 2016:

Exposures under the IRB Approach by Risk Grade for Islamic Banking Window

CRR band 2016	1-9	10-16	'17-20 (Default)
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Non-retail exposures (EAD)			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	100,062	-	-
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	49	-	-
Total non-retail exposures	**100,111**	**-**	**-**
Undrawn commitments			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	-	-	-
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-
Total undrawn commitments	**-**	**-**	**-**
Exposure weighted average LGD			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	45%	0%	0%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	45%	0%	0%
Exposure weighted average risk weight			
Large corporate, SMEs and specialised lending (IPRE)	88%	0%	0%
Specialised lending (CF and PF)	0%	0%	0%
Bank	9%	0%	0%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Exposures under the IRB Approach by Risk Grade for Islamic Banking Window (cont'd.)

PD range of retail exposures 2016	0.00% to 1.00%	1.01% to 2.00%	2.01% to 99.99%	SD to default
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)				
Residential mortgages	-	740	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	-	-
Other retail	-	2,321	2,310	-
Total retail exposures	**-**	**3,061**	**2,310**	**-**
Undrawn commitments				
Residential mortgages	-	411	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	-	-
Other retail	-	307	-	-
Total undrawn commitments	**-**	**718**	**-**	**-**
Exposure weighted average LGD				
Residential mortgages	0.00%	15.58%	0.00%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving retail	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other retail	0.00%	59.22%	25.83%	0.00%
Exposure weighted average risk weight				
Residential mortgages	0.00%	23.77%	0.00%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving retail	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other retail	0.00%	64.18%	36.50%	0.00%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Retail exposures under the IRB Approach by Expected Loss ("EL") Range for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

EL% range of retail exposures 2016	0.0% to 1.0%	1.0% to 5.0%	5.0% to 10.0%	10.0% to 30.0%	30.0% to 100.0%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)					
Residential mortgages	31,940,198	1,052,941	66,687	123,509	-
Qualifying revolving retail	4,391,880	1,202,221	161,776	197,539	69,691
Other retail	17,778,008	762,666	228,392	45,682	25,201
Total retail exposures	**54,110,086**	**3,017,828**	**456,855**	**366,730**	**94,892**
Undrawn commitments					
Residential mortgages	2,807,192	10,012	338	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	3,012,599	546,537	14,497	25,688	1,665
Other retail	2,899,466	31,616	4,546	2,205	-
Total undrawn commitments	**8,719,257**	**588,165**	**19,381**	**27,893**	**1,665**
Exposure weighted average risk weight (%)					
Residential mortgages	8.72%	74.34%	76.94%	0.08%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving retail	7.64%	45.83%	110.99%	164.15%	182.38%
Other retail	15.24%	52.31%	107.81%	159.07%	25.96%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Retail exposures under the IRB Approach by EL Range for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

EL% range of retail exposures 2015	0.0% to 1.0%	1.0% to 5.0%	5.0% to 10.0%	10.0% to 30.0%	30.0% to 100.0%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)					
Residential mortgages	30,169,572	877,492	32,050	133,362	-
Qualifying revolving retail	1,588,598	788,993	155,500	181,077	77,135
Other retail	17,277,327	865,707	175,128	36,152	23,695
Total retail exposures	**49,035,497**	**2,532,192**	**362,678**	**350,591**	**100,830**
Undrawn commitments					
Residential mortgages	2,736,153	7,906	511	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	378,515	117,511	6,307	3,983	455
Other retail	3,039,823	51,030	4,752	2,535	240
Total undrawn commitments	**6,154,491**	**176,447**	**11,570**	**6,518**	**695**
Exposure weighted average risk weight (%)					
Residential mortgages	10.07%	62.13%	89.55%	0.09%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving retail	8.93%	50.61%	115.80%	181.72%	223.63%
Other retail	15.63%	52.94%	113.47%	169.33%	21.57%

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Retail exposures under the IRB Approach by EL Range for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 for Islamic Banking Window were as follows:

EL% range of retail exposures 2016	0.0% to 1.0%	1.0% to 5.0%	5.0% to 10.0%	10.0% to 30.0%	30.0% to 100.0%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Retail exposures (EAD)					
Residential mortgages	740	-	-	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	-	-	-
Other retail	4,631	-	-	-	-
Total retail exposures	**5,371**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Undrawn commitments					
Residential mortgages	411	-	-	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail	-	-	-	-	-
Other retail	307	-	-	-	-
Total undrawn commitments	**718**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Exposure weighted average risk weight (%)					
Residential mortgages	23.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Qualifying revolving retail	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other retail	50.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Actual loss by asset class

Actual loss consists of impairment loss allowance and write-off to the Bank’s income statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Comparison of actual loss and expected loss by asset class

Asset class	Actual loss (as at 31 December 2016)	Expected loss (as at 31 December 2015)	Actual loss (as at 31 December 2015)	Expected loss (as at 31 December 2014)
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Corporate	75,540	440,350	51,618	290,912
Bank	-	4,606	-	4,053
Retail	66,000	189,546	66,223	182,120
Total	**141,540**	**634,502**	**117,841**	**477,085**

The actual loss in 2016 is lower than the expected loss computed as at 31 December 2015. The Bank continues to be proactive in its risk management approach to ensure that actual losses remained within Bank's expectations.

EL is the estimated credit loss from defaults over a one-year horizon. EL is the product of PD, LGD and EAD. A comparison of actual loss and expected loss provides an indication of the predictive power of the IRB models used by the Bank.

However, they are not directly comparable due to the following reasons:

i. EL as at 31 December 2015 is a measure of expected credit loss based on the credit exposure as at that date. On the other hand, impairment loss allowance and write-offs are accounting entries relating to a fluctuating portfolio over the course of the financial year. Moreover, write-offs may relate to defaults from prior years.

ii. EL is estimated based on non-default exposures only, while impairment loss allowance is an accounting estimate of likely loss from defaulted exposures. Write-offs are recorded on defaulted exposures when no further recovery is possible.

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CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Actual loss consists of impairment loss allowance and write-off to the Bank's income statement for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Loans, Advances and Financing

Movements in allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing were as follows:	**2016 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**
Collective impairment		
Balance as at 1 January	1,019,498	909,718
Allowance made during the year	105,550	109,780
Balance as at 31 December	1,125,048	1,019,498
Individual impairment		
Balance as at 1 January	183,854	203,200
Allowance made during the year	275,821	273,008
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(91,718)	(139,523)
Amount written-off	(126,610)	(147,294)
Interest recognition on impaired loans	(6,885)	(2,492)
Other adjustment	(792)	(3,045)
Balance as at 31 December	233,670	183,854
Allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing		
(a) Individual impairment		
- made in the financial year	275,821	273,008
- written back in the financial year	(91,718)	(139,523)
(b) Collective impairment		
- made in the financial year	105,550	109,780
Impaired loans, advances and financing:		
- written-off	2,692	3,696
- recovered	(41,031)	(42,215)
	251,314	204,746

Loans, advances and financing

Movements in allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing for Islamic Banking Window were as follows:	**2016 RM'000**
Collective impairment	
Balance as at 14 July	-
Impairment loss made during the period	80
Balance as at 31 December	80

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

Potential credit losses are mitigated using a variety of instruments such as collateral, derivatives and guarantees. As a fundamental credit principle, the Bank generally does not grant credit facilities solely on the basis of the collateral provided. All credit facilities are granted based on the credit standing of the borrower, source of repayment and debt servicing ability.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed and the value of the collateral is monitored periodically.

The frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity and volatility of the collateral value. The main types of collateral taken by the Bank are cash, marketable securities, real estate, equipment, inventory and receivables. Policies and processes are in place to monitor collateral concentration.

Appropriate haircuts are applied to the market value of collateral, reflecting the underlying nature of the collateral, quality, volatility and liquidity. In addition, collateral taken by the Bank has to fulfill certain eligibility criteria (such as legal certainty across relevant jurisdictions) in order to be eligible for IRB purposes.

In extending credit facilities to SMEs, personal guarantees are also often taken as a form of moral support to ensure moral commitment from the principal shareholders and directors.

For IRB purposes, the Bank does not recognise personal guarantees as an eligible credit risk protection. Corporate guarantees are often obtained when the borrower’s credit worthiness is not sufficient to justify an extension of credit. To recognise the effects of guarantees under the FIRB approach, the Bank adopts the PD substitution approach whereby the PD of an eligible guarantor of an exposure will be used for calculating the capital requirement.

Exposures arising from FX and derivatives are typically mitigated through agreements such as the International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") Master Agreements and the Credit Support Annex ("CSA"). Such agreements help to minimize credit exposure by allowing the Bank to offset what it owes to a counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in the event of a default.

For IRB purpose, the Bank does not recognise ISDA netting. The Current Exposure method is used to estimate its FX and derivative exposures on a gross basis.

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CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (Cont'd.)

The Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM") of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Exposure class 2016	Exposures before CRM	Exposures covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives	Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral	Exposures covered by other eligible collateral
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit risk				
On-balance sheet exposures				
Sovereign/central banks	17,348,496	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	5,572,920	-	-	-
Insurances cos, securities firms and fund managers	13,085	-	13,017	-
Corporates	28,486,992	547,400	2,543,609	1,775,830
Regulatory retail	17,926,245	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	29,963,494	-	-	-
Higher risk assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	784,550	-	-	-
Specialised financing/investment	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	126,021	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Defaulted exposures	1,058,856	-	9,899	6,623
Total on-balance sheet exposures	**101,280,659**	**547,400**	**2,566,525**	**1,782,453**
Off-balance sheet exposures				
OTC derivatives	1,171,707	4,334	6,772	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	19,428,093	90,931	813,521	163,731
Defaulted exposures	13,152	-	109	2,121
Total off-balance sheet exposures	**20,612,952**	**95,265**	**820,402**	**165,852**
Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	**121,893,611**	**642,665**	**3,386,927**	**1,948,305**

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CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (Cont'd.)

The Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM") of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

Exposure class 2015	Exposures before CRM	Exposures covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives	Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral	Exposures covered by other eligible collateral
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit risk				
On-balance sheet exposures				
Sovereign/central banks	15,935,875	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	3,445,301	-	-	-
Insurances cos, securities firms and fund managers	10,273	-	-	-
Corporates	25,744,086	976,742	1,520,770	1,288,976
Regulatory retail	17,201,046	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	28,067,999	-	-	-
Higher risk assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	994,158	-	-	-
Specialised financing/investment	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	78,532	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Defaulted exposures	1,097,773	-	1,037	9,896
Total on-balance sheet exposures	**92,575,043**	**976,742**	**1,521,807**	**1,298,872**
Off-balance sheet exposures				
OTC derivatives	1,694,728	1,735	3,096	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	15,539,235	211,409	813,569	116,297
Defaulted exposures	9,041	-	200	70
Total off-balance sheet exposures	**17,243,004**	**213,144**	**816,865**	**116,367**
Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	**109,818,047**	**1,189,886**	**2,338,672**	**1,415,239**

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CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (Cont'd.)

The Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM") of the Islamic Banking Window for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Exposure class 2016	Exposures before CRM	Exposures covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives	Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral	Exposures covered by other eligible collateral
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit risk				
On-balance sheet exposures				
Sovereign/central banks	792,096	-	-	-
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	49	-	-	-
Insurances cos, securities firms and fund managers	-	-	-	-
Corporates	100,062	-	-	-
Regulatory retail	4,323	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	330	-	-	-
Higher risk assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	88	-	-	-
Specialised financing/investment	-	-	-	-
Equity exposures	-	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-
Total on-balance sheet exposures	**896,948**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Off-balance sheet exposures				
OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	718	-	-	-
Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet exposures	**718**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	**897,666**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Credit Exposures from Foreign Exchange and Derivatives

Pre-settlement limits for FX and derivative transactions are established using the potential future exposures ("PFE") approach. This approach takes into consideration the transaction currency and tenor to address the credit risk exposures arising from adverse market movements.

The Off-Balance Sheet Exposures and their related counterparty credit risk of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Description 2016	Principal amount	Positive fair value of derivative contracts	Credit equivalent amount	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	**2,963,581**	**-**	**2,963,581**	**2,350,193**
Transaction related contingent items	**5,751,113**	**-**	**2,907,914**	**2,029,319**
Short-term self liquidating trade related contingencies	**476,394**	**-**	**107,718**	**69,745**
Foreign exchange related contracts	**16,879,063**	**426,973**	**659,511**	**292,731**
One year or less	16,559,657	413,612	627,679	262,095
Over one year to five years	319,406	13,361	31,832	30,636
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Interest/profit rate related contracts	**23,997,679**	**262,909**	**865,127**	**479,241**
One year or less	8,070,548	56,088	136,859	55,150
Over one year to five years	14,451,820	203,220	649,760	368,703
Over five years	1,475,311	3,601	78,508	55,388
Equity related contracts	**866,900**	**1,641**	**36,086**	**14,320**
One year or less	383,707	1,629	16,572	9,803
Over one year to five years	483,193	12	19,514	4,517
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts	**576,522**	**18,699**	**74,456**	**37,529**
One year or less	376,522	18,699	50,456	25,529
Over one year to five years	200,000	-	24,000	12,000
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of over one year	**12,384,483**	-	**6,857,557**	**4,195,239**
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of up to one year	**13,374,793**	-	**809,243**	**210,181**

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (CONT'D.)

Credit Exposures from Foreign Exchange and Derivatives (cont'd.)

Description 2016 (cont'd.)	Principal amount	Positive fair value of derivative contracts	Credit equivalent amount	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	**11,075,418**	**-**	**5,371,596**	**619,757**
Unutilised credit card lines	**63,863**	**-**	**12,773**	**12,250**
Off-balance sheet for securitisation exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**88,409,809**	**710,222**	**20,665,562**	**10,310,505**

The Off-Balance Sheet Exposures and their related counterparty credit risk of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

Description 2015	Principal amount	Positive fair value of derivative contracts	Credit equivalent amount	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	**2,709,647**	**-**	**2,709,647**	**1,926,742**
Transaction related contingent items	**4,756,334**	**-**	**2,356,956**	**1,442,940**
Short-term self liquidating trade related contingencies	**478,850**	**-**	**106,401**	**81,925**
Foreign exchange related contracts	**22,705,594**	**632,037**	**965,068**	**452,158**
One year or less	22,269,024	580,338	886,191	373,404
Over one year to five years	436,570	51,699	78,877	78,754
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Interest/profit rate related contracts	**22,702,771**	**145,234**	**740,766**	**496,438**
One year or less	5,023,307	4,851	24,238	9,240
Over one year to five years	15,821,072	125,935	574,884	333,368
Over five years	1,858,392	14,448	141,644	153,830
Equity related contracts	**754,267**	**13,450**	**54,439**	**24,726**
One year or less	538,475	11,246	40,350	16,168
Over one year to five years	215,792	2,204	14,089	8,558
Over five years	-	-	-	-

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit Exposures from Foreign Exchange and Derivatives (cont'd.)

Description 2015 (cont'd.)	Principal amount	Positive fair value of derivative contracts	Credit equivalent amount	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Commodity contracts	**1,070,028**	**77,446**	**188,449**	**71,353**
One year or less	870,028	77,446	164,449	59,353
Over one year to five years	200,000	-	24,000	12,000
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of over one year	**11,541,428**	-	**7,021,964**	**4,400,914**
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of up to one year	**11,788,087**	-	**856,304**	**283,191**
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	**8,402,569**	-	**2,262,136**	**261,420**
Unutilised credit card lines	**82,773**	-	**16,555**	**16,555**
Off-balance sheet for securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Total	**86,992,348**	**868,167**	**17,278,685**	**9,458,362**

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK (Cont'd.)

Credit Exposures from Foreign Exchange and Derivatives (cont'd.)

Pre-settlement limits for FX and derivative transactions are established using the potential future exposures ("PFE") approach. This approach takes into consideration the transaction currency and tenor to address the credit risk exposures arising from adverse market movements.

The Off-Balance Sheet Exposures and their related counterparty credit risk of the Islamic Banking Window for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

Description 2016	Principal amount	Positive fair value of derivative contracts	Credit equivalent amount	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	-	-	-	-
Transaction related contingent items	-	-	-	-
Short-term self liquidating trade related contingencies	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange related contracts	-	-	-	-
One year or less	-	-	-	-
Over one year to five years	-	-	-	-
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Interest/profit rate related contracts	-	-	-	-
One year or less	-	-	-	-
Over one year to five years	-	-	-	-
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Equity related contracts	-	-	-	-
One year or less	-	-	-	-
Over one year to five years	-	-	-	-
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Commodity contracts	-	-	-	-
One year or less	-	-	-	-
Over one year to five years	-	-	-	-
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of over one year	1,071	-	718	152
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of up to one year	-	-	-	-
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	-	-	-	-
Unutilised credit card lines	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet for securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,071**	**-**	**718**	**152**

MARKET RISK

Market risk is governed by the Bank's ALCO, which meets monthly to review and provide directions on market risk matters. The Market Risk Management ("MRM") and Balance Sheet Risk Management ("BSRM") of the Risk Management Division ("RMD") supports the RMC, RCC, EXCO and ALCO with independent assessment of the market risk profile of the Bank.

The Bank’s market risk framework comprises market risk policies and practices, the validation of valuation and risk models, which is performed by Head Office in Singapore, the control structure with appropriate delegation of authority and market risk limits. The Bank employs valuation methodologies that are in line with sound market practices. Valuation and Risk Models are independently validated. In addition, a New Product/Service Programme process ensures that market risk issues identified are adequately addressed prior to the launch of products and services. Management of derivatives risks is continuously reviewed and enhanced to ensure that the complexities of the business are appropriately controlled.

Overall market risk appetite is balanced at the Bank and business unit levels with the targeted revenue, and takes into account the capital position of the Bank. This ensures that the Bank remain well-capitalised even under stress conditions. The risk appetite is translated into risk limits that are delegated to business units. These risk limits have proportional returns that are commensurate with the risks taken.

Market Risk appetite is provided for the trading exposure within the Bank.

Standardised Approach

The Bank currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital but uses internal models to measure and control trading market risks. The financial products warehoused, measured and controlled with internal models include vanilla FX and FX options, plain vanilla interest rate, overnight index swap, cross currency basis swap spread, government bonds, quasi government bonds, corporate bonds, commodity contracts and commodity options.

Internal Model Approach

The Bank estimates a daily Value-at-Risk ("VaR") within a 99 per cent confidence interval using the historical simulation method, as a control for market risk. The method assumes that possible future changes in market rates may be implied by observed historical market movements.

As VaR is the statistical measure for potential losses, the VaR measures are backtested against profit or loss of the trading book to validate the robustness of the methodology. The backtesting process analyses whether the exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility. All backtest exceptions are tabled at ALCO with recommended actions and resolutions.

MARKET RISK (Cont'd.)

To complement the VaR measure, stress and scenario tests are performed to identify the Bank's vulnerability to event risk. These tests serve to provide early warnings of plausible extreme losses to facilitate proactive management of market risks. The Bank daily VaR on 31 December 2016 was RM2.03 million.

	Year End RM'000	High RM'000	Low RM'000	Average RM'000
2016				
Interest rate	1,441	5,578	1,036	2,894
Foreign exchange	1,255	11,483	121	2,225
Commodities	379	563	11	224
Total diversified VaR	2,034	13,186	980	3,388
2015				
Interest rate	2,568	4,168	504	2,744
Foreign exchange	940	8,598	348	2,414
Commodities	371	1,614	56	594
Total diversified VaR	2,291	9,443	1,087	3,532

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Potential loss may be in the form of financial loss or other damages, for example, loss of reputation and public confidence that will impact the Bank's credibility and ability to transact, maintain liquidity and obtain new business. Operational risk includes legal risk, compliance risk, reputational risk and Shariah non-compliance risk but excludes strategic risk and business risk.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk at appropriate levels relative to the markets in which the businesses operate.

Operational risk is managed through a framework of policies and procedures by which Business and Support Units properly identify, assess, monitor, mitigate and report their risks. The ORMC attended by senior management meets monthly to provide oversight of operational risk matters across the Bank.

The strategy for managing operational risk in the Bank is anchored on the three lines of defence concept which are as follows:

- The first line of defence is accountable for implementing the operational risk framework and policies, embedding appropriate internal controls into processes and maintaining business resilience for key activities. The responsibility for managing day-to-day operational risk rests with each Line of Business.

- In the second line, Operational Risk Management is responsible for exercising governance over operational risk through the management of the operational risk framework, policy development, quality assurance of internal controls, operational risk measurement and reporting of operational risk issues to senior management, relevant management committees and Board of Directors.

- Internal Audit acts as the third and final line of defence by providing independent assurance on the internal control effectiveness through periodic audit programme.

A key component of the operational risk management framework is risk identification and control self-assessments. This is achieved through the bank-wide implementation of a set of operational risk tools:

a) Key Risk and Control Self-Assessment ("KRCSA") - KRCSA is a tool for Business/Support Unit Heads to assess their unit's operational risk profile involves identifying and assessing, inherent risks of key processes, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of controls to mitigate the identified risks. Action plans to address operational risk issues are documented and monitored via Operational Risk Action Plans.

b) Key Operational Risk Indicators ("KORI") are statistical data collected and monitored by business and support units on an ongoing basis to enable early detection of operational control weaknesses.

c) A database of operational risk incident and losses has been established to facilitate the analysis of loss trends and root causes.

OPERATIONAL RISK (Cont'd.)

d) Management Risk Awareness ("MRA") is a tool for Business/Support Units to self-declare existing material operational risks or newly identified material operational risks arising from new products/processes, change in business environment etc. that are encountered in the day-to-day business activities, but have not yet resulted in an operational incident, so that timely and appropriate risk mitigating actions can be implemented.

Several risk mitigation policies and programmes are in place to maintain a sound operating environment.

An outsourcing policy ensures that all significant risks arising from outsourcing arrangements are identified and effectively managed on a continuous basis.

A Product/Service Programme ensures that risks associated with the introduction of new products and services are identified, analysed and addressed prior to product launch and is subject to periodic reviews.

A business continuity and crisis management programme has been developed and tested to ensure prompt recovery of critical business functions following unforeseen events. Senior management provides an annual attestation to the Board on the state of business continuity readiness of the Bank.

A technology risk management framework has been established, enabling the Bank to manage technology risks in a systematic and consistent manner.

Regulatory compliance risk refers to the risk of non-compliance with laws, regulations, rules, standards and codes of conduct. This risk is identified, monitored and managed through a structured framework of policies, procedures and guidelines maintained by the Bank. The framework also manages the risk of breaches and sanctions relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism.

The Bank actively manages fraud and bribery risks. Tools and policies, including a whistle-blowing programme, a material risk notification protocol and a fraud risk awareness training programme, have been developed to manage such risks. All employees are guided by a Code of Conduct, which includes anti-bribery and corruption provisions.

Reputation risk is the risk of adverse impact on earnings, liquidity or capital arising from negative stakeholder perception or opinion of the Bank’s business practices, activities and financial condition. The Bank recognises the impact of reputation risk and a framework has been developed to identify and manage the risk across the Bank.

To mitigate operational losses resulting from significant risk events, a bank insurance programme covering crime, fraud, civil liability, property damage, public liability, as well as directors’ and officers’ liability has been put in place.

EQUITIES (Disclosures for Banking Book position)

The following table presented the equity exposures in the banking book.

These exposures were classified under available-for-sale ("AFS") securities which were being measured at fair value.

Type of Equities	Bank			
	31 December 2016		31 December 2015	
	Exposures	RWA	Exposures	RWA
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Publicly traded equity exposures * mainly acquired via loan restructuring activities	2,893	8,679	3,737	11,210
All other equity exposures	123,128	492,512	74,795	299,180
	126,021	501,191	78,532	310,390

	Bank	
	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000
Realised gains arising from sales and liquidation	144	31,311
Unrealised gains included in fair value reserve	113,483	65,994

DISCLOSURE FOR INTEREST RATE RISK / RATE OF RETURN RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK ("IRR/RORBB")

Interest Rate Risk/Rate of Return Risk In Banking Book

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest/profit rate risk management structure. The BSRM supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest/profit rate risk profile of the banking book.

The primary objective of interest/profit rate risk management is to protect and enhance capital or economic net worth through adequate, stable and reliable growth in net interest/profit earnings under a broad range of possible economic conditions.

Banking book interest/profit rate risk exposure is quantified on a monthly basis using a combination of static analysis tools and dynamic simulation techniques. Static analysis tools include repricing schedules and sensitivity analysis. They provide indications of the potential impact of interest/profit rate changes on interest/profit income and price value through the analysis of the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in interest/profit rates. Interest/profit rate sensitivity varies with different repricing periods, currencies and embedded optionality, where applicable. Mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater change in the price-value of interest/profit rate positions than similar positions in the shorter tenor.

In the dynamic simulation process, both the Net Interest/Profit Income ("NII/NPI") and Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") approaches are applied to assess interest/profit rate risk. The potential effects of interest/profit rate change on NII/NPI are estimated by simulating the possible future course of interest/profit rates, expected changes in business activities over time. Changes in interest/profit rates are simulated using different interest/profit rate scenarios such as changes in the shape of the yield curve, including high and low rates, as well as positive and negative tilt scenarios. NII/NPI simulation is performed to quantify a forward looking impact on NII/NPI for the next 12 months under various interest/profit rate scenarios to assess the impact of interest/profit rate movements on income.

In EVE sensitivity simulations, the present values for repricing cash flows are computed, with the focus on changes in EVE under different interest/profit rate scenarios. This economic perspective measures interest/profit rate risks across the full maturity profile of the balance sheet, including off-balance sheet items.

Stress testing is also performed regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest/profit rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest/profit rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

The reported figures are based on the upward and downward parallel movement of the yield curve. The repricing profile of loans/financing is generally based on the earliest possible repricing dates, taking into account the notice period to be served to the customers.

The risks arising from the trading book, such as interest/profit rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices are managed and controlled under the market risk framework that is discussed under the Market Risk section.

DISCLOSURE FOR INTEREST RATE RISK / RATE OF RETURN RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK ("IRR/RORBB") (Cont'd.)

Interest/Profit Rate Sensitivity Analysis - Banking Book (cont'd.)

The table below showed the results at 100 and 200 basis points parallel interest/profit rate shocks to Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") and Net Interest/Profit Income ("NII/NPI"). The reported figures were based on the upward and downward parallel movement of the yield curve. The repricing profile of loans/financings and deposits that do not have maturity dates are generally based on the earliest possible repricing dates taking into account the notice period to be served to customers.

Economic Value of Equity ("EVE")

Currency	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2016	Sensitivity of EVE 31 December 2016	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2016	Sensitivity of EVE 31 December 2016
		RM'million		RM'million
Total	**+ 200/(200)**	**96.4/(72.7)**	**+ 100/(100)**	**45.6/(39.6)**
MYR	+ 200/(200)	97.3/(73.2)	+ 100/(100)	46.0/(40.0)
USD	+ 200/(200)	(0.9)/0.5	+ 100/(100)	(0.4)/0.4

Currency	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2015	Sensitivity of EVE 31 December 2015	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2015	Sensitivity of EVE 31 December 2015
		RM'million		RM'million
Total	**+ 200/(200)**	**162.7/(159.0)**	**+ 100/(100)**	**80.8/(79.9)**
MYR	+ 200/(200)	166.8/(160.3)	+ 100/(100)	82.8/(81.3)
USD	+ 200/(200)	(4.1)/1.4	+ 100/(100)	(2.1)/1.4

Net Interest/Profit Income ("NII/NPI")

Currency	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2016	Sensitivity of NII/NPI 31 December 2016	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2016	Sensitivity of NII/NPI 31 December 2016
		RM'million		RM'million
Total	**+ 200/(200)**	**401.3/(420.3)**	**+ 100/(100)**	**167.7/(172.6)**
MYR	+ 200/(200)	413.4/(413.4)	+ 100/(100)	173.7/(173.7)
USD	+ 200/(200)	(12.1)/(6.9)	+ 100/(100)	(6.0)/1.1

Currency	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2015	Sensitivity of NII 31 December 2015	Increase/(decrease) in basis points 31 December 2015	Sensitivity of NII 31 December 2015
		RM'million		RM'million
Total	**+ 200/(200)**	**296.8/(307.1)**	**+ 100/(100)**	**109.5/(116.5)**
MYR	+ 200/(200)	303.7/(303.7)	+ 100/(100)	113.0/(113.1)
USD	+ 200/(200)	(6.9)/(3.4)	+ 100/(100)	(3.4)/(3.4)

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund its day-to-day operations, meet deposit withdrawals and loan/financing disbursements, participate in new investments, and repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits. In addition to these controls and policies, the Bank also actively manages and monitors daily BNM's and the Group's Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"). These policies, controls and limits enable the Bank to monitor and manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable liquid assets.

The Bank takes a conservative stance in its liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, ensuring that liquidity limits are strictly adhered to and that there are adequate liquid assets to meet cash shortfalls.

The distribution of deposits is managed actively to ensure a balance between cost effectiveness, continued accessibility to funds, and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of the Bank’s core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework, and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. The Bank’s liquidity is monitored under business-as-usual and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the Bank’s liquidity exposure. The Bank also employs liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations.

With regard to the regulatory requirements on LCR which are effective from 1 June 2015, the Bank’s ratios were above 100 per cent for both the All Currency LCR and the Ringgit Malaysia LCR as at 31 December 2016.

Contingency funding plans are in place to identify liquidity crisis using a series of warning indicators. Crisis escalation processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the impact of any liquidity crunch.

The policy of the Bank is to be self-sufficient in its funding capabilities, notwithstanding that it has the support of UOBL Group in Singapore.

The table in Note 38 to the financial statements on page 122 - Bank presents the maturity mismatch analysis of the Bank’s near and long-term time bands relating to the cash inflows and outflows based on contractual maturity arising from the Bank’s activities. Behavioral adjustments were made on significant balance sheet items that had actual maturity dates that differed substantially from the Bank’s contractual profile.

Profit Sharing Investment Accounts and Shariah Governance

Profit Sharing Investment Accounts

This disclosure is not applicable as United Overseas Bank Berhad's Islamic Banking Window does not have any Profit Sharing Investment Accounts.

Shariah Governance

This is disclosed in United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd's Annual Report, under the section "Shariah Committee".

No actual Shariah non-compliance event has been detected for the financial period ended 31 December 2016. As such, no Shariah non-compliant income has been recorded for the year.