

CONTENT

3	Directorate
4-5	Business Philosophy and Profile
6	Financial Highlights
8-9	Chairman's Report
10-11	Chief Executive Officer's Report
12-15	Risk and Capital Management Review
16-17	Corporate Governance
18-19	Sustainability Report
20-21	Product Portfolio and Management
22-71	Annual Financial Statements
72-73	Notice of Annual General Meeting
	Form of Proxy

DIRECTORATE

NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

Mr P Ranchod*

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr TJ Fearnhead*

Mr RA Shough^o*

Mr W Krüger*

Mr G Bizos (SC)*

Mr A Lizos⁺

Mr G Grigoropoulos⁺

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mr S Georgopoulos (Chief Executive Officer)

Mr DJ Adriaanzen

Mrs C Michaelides

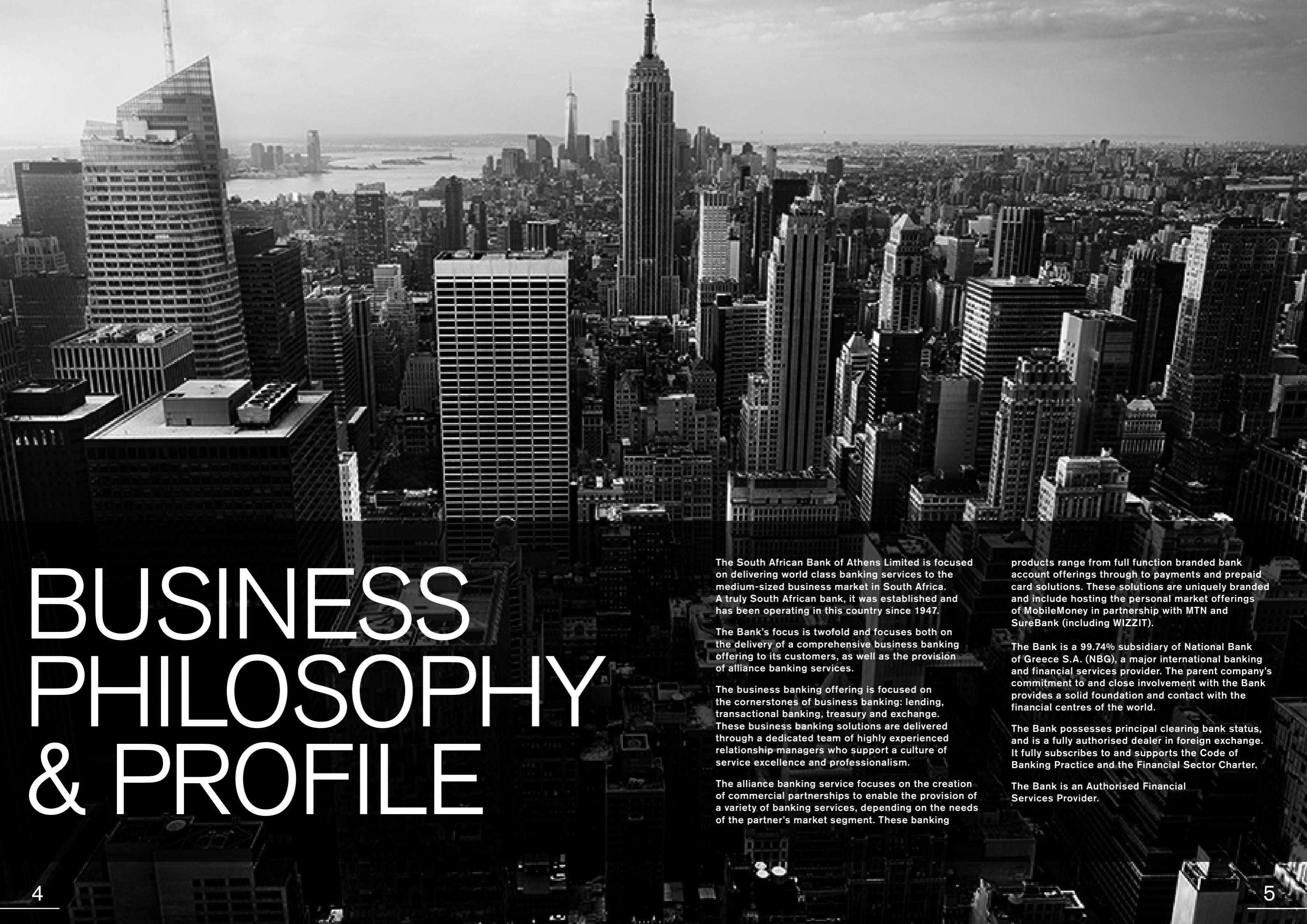
Mr D Haarhoff (Alternate to Mr DJ Adriaanzen)

*^oBritish ⁺Greek *Independent*

Financial statements prepared under the guidance of Chrisanthi Michaelides, Chief Financial Officer

The South African Bank of Athens Limited
("Bank of Athens") (Registered Bank)

Registration number 1947/025414/06 Registered Credit Provider (NCRCP 6)
Authorised Financial Services Provider (FSB5865)



BUSINESS PHILOSOPHY & PROFILE

The South African Bank of Athens Limited is focused on delivering world class banking services to the medium-sized business market in South Africa. A truly South African bank, it was established and has been operating in this country since 1947.

The Bank's focus is twofold and focuses both on the delivery of a comprehensive business banking offering to its customers, as well as the provision of alliance banking services.

The business banking offering is focused on the cornerstones of business banking: lending, transactional banking, treasury and exchange. These business banking solutions are delivered through a dedicated team of highly experienced relationship managers who support a culture of service excellence and professionalism.

The alliance banking service focuses on the creation of commercial partnerships to enable the provision of a variety of banking services, depending on the needs of the partner's market segment. These banking

products range from full function branded bank account offerings through to payments and prepaid card solutions. These solutions are uniquely branded and include hosting the personal market offerings of MobileMoney in partnership with MTN and SureBank (including WIZZIT).

The Bank is a 99.74% subsidiary of National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG), a major international banking and financial services provider. The parent company's commitment to and close involvement with the Bank provides a solid foundation and contact with the financial centres of the world.

The Bank possesses principal clearing bank status, and is a fully authorised dealer in foreign exchange. It fully subscribes to and supports the Code of Banking Practice and the Financial Sector Charter.

The Bank is an Authorised Financial Services Provider.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	2015 R'000	2014 R'000	2013 R'000	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
Capital and reserves	257 080	286 268	263 153	275 411	194 370
Secondary capital	50 000	-	40 000	40 000	40 000
Total assets	2 509 951	2 283 832	2 214 668	2 019 741	1 653 293

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2015 R'000	2014 R'000	2013 R'000	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
Total income before charge for bad and doubtful advances	143 707	141 357	133 142	111 520	96 116
Net operating profit / (loss) before operational loss and taxation	(26 569)	(44 025)	(2 753)	2 057	(2 909)
Net operating profit / (loss) before taxation	(26 569)	(58 190)	(9 953)	2 057	(2 909)
Attributable profit / (loss) to ordinary shareholders	(26 569)	(58 190)	(9 953)	2 057	(2 909)

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

After the tumultuous events of 2014, it is pleasing to report on a year in which the Bank has managed to begin an upward trend, show sustainability at an operational level and deliver on the early promise of some of its new businesses. While the 2015 results have not yet returned the Bank fully to its path of growth, the achievements realised in a most difficult year indeed bode well for the journey forward.

These achievements have been realised in some of the most critical areas of the business, including the continued positive growth in our deposit gathering activities. This achievement is particularly pleasing considering that our customers have continued to show faith in and support for our business despite the turbulent and volatile year experienced by our parent company during the Greek political crisis of 2015.

The achievement in the fledgling alliance banking business is also noteworthy and shows great promise for even stronger results into the future. Record income levels from this business, coupled with a

strong pipeline of new partnerships and products, bodes well for 2016 and beyond in this exciting and innovative arm of the Bank.

Delivery of several key new systems and projects has also laid the foundation for operational robustness. This achievement has improved our controls, systems and offerings across several areas of the Bank and we look forward to further delivery in 2016 in this regard.

The Board of Directors was pleased to complete the raising of an additional amount of ZAR50m in new tier 2 capital during the final quarter of 2015. This show of support from the shareholders affirms their commitment to ensuring the stability of SABA as a future growth path for the business is developed.

The Board was saddened by the resignation of one of our independent non-executive directors, Mr Danny Andropoulos, during 2015. Mr Andropoulos contributed significantly to the Bank during his tenure and we wish him well for the future. We are however

pleased that Mr Willem Krüger, who has vast banking experience, has agreed to join the Board and look forward to his contributions going forward.

As we continue into 2016, the focus for the Bank is undoubtedly a strong continuation of the positive trends established in 2015. A healthy return towards profitability remains central to our objectives, as is the preservation of capital.

On the operational front, bedding down the newly delivered IT and operational systems, as well as the controlled implementation of the core and internet banking systems is essential in realising the benefits of these projects.

In closing and on behalf of our Board of Directors, I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to the CEO, his executive management team and the staff of the Bank. The Board remains confident in the team's ability to manage the Bank through these tempestuous times, and to deliver the key results needed to return the Bank to growth and profitability.

I would also like to thank my fellow Board members for their guidance, leadership and support during the past year. My thanks also go to our shareholders for their support and commitment to the Bank.

Lastly the loyalty and support of our customers and business partners remains central to the Bank and its success. My sincere thanks for your continued support during 2015 and we look forward to continuing the journey with you in the year ahead.



P. Ranchod
Chairman
Johannesburg
29 April 2016

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT



2015 proved to be a challenging year for SABA, albeit one in which positive trends were established and critical objectives were achieved. Perhaps most importantly, a sizable improvement on the 2014 position was realised and, importantly, this was achieved despite growth constraints imposed on the lending business. The encouraging performances of both the Alliance Banking and Treasury business units also demonstrated the Bank's ability to shift its revenue focus to these areas which bodes well for the future.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

The business performance of the Bank was driven again by a weak local economy and significant pressure to balance the Bank's growth aspirations and capital preservation needs. This pressure translated into a reduction in interest income of 2.4%, however a positive balance sheet growth (total assets) of 9.9% was achieved.

During 2015, the Bank also made the decision to further tighten its credit policies and follow a more rigid approach towards providing for non-performing loans. While this process has undoubtedly impacted the overall profitability of the business, it has had the benefit of ensuring a cleaner lending book which will certainly minimise the future impact of non-performing loans on the bottom line.

We are very pleased to note the continued support and loyalty from our depositing customers. This loyalty has enabled the Bank to continue on its path towards reducing its reliance on wholesale funding through the gathering of local deposits. Once again, local deposit gathering outstripped growth in loans and advances, the third consecutive year that this has been achieved.

Importantly, we have also seen the continued diversification of SABA's revenue activities, with the alliance banking unit delivering results for 2015 well ahead of target.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Several key objectives have been delivered, which have improved the business and IT operations of the Bank. Many key elements of the programme to renew the Bank's IT and operations went live during 2015 and these have already begun to show benefits to the organisation. A new finance system, regulatory reporting system and the new treasury system all went live during the year. In addition, the relocation of the SABA data centre was achieved, moving to a newer, state of the art location in Sandton. This has provided much improved stability and security for our core systems.

The final component of the programme (the core and internet banking system) has been developed and is now in pilot production for testing purposes. This testing is envisaged to continue for the first half of 2016 as we assess the operational readiness of the system across all scenarios to ensure a comprehensive answer to our customers' needs.

SHAREHOLDER SUPPORT

SABA continues to enjoy support from its shareholders and particularly from The National Bank of Greece (NBG).

During 2015, a further capital raising exercise was successfully concluded, raising an additional ZAR50m in Tier 2 capital in the form of debentures. This continued support of the Bank is a key factor in successfully steering the organisation back to its path of growth and profitability.

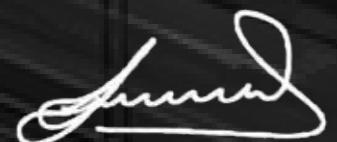
THANKS

2015 was a most difficult year, but one in which significant achievements were made. I would like to offer sincere thanks to our staff who have made this possible through their tireless efforts and relentless commitment to the Bank.

I would also like to express my abiding thanks to our loyal customers for their support during 2015. Your support for the Bank remains the central contributing factor on our journey towards future growth.

As always, the ongoing support, involvement and commitment from our Chairman and the Board of Directors as well as our shareholders is most appreciated.

I am excited by the prospects of 2016 and look forward to continuing on the positive trends established in 2015.



S. Georgopoulos
Chief Executive Officer
Sandton
29 April 2016

RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for establishing, maintaining and monitoring the effectiveness of the Bank's process of risk management and system of internal control.

The Bank has adopted an Enterprise Risk and Capital Management approach to address as wide a spectrum of risks as possible. SABA recognises that effective risk management is core to generating sustainable shareholder value and enhancing stakeholder interests.

The Bank's Risk Management business unit operates independently from other business units and monitors and reports on risks to ensure adherence to the stated risk appetite as set by the Board of Directors. Business units are ultimately responsible for managing risks that arise.

The Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee's objectives are:

- To be the custodian of the Bank's risk management culture
- To ensure the Bank operates within the risk appetite as set by the Board of Directors
- To set, approve and monitor adherence to risk thresholds and limits
- To monitor the Bank's exposure across the agreed risk profile
- To coordinate risk management activities across the Bank
- To give the SABA Board of Directors reasonable assurance that risks are identified and, to the best extent possible, managed and controlled.

Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM)

The Bank's objective in pursuing an enterprise-wide risk management strategy is to formalise and communicate the Bank's approach to ERM which includes the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of all risks.

An ERM Framework has been developed that highlights the Bank's focus on its philosophy of ensuring that risk management is central to its decision making process. The framework has been established to ensure the efficient management of all risks as identified in the Bank's risk profile.

These objectives can be summarised by the following key principles:

- Risk taking is central to the Bank's activity and risk management is therefore a required competency
- Focus on risk versus return
- An enterprise-wide view of risk
- Align risks with the Bank's strategic and business objectives
- Create a culture of risk awareness
- Set clear risk thresholds and loss tolerance levels for the Bank
- Effective risk monitoring provided by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee

A number of internal committees are in place to discuss, manage and determine courses of action to be taken to manage, monitor and report on risks as efficiently as possible.

Risk during the year under review

A strong risk and capital management culture is embedded in the Bank's daily activities. It is our intention to seek an appropriate balance between risk and reward in our business activities and to ensure that these are aligned to National Bank of Greece (NBG) requirements.

The Bank has developed a risk appetite policy and follows a conservative philosophy to ensure financial strength and integrity.

Our risk management philosophies, practices and frameworks have remained unchanged during the year under review as they were found to be robust enough to handle the stresses placed on the Bank.

Risk Management Process

All of SABA's policies and procedure manuals are subject to annual review and are approved by the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee prior to final approval by the Board of Directors. These standards form an integral part of the Bank's governance infrastructure and risk management profile.

The process and methodologies used to manage the Bank's risks are:

Risk identification and comprehension

Risk identification focuses on recognising and understanding all risks that may arise from operational requirements or from business activities. Action plans to mitigate any risks that are perceived to have a potentially significant impact on the Bank are implemented.

Risk Management

Risk Management focuses on those risks that can inhibit the Bank from achieving its strategic objectives.

A complete risk assessment is carried out at least annually and presented to the members of the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee.

A number of Board appointed committees and Management committees are in place to monitor risk.

They are:

Board committees

- Directors' Affairs Committee
- Audit and Compliance Committee
- Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee
- Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

Management committees

- Senior Credit Committee
- Assets, Liabilities and Capital Committee
- Executive Committee
- Local Credit Committee
- Management Committee
- Business and Product Committee
- Risk Committee
- People and Talent Committee

Risk measurement and evaluation

Once risks have been identified, the potential risk is measured either quantitatively or qualitatively. Quantitative risks are more easily measured than qualitative risks, but it is necessary to ascertain the magnitude of each risk. The Bank has set risk tolerance levels that are monitored.

Risk Monitoring

The monitoring of risks is undertaken by the Risk department, the Compliance and Legal department as well as the Internal Audit department. Risks are reported to the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee and Audit and Compliance Committee where they are addressed.

Basel III

Basel III is intended to strengthen the global capital and liquidity rules with the goal of promoting a more resilient banking sector. The revised rules seek to improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress, whatever the source, thus reducing the risk of spill-over from the financial sector to the real economy.

The additional Capital Requirements, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (phased in approach) and Leverage Ratio came into effect and the NSFR will come into effect in 2019.

The 3 Pillars of Basel II are still utilised as part of the Basel III framework. These 3 pillars are:

- Pillar I: describes the regulatory capital calculation related to credit, market and operational risks, aligning minimum capital requirements more closely to a bank's risk of loss.
- Pillar II: provides for supervisory review of an institution's risk profile and activities to determine its capital adequacy and internal assessment processes, and to increase regulatory capital and institute remedial action if weaknesses are found.
- Pillar III: addresses improved market discipline and increased transparency.

To ensure the acceptable level of capital is available to the Bank, an internal capital adequacy assessment process has been implemented. Scenarios have been developed, including internal and external factors, to review the Bank's capital adequacy levels in circumstances where stress factors could or are having a potential impact on the Bank.

The following are Risks the Bank Faces

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility that customers may default on their future cash flow obligations to the Bank. In lending transactions, credit risk arises from the non-payment of approved loans and advances, and from off-balance sheet exposures such as commitments and guarantees.

The Bank actively manages its credit risk at the individual transaction, counterparty and portfolio level using a variety of qualitative and quantitative measures. Customers' credit worthiness is thoroughly assessed before any credit facility is recommended to or granted by the various credit committees. The credit granting philosophy is a conservative one. The Board of Directors ratifies all exposures in excess of 10% of the Bank's qualifying capital. The Bank has implemented a risk rating model which calculates the probability of default of customers.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to generate sufficient cash to meet the Bank's commitment to lenders, depositors and other creditors at any point in time. The management of liquidity is primarily designed to ensure that depositors' funding requirements can be met and that the bank has sufficient funding in place to ensure payment of daily transactions.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the impact that the repricing of the Bank's assets and liabilities may have on future cash flows and earnings. SABA has lending and investment rates that are linked to the prime lending rate.

Liquidity and interest rate risk management form an integral part of proactive asset and liability management, which is managed by the Bank's Asset Liability and Capital Committee (ALCCO).

Market Risk

SABA does not have a trading desk in its Treasury and as such does not have any significant exposure to market risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss or earnings volatility arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

SABA recognises that operational risk is a significant risk category and therefore strives to manage this within set tolerance levels through the implementation of appropriate and relevant operational risk management practices.

In managing this risk, the following has been implemented and is reviewed on an annual basis:

- Clearly defined policies and methodologies
- An effective system of internal controls
- Well documented procedures that are communicated across the Bank
- Properly functioning and effective Internal Audit department
- Properly functioning and effective Compliance department
- Adequate professional indemnity insurance cover
- Adequate disaster recovery plans and processes

Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is defined as the current and prospective risk of damage to the organisation's business model or objectives, reputation and financial soundness arising from the non-adherence to regulatory requirements and expectations of key stakeholders such as customers, employees and society as a whole.

In managing compliance risk, the Bank has a fully independent compliance function that identifies, assesses, advises, monitors and reports on the regulatory compliance risk within the organisation. The NBG Group Compliance division provides oversight of the Bank's compliance function and the Bank adheres to the NBG Group Compliance policy and culture.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as the risk of loss that the Bank is exposed to as a result of holding unhedged positions in foreign currency assets or liabilities.

In order to eliminate the foreign currency risk, it is the Bank's policy to hedge significant foreign currency commitments.

Country Risk

Country Risk has been split into two separate assessments, i.e. country risk for South Africa and country risk for Greece. As the Bank's main shareholder is situated in Greece, the Bank has experienced some challenges as a result of this association during the 2015 Greek political crisis.

Concentration Risk

SABA has concentration risk in the deposit book, the instalment credit book and in concentration of customers with large exposures.

Transformation Risk

Transformation of the Bank to be representative of South African demographics is an essential component of the Bank's strategy. Despite limited opportunities available in a small operation, SABA has made progress in the hiring of high potential previously disadvantaged into both clerical and managerial roles.

An employment equity committee has been established, with members selected by the employee base to assist in developing and monitoring the Bank's efforts in this regard.

Strategic Risk

The Bank's strategic direction has been well communicated and is well embedded in the Bank. Adherence to the strategic direction is actively monitored and managed at committee levels and all decisions are taken within the strategic framework that has been established.

Human Capital Risk

The management and development of people within SABA has always had a high priority. As a small organisation, the risk associated with a dependence on key individuals is always a factor and this is actively monitored and managed. Staff turnover remains at reasonable levels and the ongoing effort to improve and enhance the Bank's reward, remuneration and retention policies is aimed at ensuring that key staff members are retained and recognised for their contribution towards the Bank's success.

The training of staff is a continuous focus, with much of the training spend for 2015 allocated to previously disadvantaged individuals.

Information Technology Risk

Information Technology risk has always been seen as a significant contributor to the Bank's success, as technology is core to the Bank's ability to effectively service its customer base.

IT risk is being addressed and reduced via the establishment of various improvement projects and the appointment of additional permanent and contracted capacity.

A prioritisation plan has been developed and is reviewed by the project committee on a regular basis. Controls over systems, licences and upgrades are well controlled and planned for.

Capital Management

The Bank is subject to minimum capital requirements as defined in the Banks Act and Regulations. The management of the Bank's capital takes place under the auspices of the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee.

The objective of the Bank's capital management approach is to ensure the maintenance of sound capital ratios, whilst producing appropriate returns to shareholders.

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the banking industry in which the Bank operates
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Bank, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee, as implemented by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the SARB on a monthly basis.

Regulatory capital requirements are strictly adhered to.

The Bank's regulatory capital comprises two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital:
Share capital (net of any book values of the treasury shares), general bank reserve, statutory reserve, and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available for sale. Retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. The book value of goodwill is deducted in arriving at Tier 1 capital.
- Tier 2 capital: Qualifying approved debenture instruments and collective impairment allowances.

The risk-weighted assets are measured using the 'standardised approach' (SA) for credit risk. Risk weights are assigned to assets and off-balance sheet items according to their asset class and credit assessment. Any eligible collateral and netting agreements are taken into account for calculating risk-weighted assets.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

The Bank is committed to the principles of fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency as advocated by the King Report and Code on Corporate Governance for South Africa (2009) (King III).

The overall responsibility for compliance with regulations and codes rests with the Board of Directors. In terms of the provisions of the articles of association, a number of Board committees have been established to assist the Board of Directors in discharging its responsibilities. Specific responsibilities have been delegated to these committees, which operate according to charters approved by the Board and which are subject to review on an annual basis.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Risks and controls are reviewed and monitored regularly for relevance and effectiveness. Sound risk management practices are promoted by the risk management function which is independent of operational management. The Board of Directors recognises its responsibility for the overall risk and control framework and for reviewing its effectiveness.

An independent Internal Audit department reports any control recommendations to senior management, risk management and the Audit and Compliance committee. Appropriate processes ensure that timely corrective action is taken on matters raised by Internal Audit. Material incidents, losses and significant breaches of systems and controls are reported to the Board, Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee and to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Internal financial controls are based on established policies and procedures. Management is responsible for implementing internal financial controls, ensuring that appropriate segregation exists between duties and that there is suitable independent review. These areas are monitored by the Board through the Audit and Compliance Committee and are independently assessed by the Internal Audit department.

Processes are in place to monitor internal control effectiveness, identify and report material breakdowns, and ensure that timely and appropriate corrective action is taken.

KING III

The majority of the principles of King III are being applied and this is evidenced in the various sections of this report.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Role and function of the Board

The role of the Board of Directors is regulated in a formal Board Charter and a formal delegation of authority is in place which defines the powers and authority of management. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that an adequate and effective process of corporate governance exists and is maintained. This is adhered to by reviewing the nature, complexity and risks inherent in the Bank's activities.

The roles of the Board Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer are separate with a clear division of responsibilities at Board level. This ensures a balance of power and authority and prevents any single individual from holding unfettered powers of decision-making.

The Board of Directors approves the overall strategy for the Bank on an annual basis. In addition it approves all management policies and frameworks.

The Board of Directors met four times during the year under review in order to evaluate the Bank's performance, assess risk and review the strategic direction of the Bank against its overall strategy and long term goals. In addition to the formally scheduled meetings, the Board of Directors also held several ad-hoc meetings and workshops during the year.

All Directors have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary and are entitled to obtain independent professional advice, should they deem it necessary.

Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board is headed by an independent Chairperson (Mr P Ranchod) and has a strong representation of independent Non-Executive Directors, as this provides the necessary objectivity that is required to ensure its effective functioning. During the first half of 2015, five of the seven Non-Executive Directors were classified as independent. Mr C Andropoulos resigned from the SABA Board effective from 30 June 2015.

In November 2015, Mr Willem Krüger was nominated to replace Mr Andropoulos as the fifth Independent Non-Executive Director. The formal appointment took place on 7 January 2016.

Declarations of interests are submitted by all Directors on an annual basis to determine any conflicts of interests and any potential conflict is disclosed immediately.

Performance assessment

The Board of Directors evaluate their own performance by way of a self-assessment questionnaire. The outcome of the assessment is constructively used to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the Board.

Directors' Attendance at Board and Board Committee Meetings 2015

	Board Meeting				Audit and Compliance Committee					Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee			Remuneration Committee		Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee	Directors' Affairs Committee			
	26-Feb	24-Apr	22-Jul	25-Nov	19-Feb	23-Mar	17-Apr	23-Apr	22-Jul	19-Nov	19-Feb	23-Apr	22-Jul	19-Nov	08-Apr	18-Nov			
P Ranchod	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A	✓	✓
S Georgopoulos	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
T J Fearnhead	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
R A Shough	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
C Andropoulos	A	A			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓							
G Bizos (SC)	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	A	✓	A					✓	✓		
A Lizos	✓	✓	✓	✓											✓	✓	A		
G Grigoropoulos	✓	✓	✓	✓													✓		
D Adriaanzen	✓	✓	✓	✓												✓	✓		
C Michaelides	✓	✓	✓	✓															
D Haarhoff	✓	✓	✓	✓															

P Ranchod Chairman of the Board of Directors

T J Fearnhead Chairman of the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee

Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

R A Shough Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee

G Bizos (SC) Chairman of the Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

The Bank's social and ethics approach is guided by its principles and values, as well as a desire to actively participate in the continued growth of our country. This critical component of the organisation is guided by the Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee (SET Committee) which holds responsibility for the Bank's transformation strategy and actions. This committee, chaired by independent non-executive director Adv. George Bizos, provides guidance not only to the Bank's principles and values but also to the specific programmes on transformation and corporate social responsibility.

Transformation

Transformation and the creation of sustainable broad-based black empowerment is an essential component of SABA's strategy. This is founded in the principle that transformation is not only a moral and ethical imperative but is in fact a practical business imperative and one that makes sense for the wellbeing of the business as a whole.

The SET Committee identifies those key areas of the Bank where transformation should be effected, monitors the transformation strategies and measures their impact on the business. The Bank's aim is to deliver against the principles established in the Financial Sector Charter. In meeting these objectives, the Bank has not only developed a strategy for the critical element of employment equity but has also investigated and implemented innovative approaches to financial inclusion and access to finance.

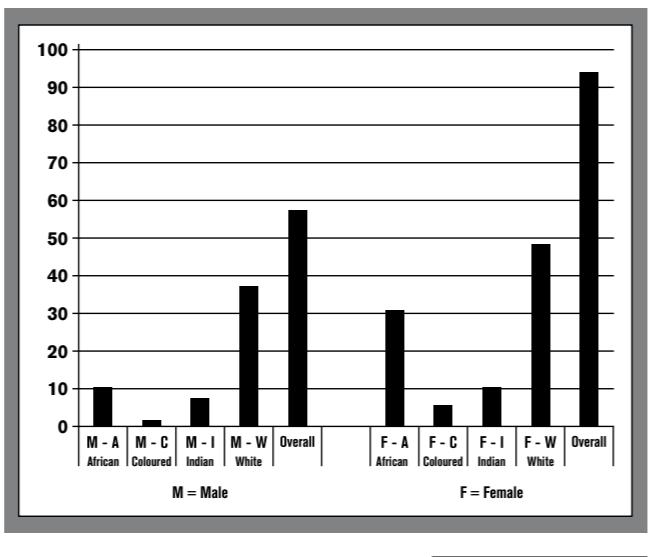
Employment Equity and Human Resource Development

The Bank is committed to continuously strive towards a workforce that is representative of the demographics of the markets and customers we serve and of the country as a whole. This objective is not only seen as critical, but also one which we acknowledge needs to be accelerated as the small, stable nature of the workforce may require additional impetus to be inserted.

In support of this commitment, an employment equity committee was established, operating under the auspices of the SET Committee.

This committee, made up of 8 employees elected by their peers (and 2 company representatives), is responsible for providing employee input into the development of the Bank's employment equity and transformation policies.

SABA focuses on attracting, motivating and retaining the best people for our organisation. That focus is further structured to ensure that the employment equity imperative remains a central focus and priority for the organisation. The current composition of the organisation (as at December 2015) is as follows:



	Total
African:	42
Coloured:	7
Indian:	18
White	83
Total:	150

Recruitment of a diverse range of talented individuals is not enough to ensure employment equity. The Bank also continually focuses on the development of people and the transfer of skills to ensure sustainability.

During 2015, training interventions for 157 members of staff were undertaken including training on customer interface, legislation changes and compliance, information technology, management and leadership skills and specialist financial skills. The tertiary studies undertaken by members of staff were also supported, with 13 individuals receiving study loans during the year. 85% of these study loans were granted to previously disadvantaged individuals.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

SABA encourages a culture of high performance, integrity and responsibility. Members of staff are expected to conduct their business with professionalism, diligence and the utmost honesty at all times, and a clear code of ethics and set of values reflects this culture. The Board monitors the culture and adherence to the code of conduct and ensures that the set of values is reflected at all levels of the organisation.

New members of staff are inducted into the organisation and are required to read, acknowledge and agree to the code of ethics and values as a part of this process. The Bank's values are:

- Accountability – requiring each person to be prepared to make commitments and be judged against their commitments, to deliver on those commitments and to be responsible for their actions.
- Integrity - requiring each person to be honest, trustworthy, truthful and consistent in their conduct and decisions.
- Pushing beyond boundaries - requiring each person to recognise their obligation to the entire organisation to push beyond the limits and strive to break new ground, fuelled by passion and commitment.
- Respect - requiring each person to recognise the inherent worth of every human being and to treat all people accordingly.
- People-centred - we invest in our people and create empowering environments through development, support, mentoring, coaching, and valuing diversity, recognition, and reward.

Corporate Social Investment

SABA recognises its responsibility to be an active corporate citizen towards its stakeholders and in the communities within which it operates. Accordingly, the Bank is committed to playing a role in the development of these communities in a way that is characterised by sustainable development.

CSI is a major cornerstone for good corporate citizenship, and forms an integral part of the Bank's transformation, corporate accountability and governance programme.

The key principles for SABA's CSI policy are:

- To focus the majority of the Bank's CSI funding on and involvement in those communities within which it operates.
- To manage the impact of the Bank's relations with the community and environment according to ethical principles.
- To be committed to measure the effectiveness and sustainability of the CSI projects and partnerships against the Bank's goals and objectives.
- To approach all CSI projects in a consultative manner and where possible to facilitate sustainable wealth creation and self-sufficiency in the communities within which we operate.
- To become involved in CSI in a responsible, principled and innovative way that benefits both beneficiary and donor.

With these principles in mind, the Bank focuses its CSI efforts on two key areas namely education as the primary focus, and community development / support as an additional focus area.

Education and training includes secondary and tertiary education that will ultimately benefit the financial services sector (e.g. maths, science and commercial studies) as well as school building and equipping, outreach programmes and Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET). This may include contributions to communities that endeavour to build schools and classrooms in rural areas as well as outreach and special programmes in suburban and township schools. Support may also be provided to skills development programmes which are aimed at improving skills levels in communities that will ultimately provide the ability to earn a living and become self-sustainable.

Community development and support includes health and social welfare, medical primary healthcare and welfare projects (e.g. food schemes) within the communities in which the Bank operates. These contributions may also be non-monetary, such as organisational, administrative support and time spent by staff to help organise events or projects for a beneficiary. Contributions can also be made to community Aids awareness programmes aligned to government programmes and support for security and public safety programmes.

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO AND MANAGEMENT

PRODUCTS

Financing

- Overdraft facilities
- Asset finance
- Property loans
- Commercial loans
- Home loans
- Leasing
- Letters of guarantee

Deposit and Investing

- Current accounts
- Savings accounts
- Call deposit accounts
- Notice deposit accounts
- Fixed deposit accounts

Foreign Exchange

- Documentary letters of credit
- Foreign bills for collection
- Overseas remittance
- Customer foreign currency accounts
- Foreign currency accounts
- Bills / cheques negotiated

Other Services

- Cash handling solutions
- Electronic banking solutions
- ATM / debit cards
- Cheque book facilities
- Bulk payment services

Alliance Banking Services

- White-labelled and co-branded banking products, including account hosting

- Pre-paid card
- Payments aggregation
- Value-added services

ADMINISTRATION

The South African Bank of Athens Limited
Registration number 1947/025414/06

REGISTERED OFFICE

Building 3, Inanda Greens Business Park
54 Wierda Road West
Wierda Valley
Sandton, 2196
P.O. Box 784921
Sandton, 2146.
South Africa

CONTACT DETAILS

Tel: (+27 11) 634-4300
Fax (+27 11) 838-1001
SWIFT Address BATHZAJJ
Telex 4 86976 SA
Website www.bankofathens.co.za
Customer Care Centre:
0861 102 205
info@bankofathens.co.za

COMPANY SECRETARY

Wilma Botha

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Spiro Georgopoulos

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Chrisanthi Michaelides

CHIEF RISK OFFICER

David Haarhoff

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Darryl Adriaanzen

HEAD: BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL BANKING

Paul de Bruyn

HEAD: CREDIT

Roy Scott

HEAD: OPERATIONS

Michael Schwark

HEAD: COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL

Hermann Krull

HEAD: HUMAN RESOURCES

Cessy Frazao

HEAD: TREASURY

Enzo Pietropaolo

HEAD: ALLIANCE BANKING

Helder Marques

ALLIANCE BANKING

The Bank's proven expertise in alliance banking has become a primary growth focus for the organisation. The alliance banking model focuses on the creation and delivery of niche branded banking offerings in commercial partnerships. These offerings encompass a range of retail banking transactional products, from full function bank accounts enabled by multiple channels through to simplified offerings like prepaid cards and payments aggregation. This unique offering has been built on more than 10 years' experience in successfully building and running these partnerships in the South African market.

The Bank has developed a range of technical and commercial partnerships to support these offerings, including core banking systems providers, third party processors, value-added service providers, FICA support services and distribution partners. The Bank offers the ability to develop partnerships encompassing access to a broad range of South Africa's payments streams as well as to both major card associations.

Partnerships are developed with businesses and entities that envisage offering banking services to a defined market or customer base, with the Bank maintaining tight regulatory, compliance and operational standards on all offerings while allowing the commercial partners to focus on marketing and distributing the product to their chosen market.

A full business unit, located at the Bank's head office in Sandton, supports these commercial customers in the creation, development and onboarding of new partnerships.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Delivery of many of the key components of the Bank's IT transformation programme occurred during 2015. This delivery has, in a short space of time, enabled efficiencies and improved operational capabilities within the Bank.

During April of 2015, the Bank completed the development and implementation of its new financial system as well as its new regulatory reporting and data management system. In November of 2015, the completion and implementation of the new Treasury system was realised.

In addition to these systems, 2015 saw the completion of several critical IT projects which were necessary to establish the platform for the core banking and internet banking systems. Of particular importance was the project to relocate and stabilise the SABA data centre from its previous site in Marshall Street, Johannesburg to its new site at Inanda Greens, Sandton. This changeover encompassed not only a relocation but also the stabilisation and improvement of several key pieces of technology critical to the Bank's operations. It is pleasing to report that this was accomplished smoothly and with no major incidents or defects.

The final remaining component of the Bank's IT transformation journey remains the core and internet banking platform replacement programme. Development on transactional and internet banking platforms completed during 2015 and the product was launched in pilot to enable further rigorous testing prior to full customer release. These pilots (and the associated testing) are expected to continue for H1 of 2016 to ensure a smooth customer transition and to minimise any go-live defects.



INDEX TO ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 24-25** Directors' Responsibility and Approval for the Annual Financial Statements
- 26-27** Company Secretary's Certificate
- 28-29** Independent Auditor's Report
- 30-31** Directors' Report
- 32-33** Report from the Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee
- 34** Statement of Financial Position
- 35** Statement of Comprehensive Income
- 36** Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
- 37** Statement of Cash Flow
- 38-47** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
- 48-71** Notes to the Annual Financial Statements



DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL FOR THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and integrity of the Annual Financial Statements and related information included in this report. In order for the Board to discharge its responsibilities, management has developed and continues to maintain systems of internal control.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the systems of internal control and reviews their effectiveness, primarily through the Audit and Compliance Committee. As part of the systems of internal controls, the Bank's Internal Audit department conducts operational, financial and specific audits, and reports directly to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The external auditors are responsible for reporting on the Annual Financial Statements. The holding company is National Bank of Greece (NBG), which is incorporated in Greece, with its head office in Athens. The Directors have no reason to believe that the Bank will not be a going concern in the year ahead and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Annual Financial Statements are based on appropriate accounting

policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were approved by the Board of Directors on the 21 of April 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



P. Ranchod
Chairman
Johannesburg
29 April 2016



S. Georgopoulos
Chief Executive Officer
Johannesburg
29 April 2016

COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE



In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, as amended, I certify that The South African Bank of Athens Limited has lodged with the Commissioner all returns as required by a public company, and that all such returns are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and up to date.



Wilma Botha
Company Secretary
Johannesburg
29 April 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of The South African Bank of Athens Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of The South African Bank of Athens Limited set out on pages 34 to 70, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements

are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The South African Bank of Athens Limited as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the matter below. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter. We draw attention to the disclosures made in Note 24.1 of the annual financial statements, which refer to circumstances the National Bank of Greece a major shareholder of the South African Bank of Athens currently operates under.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, we have read the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements.

These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 04 December 2015, we report that Deloitte & Touche has been the auditor of The South African Bank of Athens for 69 years. We are independent of The South African Bank of Athens in accordance with the IRBA Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA

Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B).



Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditor

Per: T. Magare
Partner
29 April 2016

Address:
Building 8, Deloitte Place, The Woodlands,
Woodmead Drive, Sandton, 2196

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2015



The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the activities of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

The Bank continued to service its customer base as a long standing commercial and clearing bank through its head office and seven business suites spread throughout the country. Its focus during the year under review remained on medium-sized entrepreneurial businesses and small corporates as well as the related personal banking requirements of these businesses. Additional focus was placed on enhancing the Bank's alliance banking offering (previously referred to as sponsored banking). The Bank has two alliance banking relationships in operation namely MTN Mobile Money (launched in 2012) and Surebank. Surebank operates as a division of the Bank, while MTN Mobile Money is an authorised distribution channel of the Bank.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

There has been no change in the structure of authorised share capital for the year under review. The unissued shares are under the control of the Directors subject to the notification to and specific approval by the National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG), until the next Annual General Meeting. During the year two 7 year debentures,

totalling R50 million, were issued and taken up by NBG Athens. These debentures are approved instruments by the South African Reserve Bank and qualify as Tier 2 capital.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been proposed or declared for the year under review (2014: Nil).

HOLDING COMPANY

The holding company is National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG) which is incorporated in Greece, with its head office in Athens. The holding company has continued to support the Bank and the Directors have no reason to believe that this support will not continue.

GOING CONCERN

After making due enquiries and having carefully considered the factors impacting the Bank's going concern, including the Bank's capital adequacy and liquidity for the next 12 months, the fiscal and economic uncertainty currently prevailing in Greece and this uncertainty's potential impact on NBG and the Bank, the Directors consider that the Bank has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on the going concern basis.

DIRECTORATE AND SECRETARY

Details of the Directors and the company secretary of the Bank are provided on the inside cover and page 15 respectively. The Directors of the Bank as at 21 April 2016 are:

Non-executive:

G. Grigoropoulos
A. Lizos

Independent, Non-executive:

P. Ranchod
G. Bizos
T.J. Fearnhead
R. Shough
W. Krüger (appointed 7 January 2016)
C. Andropoulos (resigned 30 June 2015)

Executive:

S. Georgopoulos (Chief Executive Officer)
D. Adriaanzen
C. Michaelides
D. Haarhoff

Registered address:

Block 3, Inanda Greens Business Park
54 Wierda Road West
Wierda Valley
Sandton

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The report provides an overview of the SABA Audit and Compliance Committee (ACC) and its activities and how it has discharged its responsibilities for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

The composition and membership, attendance at meetings and the purpose of the ACC is summarised on pages 16 to 17 of this report.

The ACC is an independent statutory committee appointed by the shareholders. Further duties are delegated to the ACC by the board of directors of the Bank. This report includes both these sets of duties and responsibilities.

1. Audit and Compliance Committee Terms Of Reference

The ACC has adopted a formal terms of reference that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The committee has conducted its affairs in compliance with its terms of reference and has discharged its responsibilities contained therein. The terms of reference are available on request from the Company Secretary.

2. Audit Committee Members, Meeting Attendance And Assessment

The ACC is independent and consists of independent, non-executive directors. During the year under review the ACC comprised four members for the first six months and three members during the second six months, and six meetings were held. Since January 2016 the ACC has again comprised four members.

The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit, Head of Compliance and Legal Services, External Auditor and other risk and related assurance providers attend meetings by invitation only. The Chairman of the Board attends ACC meetings at his discretion.

The effectiveness of the ACC and its individual members is assessed on an annual basis.

3. Role And Responsibilities

Statutory duties

The ACC's role and responsibilities include statutory duties per the Companies Act, 2008, and further responsibilities assigned to it by the board.

The ACC executed its duties in terms of the requirements of King III.

External auditor appointment and independence

The appointment of the Bank's external auditors is determined by the NBG Group Audit Committee. In accordance with section 94(8) of the Companies Act, 2008, which includes consideration of previous appointments of the auditor, the extent of other work undertaken by the auditor for the Bank and compliance with criteria relating to independence or conflicts of interest as prescribed by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors, the ACC has satisfied itself that the auditors are independent of the Bank and are thereby able to conduct their audit functions without any influence from the Bank. Requisite assurance was sought and provided by the auditor that internal governance processes within the audit firm support and demonstrate its claim to independence.

The committee agreed to the engagement terms, audit plan and budgeted audit fees, in consultation with executive management, for the 2015 year. There is a procedure that governs the process whereby the auditor is considered for non-audit services. There were no non-audit engagements for 2015.

Financial statements and accounting practices

The ACC has reviewed the accounting policies and the financial statements of the Bank and is satisfied that they are appropriate and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. There were no matters of concern or complaint as envisaged by section 94(7)(g) of the Companies Act, 2008, received from within or outside the company which came to the attention of the ACC in the past financial year.

Internal financial controls

The Bank's Internal Audit unit performed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal control and risk management, including internal financial controls. This assessment by the Internal Audit department formed the basis for the ACC's recommendation in this regard to the Board, in order for the board to report thereon. The Board report on the effectiveness of the system of internal controls is included elsewhere in the Annual Report. The ACC supports the opinion of the Board in this regard.

Internal audit

The ACC is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's Internal Audit function is independent and has the necessary resources, standing and authority within the Bank to enable it to discharge its duties. Furthermore, the committee oversees cooperation between the internal and external auditors, and serves as a link between the Board of Directors and these functions.

The ACC considered and recommended the internal audit charter for approval by the Board. The Internal Audit function's annual audit plan was approved by the ACC.

The Internal Audit function has responsibility for reviewing and providing assurance on the adequacy of the internal control environment across all of the Bank's operations. The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for reporting the findings of the internal audit work against the agreed internal audit plan to the ACC and the NBG Chief Audit Executive on a regular basis.

The Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the ACC, primarily through its chairman.

During the year, the committee met with the external auditors and with the Head of Internal Audit without management being present.

Compliance

The Bank's compliance plan for the year is reviewed and approved by the ACC to ensure adequate coverage of all the key areas. Findings are reported regularly to the ACC to ensure that the compliance function effectively discharges its responsibility.

The Head of Compliance and Legal Services reports directly to the ACC, primarily through its chairman.

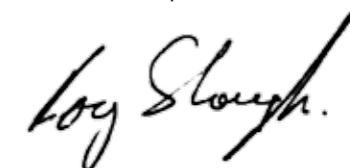
Governance of risk

The Board has assigned oversight of the Bank's risk management function to the Enterprise Risk and Capital Management Committee (ERCM). The chairman of the ACC is a member of the ERCM committee, and conversely the chairman of the ERCM committee is a member of the ACC, ensuring that information relevant to these committees is transferred regularly. The ACC fulfils an oversight role regarding financial reporting risks, internal financial controls, fraud risk as it relates to financial reporting and information technology risks as it relates to financial reporting.

Evaluation of the expertise and experience of financial director and finance function

The ACC has considered, and has satisfied itself of, the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of the finance function and experience of the Chief Financial Officer and senior members of management responsible for the financial function.

The ACC is satisfied that it fulfilled its legal, regulatory or other responsibilities.



RA Shough
29 April 2016
Chairman: Audit and Compliance Committee

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalent	1	411 010	265 869
Derivative financial instruments	2	71 798	13 071
Short-term negotiable securities	3	139 602	128 751
Other investments	4	15	15
Accounts receivable	5	11 940	12 640
Loans and Advances	6, 7	1 791 733	1 794 106
Property and equipment	8	28 360	33 883
Intangible assets	9	55 493	35 497
TOTAL ASSETS		2 509 951	2 283 832
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	24 158	24 158
Share premium	11	339 027	339 027
Revaluation reserves	12	5 166	7 785
Accumulated loss		(111 271)	(84 702)
TOTAL EQUITY		257 080	286 268
Long term debt instruments	13	50 000	-
Derivative financial instruments	2	6 649	3 313
Deposits and current accounts	14	2 166 969	1 972 429
Accounts payable	15	29 253	21 822
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2 252 871	1 997 564
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2 509 951	2 283 832

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Interest income			
Interest expense	17,1	194 567	199 341
Net interest income		89 588	97 835
Net charge for bad and doubtful advances	7	(32 639)	(58 175)
Non-interest income	17,3	54 119	43 522
Operating income		111 068	83 182
Staff cost	17,4	(62 660)	(61 343)
Depreciation and amortisation	17,4	(7 587)	(6 302)
Operating lease expenses	17,4	(10 269)	(10 070)
Other operating expenses	17,4	(57 121)	(49 492)
Loss before operational loss		(26 569)	(44 025)
Operational loss provision	15,7	-	(14 165)
Loss before taxation		(26 569)	(58 190)
Income tax expense	18	-	-
Loss for the year		(26 569)	(58 190)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF TAXATION			
Net loss on available for sale financial assets		(319)	(95)
Revaluation of land and buildings		(2 300)	(4 100)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(29 188)	(62 385)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Holding company		(26 513)	(58 017)
Minority shareholders		(56)	(173)
		(26 569)	(58 190)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Holding company		(29 127)	(62 200)
Minority shareholders		(61)	(185)
		(29 188)	(62 385)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital R'000	Share premium R'000	Available for sale financial asset R'000	Properties revaluation reserve R'000	Accumulated loss R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	18 458	259 227	46	11 934	(26 512)	263 153
Issue of ordinary shares	5 700	79 800				85 500
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(58 190)	(58 190)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(95)	(4 100)	-	(4 195)
Balance at 31 December 2014	24 158	339 027	(49)	7 834	(84 702)	286 268
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(26 569)	(26 569)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(319)	(2 300)	-	(2 619)
Balance at 31 December 2015	24 158	339 027	(368)	5 534	(111 271)	257 080

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers	23,1	248 886	244 242
Cash paid to customers, suppliers and employees	23,2	(235 029)	(222 411)
Cash generated from operations			
Net increase in income earning assets	23,3	(96 358)	(46 379)
Net increase in deposits and other accounts	23,4	201 969	54 095
Net cash inflow from operating activities			119 468
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(23 122)	(22 373)
Purchase of property and equipment		(1 237)	(16 271)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment		32	13
Net cash outflow from investing activities			(24 327)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the Bank		-	85 500
Proceeds from issue of long-term debt		50 000	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities			50 000
Net cash inflow for the year			145 141
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		265 869	189 453
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year			411 010
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year			265 869

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are stated in South African Rands, rounded to the nearest thousand (unless otherwise stated).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the property measured at the revalued amount and financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and derivative contracts, which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

3.1. New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards effective after 2015.

▪ IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Deferal of mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and amendments to transitions disclosures. Effective date annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

▪ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

Reissue of a complete standard with all the chapters incorporated. Effective date annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

▪ IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement

Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle (scope of the portfolio exception in paragraph 52). Effective date annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018.

▪ IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers

The principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cashflows arising from a contract with a customer. Amendments to defer the effective date to 1 January 2018.

▪ IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment

Amendments resulting from clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (Amendments of IAS 16 and IAS 38). Effective date annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

▪ IAS 38: Intangible Assets

Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2010 - 2012 Cycle (proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation). Amendments resulting from clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38) Effective date annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016.

4. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the entity ("the functional currency"). The financial statements of the Bank are presented in thousands of South African Rands (ZAR), which is the functional currency of the Bank. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets re-measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair value and are recognised in profit and loss for equity securities held for trading, or in other comprehensive income for equity securities classified as available for sale investment securities. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Depending on the classification of a non-monetary financial asset, translation differences are either recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (applicable for example for equity securities held for trading), or within shareholders' equity, if non-monetary financial assets are classified as available for sale investment securities.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

5.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

The Bank designates at initial recognition certain financial assets or liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss when:

- Doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as "an accounting mismatch" that would otherwise arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were carried at amortised costs such as loans and advances to customers or banks and debt securities in issue;

- A book of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Bank is provided internally on that basis to key management personnel, for example the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer;

- The financial instruments contain one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows resulting from those financial instruments and would have to be separated if not in this category.

The fair value designation, once made, is irrevocable.

5.2. MEASUREMENT

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently recognised at fair value. Gains and losses on disposal or redemption and unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair value are included in fair value gains and losses.

Dividend income is recognised in the income statement when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend for equity securities and is separately reported and included in "Net other income / (expense)".

The amount of change during the period, and cumulatively, in the fair values of designated financial liabilities and loans and advances to customers that is attributable to changes in their credit risk is determined as the amount of change in the fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk.

6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments including foreign exchange contracts, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, currency and interest rate options (both written and purchased) and other derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial position at fair value and subsequently re-measured at their fair value

Derivatives are presented in assets when favourable to the Bank and in liabilities when unfavourable to the Bank. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, dealer price quotations, or discounted cash flow models, as appropriate. Derivatives are not entered into for trading nor speculative purposes. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

A derivative may be embedded in another financial instrument, known as "host contract". In such cases, the derivative instrument is separated from the host contract and treated as a separate derivative, provided that its risks and economic characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract, the embedded derivative actually meets the definition of a derivative and the host contract is not carried at fair value with unrealised gains and losses reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Certain derivative instruments transacted as effective economic hedges under the Bank's risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IAS 39 and are therefore treated in the same way as derivative instruments held for trading purposes, i.e. fair value gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities are initially recognised at fair value (including transaction costs) and classified as available for sale. Investment securities are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments where it is impracticable to determine fair value are carried at cost.

Available for sale investment securities are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value based on quoted bid prices in active markets, dealer price quotations or discounted expected cash flows. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are determined by applying recognised valuation techniques such as price/earnings or price/cash flow ratios, refined to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer. Unquoted equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated are carried at cost. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available for sale investment securities are reported in shareholders' equity, net of taxes (where applicable), until such investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until such investment is determined to be impaired.

Available for sale investment securities may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity prices. When an available for sale investment security is disposed of or impaired, the accumulated unrealised gain or loss included in shareholders' equity is transferred to the income statement for the period and reported as gains/losses from investment securities. Gains and losses on disposal are determined using the moving average cost method.

Held to maturity investment securities consist of non-derivative, securities that are quoted in an active market, with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Loan and receivable investment securities consist of non-derivative investment securities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Held to maturity and loan and receivable investment securities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any fees, points paid or received, transaction costs and any discount or premium on acquisition

Impairment: The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment security or a Bank is impaired of such securities. Particularly for equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered, among other factors, in determining whether the assets are impaired.

If any objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss) is removed from equity and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The amount of the impairment loss for held to maturity and loans and receivable investment securities, which are carried at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate.

Interest earned while holding investment securities is reported as interest income.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established (Declaration date) for equity securities and is separately reported and included in Net other income.

8. RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank reclassifies non-derivative debt instruments out of the trading and available-for-sale categories and into the loans and receivables category if the instruments meet the definition of this category at the date of reclassification and the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the instruments for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

When rare circumstances cause significant deterioration in the trading activity or substantially affect the observable prices of non-derivative financial assets classified in the trading category, the Bank reclassifies such financial assets out of the trading category and into the held-to-maturity or available-for-sale categories, provided the assets meet definition of the respective category at the date of reclassification and the Bank does not have the intention to sell them in the near term.

If there is a change in intention or ability to hold a debt financial instrument to maturity, the Bank reclassifies such instruments out of the available-for-sale category and into the held-to-maturity category, provided the instruments meet the definition of the latter at the date of reclassification.

For financial assets reclassified as described above, the fair value at the date of reclassification becomes the new amortised cost at that date.

When the instruments reclassified out of the trading category include embedded derivatives, the Bank reassesses at the reclassification date, whether the embedded derivatives need to be separated from the host contract, on the basis of the circumstances that existed when the Bank became a party to the contract.

The Bank transfers debt instruments that have been reclassified as loans and receivables from the trading or available-for-sale categories, into the available-for-sale category if the instruments subsequently become quoted in an active market and the Bank does not intend to hold them for the foreseeable future or until maturity. The fair value of the instruments at the date of reclassification becomes the new amortised cost at that date. The difference between the amortised cost immediately prior to reclassification and the fair value at the date of reclassification is recognized in the available-for-sale securities reserve through other comprehensive income and is amortised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

9. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank measures the fair value of its financial instruments based on a framework for measuring fair value that categorises financial instruments based on a three-level hierarchy of the inputs to the valuation technique, as discussed below.

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data (for example derived from prices) for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, as well as debt securities without quoted prices and certain derivative contracts whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes government and corporate debt securities with prices in markets that are not active and certain over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety, is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

10. RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED DAY 1 PROFIT OR LOSS

When the fair value is determined using valuation models for which not all inputs are market observable prices or rates, the Bank initially recognises a financial instrument at the transaction price, which is the best indicator of fair value, although the value obtained from the relevant valuation model may differ. Such a difference between the transaction price and the model value is commonly referred to as "Day 1 profit or loss". The Bank does not recognise that initial difference, immediately in profit or loss.

Deferred Day 1 profit or loss is amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement. In all instances any unrecognised Day 1 profit or loss is immediately released to income if fair value of the financial instrument in question can be determined either by using market observable model inputs or by reference to a quoted price for the same product in an active market or upon settlement.

After entering into a transaction, the Bank measures the financial instrument at fair value, adjusted for the deferred Day 1 profit or loss. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised immediately in the income without reversal of deferred Day 1 profits and losses.

11. LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and advances originated by the Bank, where money is provided directly to the borrower, other than those that are originated with the intent to be sold (if any), in which case they are recorded as available for sale investments securities.

Loans originated by the Bank are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. Loans and advances to customers are initially recorded at fair value including any transaction costs, and are subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Interest on loans and advances is included in interest income and is recognised on an effective interest rate method. Fees and direct costs relating to a loan origination, financing or restructuring and to loan commitments are treated as part of the cost of the transaction and are deferred and amortised to interest income over the life of the loan using the effective interest rate method, unless they are designated as at "fair value through profit or loss".

11.1. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a loan (or bank of loans) is impaired. The Bank assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans that are considered individually significant (Specific Provision), and collectively for loans that are not considered individually significant (General Provision).

A loan (or bank of loans) is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan ("loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loan (or bank of loans) that can be reliably estimated.

A credit risk provision for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due on a claim according to the original contractual terms.

Objective evidence that a claim is impaired includes observable data that comes to the Bank's attention about the following loss events, but not restricted to:

- a. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b. a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments (in arrears for a period over 90 days);
- c. the Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty;
- d. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- e. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- f. observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a bank of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the Bank, including:
 - f.1. adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank (e.g. an increased number of delayed payments); or
 - f.2. national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the Bank.

A provision for loan impairment is reported as a reduction of the carrying amount of a claim on the Statement of Financial Position. Any identified impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loans' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at a) the loan's original effective interest rate, if the loan bears a fixed interest rate, or b) current effective interest rate, if the loan bears a variable interest rate.

In determining impairment losses the bank applies judgement whether there is any information indicating that there maybe a measurable decrease in the expected cash flow from a certain portfolio of loans, prior to the identification of a possible single impaired loan contained in a specific portfolio.

Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects and conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Management utilises estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit attributes and any other evidence collected during normal course

of business in the calculation of the different credit portfolios expected future cash flows. Management regularly review the methodologies and assumptions applied in the calculation of the estimated future cash flows, the timing thereof and the amount.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account.

The amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of impairment losses on loans and advances to customers.

12. RENEGLIATED LOANS

Once the terms of a loan have been renegotiated, and the minimum number of payments have been paid and all other conditions required under the new arrangement have been fulfilled, the loan is no longer considered past due. The Bank continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

13. DE-RECOGNITION

13.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Bank retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

As part of its activities, the Bank securitises certain

financial assets, generally through the sale of these assets to special purposes entities, which issue securities collateralised with these assets.

To the extent that the Bank sells these securities to third party investors, the transferred assets may qualify for derecognition in full or in part. Gains or losses on securitisations are based on the carrying amount of the financial assets derecognised and the retained interest, based on their relative fair values at the date of the transfer.

13.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

14. SALE AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a predetermined price ('Repos') are retained on the statement of financial position and the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to banks, due to customers or other deposits, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreement to resell ('Reverse Repos') are recorded as due from banks or loans and advances to customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price (or the purchase and resale price) is treated as interest income (or expense) and accrued over the life of the Repos (or Reverse Repos) agreement using the effective interest rate method.

15. SECURITIES BORROWING AND LENDING

Securities borrowed and securities lent are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received, plus accrued interest. Securities borrowed and securities received as collateral under securities lending transactions are not recognised in the financial statements unless control of the contractual rights that comprise these securities transferred is gained or sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability that comprise these securities transferred is relinquished. The Bank monitors the market value of the securities borrowed and lent on a regular basis and provides or requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreements. Fees and interest received or paid are recorded as interest income or interest expense, on an accrual basis.

16. REGULAR WAY PURCHASES AND SALES

"Regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities (that is, those that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention) are recognised on the settlement date apart from trading and investment securities and derivative financial instruments, which are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Other purchases and sales of trading securities are treated as derivatives until settlement occurs.

17. OFFSETTING

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously or on a net basis.

18. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all interest bearing financial instruments using the effective interest rate method. Interest income includes interest on loans and advances to customers, coupons earned on fixed income investment and trading securities and accrued discount and premium on treasury bills and other instruments. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses.

The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Fees and direct costs relating to a loan origination or acquiring a security, financing or restructuring loan commitments are deferred and amortised to interest income over the life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method. Once a financial asset or a Bank of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

19. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis over the period the service is provided. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as acquisition of loans, equity shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised upon completion of the underlying transaction.

20. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment include land and buildings, leasehold improvements and transportation and other equipment, held by the Bank for use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes. Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost, which includes all costs that are required to bring an asset into operating condition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property and equipment excluding Land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs incurred subsequent to the acquisition of an asset, which is classified as property and equipment are capitalised, only when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Bank beyond those originally anticipated for the asset, otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Land and Buildings are subsequently measured, using the revaluation model, at its fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land and Buildings are revalued annually by an independent valuator using market observable data and sufficiently recent similar market transactions.

Depreciation of an item of property and equipment begins when it is available for use and ceases only when the asset is derecognised. Therefore, the depreciation of an item of property and equipment that is retired from active use does not cease unless it is fully depreciated, but its useful life is reassessed. Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Land	No depreciation
Buildings used in operation	not exceeding 20 years
Leasehold improvements	Residual lease term, not exceeding 10 years
Furniture and related equipment	not exceeding 10 years
Motor vehicles	not exceeding 5 years
Hardware and other equipment	not exceeding 5 years

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference

to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit, where property is revalued the write down is first applied to the revaluation reserve to the extent that the reserve relates to the asset being written down. Foreclosed assets, which consist of properties acquired through foreclosure in full or partial satisfaction of a related loan, are initially measured at cost, which includes transaction costs, and reported under other assets.

After initial recognition foreclosed assets are re-measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less estimated costs to sell. Any gains or losses on liquidation of foreclosed assets are included in other operating income.

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets include computer software and other intangible assets that are separately identifiable.

Computer software and implementation costs include costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank that are anticipated to generate future economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year. Expenditure, which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets, are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of 10 years rolling, based on annual management assessment.

Expenditure on starting up an operation or branch, training personnel, advertising and promotion and relocating or reorganising part or the entire Bank is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

At each Statement of Financial Position date, management reviews intangible assets and assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of intangible assets is fully recoverable. A write-down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised as a profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

21.1. IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

22. LEASES

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. It requires an assessment of whether: (a) fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and (b) the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

22.1. THE BANK IS THE LESSEE

22.1.1. FINANCE LEASE:

Leases where the Bank has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding.

The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease period. All assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

22.1.2. OPERATING LEASE:

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. The total payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

22.2. THE BANK IS THE LESSOR

22.2.1. FINANCE LEASE:

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

Finance lease receivables are included in loans and advances to customers.

22.2.2. OPERATING LEASE:

Fixed assets leased out under operating leases are included in the statement of financial position based on the nature of the asset. They are depreciated over their useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned property. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

23. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks, amounts due from other banks, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition such as treasury bills and other eligible bills, investment and trading securities which are subject to insignificant risk of changes to fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

24. PROVISIONS

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the

cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Bank has a defined contribution retirement benefit plan in accordance with Section 12(4) of the Pension Funds second Amendment Act No. 39 of 2001. Such plans are classified as pension plans or other post retirement benefit plans. Company contributions to the retirement fund are based on a percentage of employees' remuneration. The minimum percentage contribution is recommended by the independent actuaries. Retirement benefits are provided for all permanent staff.

25.1. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees' benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Bank's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year to which they relate and are included in staff costs.

25.2. OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Bank's employees participate in plans, which provide for various health benefits including post-retirement healthcare benefits. Such plans are all defined contribution and the Bank's contributions are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year to which they relate and are included in staff costs.

26. INCOME TAXES

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax laws in each jurisdiction, is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise.

Deferred income tax is fully provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and their amounts as measured for tax purposes.

The principal temporary differences arise from revaluation of certain assets. Deferred tax assets relating to the unused tax losses carried forward are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

It has not been applied at SABA due to the continuous losses incurred to date and will be applied once sufficient taxable profits are generated to utilise the losses.

27. BORROWINGS

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred.

Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

28. SHARE CAPITAL

28.1. SHARE ISSUE COSTS:

Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of shares and other equity items, other than on a business combination, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include entities, which the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions.

Related parties include, directors, their close relatives, companies owned or controlled by them and companies over which they can influence the financial and operating policies.

All banking transactions entered into with related parties are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with unrelated parties and do not involve more than a normal amount of risk.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Coin and bank notes	6	3
Deposits with other banks	70 718	93 658
Foreign currency balances	269 213	117 774
Balances with the Central Bank	71 073	54 434
	411 010	265 869

The mandatory South African Reserve Bank reserve requirement is included in the above figures.

Banks are required to keep a mandatory average balance with the Central Bank. According to the Bank Act, 2.5% of the Bank's liabilities as adjusted should be maintained therefore no withdrawal below the agreed level should be allowed to this account. The balance earns interest at 0%.

FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCES	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
	269 213	117 774

Wespac Bank Corp, Sydney	AUD	291	3 623
Standard Chartered Bank Botswana, Botswana	BWP	13	8
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano	EUR	935	1 796
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt	EUR	18 855	7 732
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (Collateral)	EUR	-	1 984
National Bank of Greece, Athens	EUR	2 619	4 814
Standard Chartered Bank, Frankfurt	EUR	90	5 109
National Bank of Greece, London	GBP	1 265	521
National Westminster Bank Limited, London	GBP	4 042	7 866
Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo	JPY	119	114
Sumitomo Bank Limited, Tokyo	JPY	110	81
Barclays Bank, New York (Collateral)	USD	49 855	37 007
Deutsche Bankers Trust, New York	USD	168 771	22 208
Standard Chartered Bank, New York	USD	-	2 605
Standard Bank of South Africa, Johannesburg (Collateral)	USD	22 248	16 527
ABSA Johannesburg (Collateral)	USD	-	5 779

The balances on the Nostro and Collateral accounts are managed on a daily basis and kept to a minimum, hence these balances are not hedged. The conversion rates used are as per note 25.

2. Derivative Financial Instruments

The notional amount of the derivative instruments do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments. The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the nominal value of transactions outstanding at the statement of financial position date. Derivative instruments become favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) based on changes in the market. The derivative instruments are carried at fair value with movements going through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The valuation method used to get the fair value, is market observable inputs as obtained from Reuters as defined in IFRS 13 fair value measurement, these fall within level 2 classification.

2015 R'000	2014 R'000
---------------	---------------

ASSETS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

Notional	715 570	373 634
Fair value	71 798	13 071

LIABILITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

Notional	119 529	370 851
Fair value	6 649	3 313

3. Short-Term Negotiable Securities

The Short-Term Negotiable Securities consist of Treasury Bills with interest rates ranging from 6.35% to 6.74% and maturing during the period 17 February 2016 to 17 August 2016. These financial investments are classified as available for sale. They are carried at fair value and all the gains and losses for these financial instruments are recognised in equity, as defined in IFRS 13 fair value measurement, these fall within level 1 classification.

2015 R'000	2014 R'000
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AVAILABLE-FOR-SELL INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE

At 1 January	128 751	99 067
Purchased Treasury Bills	465 610	351 021
Proceeds from sale of Treasury Bills	(463 308)	(328 210)
Interest earned	8 868	6 968
Revaluation reserve	(319)	(95)
At 31 December	139 602	128 751

4. Other Investments

Other Investments relate to an investment acquired 15 years ago in an unlisted company, called Dandyshelf 3 (Pty) Ltd. The investment acquired consists of 100 shares in Dandyshelf 3 (Pty) Ltd. No dividend was received during 2015 or 2014. The shares are unlisted, and the Directors' valuation of the unlisted investment equates to the fair value which approximates cost as defined in IFRS 13 fair value measurement, these fall within level 3 classification.

4. Other Investments Continued

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
FINANCIAL ASSET CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE		
Unlisted - Dandyshelf 3 (Pty) Ltd	15	15

5. Accounts Receivable

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		
	11 940	12 640

6. Loans and Advances

All the advances are at variable interest rates and the amortised cost carrying value approximates the fair value due to the fact that as the prime interest rates changes, the Bank changes the rate to maintain its margin.

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
CATEGORY ANALYSIS		
Overdrafts	153 577	140 774
Property, commercial and other loans	709 653	665 812
Home loans	542 244	480 829
Instalment credit and lease agreements	318 861	425 399
Non-performing loans*	204 050	194 503
	1 928 385	1 907 317

*Included in Non-performing loans is suspended interest amounting to R18, 644, 167 (2014: R13, 217, 880)

Less: Credit impairment - Refer to note 7*	(136 652)	(113 211)
Overdrafts	(25 197)	(24 908)
Property, commercial and other loans	(12 275)	(6 014)
Home loans	(9 138)	(10 331)
Instalment credit and lease agreements	(90 042)	(71 958)
NET LOANS AND ADVANCES	1 791 733	1 794 106

SECTORIAL ANALYSIS

	302	398
Agriculture	753 556	654 822
Financial and Real Estate	480 762	445 664
Individuals	116 701	180 316
Manufacturing	173 350	225 806
Transport	5 977	7 433
Electricity and Water	6 379	10 627
Mining	391 358	382 251
1 928 385	1 907 317	

MATURITY ANALYSIS

Maturing within one year	415 808	399 886
Maturing after one year but within five years	817 822	885 868
Maturing after five years	694 755	621 563

All loans and advances are granted within the Republic of South Africa and can be denominated in different currencies.

6. Loans and Advances Continued

NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CATEGORY 2015	As a % of Advances	Credit Risk R'000	Securities and Other Expected Recoveries R'000	Specific Provision R'000
Overdraft	1,49%	28 806	4 649	24 157
Commercial and property loans	1,72%	33 201	25 978	7 223
Instalment sale	4,94%	95 269	11 179	84 090
Home loans	2,44%	46 774	41 109	5 665
TOTAL 2015	10,59%	204 050	82 915	121 135

NON PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR

	Individuals	Manufacturing	Transport	Financial and Real Estate	Agriculture	Mining	Electricity and water	Other services	Securities and Other Expected Recoveries R'000	Specific Provision R'000
Overdraft	2,00%	38 499	15 644	22 855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and property loans	1,40%	27 070	11 000	16 070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment sale	0,37%	7 061	2 869	4 192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home loans	1,76%	33 935	13 790	20 145	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 2015	10,59%	204 050	82 915	121 135						

NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CATEGORY 2014	As a % of Advances	Credit Risk R'000	Securities and Other Expected Recoveries R'000	Specific Provision R'000
Overdraft	1,52%	27 457	4 462	22 995
Commercial and property loans	2,17%	39 282	36 691	2 591
Instalment sale	5,66%	102 195	36 925	65 270
Home loans	1,42%	25 569	18 442	7 127
TOTAL 2014	10,77%	194 503	96 520	97 983

NON PERFORMING LOANS AND ADVANCES BY SECTOR	As a % of Advances	Credit Risk R'000	Securities and Other Expected Recoveries R'000	Specific Provision R'000
Individuals	1,70%	30 670	15 220	15 450
Manufacturing	0,01%	196	97	99
Transport	0,40%	7 240	3 593	3 647
Financial and Real Estate	1,26%	22 760	11 294	11 466
Agriculture	0,00%	-	-	-
Mining	0,00%	-	-	-
Electricity and water	0,00%	-	-	-
Other services	7,4%	133 637	66 316	67 321
TOTAL 2014	10,77%	194 503	96 520	97 983

6. Loans and Advances Continued

2015 LOANS AND ADVANCES CREDIT ANALYSIS		Consumer R'000	Mortgage R'000	Small Business Loans R'000	Corporate Loans R'000	Total Loan R'000
Neither past due nor impaired	61 316	366 947	853 129	399 428	1 680 820	
Past due but not impaired	5 095	8 905	25 461	4 054	43 515	
Individually impaired	22 898	15 601	67 415	98 136	204 050	
GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES	89 309	391 453	946 005	501 618	1 928 385	
Total Credit Impairment	(21 878)	(9 525)	(33 872)	(71 377)	(136 652)	
Less: Specific Impairment	(21 825)	(2 565)	(25 720)	(71 025)	(121 135)	
Less: Portfolio Impairment	(53)	(6 960)	(8 152)	(352)	(15 517)	
TOTAL NET LOANS AND ADVANCES	67 431	381 928	912 133	430 241	1 791 733	

LOANS AND ADVANCES NEITHER PAST DUE NOR INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED CREDIT ANALYSIS		Consumer	Mortgage	Small Business Loans	Corporate Loans	Total Loan
Satisfactory risk	61 316	363 091	844 646	399 428	1 668 481	
Watch list	-	-	6	-	6	
Substandard list	-	3 856	8 477	-	12 333	
TOTAL 2015	61 316	366 947	853 129	399 428	1 680 820	

AGEING ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES PAST DUE BUT NOT INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED					
Past due up to 30 days	5 095	7 485	21 630	1 029	35 239
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	1 420	3 390	3 025	7 835
Past due 61 - 90 days	-	-	441	-	441
Past due 91 - 180 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 181 - 365 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
Past due over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 2015	5 095	8 905	25 461	4 054	43 515

AGEING ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES PAST DUE					
Past due up to 30	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 61 - 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 91 - 180 days	-	550	913	-	1 463
Past due 181 - 365 days	415	10 797	31 371	6 133	48 716
Past due 1 - 2 years	22 430	2 565	19 349	42 217	86 561
Past due over 2 years	53	1 689	15 782	49 786	67 310
TOTAL 2015	22 898	15 601	67 415	98 136	204 050

2014 LOANS AND ADVANCES CREDIT ANALYSIS		Consumer R'000	Mortgage R'000	Small Business Loans R'000	Corporate Loans R'000	Total Loan R'000
Neither past due not impaired	66 232	328 380	775 002	491 992	1 661 606	
Past due but not impaired	999	19 426	22 098	8 685	51 208	
Individually impaired	22 367	8 304	59 840	103 992	194 503	
GROSS LOANS AND ADVANCES	89 598	356 110	856 940	604 669	1 907 317	
Total Credit Impairment	(22 653)	(5 466)	(20 499)	(64 593)	(113 211)	
Less: Specific Impairment	(22 367)	(2 663)	(15 490)	(57 463)	(97 983)	
Less: Portfolio Impairment	(286)	(2 803)	(5 009)	(7 130)	(15 228)	
TOTAL NET LOANS AND ADVANCES	66 945	350 644	836 441	540 076	1 794 106	

6. Loans and Advances Continued

LOANS AND ADVANCES NEITHER PAST DUE NOR INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED CREDIT ANALYSIS	Consumer	Mortgage	Small Business Loans	Corporate Loans	Total Loan
Satisfactory risk	66 196	322 164	751 920	474 413	1 614 693
Watch list	-	-	12 655	11 125	23 780
Substandard list	36	6 216	10 427	6 454	23 133
TOTAL 2014	66 232	328 380	775 002	491 992	1 661 606

AGEING ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES PAST DUE BUT NOT INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED					
Past due up to 30 days	851	19 107	16 111	5 033	41 102
Past due 31 - 60 days	148	319	4 966	3 652	9 085
Past due 61 - 90 days	-	-	1 021	-	1 021
Past due 91 - 180 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 181 - 365 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
Past due over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 2014	999	19 426	22 098	8 685	51 208

AGEING ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED					
Past due up to 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 61 - 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 91 - 180 days	748	2 109	20 963	6 920	30 740
Past due 181 - 365 days	-	125	6 400	48 345	54 870
Past due 1 - 2 years	21 438	4 963	20 493	48 727	95 621
Past due over 2 years	181	1 107	11 984	-	13 272
TOTAL 2014	22 367	8 304	59 840	103 992	194 503

LOANS AND ADVANCES	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Overdrafts	153 577	140 774
Property, commercial and other loans	709 653	665 812
Home loans	542 244	480 829
Instalment credit and lease agreements	318 861	425 399
Non-performing loans	204 050	194 503
1 928 385	1 907 317	

SECURITIES IN RESPECT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES					
Overdrafts, property and commercial loans					
- Cash Investments	30 665	17 885			
- Guarantees	2 098	2 657			
- Mortgage bonds	805 778	742 244			
- Ceded insurance policies	2 516				

6. Loans and Advances Continued

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Non-performing loans:		
- Mortgage bonds	72 039	62 288
- Assets financed in respect of instalment credit agreement	10 876	46 321
	82 915	108 609
Total secured loans and advances	1 796 352	1 789 955
Total unsecured loans and advances	132 033	117 362
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES	1 928 385	1 907 317

7. Credit Impairment for Loans and Advances

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Balance at 1 January	113 211	43 870
Amounts written off against provisions	(9 430)	(10 875)
	103 781	32 995
Charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	32 639	57 716
Specific impairment*	38 432	62 957
Portfolio impairment	290	-
Recoveries of balances raised in current year	(5 851)	(4 106)
Recoveries of balance previously written off	(232)	(1 135)
Recoveries of balance previously written off	232	1 135
Operational loss provision	15	-
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER	136 652	113 211

ANALYSIS

Specific impairment*	121 135	97 983
Portfolio impairment	15 517	15 228
	136 652	113 211

SECTORIAL ANALYSIS

Individuals	31 403	17 721
Manufacturing	8 485	427
Trade and accommodation	4 359	-
Transport	12 603	8 423
Financial and Real Estate	54 787	12 044
Mining	464	1 600
Electricity and water	435	-
Other services	24 116	72 996
	136 652	113 211

*Refer to note 6

8. Property and Equipment

COST OR VALUATION	Land and Buildings (R'000)	Motor Vehicles (R'000)	Properties Brought in (R'000)	Furniture and Fittings (R'000)	Office Equipment (R'000)	Computer Equipment (R'000)	Total (R'000)
Balance as at 1 January 2014	17 600	1 307	115	14 206	4 060	9 673	46 961
Additions	-	-	-	13 954	644	1 673	16 271
Disposals	-	-	(4)	(578)	(117)	(59)	(758)
Revaluation	(4 100)	-	-	-	-	-	(4 100)
Balance as at 1 January 2015	13 500	1 307	111	27 582	4 587	11 287	58 374
Additions	-	-	-	184	468	585	1 237
Disposals	-	-	(32)	-	-	-	(32)
Revaluation	(2 300)	-	-	-	-	-	(2 300)
At 31 December 2015	11 200	1 307	79	27 766	5 055	11 872	57 279

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

CARRYING AMOUNT	BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY 2014	Depreciation charge for the year	Eliminated on disposal	BALANCE AS AT 1 JANUARY 2015	Depreciation charge for the year	Eliminated on disposal	At 31 December 2015
At 31 December 2014	13 500	184	-	16 978	1 022	2 199	33 883
At 31 December 2015	11 200	21	-	14 147	1 052	1 939	28 360

Land and buildings, comprising of erf 1139, Marshalltown, Johannesburg were revalued at 31 December 2015 by CG Frazer and Associates, independent valuers, by reference to market data of recent transactions for similar properties. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards. The revalued amount is R11,2 million at 31 December 2015. As at 31 December 2015 had the land and buildings been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, their carrying amount would have been approximately R Nil (2014: R 0). The building was purchased in 1973.

9. Intangible Assets

	Cost R'000	Amortisation R'000	Carrying Amount R'000
At 31 December 2013	46 689	(30 792)	15 897
Additions	22 373	-	22 373
Disposals	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	-	(2 773)	(2 773)
At 31 December 2014	69 062	(33 565)	35 497
Additions	23 122	-	23 122
Disposals	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	-	(3 126)	(3 126)
At 31 December 2015	92 184	(36 691)	55 493

Intangible assets consist of computer software, licences, internal and external software development and implementation costs.

10. Share Capital

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
AUTHORISED		
100 000 000 ordinary shares of R1 each (par value)	100 000	100 000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID		
At the beginning of the year 24 158 000 shares of R1 each	24 158	18 458
Shares issued at R1 each during the year	-	5 700
At the end of the year 24 158 000 shares of R1 each	24 158	24 158

The Bank has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. The unissued shares are under control of the Directors subject to the notification to and specific approval by the National Bank of Greece S.A., until the next Annual General Meeting.

11. Share Premium

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Balance at beginning and end of the year	339 027	259 227
Shares issued during the year	-	79 800
Balance at end of the year	339 027	339 027

12. Revaluation Reserves

	Available for Sale Reserve (R'000)	Property Revaluation Reserve (R'000)	Total (R'000)
Balance at 1 January 2014	46	11 934	11 980
Decrease in fair value of fixed property	-	(4 100)	(4 100)
Increase in fair value of available for sale investment	(95)	-	(95)
Balance at 1 January 2015	(49)	7 834	7 785
Decrease in fair value of fixed property	-	(2 300)	(2 300)
Decrease in fair value of available for sale investment	(319)	-	(319)
Balance at 31 December 2015	(368)	5 534	5 166

The available-for-sale reserve comprises market to market valuation of available for sale investments.

The revaluation reserves are not available for distribution to the Bank's shareholders.

13. Long Term Debt Instruments

	2015	2014
7 year Debentures - Issued 30 November 2015	20 000	-
7 year Debentures - Issued 30 December 2015	30 000	-
	50 000	-

Comprises of 2 unsecured debentures issued in 2015 in favour of NBG. The debenture issued on 30 November 2015 bears interest at the aggregate of the applicable 6 month JIBAR plus a margin of 10.39 percent per annum with a maturity of 7 years. The debenture issued on 30 December 2015 bears interest at the aggregate of the applicable 6 month JIBAR plus a margin of 10.87 percent per annum with a maturity of 7 years.

The capital amount is repayable on maturity. The debentures at the sole discretion of the Reserve Bank can be converted into ordinary shares on the occurrence of an event. The debentures qualified as Tier 2 capital in terms of the Bank Regulations. The future discounted cashflows are disclosed in note 19.

14. Deposits and Current Accounts

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Demand deposits	787 635	804 252
Customer foreign currency deposits (demand deposits)	118 178	83 261
Term deposits	381 368	412 961
	1 287 181	1 300 474
Deposits from banks	879 788	671 955
	2 166 969	1 972 429

INCLUDED IN DEPOSITS FROM BANKS ARE:

Amounts due to holding company	801 998	602 610
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	77 790	69 345
	879 788	671 955

MATURITY ANALYSIS

On demand	905 813	887 512
Maturing within one month	378 253	252 925
Maturing after one but within six months	857 866	810 972
Maturing after six months but within twelve months	25 037	21 020
	2 166 969	1 972 429

15. Accounts Payable

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Accruals	11 112	4 893
Sundry creditors	18 141	16 929
	29 253	21 822

16. Contingencies and Commitments

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
16.1. CONTINGENCIES		
Letters of credit	1 674	16 950
Liabilities under guarantees	87 173	80 781
Revocable unutilised facilities	113 841	132 033
Irrevocable unutilised facilities	62 390	75 829
EFT Debit services	1 000	-
Legal claim instituted by borrowers	2 976	3 456
Committed capital expenditure	761	2 135
	269 815	311 184

16.2. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

Within 1 year	8 596	8 598
2 to 5 years	28 282	31 676
After 5 years	-	5 202
	36 878	45 476

Commitments under operating leases relate to the leasing of the various business suites and the new head office.

17. Profit / (Loss) from Operations

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
17.1. INTEREST INCOME		
Balances with banks and short-term funds	6 734	4 902
Short-term negotiable securities	8 868	6 968
Loans and advances	178 965	187 471
	194 567	199 341
*Included in interest income loan and advances, is suspended interest of R7, 746, 221 (2014: R11, 333, 921)		
17.2. INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits from banks	45 899	45 955
Current and deposit accounts	27 838	25 390
Savings accounts	8 460	5 298
Other term deposits	22 447	24 863
Interest bearing long-term debt	335	-
	104 979	101 506
17.3. NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Fee Income	35 840	35 213
Foreign exchange profit	11 599	7 863
Profit (Loss) on sale of equipment	32	(244)
Other income	6 648	690
	54 119	43 522
17. Profit / (Loss) from Operations		
	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
17.4. OPERATING EXPENSES		
Staff costs	62 660	61 343
Salaries, wages and allowances	41 177	40 376
Contributions to provident fund and other staff funds	9 524	9 305
Directors' emoluments	10 397	10 000
Other	1 562	1 662
Depreciation and amortisation	7 587	6 302
Motor vehicles	163	220
Furniture and fittings	3 015	1 876
Office equipment	438	648
Computer equipment	845	785
Computer software	3 126	2 773
Operating lease charges	10 269	10 070
Premises	57 121	49 492
Other operating expenses	137 637	127 207

18. Taxation

The Bank is in an assessed loss position of R 92.6 million as at 31 December 2015. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised. The raising of a deferred tax asset will be considered based on future profitability.

19. Undiscounted Cash Flows of Financial Liabilities

The following tables detail the Bank's remaining contractual maturity for its liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Bank can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Bank may be required to pay.

	Carrying Amount R'000	Subject to notice	Up to 1 month R'000	1 - 3 months R'000	3 - 12 months R'000	1 - 2 years R'000	2 - 5 years R'000	5+ years R'000
2015								
Derivative financial instrument	6 649	-	2 418	2 763	1 468	-	-	-
Due to customers	1 297 982	280 110	927 735	29 138	59 109	1 891	-	-
Due to banks	890 425	-	362 115	298 309	230 001	-	-	-
Long-term debt instruments	113 298	-	-	-	9 369	8 984	26 977	67 968
Accounts payable	27 077	-	11 561	1 303	3 391	2 266	4 320	4 236
	2 335 432	280 110	1 303 829	331 513	303 338	13 141	31 297	72 204
2014								
Derivative financial instrument	3 313		772	2 349	192	-	-	-
Due to customers	1 300 474		910 321	297 983	50 156	21 337	20 677	-
Due to banks	671 955		230 459	369 840	34 673	36 983	-	-
Accounts payable	21 822		21 822	-	-	-	-	-
	1 997 564		1 163 374	670 172	85 021	58 320	20 677	-

20. Categories and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
Asset	Carrying Value	Carrying Value
Available for sale	139 602	128 751
Short term negotiable securities	139 602	128 751
Loans and receivables	2 214 683	2 072 615
Cash and cash equivalents	411 010	265 869
Loans and advances	1 791 733	1 794 106
Other accounts receivables	11 940	12 640
Held for trading	71 798	13 071
Derivative financial instrument	71 798	13 071
Held at fair value	15	15
Other investments	15	15

20. Categories and Fair Values of Financial Instruments Continued

Liabilities			
Held for trading	6 649	3 313	
Derivative financial instruments	6 649	3 313	
Other financial liabilities	2 246 222	1 994 249	
Deposits	2 166 969	1 972 429	
Long-term debt instruments	50 000	-	
Accounts Payable and Provisions	29 253	21 820	

Items not mentioned below, their fair value approximates their carrying value.

Fair Value Levels	2015 R'000			2014 R'000		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset						
Short term negotiable securities	139 602			128 751		
Derivative financial instrument		71 798			13 071	
Other investments			15			15
Liabilities						
Derivative financial instrument		6 649			3 313	

20.1 Fair Value Measurements

This note provides information about how the Bank determines fair value of various financial assets and financial liabilities. The fair values are measured on a recurring basis. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined.

Financial assets / financial assets	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs
1. Foreign currency forward contracts (note 2)	Level 2	<p>Discounted cash flow.</p> <p>Future cash flow determined based on the forward exchange rates from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of the various counterparties.</p>
2. Other investments (note 4)	Level 3	<p>Other investments relate to an investment acquired 15 years ago in an unlisted company, called Dandyshelf 3 Pty (Ltd). No dividend was received during 2015 or 2014. The shares are unlisted and the Directors' valuation of the unlisted investment equates to the fair value, which approximates cost as defined in IFRS 13 fair value measurement. These fall within level 3 classification. If one had to participate in Dandyshelf (Pty) Ltd as a new shareholder, a similar amount would be paid to be a participant.</p>

21. Financial Risk Management

21.1 Market Risk

The Bank seeks to minimise market risk by using derivatives to economically hedge market risk / (currency risk). The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Bank's policy approved by the Board of Directors', which provides written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest and credit risk.

The Bank does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative instruments for speculative risk purposes.

The Bank's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of change in foreign currency exchange rate (see note 21.6) and interest rate risk (note 21.4). The Bank manages its foreign exchange risk by entering into forward exchange contracts. This exchange rate risk arises from the intragroup deposits which are denominated in foreign currency.

21.2 Capital Management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the Statement of Financial Position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the banking industry in which the Bank operates
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee, as implemented by the South African Reserve Bank, for supervisory purposes.

The required information is filed with the South African Reserve Bank on a monthly basis.

The Bank maintains a ratio of total regulatory capital to its risk-weighted assets above a minimum level agreed with the South African Reserve Bank which takes into account the risk profile of the Bank.

The regulatory capital requirements are strictly observed when managing capital. The Bank's regulatory capital comprises two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital, general bank reserve, statutory reserve and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available for sale. Retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. The book value of goodwill is deducted in arriving at Tier 1 capital; and
- Tier 2 capital: 7 Year debentures and collective impairment allowances

Shortfalls of value adjustments and provisions as compared to expected losses are deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to calculate regulatory capital.

"The risk-weighted assets are measured using the 'standardised approach' (SA) for credit risk. Risk weights are assigned to assets and off balance sheet items according to their asset class and credit assessment. For the determination of credit assessments the Fitch rating agency is nominated. Any eligible collateral and netting agreements are taken into account for calculating risk-weighted assets"

21.2. Capital Management Continued

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Bank for the years ended 31 December.

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Share capital	24 158	24 158
Share premium	339 027	339 027
Revaluation reserves	4 885	7 807
Deductions against capital and reserve funds	(111 271)	(84 701)
Less: intangible assets	(55 493)	(35 498)
TOTAL QUALIFYING TIER 1 CAPITAL	201 306	250 793
TIER 2 CAPITAL		
Debt instruments	50 000	-
Collective impairment allowance	15 517	15 228
TOTAL QUALIFYING TIER 2 CAPITAL	65 517	15 228
TOTAL REGULATORY CAPITAL	266 823	266 021
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS:		
Credit risk	1 685 050	1 731 524
Counter party risk	45 793	5 529
Market risk	11 890	14 159
Equity risk	15	15
Operational risk	211 938	200 982
Other risk	40 499	46 522
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	1 995 185	1 998 731
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO	13,37%	13,31%

21.3. Liquidity Risk

"Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to generate sufficient cash to meet the Bank's commitment to lenders, depositors and other creditors at any point in time. The management of liquidity is primarily designed to ensure that depositors' funding requirements can be met and that the bank has sufficient funding in place to ensure payment of daily transactions."

"Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Bank's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Bank manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity and interest rate risk management are essentially inseparable from the core banking activities of advances growth and profitability management. Liquidity and interest rate risk management form an integral part of proactive asset and liability management, which is managed by the Bank's Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (ALCCO). Liquidity is ensured through optimal funding strategies taking into account various interest rate scenarios, as well as taking cognisance of available inter-bank lines of credit and the substantial committed lines of credit from the Bank's majority shareholder to cater for unforeseen circumstances."

Stress scenarios and testing have been undertaken thereby allowing the bank to identify and be prepared for such eventualities. These scenarios have ensured that the Bank is well prepared to manage any liquidity or interest rate risks that may occur.

21.3. Liquidity Risk Continued

	Up to 1 month R'000	1 - 2 months R'000	3 - 6 months R'000	7 - 12 months R'000	1 - 5 years R'000	Over 5 years R'000	Total R'000
2015							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	411 010	-	-	-	-	-	411 010
Derivative financial assets	25 602	40 987	5 209	-	-	-	71 798
Short-term negotiable securities	-	24 762	49 250	65 590	-	-	139 602
Other investments	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Advances*	153 703	888	13 136	14 207	636 421	1 110 030	1 928 385
Other accounts receivable	8 269	123	243	1 286	2 018	-	11 940
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	28 360	28 360
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	55 493	55 493
	598 584	66 760	67 838	81 083	638 454	1 193 883	2 646 602
LIABILITIES							
Long term debt instruments						50 000	50 000
Deposits, current and other accounts	1 284 066	457 906	399 960	25 037	-	-	2 166 969
Derivative financial liabilities	2 418	1 873	2 358	-	-	-	6 649
Other liabilities	12 131	877	3 559	1 864	6 586	4 236	29 253
	1 298 615	460 656	405 877	26 901	6 586	4 236	2 202 871
	Up to 1 month R'000	1 - 2 months R'000	3 - 6 months R'000	7 - 12 months R'000	1 - 5 years R'000	Over 5 years R'000	Total R'000
2014							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	265 869	-	-	-	-	-	265 869
Derivative financial assets	6 247	6 603	221	-	-	-	13 071
Short-term negotiable securities	19 977	59 543	39 495	9 736	-	-	128 751
Other investments	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Advances	165 855	22 576	89 852	121 603	784 746	609 474	1 794 106
Other accounts receivable	8 128	129	257	2 040	2 086	-	12 640
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	33 883	33 883
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	35 497	35 497
	466 076	88 851	129 825	133 379	786 847	678 854	2 283 832
LIABILITIES							
Deposits, current and other accounts	1 140 437	667 823	143 149	21 020	-	-	1 972 429
Derivative financial liabilities	772	2 061	473	7	-	-	3 313
Other liabilities	7 306	871	2 442	1 732	6 659	2 812	21 822
	1 148 515	670 755	146 064	22 759	6 659	2 812	1 997 564

*The exposures relating to advances are bucketed based on last instalment due.

21.4. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the impact that the repricing of the Bank's assets and liabilities may have on the future cash flows and earnings.

The risk is managed by the Bank by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Liquidity and interest rate risk management are essentially inseparable from the core banking activities of advances growth and profitability management. Liquidity and interest rate risk management form an integral part of proactive asset and liability management, which is managed by the Bank's Asset, Liability and Capital Committee (ALCCO).

Stress scenarios and testing have been undertaken thereby allowing the bank to identify and be prepared for such eventualities. These scenarios have ensured that the Bank is well prepared to manage any liquidity or interest rate risks that may occur. The Bank's exposures to interest rates on assets and liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

	Fixed R'000	Floating R'000	Non-interest sensitive R'000	Total R'000
2015 ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
	-	117 207	293 803	411 010
Derivative financial assets	-	-	71 798	71 798
Short-term negotiable assets	139 602	-	-	139 602
Other investments	-	-	15	15
Advances	-	1 791 733	-	1 791 733
Other accounts receivable	-	-	11 940	11 940
Property and equipment	-	-	28 360	28 360
Intangible assets	-	-	55 493	55 493
	139 602	1 908 940	461 409	2 509 951

	Fixed R'000	Floating R'000	Non-interest Sensitive R'000	Total R'000
LIABILITIES				
Long term debt instruments				
	-	50 000	-	50 000
Deposits, current and other accounts	102 656	2 064 313	-	2 166 969
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	6 649	6 649
Other liabilities	-	-	29 253	29 253
	102 656	2 114 313	35 902	2 252 871

	Fixed R'000	Floating R'000	Non-interest Sensitive R'000	Total R'000
2014 ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
	-	211 432	54 437	265 869
Derivative financial assets	-	-	13 071	13 071
Short-term negotiable assets	128 751	-	-	128 751
Other investments	-	-	15	15
Advances	-	1 794 106	-	1 794 106
Other accounts receivable	-	-	12 640	12 640
Property and equipment	-	-	33 883	33 883
Intangible assets	-	-	35 497	35 497
	128 751	2 005 538	149 543	2 283 832

	Fixed R'000	Floating R'000	Non-interest Sensitive R'000	Total R'000
LIABILITIES				
Deposits, current and other accounts				
	89 393	1 883 036	-	1 972 429
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	3 313	3 313
Other liabilities	-	-	21 822	21 822
	89 393	1 883 036	25 135	1 997 564

21.5. Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The tables below summarise the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. Assets and liabilities are included at the carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

At the reporting date, a 200 basis point change in prevailing interest rates was applied as a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact on earnings as a result of a change in the interest rates.

If interest rates increased/decreased by 200 basis points and all other variables remained constant, the Bank's net profit and equity at year-end would increase by R17,1 million and decrease by R17,1 million (2014: increase/decrease by R13,168 million)

2015	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5+ years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents							
	117 221	-	-	-	-	293 789	411 010
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	71 798	71 798
Short-term negotiable assets	-	74 012	65 590	-	-	-	139 602
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Advances	1 791 733	-	-	-	-	-	1 791 733
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	11 940	11 940
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	28 360	28 360
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	55 493	55 493
	1 908 954	74 012	65 590	-	-	461 395	2 509 951
LIABILITIES							
Due to other Banks							
	360 659	295 602	224 250	-	-	-	880 511
Due to customers	923 631	306 036	55 624	1 167	-	-	1 286 458
Long term debt instruments	-	-	50 000	-	-	-	50 000
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	6 649	6 649
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	29 253	29 253
	1 284 290	601 638	329 874	1 167	-	35 902	2 252 871

21.5. Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis Continued

2014	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5+ years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	211 433	-	-	-	-	54 436	265 869
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	13 071	13 071
Short-term negotiable assets	19 977	99 038	9736	-	-	-	128 751
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Advances	1 794 106	-	-	-	-	-	1 794 106
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	12 640	12 640
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	33 883	33 883
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	35 497	35 497
	2 025 516	99 038	9 737	-	-	149 542	2 283 832
LIABILITIES							
Due to other banks	230 459	404 513	36 984	-	-	-	671 956
Due to customers	909 978	263 310	106 165	21 020	-	-	1 300 473
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	3 313	3 313
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	21 822	21 822
	1 140 437	667 823	143 149	21 020	-	25 135	1 997 564

21.6. Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Bank undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Bank's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Foreign Currency exposure	ZAR R'000	USD R'000	Euro R'000	Other R'000	Total R'000
2015 ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	141 797	240 874	22 499	5 480	411 010
Derivative financial assets	-	68 923	2 769	106	71 798
Short-term negotiable assets	139 602	-	-	-	139 602
Other investments	15	-	-	-	15
Loan and advances	1 761 352	15 268	15 113	-	1 791 733
Other accounts receivable	11 940	-	-	-	11 940
Property and equipment	28 360	-	-	-	28 360
Intangible assets	55 493	-	-	-	55 493
	2 138 559	325 065	40 381	5 586	2 509 951

21.6. Foreign Currency Risk Management Continued

	ZAR R'000	USD R'000	Euro R'000	Other R'000	Total R'000
2015 LIABILITIES					
Deposits, current and other accounts	1 218 884	910 598	37 487	-	2 166 969
Long term debt instruments	50 000	-	-	-	50 000
Derivative financial liabilities	-	3 779	2 735	135	6 649
Other liabilities	29 253	-	-	-	29 253
	1 298 137	914 377	40 222	135	2 252 871

	ZAR R'000	USD R'000	Euro R'000	Other R'000	Total R'000
2014 ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	148 095	84 126	21 436	12 212	265 869
Derivative financial assets	-	12 479	515	77	13 071
Short-term negotiable assets	128 751	-	-	-	128 751
Other investments	15	-	-	-	15
Loans and advances	1 783 060	11 046	-	-	1 794 106
Other accounts receivable	12 640	-	-	-	12 640
Property and equipment	33 883	-	-	-	3 388
Intangible assets	35 497	-	-	-	35 497
	2 141 941	107 651	21 951	12 289	2 283 832

	ZAR R'000	USD R'000	Euro R'000	Other R'000	Total R'000
2014 LIABILITIES					
Deposits, current and other accounts	1 268 299	682 604	21 505	21	1 972 429
Derivative financial liabilities	-	2 816	421	76	3 313
Other liabilities	21 822	-	-	-	21 822
Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	1 290 121	685 420	21 926	97	1 997 564

22. Retirement Fund

All permanent employees of the Bank are members of The South African Bank of Athens Provident Fund, a defined contribution fund administered by 10x Investments.

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
23. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
23.1. CASH RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS		
Interest income	194 567	199 341
Non-interest income	54 351	44 657
(Profit) Loss on sale of assets	248 918	243 998
	(32)	244
	248 886	244 242
23.2. CASH PAID TO CUSTOMERS AND EMPLOYEES		
Interest expenditure	(104 979)	(101 506)
Operating expenditure	(137 637)	(127 207)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	4 461	3 529
Amortisation	3 126	2 773
	(235 029)	(222 411)

23. Cash Flow from Operating Activities Continued

23.3. INCREASE IN INCOME-EARNING ASSETS

Negotiable securities and other assets	(11 170)	(29 779)
Loans and advances	(30 498)	(16 996)
Net derivative instruments	(55 390)	2 174
Other accounts receivable	700	(1 778)
	(96 358)	(46 379)

23.4. INCREASE IN DEPOSITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Deposits and current accounts	194 540	54 416
Other accounts payable and provisions	7 429	(321)
	201 969	54 095

23.5 RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS) / PROFIT TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Loss from operations	(26 569)	(58 190)
Adjusted for non-cash items:		
- Depreciation	4 461	3 529
- Amortisation of intangible assets	3 126	2 773
- Impairment charges	32 639	58 175
- Bad debts recovered previously written off	232	1 132
- Loss (Profit) on disposal of asset	(32)	244
- Operational loss provision	-	14 165
	13 857	21 831

24. Related-Party Transactions

24.1. Identification of Related Parties

The holding company is National Bank of Greece S.A. (incorporated in Greece), ('NBG'). During the year the Bank, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various transactions with NBG, its associated companies and Directors of the Bank. These transactions occurred under terms that were no more or less favourable than those arranged with third parties. All of these entities listed below and the Directors have been classified as related parties.

The change in government in Greece and their subsequent interactions with the European Central Bank has created fiscal and economic uncertainty in Greece. This uncertainty has the potential to impact NBG and the Bank. At the date of signing off these financial statements, the Bank's facility of EUR 75m, which is irrevocable, has been extended until 30 April 2017.

24.2. Related-Party Transactions with Holding Company and it's Associated Companies

BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

	Amounts owed by related parties at 31 December 2015 R'000	Amounts owed to related parties at 31 December 2015 R'000

HOLDING COMPANY

NBG, Athens	2 619	851 998

SUBSIDIARIES OF NBG

NBG London	1 265	-
NBG Cairo	-	77 790

Amounts owed by related parties at 31 December 2014 2014

HOLDING COMPANY

NBG Athens	4 814	602 610

SUBSIDIARIES OF NBG

NBG London	521	-
NBG Cairo	-	69 345

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

	2015	2014
Interest Paid		
NBG Athens	12 203	7 835
NBG Cairo	713	617
NBG Malta	30	-
	12 946	8 452

24.3. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of Directors during the year was as follows:

	2015 R'000	2014 R'000
DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS	10 397	10 000

Independent Non-executives	1 358	1 385
G Bizos	143	132
TJ Fearnhead	347	324
P Ranchod	493	478
R Shough	275	260
C Andropoulos	100	191
Executive Directors	9 039	8 615
S Georgopoulos	5 105	4 983
DJ Adriaanzen	1 274	1 100
C Michaelides	1 501	1 410
D Haarhoff	1 160	1 122

The remuneration of Directors is determined by the Remuneration Committee with regards to the performance of individuals and market trends. The NBG appointed Non-executive Directors are paid by NBG.

24.4. Transactions with Directors and their associated companies are at arm's length

Amounts owed by/to related parties as at December 2015

There were no amounts owed by/to the independent non-executive Directors and their associated companies for the year ending 31 December 2015.

	Amounts owed by related parties at 31 December 2015	Amounts owed to related parties at 31 December 2015
S Georgopoulos	5 108	1 141
D Haarhoff	1 727	175
C Michaelides	–	463

	Amounts owed by related parties at 31 December 2014	Amounts owed to related parties at 31 December 2014
S Georgopoulos	4 746	–
D Haarhoff	1 961	–
C Michaelides	–	220

25. Principal Foreign Currency Conversion Rates

	2015 R	2014 R
Pound Sterling	23. 0593	17.9891
United States Dollar	15.5580	11.5575
Euro	16.9318	14.0522
Australian Dollar	11.3659	0.1046
Botswana Pula	1.3831	0.8223
Japanese Yen	0.1292	0.0966

26. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

After making due enquiries and having carefully considered the factors impacting the Bank's going concern, including the Bank's capital adequacy and liquidity for the next 12 months, the fiscal and economic uncertainty currently prevailing in Greece and this uncertainty's potential impact on NBG and the Bank, management consider that the Bank has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and enabling it to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

27. Subsequent Events

There were no events after the Statement of Financial Position date that could materially affect the presentation of these financial statements.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the South African Bank of Athens Limited (“SABA”) will be held in the Boardroom of The South African Bank of Athens Limited, Block 3 Inanda Greens Business Park, 54 Wierda Road West, Wierda Valley, Sandton, on Tuesday, 21st June 2016, at 10h00 (South African Time) to transact the following business including and, if deemed fit, the passing of the following resolutions with or without modification. The record date in terms of Section 59 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, for purposes of determining which shareholders of the company are entitled to receive notice and to vote at the meeting, is 10th June 2016.

ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

1. Ordinary resolution number 1:

To receive and adopt the annual financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015, including the Directors' report, the report of the Auditors and the report of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

2. Ordinary resolution number 2:

Election of directors retiring by rotation:

- P Ranchod
- TJ Fearnhead
- RA Shough
- G Bizos

Ordinary resolution number 2.1:

Ratification of the appointment of the new director:

- WJ Krüger

3. Ordinary resolution number 3:

Appointment of an Audit and Compliance Committee in terms of the Banks Act, Section 94 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (as amended) and the King III Report on corporate governance.

Ordinary resolution number 3.1:

To elect the following suitably qualified and experienced Independent Non-Executive Directors as members of the Audit and Compliance Committee until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting:

- RA Shough as Chairman
- TJ Fearnhead
- WJ Krüger

4. Ordinary resolution number 4:

Upon recommendation of the current Audit and Compliance Committee, to re-appoint Deloitte & Touche as the Independent Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

1. Special resolution number 1:

Approval of amendment of point 21.5 of the Memorandum of Incorporation

2. Special resolution number 2:

Approval of an increase in remuneration payable to independent non-executive directors from 30 June 2016 until the next AGM.

3. Special resolution number 3:

Authority for directors to allot and issue the unissued shares of the company on such terms and conditions as they deem fit until the end of the next Annual General Meeting, but subject to the prior notification to and specific approval by the National Bank of Greece S.A.