



Risk and Capital Management Report

Standard Bank Limited (Malawi)

31 December, 2016

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for the year ended 31 December 2016



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1 Overview

Introduction

Effective risk management is fundamental to the business activities of Standard Bank Limited (Malawi) (SBM or the bank). While the bank remains committed to increasing shareholder value by developing and growing the business within the Board-determined risk appetite, the bank is mindful of achieving this objective in line with the interests of all stakeholders.

Effective risk management should provide complete, timely, accurate and relevant information to enhance senior management decision making ability to:

- calculate risk adjusted performance measures;
- manage volatility in earnings;
- minimise financial distress; and
- help appraise new business initiatives on a comparable basis.

Governance standards have been established as key components of good governance and business practice in the bank. The standards form an integral part of the control infrastructure and represents a high-level description of the expectations and requirements of the Board in respect to risk appetite, risk reporting and key areas of control activity within the bank.

Identification of material risks is a process overseen by the Chief Risk Officer, Head of Compliance and the Legal Counsel, with involvement from the business units and enabling functions.

Based on the above mentioned criteria, the following primary risk types are considered by the bank to be material:-

Credit risk (including counterparty credit risk)

Credit risk regulatory capital is determined by The Standardised Approach (TSA) as per the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) regulations.

For both regulatory and internal credit risk capital measurement, the calculation of the capital requirement is affected by the level of specific provisions for credit losses (relating to non-performing loans) that the bank has taken. Specific provisions are taken in accordance with regulations and also take into account expected recoveries and the timing of such recoveries.

Market risk

Market risk regulatory capital is determined by TSA as per the RBM regulations. Additionally, market risk is measured and stress-tested within the bank using a number of established risk metrics and techniques, including Value at Risk (VaR).

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

The bank manages its exposure to changes in interest rates on its banking book assets and liabilities (loans and deposits) by ensuring that an interest rate shock for both the local currency and foreign currency books – as prescribed by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) – does not result in adverse annualised net interest income change.

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Liquidity risk

An extensive set of liquidity risk metrics are in place. Due to the robustness of the measurement and monitoring approaches, the level of unencumbered liquid assets, and the necessarily timeous management action required, the bank does not hold capital for liquidity risk.

Operational risk

The bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to calculate operational risk regulatory capital as per the RBM regulations. For internal measurement purposes, since operational risk regulatory capital is less risk sensitive, regulatory capital is further adjusted giving consideration to historical loss experience, the level of management oversight, the status of implementation/use of the operational risk management framework and operational risk events.

Legal risk

The bank has an in-house Legal Function whose main role is to provide legal advisory services to all business/enabling units within the bank on all transactions/activities that are carried out in the bank and implementing and maintaining a comprehensive legal risk management system. Furthermore, the in-house Legal Function ensures that all legal risks pertaining to new products and services developed and/or implemented by the various units within the bank are identified and adequately mitigated and/or managed. Supported by historical data on legal exposures and litigation outcomes, the bank considers its legal risk management risks adequate; therefore the existing capital buffers are enough to accommodate the risk.

Compliance risk

The bank has adopted the Compliance Risk Management Framework based on compliance risk management plans in which all statutory and regulatory requirements that impact on the bank's business; the existing control mechanisms that exists to ensure that the bank complies with the requirements. The responsible department and personnel responsible for ensuring that the bank complies with each specific statutory or regulatory requirement and the compliance targets and deadlines are identified and documented. Although the Board has the ultimate responsibility for the management of compliance risks, this approach ensures that officers at each and every level of the bank are aware of their responsibilities in managing compliance risks and take responsibility and accountability of all compliance risks that fall within their functional areas. The bank has adopted zero tolerance for statutory and regulatory breaches and proactively manages compliance, therefore no capital is held for compliance risk. The history of fines and penalties for the bank lends support to this statement.

Business risk

The bank's management have a clear understanding of the value drivers that impact on profitability. The bank does not specifically provide capital for business risk because it is contained within the capital buffer determined by the bank's comprehensive stress testing. It is also minimal as loss history is negligible.

The risk management processes have continued to prove effective throughout 2016. The various management risk committees have remained closely involved in important risk

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management initiatives, which have focused particularly on preserving appropriate levels of liquidity and capital, and effectively managing the risk portfolios. Responsibility and accountability for risk management resides at all levels within the bank.

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2 Corporate structure

The bank is a publically listed universal bank licensed in Malawi. It is majority owned (60.18%) by Standard Bank Group Limited. Other shareholders are: NICO Holdings Ltd 20%; Old Mutual Life Assurance Co 4.91%; Press Trust 2.32%; Standard Bank Pension Fund 1.56%; and Public Investors 11.03%.

Standard Bank Bureau de Change Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of the bank whose line of business is retail foreign exchange trading. The bank has a 9% investment in the National Switch Company.

2.1 Media and location

This document should be read in conjunction with the published Annual Report for the bank which is available on the bank's website: <http://www.standardbank.co.mw>

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3 Regulatory capital structure and capital adequacy

The internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) ensures that the bank maintains sufficient capital levels for the purposes of regulatory compliance and adherence to the Board's risk appetite. Regulatory capital adequacy is measured by a Tier I and Tier II Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Tier 1 (primary capital) represents permanent forms of capital such as share capital, share premium and retained earnings less fifty percent of investment in subsidiary and deferred tax asset.

Tier II (secondary capital) includes revaluation reserves, general debt provisions and less fifty percent of investment in subsidiary.

Table 1: Qualifying regulatory capital – 31 December 2016

	MKm
Tier I	
Issued primary capital	57 915
Ordinary share capital	234
Share premium	8 492
Retained earnings	49 269
General reserves	(80)
Less: regulatory deductions	1 880
Deferred tax assets	1 822
Investment in subsidiaries	58
	56 035
Tier II	
Issued secondary capital and reserves	5 688
General allowance for credit impairments	1 534
Revaluation reserves	4 154
	5 688
Total eligible capital	61 723
Total capital requirement	42 977
Total risk-weighted assets	245 582
Tier 1 (%)	22.82%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	25.13%
Minimum regulatory limits	
Tier 1 (%)	10.00%
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	15.00%

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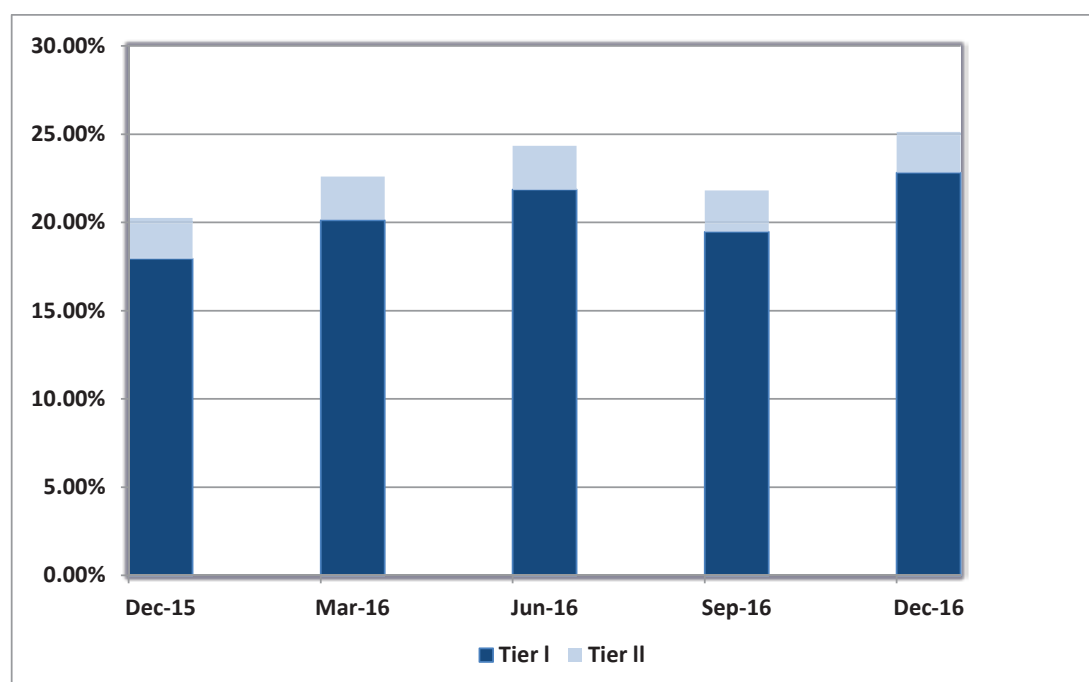


During the period under review, the bank complied with all externally-imposed capital requirements to which its banking activities are subject. These include, but are not limited to, the relevant requirements of the Banking and Financial Services Act (BFSA) and regulations relating to banks; these are consistent with the Basel II guidelines issued by the Bank for International Settlements as adopted by RBM.

Table 2: Risk exposure amounts and risk weighted assets – 31 December 2016

	Exposure amounts MKm	Specific provisions MKm	Credit risk mitigation MKm	Risk weighted assets MKm
Credit risk	381 662	1 038	3 382	178 954
Sovereign or Central Bank	75 925			
Public sector entities	345			345
Exposure to banks	65 844			32 753
Corporate	37 768			37 768
Retail other	53 781	1 036	2 169	47 277
Retail mortgages	1 506	2		531
Other assets	64 758			26 875
Off balance sheet exposures	81 735		1 212	33 405
Market risk	3 678			3 678
Interest rate risk	1 990			1 990
Equity position risk				
Foreign exchange risk	1 688			1 688
Commodities risk				
Operational Risk	62 949			62 949
Total risk-weighted assets/capital requirement	448 289		3 382	245 582

Table 3: Summary of capital ratios (%) – 31 December 2016

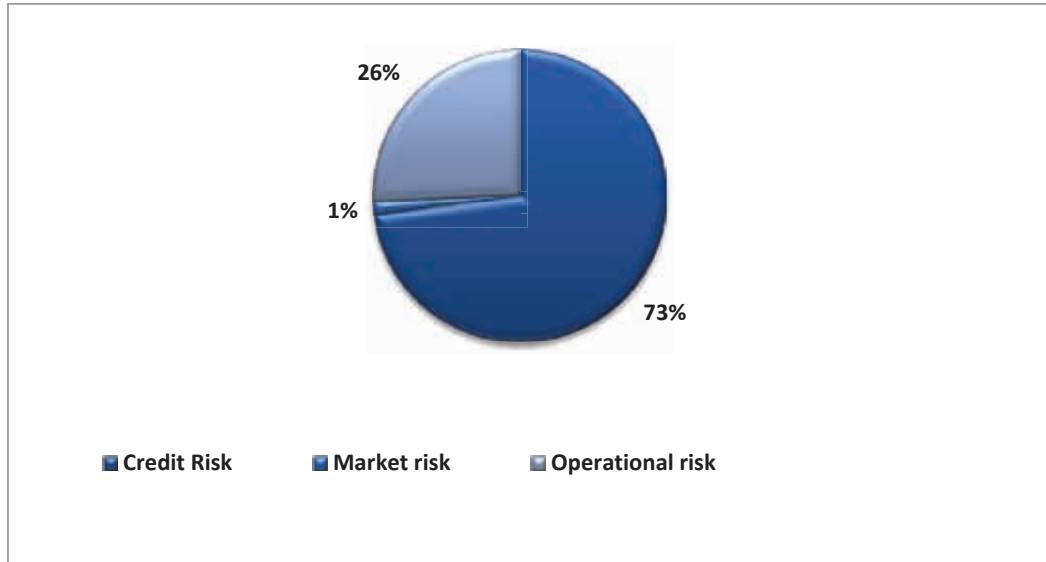


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**Note: Dec 2015 and 2016 is based on 100% profit after tax*

Figure 1: Risk weighted assets composition – 31 December 2016



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4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the bank's most material risk, and is managed in accordance with the bank's comprehensive risk management control framework. The Credit Standard sets out the principles under which the bank is prepared to assume credit risk. Responsibility for credit risk resides with the bank's business units, supported by the bank's Risk Function and with oversight, as with other risks, by the bank's risk committees and ultimately the Board.

The principal executive management committee responsible for overseeing credit risk is the Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC). The credit committees for both Personal and Business Banking (PBB) and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) report directly to CRMC and indirectly to the Board Credit Committee (BCC).

CRMC is responsible for making decisions on credit risk. It was approved by the Board as the designated committee for approving key aspects of the credit rating systems for PBB and CIB as required by the BFSa, and other regulations relating to banks. The CRMC recommends the approval of all counterparty large exposures and insider lending transactions to the extent required by RBM regulations. All such approvals are approved by the bank's Board.

The BCC is the principal board committee responsible for the oversight of credit risk, with CRMC having oversight responsibility for reviewing credit impairment adequacy.

Impairment policy

The bank writes off a loan/security balance when the credit risk unit determines that the loans/securities are uncollectable. This is determined after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardised loans, charge-off decisions generally are based on product specific past due status.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the bank determines that it is probable that it will not be able to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

Past due but not impaired loans

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the bank.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured it remains in this category regardless of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

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Allowances for impairment

The bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loan loss allowance established for banks of homogenous assets in respect to losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.



Table 4: Total credit exposures – 31 December 2016

Credit quality	Performing		Non - Performing			Total		Security against impaired amount		Net impaired amount	
	Standard	Past Due but not Impaired	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss						
	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm	MKm
Derivative assets	726	-	-	-	-	726	-	-	-	-	-
Trading assets	18,008	-	-	-	-	18,008	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	107,530	-	-	-	-	107,530	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers											
<i>Personal and Business Banking:</i>											
- Mortgage lending	1,377	135	9	-	-	1,521	7	7	2	2	2
- Installment sales and finance leases	4,460	319	314	267	-	5,360	174	174	407	407	407
- Other loans and advances	39,781	7,486	821	150	202	48,440	472	472	629	629	629
<i>Corporate and Investment Banking:</i>											
- Corporate lending	38,258	-	-	-	-	38,258	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	37,623	-	-	-	-	37,623	-	-	-	-	-
Total recognised financial instruments	247,763	7,940	1,144	417	202	257,466	653	653	1,038	1,038	1,038

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Table 5: Geographical distribution of credit exposures – 31 December 2016

	MKm	Percentage Concentration
North and Central	26 142	28%
South	67 438	72%
	93 580	100%

Table 6: Distribution of exposures by industry – 31 December 2016

	MKm	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22 511	24.1%
Construction	744	0.8%
Electricity, gas, water and energy	3	0.0%
Finance, real estate and other business services	2 262	2.4%
Individuals	22 729	24.3%
Manufacturing	19 897	21.2%
Mining and quarrying	426	0.5%
Transport, storage and communications	2 905	3.1%
Wholesale and retail trade	10 133	10.8%
Community, social and personal services	11 970	12.8%
	93 580	100%

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The table below sets out an analysis of credit risk by maturity as at 31 December 2016. Residual maturity of credit exposures is based on contractual dates.

Table 7: Residual contractual maturity of credit exposures – 31 December 2016

Maturity	Up to 1month MKm	>1-3months MKm	>3-12 months MKm	Over 1 Year MKm	Undated MKm	Total MKm
Sovereign or Central Bank	32 122	26 208	17 805	(211)		75 925
Public sector entities	345					345
Exposure to banks	65 844					65 844
Corporate	22 436	11 981	976	2 376		37 768
Retail other	11 686	7 674	11 152	23 268		53 781
Retail mortgages			10	1 497		1 506
Other assets	64 758					64 758
Off balance sheet exposures	13 009	39 199	16 088	13 439		81 735
Total Credit risk exposures	210 200	85 062	46 031	40 368		381 662

Table 8: Aging of loans and advances past due but not specifically impaired – 31 December 2016

	Total MKm	Less than 30 days MKm	31 to 60 days MKm	61 to 90 days MKm	91 to 180 days MKm	More than 180 days MKm
Personal and Business Banking	7 940					
Mortgage Loans	135	81	51	3	-	-
Instalment Sales and Finance Leases	318	35	171	112	-	-
Card Debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Loans and Advances	7 487	6	0	1	-	-
Personal Unsecured Lending	7 487	6 440	318	729	-	-
Business lending and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Investment Banking	-					
Corporate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Property Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 9: Overdue and nonaccrual loans, leases and other assets by sector – 31 December 2016

	Substandard MKm	Doubtful MKm	Loss MKm	Total MKm
Sector				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	863			863
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing				
Electricity, gas, water and energy				
Construction	12	96		108
Wholesale and retail trade	240	38		278
Restaurants and hotels				
Transport, storage and communications		277		277
Financial services				
Community, social and personal services	29	6	202	237
Real estate				
Other sectors				
Total	1 144	417	202	1 763

Table 10: Distribution of non-performing loans, provisions and interest in suspense – 31 December 2016

	Non performing MKm	Specific Provisions MKm	Interest in suspense MKm
Sector			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	863	396	108
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, water and energy			
Construction	108	68	54
Wholesale and retail trade	278	131	79
Restaurants and hotels			
Transport, storage and communications	277	223	2
Financial services			
Community, social and personal services	237	220	63
Real estate			
Other sectors			
Total	1 763	1 038	306

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Table 11: Charges for individual impairment provisions and charge-offs during the period

	MKm
Impaired loans and advances to customers at 1 January 2016	1 176
Classified as impaired during the year	1 786
Transferred to not impaired during the year	(26)
Amount written off	(1 173)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	
Impaired loans and advances to customers	1 763

Table 12: Reconciliation of changes in provisions for loan impairment – 31 December 2016

	MKm
Specific provisions	
Opening balance at 1 January 2016	904
Provisions during the year	1 666
Write offs	(60)
Recoveries	(1 471)
	1 038
General Provisions	
Opening balance at 1 January 2016	1 152
Provisions during the year	382
	1 534
Total	2 572

Table 13: Off balance sheet items – 31 December 2016

	MKm
Gurantees	24 270
Letters of Credit	9 953
Foreign exchange and interest related contracts	28 011
Unused commitments	19 501
Total	81 735

Valuation of collateral

The bank uses the following minimum requirements to value collateral:

- All items proposed as collateral are valued using agreed valuation methodologies and/or evaluators with appropriate expertise, prior to accepting items as collateral.

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- The assessors/evaluators of collateral must be independent of the business originators and providers of collateral.
- All collateral is marked to market and revalued at a frequency appropriate to that collateral, taking into account the value and nature of collateral, the ease and cost of valuation and the volatility of the collateral's value.

Monitoring of collateral

The bank uses the following minimum requirements on monitoring of collateral;

- Controls are put in place to monitor the collateral and ensure appropriate action is taken whenever there are developments that may impact negatively on the value of collateral.
- Annual reviews of the performance of the collateral are carried out to ensure that collateral types are still relevant and terms for acceptance are still appropriate.
- Updates to changes in market and economic conditions are performed at pre-determined intervals.
- Updates to reflect new legislation and updated to existing legislations are performed on a regular basis.
- Collateral is realised as per the delegated authority after all efforts have been made to rehabilitate the customer.
- Collateral management unit maintains a systematically-driven, shared diary to ensure that collateral credit events are timeously actioned.

Financial collateral

Where the collateral is not denominated in the same currency as the exposure, an adequate margin for currency fluctuations is set appropriate to the potential currency volatility. The maturity of any collateral is set equal to or greater than the repayment period of the underlying exposure, unless documentation and operational procedures are such that adequate rights and controls are in place to ensure the value of collateral remains in place throughout the tenure of the approved facility.

Physical collateral

The bank ensures that physical collateral possess the following qualities:

- Must be capable of identification and must be documented.
- The location of any such assets must be known or, for movable assets such as vehicles, traceable within a reasonable period.
- Rights of access must be preserved.
- Any third-party used to control assets must be able to identify assets which provide collateral.
- Insurance must be in place at all times, covering all appropriate risks.

Types of guarantees and indemnities involved in banks credit risk mitigation

The bank ensures that guarantees and indemnities should have the following qualities:

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- **Explicit:**– must be a documented obligation, explicitly referenced to specific exposures or a pool of exposures, so that the extent of the cover is clearly defined and incontrovertible.
- **Direct:**– the obligation must represent a direct claim on the protection provider.
- **Irrevocable:**– there are no determinants that the protection provider is able to amend.
- **Unconditional:**– obligation of the protection provider to pay immediately when conditions as set in the commitment regarding the third-party obligation are met.
- **Complete:**– such commitments must cover the full principal of the guaranteed credit facility plus interest, fees and all other costs and must include all types of payments the underlying obligor is expected to make under the documentation governing the transaction.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty risk is the risk of loss to the bank as a result of failure by the counterparty to meet its financial and/or contractual obligations to the bank. It has three components:

- **Primary credit risk** which is the exposure at default (EAD) arising from lending and relating banking product activities, including the underwriting of such products;
- **Pre-settlement credit risk** which is the EAD arising from unsettled derivative transactions, arising from the default of the counterparty to the transaction and measured as the cost of replacing the transaction at the current market rates; and
- **Issuer risk** which is the EAD arising from traded credit and equity products, and including the underwriting of such products.

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5 Market risk

The bank defines market risk as the risk of a change in market value, actual or effective earnings or future cash flows of a portfolio of financial instruments, including commodities, caused by adverse moves in market variables such as equity, bond and commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and implied volatilities in all of these variables.

The market risk management framework applied in the bank is according to the Market Risk Standard and Policy approved by the Board.

The market risk management unit is independent of trading operations and accountable to ALCO to monitor market risk exposures due to trading and banking activities.

The market risk portfolios that the bank manages consists of:-

Trading book market risk

These risks arise in trading activities where the bank acts as a principal for clients in the market. The bank's policy is that all trading activities are contained in the bank's trading operations. Asset classes included in this category are instruments with tenors not exceeding one year for money market trading and those exceeding one year for the fixed income trading whose intent is purely for trading.

Foreign exchange risk

The bank's primary exposures to foreign currency risk arise as a result of the currency price translation effect on the bank's net open positions held. The bank is mandated to trade twelve currencies.

Interest rate risk

These risks arise from the structural interest rate risk caused by mark-to-market (MTM) in line with IAS-39 treatment around revaluation of assets and liabilities on the banking book. The bank constantly remarks the banking book positions to reflect current market prices. Intent in this categorization is holding to maturity though paper can be sold in exceptional circumstances such as liquidity stress and a bearish interest rate environment.

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Table 14: Trading portfolio values – 31 December 2016

Normal VaR	USD'000		
	High	Mean	Low
Foreign Exchange Trading	54	12	0
Money Markets Trading	38	19	5
Fixed Income Trading			
Money Markets Banking			
Bankwide	60	27	10

Stress VaR	USD'000		
	High	Mean	Low
Foreign Exchange Trading	3 000	501	1
Money Markets Trading	697	366	122
Fixed Income Trading			
Money Markets Banking			
Bankwide	2 833	496	11

Table 15: Financial instruments – 31 December 2016

	Nominal value MKm	Carry value MKm	Mark to market MKm	Fair value gain/(loss) MKm
Available for sale financial instruments	39 795	37 792	37 623	(170)
Trading securities & Derivatives	19 491	18 069	18 734	666
Total	59 286	55 861	56 357	496



6 Operational risk

The bank defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes but is not limited to information risk, legal risk, compliance risk, and financial crime risk. Strategic, reputational, and business risks are excluded from the definition. The reputational effects of operational risk events are, however, considered for management information. Operational risk is thus categorised as follows:

- Process risk:– the risk of loss as a result of failed or inadequate processes.
- People risk:– the risk of loss arising from issues related to the personnel within the bank.
- Systems risk:– the risk of loss as a result of failed or inadequate systems, security breaches, inadequate systems investment, development, implementation, support and capacity.
- External event risk:– the risk of loss as a result of external events.

Operational risk arises in all parts of the bank; all senior management are thus responsible for consistently implementing and maintaining policies, processes and systems for managing operational risk in all of material products, services, activities, processes and systems. The ultimate responsibility for establishing, approving and periodically reviewing the operational risk framework lies with the Board. The Board oversees senior management to ensure that the framework is implemented effectively at all decision levels.

Operational risk is managed to acceptable levels by continuously monitoring and enforcing compliance with relevant policies and control procedures. The bank also uses the new and amended business, products or services process in order to address the identification and assessment of risks associated with new and/or amended products or services. Other major frameworks that are in place are business continuity management framework, and information security management.

The management of operational risk in the bank is driven by an independent operational risk function. Importantly, the operational risk function performs incident recording, analysis and management, the risk and control self-assessment process, and the key risk indicators process. Independent assurance on the management of operational risk is provided by Internal Audit function.

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7 Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

IRRBB is the exposure of the bank's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. This arises mainly due to a maturity mismatch /different repricing characteristics between the bank's assets and liabilities. Accepting this risk is a normal part of banking and it can be an important source of profitability and shareholder value for the bank. However, excessive interest rate risk can pose a serious threat to a bank's earnings and capital base. Changes in interest rates affect the bank's earnings by changing its Net Interest Income (NII), fair value banking book profit.

The most important sources of interest rate risk are re-pricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk, optionality risk and endowment risk.

Table 16: Impact of parallel rate shock on NII (LCY) – 31 December 2016

Rate Change	Bps Change	NII MKm	NII Change MKm	NII Change %
-5.00%	-500	38 345	(4 570)	-11.92%
0.00%	0	38 345	-	0.00%
5.00%	500	42 738	4 393	11.46%

Table 17: Impact of parallel rate shock on NII (FCY) – 31 December 2016

Rate Change	Bps Change	NII USD'000	NII Change USD'000	NII Change %
-1.00%	-100	2 261	(557)	-19.78%
0.00%	0	2 818	-	0.00%
1.00%	100	3 867	1 049	37.23%

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8 Conclusion

The country experienced an expected erratic rainfall pattern in the 2015/16 agriculture season which threatened agricultural output and general economic performance in 2016; this was compounded by elusive donor support. The demand for liquidity to meet regulatory and internal liquidity risk appetite requirements was increased in 2016. The bank's continued its commitment to sound risk management is expected to remain effective; for the purpose of maintaining a strong capital and liquidity position. The bank recognises that maintaining and continually enhancing risk management capabilities will be critical to ensure that the bank's financial and strategic objectives are achieved within approved levels of risk appetite.

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9 List of abbreviations

ALCO	Asset and liability committee
BCC	Board Credit Committee
BFSA	Banking and Financial Services Act
BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
CAR	Capital adequacy ratio
CIB	Corporate and Investment Banking
CRMC	Credit Risk Management Committee
EAD	Exposure at default
IAS	International Accounting Standard
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IRRBB	Interest rate risk in the banking book
MTM	Mark-to-market
NII	Net interest income
PBB	Personal and Business Banking
RBM	Reserve Bank of Malawi
TSA	The Standardised Approach
USD	United States dollar
VaR	Value-at-risk

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Table 13: Off balance sheet items – 31 December 2016

Table 14: Trading portfolio values – 31 December 2016

Table 15: Financial instruments – 31 December 2016

Table 16: Impact of parallel rate shock on NII (LCY) – 31 December 2016

Table 17: Impact of parallel rate shock on NII (FCY) – 31 December 2016