Statement of sources and uses of charity fund

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

	RO
Sources of charity funds	
Undistributed charity funds and total source at 1 January 2017	17,961
Sharia non-compliant income	22,086
Total source	40,047
Uses of charity funds	
Charity for welfare	17,961
Total use	17,961
Undistributed charity funds at 30 June 2017	**22,086**
Undistributed charity funds and total source at 1 May 2017	22,086
Sharia non-compliant income	63,341
Total source	**85,427**
Uses of charity funds	
Charity for welfare	85,427
Total use	85,427
Undistributed charity funds at 31 December 2017	**-**
Undistributed charity funds and total source at 1 January 2018	-
Sharia non-compliant income	62,163
Total source	62,163
Uses of charity funds	
Charity for welfare	-
Total use	-
Undistributed charity funds at 30 June 2018	**62,163**

The notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information

Notes to the condensed interim financial information

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Bank Nizwa SAOG ("the Bank") was registered in the Sultanate of Oman as a public joint stock company under registration number 1152878 on 15 August 2012. The Bank's shares are listed on the Muscat Securities Market "MSM" and its principle place of business is in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

The Bank's business operations commenced on 23 December 2012 and it currently operates through twelve branches in the Sultanate under the banking license issued by the CBO on 19 December 2012.

The principal activities of the Bank are opening current, saving and investment accounts, providing Murabaha finance, Ijara financing and other Sharia compliant forms of financing as well as managing investors' money on the basis of Mudaraba in exchange for a profit share or agency in exchange for a fee, and excess profit as incentive providing commercial banking services and other investment activities.

The Bank's activities are regulated by the CBO and supervised by a Sharia Supervisory Board ("SSB") whose role is defined in Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

At 30 June 2018, the Bank had 352 employees (December 2017: 336 employees).

The Bank's registered address is P O Box 1423, Postal Code 133, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The condensed interim financial information of the Bank for the six months period ended 30 June 2018 has been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"). In line with the requirement of AAOIFI, for matters that are not covered by AAOIFI standards, the Bank uses guidance from the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Accordingly, the condensed interim financial information has been presented in condensed form in accordance with the guidance provided by International Accounting Standard 34 – 'Interim Financial Reporting'. The condensed interim financial information do not contain all the information and disclosures required in the financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements as at 31 December 2017 except for the effects of adoption of IFRS 9 as described in Note 2 to this interim condensed financial information. In addition, results of the six months period ended 30 June 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2018.

The condensed interim financial information is reviewed not audited. The comparatives for the condensed interim statement of financial position have been extracted from the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 and comparatives for the condensed interim income statement, interim condensed changes in owners' equity, cash flows and sources and uses of charity fund have been extracted from the reviewed condensed interim financial information for the period ended 30 June 2018.

Functional currency
The condensed interim financial information has been presented in Rial Omani (RO) which is the functional currency of the Bank.

The condensed interim financial information has been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of certain financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Accounting estimates
The basis and the methods used for critical accounting estimates and judgments adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim financial information are the same as those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Financial risk management
The financial risk management objective and policies adopted by the Bank are consistent with those disclosed in the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the effects of adoption of IFRS 9 as described in Note 2 to this interim condensed financial information.

The following standards and amendments to standards have been applied by the Bank in preparation of these interim condensed financial statements . The adoption of the below standards and amendments to standards did not result in changes to previously reported net profit or equity of the Bank, except for the changes mentioned in Note 2 on adoption of IFRS 9, but they may result in additional disclosures at year end.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2017.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognised in the opening retained earnings and the opening balance of fair value reserve of the current period.

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

2.3 Transition

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

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

The following assessments have been made based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.

a) The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
b) The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL
c) The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.

If a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, then the Bank has assumed that credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

In this regard, the Bank has devised a policy for IFRS 9, which is approved by the Board. The key changes to the Bank’s accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below:

2.3.1 Classification of financial assets

From 1 January 2018, the Bank has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

***2.3 Transition** (continued)*

2.3.1 Classification of financial assets (continued)

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

2.3.2 Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profits ('SPPP')

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

a) contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
b) leverage features;
c) prepayment and extension terms;
d) terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
e) features that modify the profit rates based on the given circumstances.

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

Investment securities

The 'investment securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

a) debt investment securities measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective profit method;
b) debt and equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
c) debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
d) equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)
30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
***2.3 Transition** (continued)*
2.3.3 Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profits ('SPPP') (continued)

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

a) Profits from the financial assets
b) ECL and reversals; and
c) Foreign exchange gains and losses.

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

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

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

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

2.3.5 Impairment

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

a) financial assets that are debt instruments;
b) financial guarantee contracts issued; and
c) financing commitments issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.3.5 Impairment (continued)

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

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

Overview of the ECL principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.3.5 Impairment (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• EAD – The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and profit, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued profit from missed payments.
.
• LGD The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the bank would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral, if any. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Standards

2.4.1 Impact of adopting IFRS 9

The impact from the adoption of IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 has been decreased accumulated losses by RO 150,230 and decrease the fair value reserve by RO 71,761:

	Accumulated losses RO	Financing loss impairment reserve RO	Fair value reserve RO
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	(21,771,158)	-	35,746
Impact on reclassification and remeasurements :			
Investment securities (equity) from fair value through equity to those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	71,761	-	(71,761)
Impact on recognition of Expected Credit Losses			
Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for due from banks	(34,680)	34,680	-
Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for Financing and advances at amortised cost including Financing commitments and financial guarantees	462,032	(462,032)	-
Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(277,122)	277,122	-
	150,230	(150,230)	-
Estimated adjusted opening balance under IFRS 9 on date of initial application of 1 January 2018	(21,549,167)	150,230	(36,015)

Expected credit loss / impairment allowances

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

	31 December 2017 RO	Re-measurement RO	1 January 2018 RO
Financing to customers, financing and receivables, financing commitments and financial guarantees and amortised cost securities under IAS 39 / financial assets at amortised cost under IFRS 9	6,604,516*	(462,032)	6,142,484
Due from banks	-	34,680	34,680
Fair value through equity debt investment securities under AAOIFI / IAS 39 reclassified to fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9	-	245,490	245,490
Fair value through equity investment securities under IAS 39/debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9	-	31,632	31,632
	6,604,516	(150,230)	6,454,286

*An amount of RO 665,000 was reclassified to other liabilities.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Standards (continued)

2.4.2 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

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

				Impact of IFRS 9		
	Original classification under AAOIFI / IAS 39	**New classification under IFRS 9**	**Original carrying amount RO**	**Re-measurement RO**	**Re-classification RO**	**New carrying amount RO**
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with Central bank of Oman	Financing and receivables	Amortised cost	42,813,968	-	-	42,813,968
Due from banks and financial institutions	Financing and receivables	Amortised cost	3,464,495	(9,035)	-	3,455,460
Inter-bank wakala investments	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	16,397,550	(25,645)	-	16,371,905
Investment securities – debt	Fair value through equity	FVOCI	35,230,862	(245,490)	-	34,985,372
Investment securities – equity	Fair value through equity	FVOCI	5,490,275	-	-	5,490,275
Financial assets at amortised cost	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	7,000,000	(31,632)	-	6,968,368
Sales receivables and other receivables – net	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	161,398,328	(3,530,339)	-	159,844,637
Musharaka Financing - net	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	25,726,666	(46,649)	-	25,680,017
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek – net	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	282,109,561	1,845,477	-	283,955,038
Wakala Bil Istethmar – net	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	91,310,805	216,895	-	91,527,700
Other assets			3,328,537	-	-	3,328,537
Accrued profit receivable	Financing s and receivables	Amortised cost	3,560,366	-	-	3,560,366
Off-balance Sheet Exposures						
Commitments and Financial Guarantees	Commitments and Guarantees	N/A	81,385,388	701,886	-	82,087,274
Unutilized Commitments	Commitments and Guarantees	N/A	144,059,426	1,274,762	-	145,334,187

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Standards (continued)

2.4.3 Movement in ECL

	Stage 1 RO	Stage 2 RO	Stage 3 RO	Total RO
Exposure subject to ECL (gross) 1 January 2018				
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	745,117,371	47,798,399	346,610	793,262,380
Investment securities	35,230,862	-	-	35,230,862
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Interbank wakala investments	16,397,550	-	-	16,397,550
Due from banks, central banks and other financial assets	3,464,495	-	-	3,464,495
	807,210,278	47,798,399	346,610	855,355,287
Expected credit loss - as at 1 January 2018	(4,142,619)	(2,164,768)	(146,899)	(6,454,286)
Exposure subject to ECL (Net) - as at 1 January 2018	803,067,659	45,633,631	199,711	848,901,001
Opening Balance (Day 1 impact) - as at 1 January 2018				
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	741,286,554	45,633,631	199,711	787,119,896
Investment securities	34,985,371	-	-	34,985,371
Financial assets at amortised cost	6,968,368	-	-	6,968,368
Interbank wakala investments	16,371,905	-	-	16,371,905
Due from banks, central banks and other financial assets	3,455,461	-	-	3,455,461
	803,067,659	45,633,631	199,711	848,901,001
Exposure subject to ECL (gross) 30 June 2018				
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	764,884,725	36,448,941	346,716	801,680,382
Investment securities	39,715,732	-	-	39,715,732
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Interbank wakala investments	6,319,214	-	-	6,319,214
Due from banks, central banks and other financial assets	3,209,913	-	-	3,209,913
	821,129,584	36,448,941	346,716	857,925,241
Net transfer between stages				
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	19,767,354	(11,349,458)	106	8,418,002
Investment securities	4,484,871	-	-	4,484,871
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	-
Interbank wakala investments	(10,078,336)	-	-	(10,078,336)
Due from banks, central banks and other financial assets	(254,583)	-	-	(254,583)
	13,919,306	(11,349,458)	106	2,569,954
Charge for the period (net)				
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	478,918	639,491	66,581	1,184,990
Investment securities	29,165	-	-	29,165
Financial assets at amortised cost	(762)	-	-	(762)
Interbank wakala investments	(4,631)	-	-	(4,631)
Due from banks, central banks and other Financial assets	(5,876)	-	-	(5,876)
	496,814	639,491	66,581	1,202,886

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)
30 June 2018(Un-audited)

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4. Standards (continued)

Movement in ECL (Continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Closing Balance - as at 30 June 2018	RO	RO	RO	RO
Gross financing, commitments and financial guarantees	760,574,990	33,644,681	133,235	794,352,906
Investment securities	39,441,077	-	-	39,441,077
Financial assets at amortized cost	6,969,130	-	-	6,969,130
Interbank wakala investments	6,298,201	-	-	6,298,201
Due from banks, central banks and other financial assets	3,206,754	-	-	3,206,754
	816,490,152	33,644,681	133,235	850,268,068

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the condensed interim financial information are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. In addition to that, management has adopted accounting policy in respect of the financial assets covered under IFRS 9 financial instruments.

Exposure at default Methodology
The exposure at default is used to measure the lifetime expected credit losses and 12-month expected credit losses. The Bank measures expected credit losses at a client level for wholesale banking and at pool level for retail. It also includes expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the financing component. It recognizes expected credit losses for the undrawn commitment together with the loss allowance for the financing component in the statement of financial position. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses is presented as a provision. For undrawn commitment, Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) to covert commitment to on-balance sheet where cancellable limits have 20% CCF and for cancellable committed facility has 100%. For all off-balance sheet exposure, CCF is applied according to the type of facility.

Functional currency
The condensed interim financial information has been presented in Rial Omani (RO) which is the functional currency of the Bank.
The condensed interim financial information has been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of certain investments carried at fair value.

Accounting estimates
The basis and the methods used for critical accounting estimates and judgments adopted in the preparation of this condensed interim financial information are the same as those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2017. In addition to that the management has applied expected credit loss model to estimate the amount of impairment allowance on the financial assets of the bank as per the requirement of IFRS 9.

Financial risk management
The financial risk management objective and policies adopted by the Bank are consistent with those disclosed in the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

3 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK OF OMAN (CBO)

	30 June 2018 RO	30 June 2017 RO	31 December 2017 RO
Cash in hand	**4,767,032**	3,715,402	5,267,318
Balances with CBO	**47,826,032**	41,019,255	37,046,649
Capital deposit with CBO	**500,001**	500,001	500,001
Total	**53,093,065**	45,234,658	42,813,968

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

4 DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	30 June 2018 RO	30 June 2017 RO	31 December 2017 RO
Local banks – local currency	**284,284**	600,268	610,220
Foreign banks – foreign currency	**2,925,629**	4,498,045	2,854,275
Less: Impairment losses	**(3,159)**	N/A	N/A
Total	**3,206,754**	5,098,313	3,464,495

5 INTER-BANK WAKALA INVESTMENTS – NET

	Jointly-financed		
	30 June 2018 RO	30 June 2017 RO	31 December 2017 RO
Local banks – local currency	**5,000,000**	10,000,000	15,000,000
Foreign banks – foreign currency	**1,319,214**	-	1,397,550
Less: Impairment losses	**(21,013)**	N/A	N/A
Total	**6,298,201**	10,000,000	16,397,550

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

6 SALES RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLE - NET

	30 June 2018		
	Jointly-financed RO	**Self-financed RO**	**Total RO**
Sales receivables (Murabaha) – retail	**103,116,756**	**2,053,899**	**105,170,655**
Sales receivables (Murabaha) – corporate	**80,921,008**	**-**	**80,921,008**
Istisna receivables – corporate	**4,966,250**	**-**	**4,966,250**
Ijara rent receivables - retail	**55,675**	**-**	**55,675**
Ijara rent receivables – corporate	**156,833**	**-**	**156,833**
Credit card receivables - Ijarah service (Ujrah)	**1,265,707**	**-**	**1,265,707**
Gross sales receivables and other receivables	**190,482,229**	**2,053,899**	**192,536,128**
Less:			
Deferred profit	**(25,404,905)**	**(213,500)**	**(25,618,405)**
Less: Impairment losses	**(1,708,584)**	**(41,078)**	**(1,749,662)**
Less: Reserved profit	**(14,650)**	**(1,014)**	**(15,664)**
Net sales receivables and other receivables	**163,354,090**	**1,798,307**	**165,152,397**

	30 June 2017		
	Jointly-financed RO	Self-financed RO	Total RO
Net sales receivables and other receivables	130,669,625	1,801,371	132,470,996

	31 December 2017		
	Jointly-financed RO	Self-financed RO	Total RO
Net sales receivables and other receivables	159,707,085	1,691,243	161,398,328

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

7 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Unaudited 30 June 2018 RO	Audited 31 December 2017 RO
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	**7,000,000**	NA
Investment securities measured at FVOCI – debt instruments	**39,715,732**	NA
Investment securities designated as at FVOCI – equity investments	**4,917,738**	NA
Held-to-maturity investment securities	**NA**	7,000,000
Financial assets at fair value through equity	**NA**	40,792,898
Total before impairment losses	**51,633,470**	47,792,898
Less: impairment losses	**(305,525)**	(71,761)
	51,327,945	47,721,137

Investment Securities measured at fair value through equity/ (31 December 2017 - Fair value through other comprehensive income)

	Unaudited 30 June 2018 RO	Audited 31 December 2017 RO
Debt securities		
Government Sukuk	**20,109,314**	NA
Corporate Sukuk	**26,606,417**	NA
	46,715,731	

7.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

	Jointly-financed	
	Cost RO	**Fair value RO**
International un-listed Sukuk	**13,090,648**	**13,095,113**
International listed Sukuk	**711,319**	**706,629**
Regional listed Sukuk	**2,597,277**	**2,436,597**
Regional un-listed funds	**4,577,638**	**4,594,170**
Regional un-listed shares	**334,100**	**262,339**
Local listed Sukuk	**24,208,614**	**23,477,394**
Local listed shares	**48,982**	**61,228**
Impairment loss	**NA**	**(274,655)**
30 June 2018	**45,568,579**	**44,358,815**
30 June 2017	39,049,770	39,178,677
31 December 2017	40,667,651	40,721,137

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

7.1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Investment Securities measured at fair value through equity/ (31 December 2017 - Fair value through other comprehensive income)

	Unaudited 30 June 2018 RO	Audited 31 December 2017 RO
Quoted Investments		
Government Sukuk	**20,109,314**	NA
Corporate Sukuk	**22,648,517**	NA
Unquoted Investments		NA
Government Sukuk	**-**	NA
Corporate Sukuk	**3,957,900**	NA
	46,715,731	

8 INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE – HELD FOR SALE

This represents investment in income generating industrial real estate; where 70% of the beneficial ownership is held by the Bank for a consideration of RO 14.175 million. Subsequently, the property has been leased under a master lease agreement for a period of ten years with a fixed rental amount.

Investment in real estate has been financed from Shareholders' funds and classified as self-finance investment and not included in the Mudaraba pool 'commingled pool'. All profits generated and costs in relation to the investment will be for the account of the Bank only and not subject to income distribution for the unrestricted investment accountholders.

The Bank follows sales comparison and investment approach based valuation methodology and believes that the fair value of investment in real estate is not materially different from its carrying value as at 30 June 2018. Further, the Bank has a plan for disinvestment by end of December 2018.

9 IJARA MUNTAHIA BITTAMLEEK - NET

	30 June 2018		
	Jointly-financed	**Self-financed**	**Total**
	RO	**RO**	**RO**
Real estate			
Cost	**303,572,907**	**12,438,786**	**316,011,693**
Accumulated depreciation	**(29,993,341)**	**(1,087,793)**	**(31,081,134)**
Net book value	**273,579,566**	**11,350,993**	**284,930,559**
Equipment			
Cost	**29,358,173**	**-**	**29,358,173**
Accumulated depreciation	**(13,342,545)**	**-**	**(13,342,545)**
Net book value	**16,015,628**	**-**	**16,015,628**
Total			
Cost	**332,931,080**	**12,438,786**	**345,369,866**
Accumulated depreciation	**(43,335,886)**	**(1,087,793)**	**(44,423,679)**
Net book value	**289,595,194**	**11,350,993**	**300,946,187**
Less: impairment losses	**(2,521,554)**	**(113,510)**	**(2,635,064)**
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek - net	**287,073,640**	**11,237,483**	**298,311,123**

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

9 IJARA MUNTAHIA BITTAMLEEK – NET *(continued)*

	30 June 2017		
	Jointly-financed	Self-financed	Total
	RO	RO	RO
Cost	282,398,019	10,066,990	292,465,009
Accumulated depreciation	(25,898,696)	(685,510)	(26,584,206)
Net book value	256,499,323	9,381,480	265,880,803
General provision	(3,229,993)	(93,815)	(3,323,808)
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek - net	253,269,330	9,287,665	262,556,995

	31 December 2017		
	Jointly-financed	Self-financed	Total
	RO	RO	RO
Cost	308,576,044	11,396,978	319,973,022
Accumulated deprecation	(33,485,171)	(856,981)	(34,342,152)
Net book value	275,090,873	10,539,997	285,630,870
General provision	(2,750,909)	(105,400)	(2,856,309)
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek - net	272,339,964	10,434,597	282,774,561

10 EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	31 December 2017
	RO	RO	RO
Unrestricted investment account holders	**321,564,643**	206,907,544	227,777,182
Investment fair value reserve	**(542,212)**	42,564	17,740
Profit equalisation reserve	-	-	-
Investment risk reserve	**344,848**	232,868	280,708
Total	**321,367,279**	207,182,976	228,075,630

Unrestricted investment accounts comprise Mudaraba deposits accepted by the Bank. The funds received from equity of unrestricted investment accountholders have been commingled and jointly invested by the Bank.

11 PAID UP CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the Bank is RO 300,000,000 and the issued and paid up capital is RO 150,000,000, divided into 1,500,000,000 shares of a nominal value of RO 0.100 each.

At 30 June 2018, no shareholders of the Bank owned 10% or more of the Bank's paid up capital.

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

12 OPERATING EXPENSES

	Six *months ended* 30 June 2018 RO	Six *months ended* 30 June 2017 RO	Quarter ended 30 June 2018 RO	Quarter ended 30 June 2017 RO
Rent expense	**440,461**	435,149	**227,901**	217,275
Advertisement	**434,094**	313,219	**185,062**	185,321
Hardware and software maintenance	**309,246**	345,049	**184,870**	171,913
Premises expenses	**64,812**	72,103	**31,881**	36,853
Government fees	**83,732**	77,966	**41,491**	38,215
Printing and stationery	**44,490**	42,020	**23,320**	21,667
Professional and consulting charges	**75,327**	90,427	**40,975**	56,302
Board of Directors and Sharia board expenses	**53,982**	69,231	**26,037**	36,204
Others	**1,110,916**	1,155,963	**506,692**	575,313
Total	**2,617,060**	2,601,127	**1,268,229**	1,339,063

13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

30 June 2018	**Principal shareholders RO**	**Sharia'a Board RO**	**Senior management RO**	**Total RO**
Sales receivables	**55,744**	**13,916**	**122,084**	**191,744**
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	**667,308**	**79,523**	**523,037**	**1,269,868**
Wakala Bil Istethmar	-	-	-	-
Customers' accounts	**627,987**	**2,597**	**40,074**	**670,658**
Unrestricted investment accountholders	**5,418,728**	**44,011**	**238**	**5,462,977**
30 June 2017				
Sales receivables	362,823	17,546	121,148	501,517
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	1,743,102	82,406	584,932	2,410,440
Wakala Bil Istethmar	190,867	-	-	190,867
Customers' accounts	685,293	904	297,684	983,881
Unrestricted investment accountholders	4,474,830	1	275	4,475,106
31 December 2017				
Sales receivables	311,095	15,731	90,085	416,911
Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek	1,598,966	80,977	552,635	2,232,578
Wakala Bil Istethmar	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000
Customers' accounts	1,110,079	167	401,042	1,511,288
Unrestricted investment accountholders	9,303,444	10	237	9,303,691

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION (CONTINUED)

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

Six months ended 30 June 2018	**Principal shareholders RO**	**Sharia'a Board RO**	**Senior management RO**	**Total RO**
Profit income	**80,040**	**2,380**	**9,851**	**92,271**
Commissions	**82**	**-**	**1**	**83**
Staff cost	**-**	**-**	**340,510**	**340,510**
Other expenses	**24,732**	**29,250**	**98,590**	**152,572**

Six months ended 30 June 2017	Principal shareholders RO	Sharia'a Board RO	Senior management RO	Total RO
Profit income	20,410	2,432	9,783	32,625
Commissions	88	-	-	88
Staff cost	-	-	472,248	472,248
Other expenses	38,400	30,831	18,850	88,081

14 PROFIT PER SHARE BASIC AND DILUTED

The calculation of basic and diluted Profit per share is based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders is as follows:

	30 June 2018 RO	30 June 2017 RO
Profit for the period (RO)	**2,618,115**	1,303,406
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	**1,500,000,000**	1,500,000,000
Profit per share basic and diluted (RO)	**0.002**	0.001

Profit per share basic and diluted has been derived by dividing profit for the period attributable to the shareholders' by weighted average number of shares outstanding. As there are no dilutive potential shares, the diluted profit per share is same as the basic profit per share.

15 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingent liabilities

	30 June 2018 RO	30 June 2017 RO	31 December 2017 RO
Total contingent liabilities (a)	**83,002,862**	73,740,510	81,385,388
b) Commitments			
Total commitments (b)	**79,888,741**	96,142,096	144,059,426
Total contingent liabilities and commitments (a+b)	**162,891,603**	169,882,606	225,444,814

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

16 SEGMENT REPORTING

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

Retail banking offers various products and facilities to individual customers to meet everyday banking needs.

Corporate banking delivers a variety of products and services to corporate and SMEs customers that includes financing, accepting deposits, trade finance and foreign exchange.

Treasury and investment banking provides a full range of treasury products and services including money market and foreign exchange to the clients in addition to managing liquidity and market risk, in addition to asset management corporate advisory and investment products high net worth individuals and institutional clients.

Management monitors the operating results of the operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss, which in certain respects is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the financial statements. The costs incurred by the central functions are managed on a overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Segment information is as follows:

Six months ended 30 June 2018	**Retail banking RO**	**Corporate banking RO**	**Treasury & investment RO**	**Others RO**	**Total RO**
Operating income	**6,391,759**	**4,705,080**	**1,559,908**	**-**	**12,656,747**
Net profit	**162,944**	**2,048,719**	**951,405**	**(544,952)**	**2,618,116**
Total assets	**320,433,887**	**311,837,817**	**128,100,964**	**12,717,001**	**773,089,669**
Total liabilities and unrestricted investment accountholders	**317,258,918**	**301,563,396**	**115,869**	**20,987,688**	**639,925,871**

Six months ended 30 June 2017	Retail banking RO	Corporate banking RO	Treasury & investment RO	Others RO	Total RO
Operating income	7,007,085	2,333,015	1,385,461	-	10,725,561
Net profit	1,696,588	9,491	(236,437)	(166,236)	1,303,406
Total assets	277,085,305	201,928,208	120,686,648	13,298,839	612,999,000
Total liabilities and unrestricted investment accountholders	181,927,434	260,163,826	18,953,529	23,637,331	484,682,120

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TRANSFER BETWEEN LEVEL 1, LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 of the fair value hierarchy of investment securities during the period.

	Level 1 RO	Level 2 RO	Level 3 RO	Total RO
Financial assets classified under FVOCI	**39,776,961**	**4,856,509**	**-**	**44,633,470**
Investment in real estate	**-**	**-**	**14,175,000**	**14,175,000**
Total financial assets at 30 June 2018	**39,776,961**	**4,856,509**	**14,175,000**	**58,808,470**
Total financial assets at 30 June 2017	33,748,408	5,430,269	14,175,000	53,353,677
Total financial assets at 31 December 2017	35,323,886	5,397,251	14,175,000	54,896,137

18 MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Due on demand and up to 30 days	**More than 1month to 6 months**	**More than 6 months to 12 months**	**More than 1 year to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	RO	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
30 June 2018						
Total assets	**84,384,582**	**122,046,038**	**66,141,806**	**253,174,748**	**247,342,495**	**773,089,669**
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and owners' equity	**27,220,469**	**112,398,122**	**91,053,212**	**285,723,095**	**256,694,771**	**773,089,669**
Net gap	**57,164,113**	**9,647,916**	**(24,911,406)**	**(32,548,347)**	**(9,352,275)**	**-**
Cumulative net gap	**57,164,113**	**66,812,029**	**(41,900,623)**	**9,352,276**	**-**	**-**

	Due on demand and up to 30 days	More than 1 month to 6 months	More than 6 months to 12 months	More than 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
30 June 2017						
Total assets	73,816,450	78,672,583	42,751,459	193,554,613	224,203,895	612,999,000
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and owners' equity	42,472,710	89,760,937	62,808,672	207,943,435	210,013,246	612,999,000
Net gap	31,343,740	(11,088,354)	(20,057,213)	(14,388,822)	14,190,649	-
Cumulative net gap	31,343,740	20,255,386	198,173	(14,190,649)	-	-

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

18 Maturity profile of assets and liabilities (continued)

	Due on demand and up to 30 days	More than 1month to 6 months	More than 6 months to 12 months	More than 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
31 December 2017						
Total assets	95,834,920	66,626,371	74,480,166	225,039,315	235,322,199	697,302,971
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and owners' equity	31,144,448	80,869,532	139,640,104	217,068,509	228,580,378	697,302,971
Net gap	64,690,472	(14,243,161)	(65,159,938)	7,970,806	6,741,821	-
Cumulative net gap	64,690,472	50,447,311	(14,712,627)	(6,741,821)	-	-

19 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The ratio of equity to risk weighted assets, as formulated by the Basel III, is as follows:

Capital structure	**30 June 2018**	30 June 2017	31 December 2017
	RO	RO	RO
Tier I capital	**124,859,736**	121,907,197	125,709,013
Tier II capital	**4,736,994**	6,415,218	7,222,546
Total regulatory capital	**129,596,730**	128,322,415	132,931,559
Risk weighted assets			
Credit risk	**867,168,269**	575,735,266	716,089,507
Market risk	**31,620,602**	8,382,377	22,391,617
Operational risk	**41,414,496**	31,992,964	32,302,324
Total risk weighted assets	**940,203,367**	616,110,607	770,783,448
Tier I capital ratio	**13.28%**	19.79%	16.31%
Total capital ratio	**13.78%**	20.83%	17.25%
Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**124,859,736**	121,907,197	128,705,038
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	**13.28%**	19.79%	16.31%

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

20 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	31 December 2017
LCR (%)	**121.90**	102.21	114.76

21 COMPARISON OF PROVISION HELD AS PER IFRS 9 AND REQUIRED AS PER CBO NORMS

(a) Standard, special mention and non-performing Financing accounts

Asset Classification as per CBO Norms	Asset Classification as per IFRS 9	Gross Amount	Provision required as per CBO Norms	Provision held as per IFRS 9	Difference between CBO provision required and provision held	Net Amount as per CBO norms*	Net Amount as per IFRS 9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (4)-(5)	(7)=(3)-(4)-(10)	(8) = (3)-(5)
	Stage 1	736,929,478	6,664,108	2,547,346	4,116,762	730,265,370	734,382,132
Standard	Stage 2	3,989,807	17,190	88,392	(71,202)	3,972,617	3,901,415
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**740,919,285**	**6,681,298**	**2,635,738**	**4,045,560**	**734,237,987**	**738,283,548**
	Stage 1	37,484,374	295,849	1,786,562	(1,490,713)	37,188,525	35,697,812
Special Mention	Stage 2	32,459,133	242,885	2,715,867	(2,472,982)	32,216,248	29,743,266
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		**69,943,508**	**538,734**	**4,502,429**	**(3,963,695)**	**69,404,773**	**65,441,079**
	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	51,430	13,397	34,961	(21,564)	38,033	16,469
Subtotal		**51,430**	**13,397**	**34,961**	**(21,564)**	**38,033**	**16,469**
	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	169,779	87,099	97,184	(10,085)	82,681	72,596
Subtotal		**169,779**	**87,099**	**97,184**	**(10,085)**	**82,681**	**72,596**
	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	125,506	71,301	81,336	(10,035)	54,205	44,170
Subtotal		**125,506**	**71,301**	**81,336**	**(10,035)**	**54,205**	**44,170**
Other items not covered under CBO circular BM 977 and related instructions	Stage 1	**46,715,732**	**265,436**	**305,525**	**(40,089)**	**46,450,296**	**46,410,207**
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 1	**821,129,585**	**7,225,393**	**4,639,433**	**2,585,960**	**813,904,192**	**816,490,152**
Total All	Stage 2	**36,448,941**	**260,076**	**2,804,259**	**(2,544,184)**	**36,188,865**	**33,644,681**
	Stage 3	**346,716**	**171,797**	**213,480**	**(41,684)**	**174,919**	**133,235**
Total		**857,925,241**	**7,657,265**	**7,657,172**	**93**	**850,267,976**	**850,268,069**

Notes to the condensed interim financial information (Continued)

30 June 2018(Un-audited)

21 COMPARISON OF PROVISION HELD AS PER IFRS 9 AND REQUIRED AS PER CBO NORMS (Continued)

(b) Restructured accounts

There is no restructured case as at 30 June 2018 that is required to be reported.

(c) Non-performing financing ratio

	Unaudited 30 June 2018		
	As per CBO Norms	**As per IFRS 9**	**Difference**
Impairment loss charged to profit and loss account	-	-	-
Provisions required as per CBO norms/held as per IFRS 9	7,657,265	7,657,172	(93)
Gross NPA ratio	0.05	0.05	-
Net NPA ratio	0.03	0.02	(0.01)

22 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, due to implementation of IFRS 9 wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison and for better presentation, the effect of which is not material.