



BANK OF GHANA

Monetary Policy Report

VOLUME 5 NO. 2/2010

APRIL 2010

Financial Stability Report

5.0 Introduction

Developments in the Banking sector through February 2010 show continued strong asset growth on account of significant increases in deposits and networth. The growth in total assets was however lower than the February 2008 position as a result of the slower pace in the growth of loans and advances. The banking system continued to be well capitalised, profitable and liquid. However, the continued increase in non-performing loans (adversely classified loans) is impacting on banks ability to deliver credit. Credit Conditions generally remained tight in the first quarter of 2010.

5.1 Credit Conditions Survey

5.1.1 Credit stance on Loans or Credit Lines to Enterprises.

The current survey round of credit conditions by the Bank of Ghana continued to show a general net tightening of credit - to both enterprises and households for mortgages in the first quarter of the year - along with further declines in net demand for long term credit. Cost of funds and increases in adversely classified loans contributed to the net tightening of credit

Non-price terms and conditions such as shortening of the maturity of loans or credit lines, and the requirement of additional loan covenants and collaterals were employed to tighten credit stance in the first quarter of 2010.

5.2. A further examination of the banking industry revealed that:

Banks external borrowings, as a source of funding continued to be is less than 5 percent of total bank funding requirements. This confirms the banks' less reliance on external borrowings as a source of funding.

Deposit Money Banks placements and nostro balances of GH¢1,172.8million at the end of February 2010 showed a reduction of GH¢248.7million or 21.1 percent over December 2009 position of GH¢1,421.5million.

A stress test of the banking sector shows that banks placements and nostro balances are well diversified and only a default of a significant proportion (in excess of 50 percent) of these balances will impact on the risk adjusted capital of the banking industry.

BANKING SECTOR STABILITY ANALYSIS

5.3 Developments in Banks' Balance Sheet¹

Latest data on the banking industry for the 12-month period to February 2010 indicates that the industry's balance sheet expanded by 29.6 percent to GH¢14.3 billion compared with a growth of 37.4 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2009. The relative slowdown in the growth of total assets of the banking system reflects both in the sector's foreign and domestic assets. In the case of the slowdown in growth of the sector's domestic assets, the outcome could be explained by the significant increase in its investment portfolio which was rather strongly diluted by an equally significant consolidation of its loan portfolio.

As of February 2010, net loans and advances amounted to GH¢6.2 billion, recording a growth of 6.3 percent compared with a growth of 45.3 percent recorded a year earlier. On the other hand, Banks' investments in bills and securities amounted to GH¢3.5 billion by the end of February 2010, representing an annual growth of 85.0 per cent compared with a growth of 38.1 percent in the 12-month period to February 2009.

The banking system's foreign assets of GH¢1,280.6 million in February 2010 represents a growth rate of 29.7 percent over the end February 2009 level, significantly slower than the growth of 61.8 percent recorded for the previous period.

Total deposit, being the dominant source of financing the bank's asset base recorded a slowdown in growth, with a similar trend in total borrowings, however the Paid-up capital witnessed some significant boost. As at February 2010, total deposits in the banking system, had grown by some 33.7 percent to GH¢ 9.2 billion, which compares with a growth of 36.6 percent for the corresponding period in 2009. Total borrowings, also, registered a growth of 14.4 percent at the end of February 2010, bringing the total amount to GH¢1.8 billion compared with 50.3 percent growth recorded during the same period in 2009.

¹ See Table A2 in Appendices for details.

Paid –up capital, on the other hand, surged by some 131.4 per cent to GH ₵1,186.1 million over the 12-months to December 2009, compared with 83.2 per cent growth in the corresponding period earlier.

5.3.1 Asset and Liability Structure of the Banking Industry

The balance sheet structure of the banking industry, as of February 2010, indicates that the ratio of investment to total assets increased whilst the ratio of credit to total assets declined relative to the respective ratios for February 2009.

The share of net loans & advances in banks' assets was 43.1 per cent in February 2010 down from the 52.6 per cent recorded in the same period in 2009. However, the share of the Banks' investment (in both bills and securities) in total assets, increased to 24.8 per cent, up from 17.3 per cent for the same period in 2009.

Table 1. Asset and Liability Structures of the Banking Sector

	Feb-06	Feb-07	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10
<u>Components of Assets (In Percent of Total)</u>					
Cash and Due from Banks	19.71	20.88	21.81	21.82	23.46
Investments	27.62	25.33	17.25	17.34	24.76
Net Advances	43.52	45.84	49.69	52.55	43.11
Other Assets	6.24	4.49	7.91	4.96	5.40
Fixed Assets	2.93	3.40	3.29	3.19	3.17
<u>Components of Liabilities (In Percent of Total)</u>					
Total Deposits	66.3	65.8	63.2	62.8	64.8
Total Borrowings	8.4	11.9	12.7	13.9	12.3
Other Liabilities	11.9	9.8	12.3	9.7	9.3
Shareholders' Funds	12.7	11.8	11.0	13.1	13.3

At the end of February 2010, deposits accounted for 64.8 per cent of total liabilities which compares with 62.8 per cent recorded for the same period in February 2009. Also, the share of shareholders' funds in overall liabilities increased marginally to 13.3 per cent by the end of February 2010, up from 13.1 per cent in the corresponding period in 2009, indicating that 13.3 per cent of the banking sector assets are backed by equity.

However, the share of total borrowings in total liabilities declined to 12.3 per cent from 13.9 percent registered for the same period under consideration (See table 1).

5.3.2 Share of Banks' Investments

The banking sector's investment portfolio has witnessed some significant adjustments in view of the softening inflationary expectations for the period under review. The Banks have revealed their preference for long-dated instruments, whilst they gradually move some of their investments away from short-dated instruments. Banks' investment in securities as a share of total investment increased from 26.7 percent in February 2009 to 41.1 percent in February 2010. However, investment in treasury bills as a share of total investment dropped to 57.2 percent in February 2010, from 59.9 percent in February 2009 (See Chart 1).

Chart 1. Banks' Investment (%)

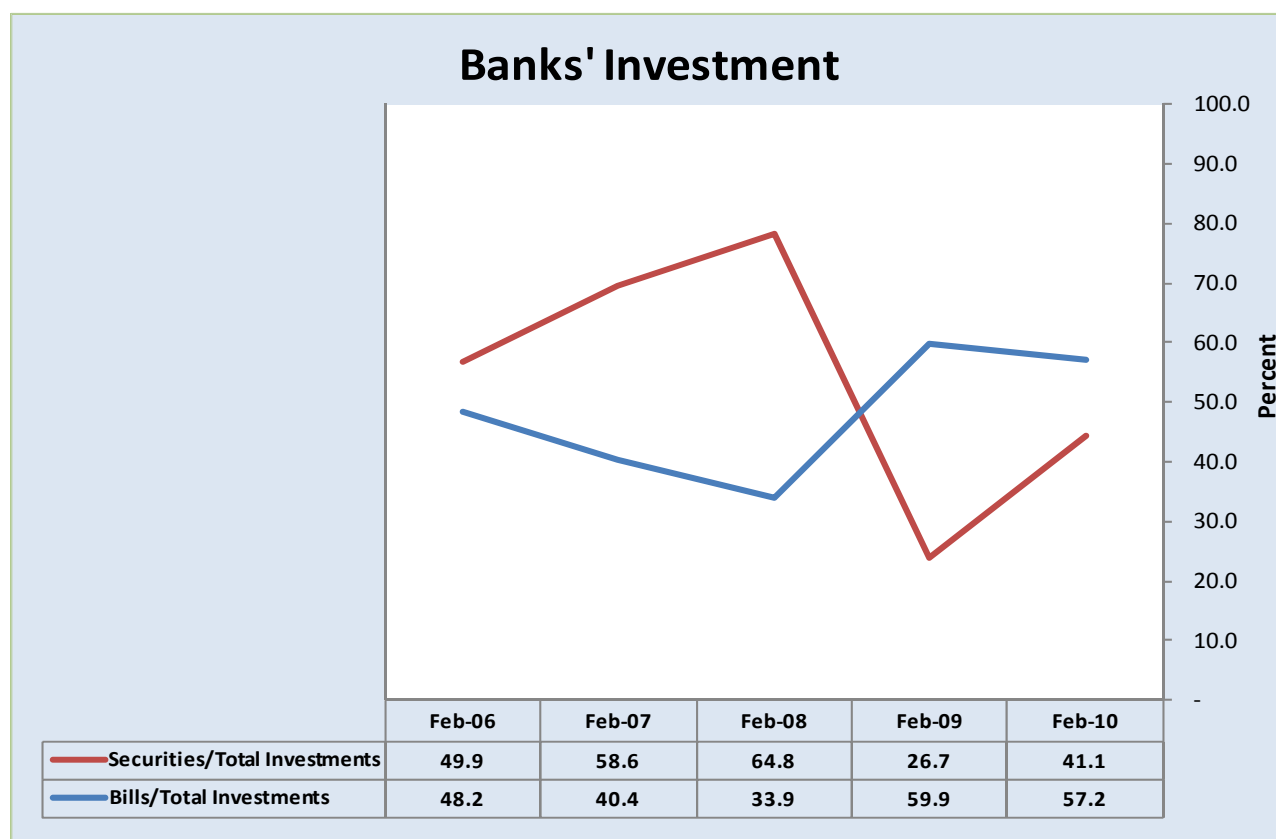
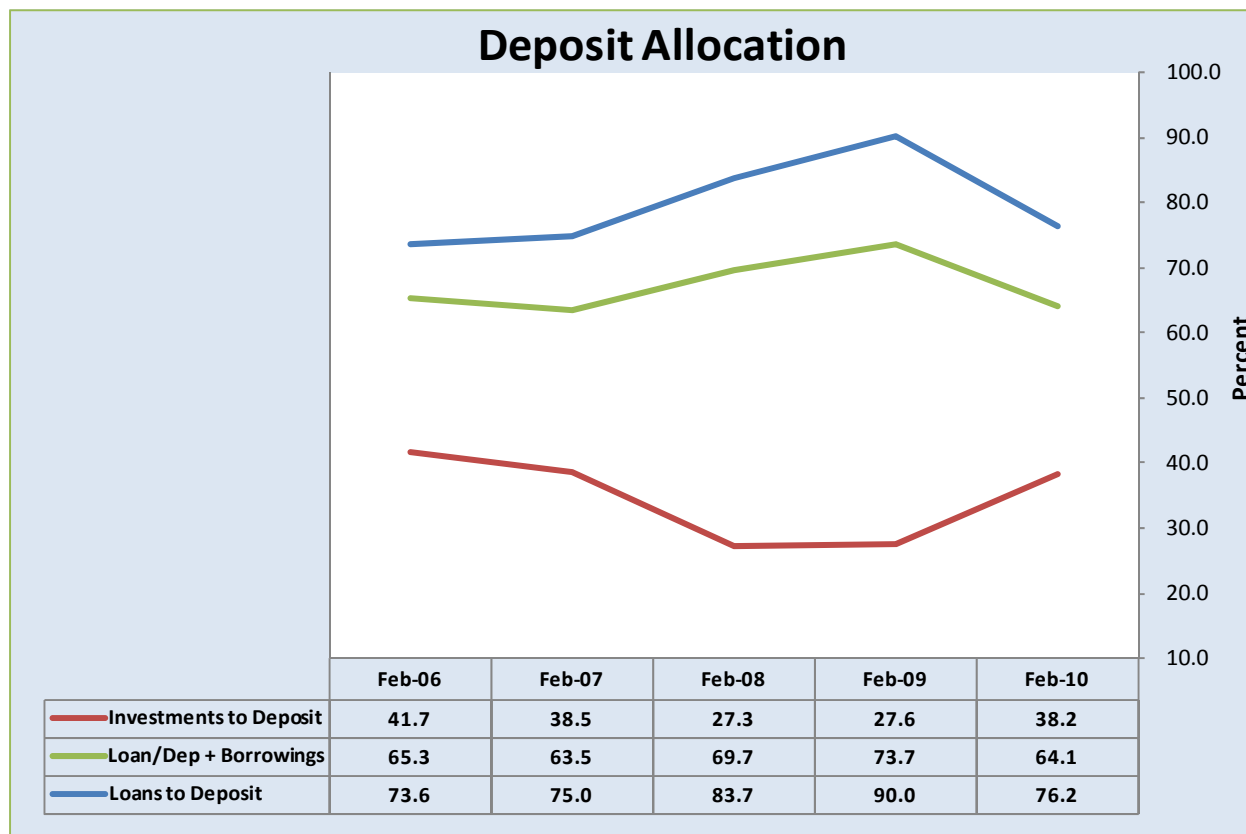


Chart 2. Deposit Allocation (%)



Loan-deposit ratio declined from 90.0 percent in February 2009 to 76.2 percent in February 2010. Similarly, the Loan to Deposit and Borrowing ratio decreased to 64.1 per cent in February 2010 from 73.7 per cent a year earlier. However, investments-deposit ratio increased to 38.2 percent from 27.6 percent in February 2009 (see Chart 2.).

5.4 Credit Risk

5.4.1 Credit Portfolio Analysis

For the period ending February 2010, the loan portfolio of the banks expanded in nominal terms at a slower pace but contracted in real terms. Gross Loans grew by 13.2 percent compared with 46.9 per cent recorded in the same period in 2009. In real terms, however, there was a contraction of 0.9 per cent in February 2010 compared with a growth of 22.1 percent recorded for the same period in 2009. This outcome, if not reversed may threaten the growth agenda for 2010, because the burden of financing the growth target would

either be disproportionately high on government (in the era of fiscal consolidation) or might have to come from external sources (See Table 2).

The contribution of credit to the growth in total assets also slowed down relative to the same period in 2009. (See Table A3 & 2).

Some of the factors that could be adduced for the year-on-year decline in growth of credit to the private sector were the general slowdown in economic activity in 2009 and to some extent greater risk-aversion by banks. Banks are unlikely to boost lending substantially in the near term because of the continuing overhang of bad assets that remain on their books.

Table 2. Gross Loans and Real Annual Growth of Credit

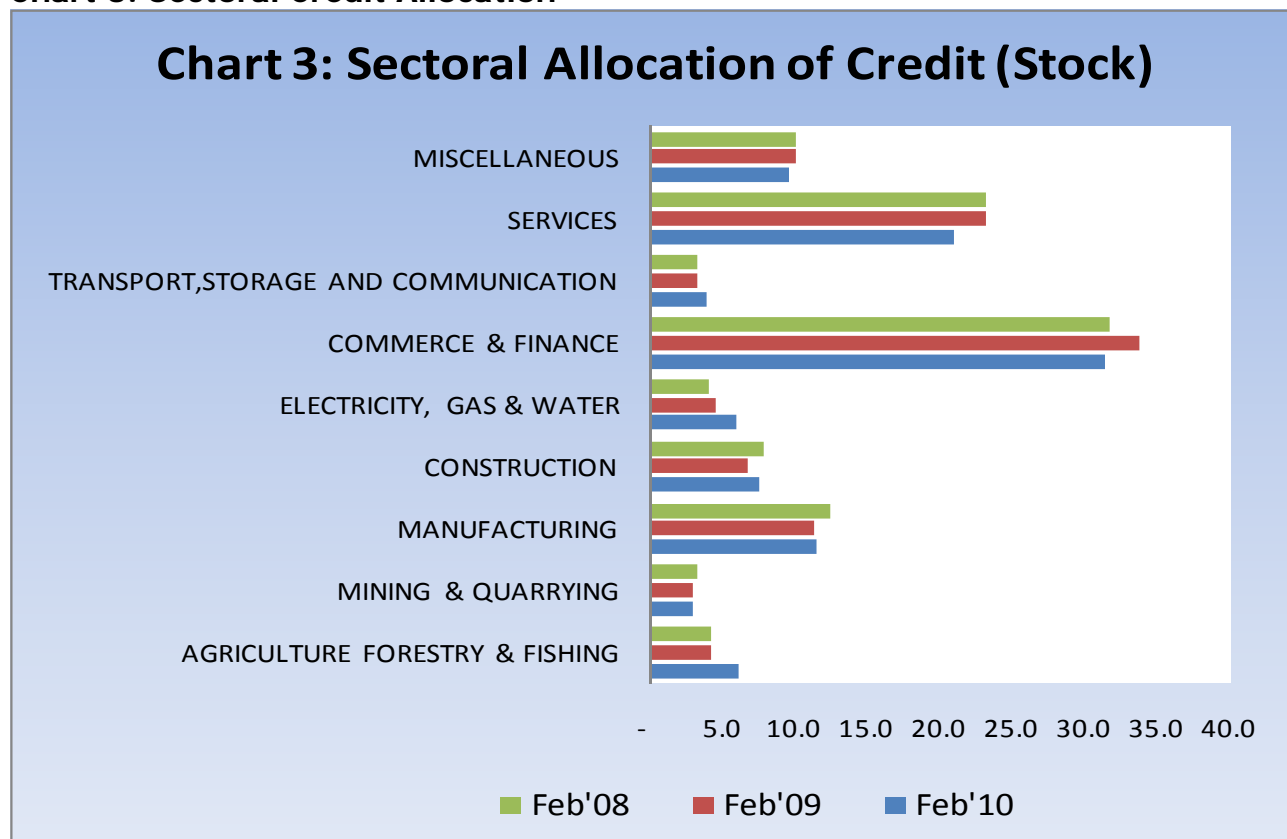
	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Gross Loans and Advances (GH¢m)	1,870.1	2,650.5	4,238.5	6,227.9	7,050.1
Real Annual Growth (%)	42.2	28.4	41.3	22.1	(0.90)
Distribution of Gross Loans by Economic Sector (percent)					
Private Enterprises	59.9	67.6	65.3	63.9	68.6
Household Loans	16.0	15.7	17.1	17.2	14.9
Govt & Public Institutions	7.9	5.0	4.5	4.8	2.2
Public enterprises	16.1	11.6	13.1	14.1	14.3

The composition of banks' loan portfolio by economic sectors shows Private enterprises accounted for 68.6 percent of gross loans in February 2010 up from 63.9 percent in February 2009. However, the share of household loans declined to 14.9 percent in February 2010 from 17.2 per cent in February 2009. Also, credit to Government, public enterprises and public institutions decreased from 18.8 percent in February 2009 to 16.5 percent in February 2010. (see Table 2).

Credit distribution for the period under review was fairly broad based. The stock of credit, with continuous significant concentration in two main sectors (Commerce & Finance and Services) moderated. The shares of credit to Commerce & Finance and Services declined

to 31.4 percent and 21.0 percent in February 2010 from 33.8 percent and 23.1 percent respectively in February 2009. It is worth noting that the share of the agriculture, forestry and fishing in total credit increased from 4.2 percent in February 2009 to 6.1 percent in February 2010 (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Sectoral Credit Allocation



Off-Balance Sheet Activities

Off-balance sheet items (contingent liabilities) at GH¢1,509.2 million as of February 2010 registered a contraction of 0.9 percent compared with a growth of 12.9 percent in the corresponding period in 2009 (See Table 3).

Table 3: Contingent Liabilities

	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Contingent Liabilities	914.8	840.8	1,349.9	1,523.6	1,509.2
Growth in Contingent Liabilities (%)	n/a	(8.1)	60.5	12.9	(0.9)

5.4.2 Asset Quality

The period under review witnessed some marked deterioration in the loan portfolio of the banking sector. Impaired assets increased on account of increases in all classified loans. Loan loss provisions to gross loans ratio and NPL net of provisions to capital ratio also deteriorated. The worsening in the asset picture mean more pressure on boosting capital buffers to absorb potential loan and security losses.

The quality of the loan portfolio of the banking industry as measured by non-performing loans (NPL) ratio increased to 20.0 percent in February 2010 from 8.1 percent in the corresponding period in 2009. Similarly, loan loss provision to gross loans ratio also increased to 12.7 percent from 7.0 per cent in February 2009 (See Table 4).

Default rates, as measured by non-performing loans ratios, are more pronounced in the Commerce & Finance, Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. The Commerce & Finance and Service sectors account for 31.1 percent and 13.7 percent respectively of the total non-performing loans (See Chart 4).

In terms of non-performing loans in each sector's gross loans, Mining & Quarrying, Construction, Agriculture & Forestry & Fishing, and Manufacturing sectors recorded the highest ratios. As of February 2010, the shares of non-performing loans within the loan portfolio of the Mining & Quarrying, Construction, Agriculture & Forestry & Fishing, and Manufacturing sectors were 51.9 percent, 29.7 percent, 23.0 percent and 23.4 percent respectively (See Chart 5).

Table 4: Asset Quality

	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
SUB-STD (GH¢m)	46.3	37.2	115.3	136.3	524.5
DOUBTFUL (GH¢m)	64.0	50.3	106.4	125.9	385.5
LOSS (GH¢m)	130.1	106.5	136.3	243.0	501.8
NPL (GH¢m)	240.4	194.0	358.1	505.2	1,411.7
NPL Ratio (%)	12.8	7.3	8.4	8.1	20.0
NPL Net of Provision to Capital (%)	17.4	7.0	17.2	10.2	34.7
Loan provision to Gross loan (%)	10.8	7.1	6.0	7.0	12.7

Chart 4: Sectoral Distribution of Total Credit and Non- Performing Loans

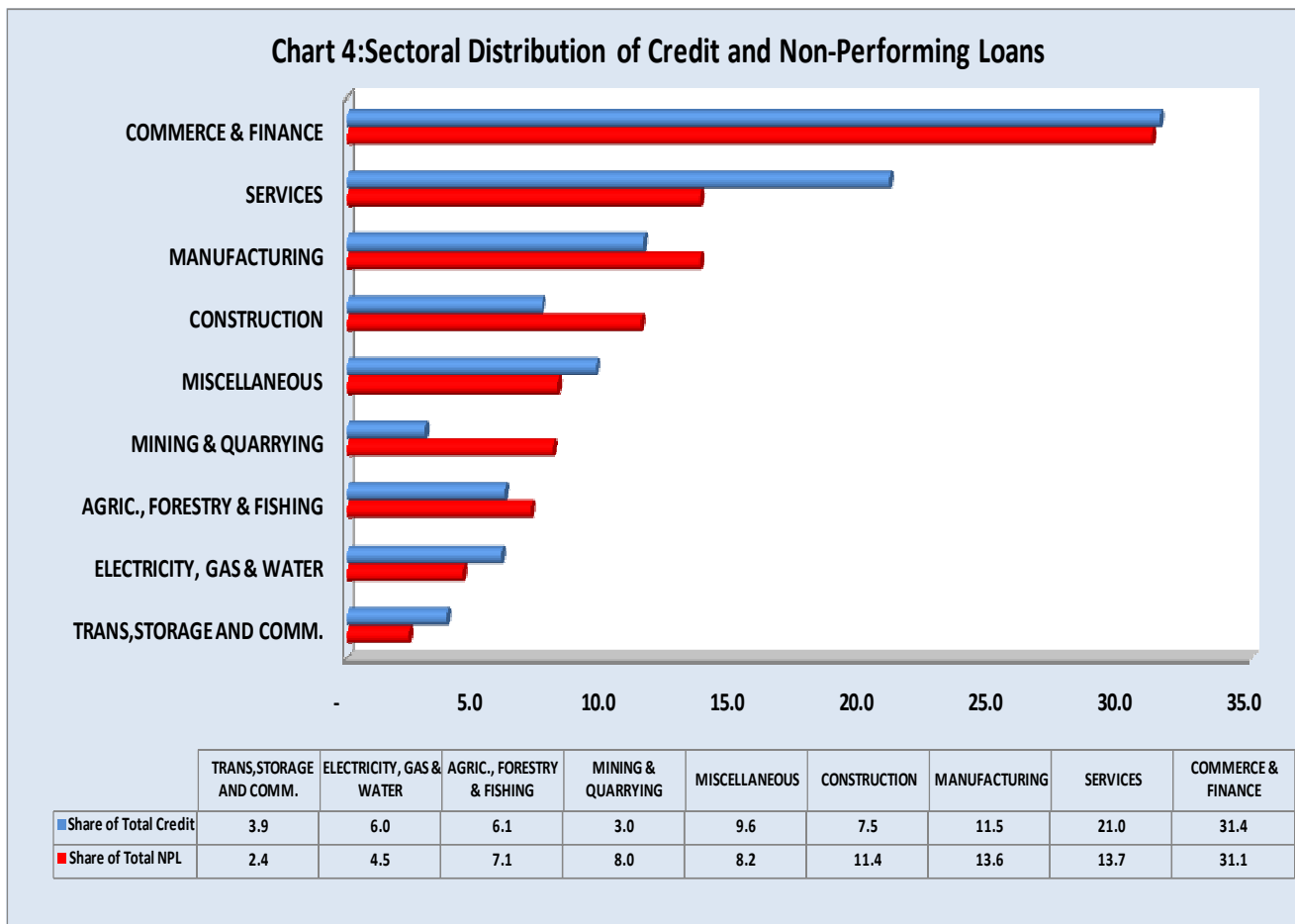
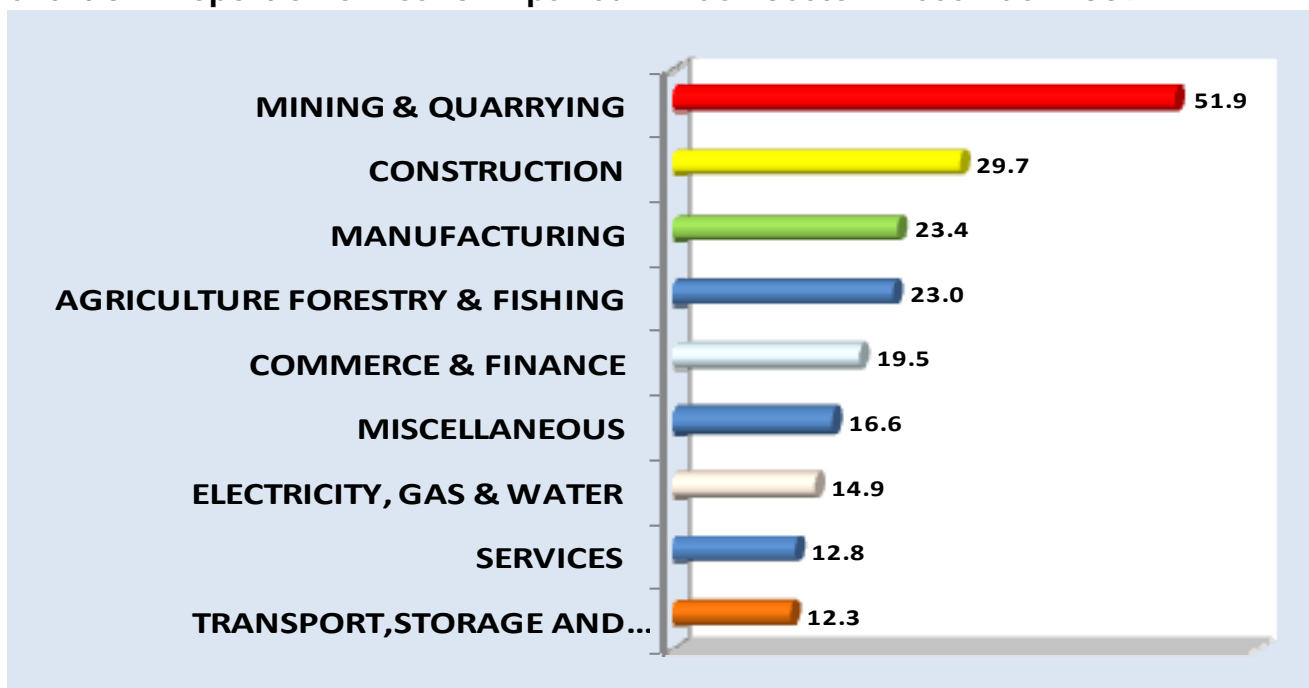


Chart 5: Proportion of Loans Impaired in Each Sector- Decemder 2009



5.5 Liquidity Indicators

Liquidity (i.e. assets that can be converted into cash quickly without a significant loss in value) in the banking sector continues to be high. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits improved in terms of both the core and broad measures (see Table 5).

Similarly, as a percentage of total assets, liquid assets ratios both the core and broad measures improved by the end of February 2010 relative to same period in 2009. The improvement in the indicators of liquidity could be attributed partially to the slowdown in credit expansion as well as the recapitalisation of banks. In general, liquidity in the industry remains largely adequate.

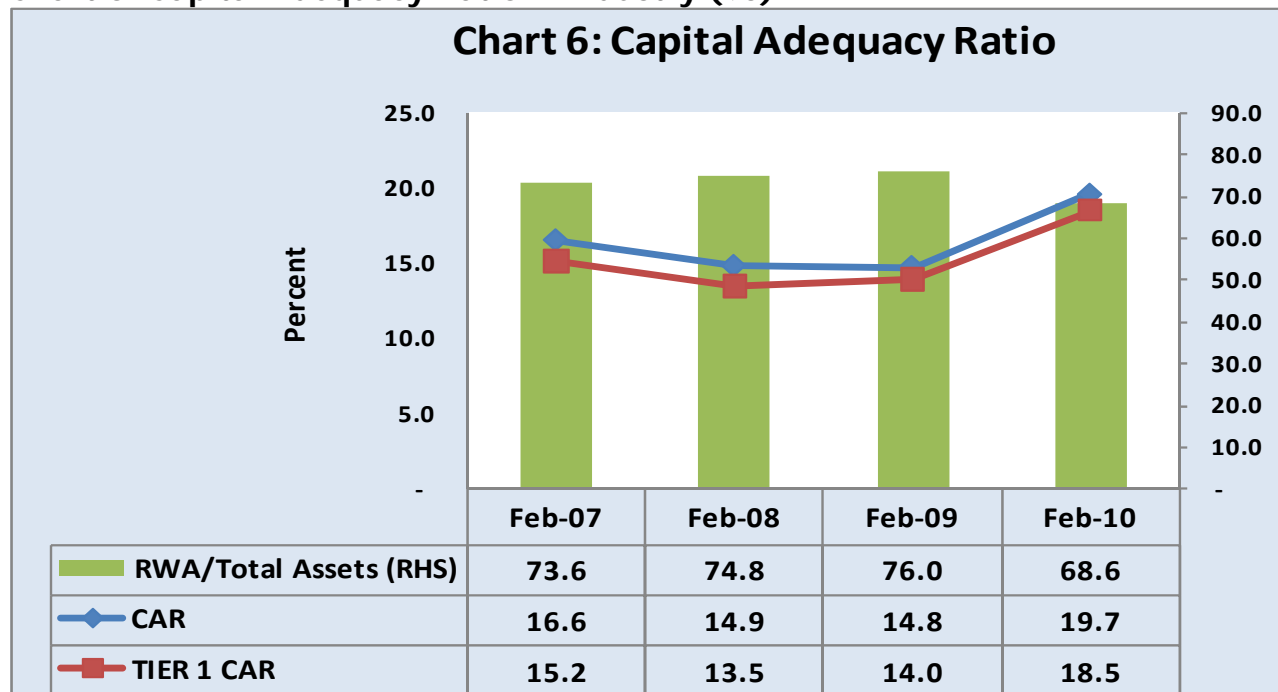
Table 5: Liquidity Ratios

	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Liquid Assets (Core) - (GH¢'million)	1,121.7	1,748.7	2,404.3	3,348.6
Liquid Assets (Broad) -(GH¢'million)	2,468.4	3,112.9	4,060.1	6,824.1
Liquid Assets to total deposits (Core)	31.7	34.5	34.8	36.2
Liquid Assets to total deposits (Broad)	69.8	61.5	58.7	73.8
Liquid assets to total assets (Core)	20.9	21.8	21.8	23.5
Liquid assets to total assets (Broad)	46.0	38.8	36.8	47.8

5.6 Capital Adequacy Ratio

The recent recapitalisation exercise has significantly improved the capital adequacy of the banking sector. The industry's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) as measured by the ratio of risk weighted capital to risk-weighted assets increased significantly to 19.7 percent in February 2010 from 14.8 percent for the same period in 2009. However, the ratio of risk-weighted assets to total assets declined to 68.6 percent in February from 76.0 percent in February 2009, reinforcing the view that the banks are becoming more risk averse (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Capital Adequacy Ratio – Industry (%)



Tier 1 CAR, which was 18.5 percent in February 2010 remained above the level of 14.0 percent recorded in the previous period in 2009. Chart 6 shows that the banking system is well-capitalised.

5.7 Profitability

5.7.1 Highlights from the Banks' Income Statement

Banks continue to be fairly profitable. Indicators of profitability points to improved margins by end of February 2010.

The banking sector's profit before tax improved by 43.0 percent to GH¢92.1 million as of February 2010 compared with a contraction of 12.7 percent for the 12-months to February 2009. The industry's net profit after tax of GH¢71.5 million represented an annual growth of 34.7 percent by the end of February 2010 compared with a contraction of 16.0 percent in the same period in 2009. A consolidation on interest expenses as well as a slowdown in the pace of operating expenses coupled with a general improvement in operating income accounted for the improvement in profitability. Interest expenses grew by some 24.6 percent by the end of February 2010, significantly lower than a growth of 207.1 percent in

the previous period, which could possibly reflect general improvement in macroeconomic conditions as well as some effort by banks to reduce the cost of raising funds. (See Table A4.)

Income from fees and commissions registered a growth of 20.8 percent as at the end of February 2010 compared with a growth of 23.8 percent in the same period in 2009. Also, other income experienced a slowdown in growth to 148.2 percent by the end of February 2010, compared with a growth of 158.6 percent growth a year earlier.

Table 6: Profitability Indicators (%)

	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Gross Yield	14.2	14.0	15.4	19.6	20.5
Int Payable	5.2	6.2	5.4	12.3	13.5
Spread	8.9	7.8	10.0	7.3	7.0
Asset Utilitisation	14.6	15.5	16.0	20.2	22.8
Interest Margin to Total Assets	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.8
Interest Margin to Gross income	53.0	50.4	46.2	35.1	34.1
Profitability Ratio	18.3	19.4	29.6	14.3	13.2
Return On Assets (%) Before tax	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.0
Return On Equity (%) after tax	21.8	23.1	26.3	22.5	32.2

5.7.2 Interest Margin and Spread

The ratio of gross income to total assets (i.e. assets utilisation) moved up to 22.8 percent by the end of February 2010. This was an improvement over the growth recorded in February 2009 of 20.2 percent. The banking industry recorded a spread of 7.0 percent by the end of February 2010 compared with a spread of 7.3 percent recorded for the same period in 2009 (Table 8).

5.7.3 Composition of Banks' Income

In terms of the composition of the banking sector's income, with the exception of other income, all other sources diminished in their importance by the end of February 2010. As

of February 2010 the share of investment income (bills, securities and shares in total income) moved to 16.8 percent from 19.0 percent recorded in the same period in 2009.

Table 7: Composition of Income (%)

	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Investments	27.2	27.1	17.1	19.0	16.8
Loans	45.3	47.7	53.8	53.1	48.9
Commissions & Fees	20.5	19.9	20.3	14.5	12.0
Other Income	7.0	7.6	8.8	13.2	22.4

Income from fees and commission constituted 14.5 percent of total income by the end of February 2009, but declined to 12.0 percent by the end of February 2010. Notwithstanding its dominant share in total income, the share of income from loans and advances declined to 48.9 percent by the end of February 2010, from 53.1 percent by the end of the same period in 2009. However, the share of other income in total income improved significantly from 13.2 percent by the end of February 2009 to 22.4 percent by the end of February 2010.

5.7.4 Return on Assets and Return on Equity

Return on assets (ROA) improved from 3.7 percent by the end of February 2009, to 4.0 percent by the end of February 2010. Also, return on equity (ROE) increased significantly from 22.5 percent by the end of February 2009 to 32.2 percent by the end of February 2010 (Table 6).

5.8 Operational Efficiency

In general, there were some improvements in the indicators of operational efficiency relative to the previous period. With the exception of the ratio of personnel expenses to non-interest expenses which saw an increase, all other indicators of operational efficiency experienced some decline, signifying improvement. Cost to income ratio eased to 71.8 percent by the end of February 2010, from 85.8 percent in the corresponding period in 2009. Cost to total asset ratio followed a similar trend moving from 17.3 percent by the

end of February 2009 to 2.7 percent by the end of February 2010. Also, both operational cost to total asset and operational cost to gross income declined to 1.5 percent and 40.3 percent by the end of February 2010 from 9.8 percent and 48.8 percent by the end of February 2009 respectively (Table 8).

Table 8: Efficiency Indicators

	Feb-06	Feb-07	Feb-08	Feb-09	Feb-10
Cost to Income	81.7	80.5	70.5	85.8	71.8
Operational Cost to gross income	62.3	58.6	49.6	48.8	40.3
Cost to Total Assets	12.0	12.5	11.3	17.3	2.7
Operational Cost to Total Assets	9.1	9.1	7.9	9.8	1.5
Personnel Exp. to Non Interest Exp	30.7	43.8	35.2	31.2	34.6

5.9 Outlook

- The banking sector witnessed significant deterioration in asset quality for the period under review, suggesting some difficulty in borrowers' debt-servicing capacity.
- In the era of declining Treasury bill rates, banks would have to be more ingenious with their portfolio analysis to remain profitable and the same time minimise their risk exposure.
- A new lifeline was infused into the operations of GCB by government in March 2010, by settling more than half of TOR's exposure to GCB. This, apart from muting the high exposure of GCB to TOR, would also improve the liquidity situation of GCB and enhance its general operations.
- Market and liquidity risks are well-contained in the short- to medium-term

6.0 Conclusions

- Developments in the banking sector through Feb-2010 show strong asset growth, increased competition in the mobilisation of deposits and a generally sturdy banking system.
- In general, the financial soundness indicators of the banking industry, measured in terms of earnings, liquidity, and capital adequacy are strong except for the quality of the banks' portfolio.
- There was a general slowdown in credit growth both in real and nominal terms. However, investments, in the long dated instruments saw a significant boost.
- The solvency of the industry remained very strong following the recapitalisation of the Banks.
- It is expected that the commencement of the operations of the Credit Referencing Bureau in conjunction with the establishment of the Collateral Registry by the Bank of Ghana may eventually positively impact on the swelling levels of non-performing loans.

APPENDICES

Table 1: Selected Indicators of the Banking Industry

	<u>Feb-06</u>	<u>Feb-07</u>	<u>Feb-08</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
Market Share (Top 5 banks)	62.8	50.9	55.6	52.0	48.8
Gini Concentration Index	51.6	48.3	48.4	46.9	44.3
Herfindahl Index	981.2	848.4	838.0	746.6	675.5
Asset to GDP	33.4	38.4	49.2	50.9	55.0
Private Sector Credi/GDP	12.4	15.8	21.4	23.4	22.7
Total Credit to GDP	16.3	19.0	26.0	28.8	27.2
Deposits to GDP	22.1	25.3	31.1	32.0	35.7

Table 2: Key Devts in DMBs' Balance Sheet	(GH ¢ 'million)		Y-on-y Growth (%)		Shares
	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>	<u>Feb-09</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>	<u>Feb-10</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	11,018.2	14,276.5	37.4	29.6	100.0
A. Foreign Assets	987.6	1,280.6	61.8	29.7	9.0
B. Domestic Assets	10,030.6	12,995.9	35.4	29.6	91.0
Investments	1,910.7	3,534.6	38.1	85.0	24.8
i. Bills	1,144.7	2,022.6	144.4	76.7	14.2
ii. Securities	511.1	1,452.9	(43.0)	184.3	10.2
Advances (Net)	5,790.1	6,153.9	45.3	6.3	43.1
of which Foreign Currency	1,646.7	1,681.6	65.1	2.1	11.8
Gross Advances	6,227.9	7,050.1	46.9	13.2	49.4
Other Assets	546.9	770.8	(13.8)	40.9	5.4
Fixed Assets	351.9	452.6	33.2	28.6	3.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	11,018.2	14,276.5	37.4	29.6	100.0
Total Deposits	6,916.6	9,246.2	36.6	33.7	64.8
of which Foreign Currency	1,976.8	2,475.9	63.8	25.2	17.3
Total Borrowings	1,533.5	1,754.0	50.3	14.4	12.3
Foreign Liabilities	897.1	1,106.4	42.1	23.3	7.7
i. Short-term borrowings	303.1	548.0	26.0	80.8	3.8
ii. Long-term borrowings	409.3	329.2	44.9	(19.6)	2.3
iii. Deposits of non-residents	184.8	229.2	70.6	24.0	1.6
Domestic Liabilities	8,660.6	11,266.1	33.2	30.1	78.9
i. Short-term borrowing	690.6	735.0	87.3	6.4	5.1
ii. Long-term Borrowings	130.4	141.8	1.3	8.7	1.0
iii. Domestic Deposits	6,731.9	9,017.0	35.8	33.9	63.2
Other Liabilities	1,065.9	1,324.3	8.1	24.2	9.3
Paid-up capital	512.5	1,186.1	83.2	131.4	8.3
Shareholders' Funds	1,443.2	1,892.8	64.3	31.2	13.3

Table A3: Balance Sheet (flow data)	Feb-09	Feb-10		
Assets				
Credit	1,989.4	822.2		
<i>of which foreign currency</i>	<i>649.5</i>	<i>34.9</i>		
Investments	527.5	1,624.0		
Foreign Assets	377.4	293.0		
Total Assets	2,999.1	3,258.3		
Share of Assets (flow)				
Credit	66.3	25.2		
<i>of which foreign currency</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>		
Investments to total Assets	17.6	49.8		
Foreign Assets	12.6	9.0		
Liabilities				
Deposits	1,852.4	2,329.6		
<i>of which foreign currency</i>	<i>770.0</i>	<i>499.1</i>		
Borrowings	513.1	220.6		
Shareholders' Funds	564.7	449.6		
Shareholders' Funds & Liabilities	2,999.1	3,267.5		
Share of Liabilities (flow)				
Deposits	61.8	71.3		
<i>of which foreign currency</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>15.3</i>		
Borrowings	17.1	6.7		
Shareholders' Funds	18.8	13.8		
Table A4: DMBs' Income Statement	Feb-09	Feb-10	Feb-09	Feb-10
	(GH c'million)		Y-on-y Growth (%)	
Interest Income	268.1	355.8	77.0	32.7
Interest Expenses	(137.1)	(170.8)	207.1	24.6
Net Interest Income	131.0	184.9	22.6	41.2
Fees and Commissions (Net)	53.7	64.9	23.8	20.8
Other Income	48.9	121.3	158.6	148.2
Operating Income	233.6	371.1	38.1	58.9
Operating Expenses	(132.4)	(159.8)	67.4	20.7
Staff Cost	(52.9)	(68.4)	57.4	29.4
Other operating Expenses	(79.5)	(91.3)	74.8	14.9
Net Operating Income	101.2	211.3	12.4	108.8
Total Provision (Loan losses, Depreciation & others)	(37.1)	(38.0)	125.1	2.5
Monetary Loss	0.3	(81.2)	-	-
Income Before Tax	64.4	92.1	(12.7)	43.0
Tax	(11.3)	(20.6)	7.6	81.8
Net Income	53.1	71.5	(16.0)	34.7