### **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

31 December 2010

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### ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

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Regulated by the FSA

### **DIRECTORS**

Habib Mohamed D Habib\* (Chairman)

Asghar D Habib (Vice Chairman)

Bande Hasan\* (Chief Executive)

Ahmed H Habib\* (Chief Executive)

Muslim R Habib\*

Zaın Habıb\*

Patrick J Quinn

Michael D Bendon

\*Denotes Executive Director

SECRETARY Michael J O Pritchard

REGISTERED OFFICE 9 Portman Street London W1H 6DZ

SOLICITORS S N R Denton 1 Fleet Place London EC4M 7WS

Hugh, Cartwright and Amin 12 John Street London WC1N 2EB

AUDITORS
Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR

### Chairman's Statement

The UK economy has returned to growth after experiencing its largest contraction in GDP since the Second World War. The economy shrank by slightly more than 6% of GDP in 2008/9 but less than half of that fall has now been recovered.

The other impacts of the recent turbulence in the financial markets are the need for enhanced liquidity and higher capital ratios. These are having a disproportionate impact on smaller banks such as ours. During the year, we have invested both financially and in manpower to adopt the new enhanced liquidity requirements for banks. Whilst this can be considered to be a good move by the regulators generally, the impact on us has been considerable.

I am very pleased, therefore, to be able to say that Habibsons Bank Ltd has only been relatively mildly affected by recent events. We have remained very liquid at all times at some cost to our return on capital employed in the business but, we have always provided core traditional banking services to our customers. Our business model by which we identify and know our customers' needs allows us to develop products and services to meet them. In carrying out our business, we ensure that we lend, on a well secured basis, we do not sell products, but provide services which satisfy our customers' individual needs. We continue to adopt a conservative approach to our banking business and this is reflected in the core products offered. We offer products for which we have the expertise and resources to provide. We avoid products and risks that we do not understand, or have insufficient skills to handle, or products considered high risk.

Taking into account the severity of the recession and the slow recovery, I am pleased to report that, by the Grace of God, our bank's conservative approach remains as important as ever. Our operating profit has been affected by the historically very low interest rates prevailing in the markets and an exceptional increase in our provision for bad and doubtful debts and as a result has reduced from £912,776 last year to £453,151 this year. Our strategy of focusing more on fee based business is proving fruitful as our income from fees and commissions has increased from £2,487,945 last year to £2,816,421 this year.

I am pleased to say that, in spite of the difficult economic conditions, our customer deposits have registered a modest increase to £212,047,986 from £203,529,809 over the previous year. However, our loans and advances to customers decreased from £86,175,988 last year to £78,917,290 this year, reflecting our cautious approach to risk

The directors are seeking to ensure that we have a stronger capital base in anticipation of the revised capital requirements and are therefore not proposing any dividend for the year

For the future, the ongoing economic, and political uncertainty remains a cause for concern, particularly in the ME and Africa, although the impact to the UK economy is not to be overlooked. The continued political instability in some countries in North Africa, which may spread by contagion to the Middle East, is being monitored carefully. Also, we have undertaken rigorous assessments of our liquidity to ensure that we are able to withstand any financial storms that could blow our way.

The reforms of the UK's financial services regulatory system should eventually bring greater stability but I am concerned that the additional burdens being placed on banks could be considerable. There is little doubt in my mind that the Basel III higher capital requirements for example will make it harder for banks such as us to make an adequate return on capital for the risks we undertake. The other concern is that the continuing above target inflation could adversely impact on our operating costs so we must maintain our tight control over these

I am confident that our conservative approach to the management of risk and our customer focussed approach to our business should stand us in good stead to take advantage of new opportunities as they arise in our chosen sectors

Last year was marked by the death of Mr Naseer Islam who sadly, passed away on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2010 The Board and I recognise that we have lost a loyal and diligent officer and he will be very much missed by all those who knew him

We have been through a period of considerable upheaval, both externally and internally, which has resulted in the need for us to respond by changing some of our management processes. This has placed an additional burden on Board Members, the Management and staff of the bank, in addition to the day to day management of our business and delivery of services to our customers, and who have achieved much in these difficult circumstances.

### Chairman's Statement

In all of these achievements, the management team has played a major leadership role, and in all of them the hard work and commitment of the staff whom they lead has been essential

On behalf of the Board and personally, I would like to thank the management and all of the staff for their contribution over the last year

Habib Mohamed D Habib

Chairman

15 March 2011

### **Directors' Report**

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The bank holds and issues financial instruments for three main purposes

- · to earn an interest margin or a fee,
- · to finance its operations, and
- to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance

Other fee earning activities are

- documentary Credits and documentary collections for trade related activities,
- managing customers' investment portfolios according to their instructions, and
- global money transfer

The bank does not have a trading book

In addition, various financial instruments, for example, debtors, accrued interest and creditors may arise directly from the bank's operations

The bank finances its operations by a mixture of retained reserves, customer deposits, inter-bank deposits and subordinated loans. The deposits raised may be in a range of currencies at floating or fixed rates of interest. The bank's lending is usually in sterling or dollars and may be either floating or fixed rate. The bank uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposures resulting from customer facilitation. All forward foreign exchange contracts for customers are matched with corresponding contracts with banks.

### GOING CONCERN

The bank's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development performance and position are set out in the Business Review on pages 4 to 5 In addition the Business Review include the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities, and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk

The bank has an acceptable capital buffer and an increasing funding base of customer deposits. As such it is not exposed to stresses in the wholesale funding market. As a consequence, the Directors believe the Bank is well placed to manage its business risk successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and its associates have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts

### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The profit for the year before taxation amounted to £453,151 (2009 £912,776)

The retained profit for the year was £263,615 (2009 £733,960), which has been taken to the reserves Net interest income decreased from £4,144,098 in 2009 to £3,704,843 in the current year whilst total operating income was £7,948,632 (2009 £8,261,723)

The bank currently offers the following products and services to its clients

Commercial Banking
Trade-Finance
Private and Investment Banking
Financial Institutions
Guarantees
ATMs

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

Our expertise is based on years of experience of working with businesses and investors of various sizes, enabling us to offer a comprehensive range of services that are tailored to help achieve the financial goals of our clients

Our traditional business of deposit taking, commercial lending and trade finance continues to be our core business. We have been adding products to generate more fee based income. In the last few years we have added Private and Investment Banking and Asset Management activity to our products and expanded the branch network.

The directors are optimistic that the business of the bank will continue to grow organically in both its traditional and new areas,

The focus of the bank is continual expansion of the client base within the target market. We do this by providing a highly personalised service. As a result, our customers tend to be loyal and we retain their custom over long periods. They also become a source of fresh introductions. We operate through our own branches in the UK and Switzerland, representative office in Pakistan and associate banks in Tanzania and South Africa. The bank uses these and other personal connections and knowledge base for business growth.

We produce detailed annual budgets for various lines of the bank's business. In addition we have strategic plan which take the form of broad 5 year projections. The directors have concluded that in order to meet our projections, we need to capture additional business from existing clients and attract new ones.

By the Grace of God, our projections were accurate enough to enable us to produce results across all our business segments in line with our initial expectations. Our recent programme of opening branches continues to show results and we expect to see further results as these new branches mature and deepen their penetration in their local market areas.

At the beginning of the year, it seemed that doom and gloom had descended on the UK economy. It's recovery rate was much slower than other economies and it raised concerns that the recent recession had exposed underlying structural weakness. In one sense this is correct as hopes for a strong recovery in the UK economy rest on the hope that the depreciation in sterling will give the exporting sector a boost to offset the weakness in the domestic economy. Essentially the lack of a boost seems to be based on the fall coming from an over-valued starting point so it has merely stopped the trade position from deteriorating further.

Added to this, the fiscal contraction is now well underway but there are doubts whether the economy will be able to withstand such a sharp contraction and there is concern that there are very few conditions that have helped other economies maintain higher growth rates throughout their own squeezes. However, the squeeze should still put the UK economy onto a firmer footing in time by reducing the drag coming from the relatively inefficient public sector.

Against this background, monetary conditions should remain loose although there are now signs that markets are discounting a rise of around one half of one percent later in this year. This will enable us to improve our return on our capital funds and improve our margins which have been badly squeezed in the recent past.

We continue to believe that our conservative approach to lending with greater emphasis on collateralised credit transactions with adequate margins to cover the greater volatility on asset valuations should protect our bank from the economic stresses being experienced by many of our customers

### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the bank's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk originating from banking activities arises partly from the employment of non-interest bearing liabilities such as retained reserves and customer current accounts, but also from the gaps that arise from the normal course of business

The policy of the bank is to match short-term customer deposits with money market placements or have our money market placements of a shorter period than the customer deposits. This enables us to eliminate interest rate risk. Customer deposits over medium-term are generally utilised for investment in the secondary markets. The bank places some of its funds in fixed rate investments but has policies in place to limit such exposures.

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

The table shown in note 30 summarises the re-pricing mismatches on the bank's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contracted interest rate repricing date and the maturity date.

### Liquidity risk

The bank is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) who, from time to time, set required liquidity mismatch parameters. The bank manages the liquidity structure of its assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced to ensure that all funding obligations are met when due and the required mismatch parameters are not exceeded. The policy of the bank is to match to maturity as far as is practicable and the Treasury Department will not take on large exposures or placements that cannot easily be matched in the market as to currency or maturity. The Bank is fully cognisant of the current regulatory challenges particularly the recent FSA initiative for strengthening liquidity standards which came into effect during 2010.

### Foreign currency risk

It is the policy of the bank that it will, at all times, adhere to the limits laid down by the FSA in respect of the "overall net open position". It is not the bank's intention to take open positions on its own account (proprietary trading) but rather to maintain square or near square positions in all currencies.

The bank uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposures resulting from customer facilitation. All forward foreign exchange contracts for customers are matched with corresponding contracts with banks.

Foreign exchange exposures arise from normal banking activities, primarily from the receipt of deposits and the placement of funds. Future open positions in any currency are managed by means of forward foreign exchange contracts. The table shown in note 31 gives details of the company's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010, in sterling, based on the currencies in which they are denominated to identify the extent to which the foreign currency exposures of the bank are matched

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty of the bank will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into. It arises from the lending, trade finance, treasury and other activities of the Bank

Credit Policies follow the basic guidelines for prudent lending and to ensure strong credit process through the Credit Committee

- All new credit proposals are subject to the approval of the Credit Committee/Board
- · Credit exposures are reviewed at least once every twelve months and more often if circumstances warrant
- Lending is normally collateralised by marketable and tangible security maintaining adequate loan to value ratios
- All credit risk is graded
- Monthly review of all credit exposures by the Senior Management of the Bank

Credit Risk is also managed through establishing exposure limits for single borrowers, group of borrowers, market segments, as well as by complying with the limits set by the Financial Services Authority. A broad sector spread of exposures are assessed individually and the quality of the overall portfolio monitored by using a credit grading system calibrated to the probability of incurring losses. The Bank mitigates its credit risk by conducting thorough reviews of the borrowers and through obtaining collateral. The credit risk is also reduced by setting up appropriate allowances for loan impairment and loan losses.

Special attention is paid to the management of problem loans. Where necessary a specific provision is made to bring the assets to their recoverable amount.

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

### DIVIDENDS

The directors have decided not to recommend the payment of a final dividend (2009 nil), no interim dividend has been paid (2009 nil). The company has not paid dividend during the year

The only shareholding in the company by directors is one subscriber share that was held throughout the year by Mr Habib Mohamed D Habib, Chairman

Mr Habib Mohamed D Habib also has interests in the group companies Habib Overseas Bank, South Africa and Habib African Bank, Tanzania

The present members of the board are set out on page I These have remained unchanged throughout the year

### **DONATIONS**

During the year the company made donations of £3,000 (2009 nil) No donations were made for political purposes

### AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- (1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- (2) the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

M J O PRITCHARD Company Secretary

15 March 2011

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any
  material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of

Habibsons Bank Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Habibsons Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes 1 to 35 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

### Opinion on matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

### Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of

Habibsons Bank Limited (continued)

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Carrie Ponon

Caroline Britton (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom 15 March 2011

### Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Interest receivable - Interest receivable from fixed income securities - Other interest receivable and similar income - Interest payable	2	321,231 3,954,997 (571,385)	
NET INTEREST INCOME		3,704,843	4,144,098
Fees and commissions receivable		2,816,421	2,487,942
Dealing profits		543,167	716,715
Profit/(loss) on sale of investments		26,783	(32,058)
Other operating income	3	857,418	945,026
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		7,948,632	8,261,723
Administrative expenses	4	6,944,979	7,036,256
Depreciation	16	249,094	262,691
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	14	301,408	50,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		7,495,481	7,348,947
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	5	453,151	912,776
Taxation	8	(189,536)	(178,816)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	23	263,615	733,960

The profit for the current and preceding year is derived from continuing operations

The notes on pages 14 to 36 form an integral part of the accounts

### STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Profit for the financial year Gains on revaluation of Available for Sale Investments Tax charge on revaluation gain on Available for Sale Investments	8	263,615 176,935 (49,542)	733,960 205,648 (58,610)
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS FOR THE YEAR		391,008	880,998

### Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2010

	As at	As at
31	_ +++	31 December
<b></b> .	2010	2009
Notes	£	£
ASSETS	920.077	843,110
Cash and balances at central banks	829,977 6,838,091	9,480,752
Treasury bills and other eligible bills 10 Loans and advances to banks 11 16	62,272,587	156,172,091
	78,917,2 <b>9</b> 0	86,175,988
	1,057,160	1,232,557
Tangible fixed assets 16 Other assets 17	514,023	714,009
Prepayments and accrued income	582,457	573,451
· ·	51,011,585	255,191,958
-		
LIABILITIES Denosits by banks 18	13,135,867	26,022,783
Deposits of ourses	12,047,986	203,529,809
Other liabilities 20	1,078,457	1,173,269
Accruals and deferred income	687,873	712,936
Subordinated liabilities – loans 21	3,859,017	4,000,000
<del>-</del>	30,809,200	235,438,797
Called up share capital 22	14,000,000	14,000,000
Caned up share cupius	46,463	(80,930)
Revaluation reserve 23 Profit and loss account 23	6,155,922	5,834,091
- Tone and loss account		10.752.161
Equity shareholders' funds	20,202,385	19,753,161
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS'		
FUNDS $\underline{2}$	<u> 51,011,585</u>	255,191,958
Memorandum items		
Contingent liabilities		4.001.001
- acceptances and endorsements	1,072,429	
- Editations and appen biodica an correction promise.	12,981,588	
- letters of credit	16,151,382	27,974,374
_	30,205,399	43,771,976
Commitments:		
- other commitments 24	6,811,000	7,555,000

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2011

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sallo

A Habib Director Bande Hasan Director

### Cash flow statement

### Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Net Operating cash flows Year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
		£	£
Operating profit on ordinary activities before tax		453,151	912,776
Decrease/(increase) in accrued income and prepayments		(9,006)	156,754
Increase/(decrease) in accruals and deferred income		(25,063)	(207,782)
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts		301,408	(50,000)
Exchange difference		(343,534)	271,97 <b>7</b>
Profit/(loss)on sale of investments		26,783	(32,058)
Depreciation		249,094	262,691
Interest on subordinated loan added back		114,695	216,838
Loss on revaluation of investments		176,935	205,648
Net cash inflow from trading activities		944,463	1,736,844
Net increase in loans and advances to banks and customers		(5,250,314)	29,998,109
Net increase/(decrease) in deposits by banks and customer accounts		(4,368,739)	(24,699,724)
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets		199,986	(203,756)
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(94,812)	(481,826)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		(8,569,416)	6,349,647
Cash flow statement			
Net cash inflow from operating activities			6,349,647
Returns of investment and servicing of finance	27(1)		(216,838)
Taxation (paid)/received			(475,847)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	27(1)		
Increase/(decrease) in Subordinated loan capital		(140,983)	
Increase in share capital			4,000,000
		(6,116,422)	5,133,056
Equity dividends paid			(200,000)
Increase/(decrease) in cash	27(11)	(6,116,422)	4,933,056

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 1. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 relating to banking companies, and applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below

The financial statements are presented in Pounds (£), which is the functional currency of the Bank The financial statements have been prepared under a going concern basis as set out in the Directors' report

### **Interest**

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of loans and deposits to their net carrying amount

### **Dealing profits**

Dealing profits comprise foreign exchange gains or losses on the Company's open foreign exchange positions. The Company does not enter into speculative contracts

### Other operating income

Other operating income is accounted for on an accruals basis

### Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions received are accounted for on an accruals basis

### Treasury bills and other eligible bills

Treasury bills and other eligible bills are intended for use on a continuing basis and are classified as Available For Sale (AFS) financial assets, and are stated at fair value Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity in the revaluation reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and foreign exchange gains, which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the revaluation reserve is included in profit or loss for the period

For investments classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment

### Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction, or if hedged at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than sterling are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the year end and exchange gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

### Financial assets

Loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers and cash and balances at central banks are classified as loans and receivables, and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial,

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### Impairment of financial assets

For Loans and Receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty, or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation

The carrying amount of loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through-the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available for sale investments 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, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not be recognised

In respect of available for sale investments, impairment losses previously recognised through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity

### **Pensions**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme The assets of the scheme are held separate from those of the company in independently administered funds. Amounts charged to the profit and loss account represent the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either prepayments or accruals in the balance sheet.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and impairment in value Depreciation is provided by the company to write-off equipment by equal instalments over its estimated useful economic life as follows

Equipment 5 to 10 years

### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

### Financial liabilities and interest payable

Deposits by banks, customer accounts and subordinated liabilities are classified as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

### Financial instruments

Derivative instruments used by the bank are forward exchange contracts. The bank does not enter into speculative derivative contracts. All such instruments are used for hedging purposes in line with the bank's risk management policies.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately

A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities

### 2. Other interest receivable and similar income

		2010 £	2009 £
	Interest receivable from banks Interest receivable from customers	761,870 3,193,127	1,330,482 3,806,626
		3,954,997	5,137,108
3.	Other operating income		
	Private banking Other	412,287 445,131	811,006 134,020
		857,418	945,026

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 4. Administrative expenses including staff costs

	•	2010 No.	2009 No.
	Average number of employees	92	102
	UK branches and head office	76	83
	Zurich – branch	7	8
	Pakıstan – representative office	9	11
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	3,390,461	3,536,278
	Social security costs	369,501	365,925
	Other pension costs	177,453	172,647
	Total staff costs	3,937,415	4,074,850
	Other administrative expenses	3,007,564	2,961,406
		6,944,979	7,036,256
5.	Operating profit on ordinary activities before tax		
	Operating profit is stated after charging		
		2010	2009
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the		
	company's annual account	93,569	82,898
	Total audit fees	93,569	82,898
	Other services	26,828	11,826
	Total non-audit fees	26,828	11,826
		<del></del>	
6.	Directors' emoluments		
		2010	2009
		£	£
	Directors' fees	40,000	40,000
	Other emoluments	413,632	438,621
		453,632	478,621
		<del></del>	

The highest paid director received emoluments excluding pension contributions, totalling £85,662 (2009 £85,357) and the amount of pension contributions paid was £4,000 (2009 £4,000)

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 7. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. Contributions payable by the company during the year, and charges to the profit and loss account, amounted to £177,453 (2009 £172,647) which includes contributions for directors £7,750 (2009 £7,750). Two of the directors at 31 December 2010 were members of the defined contribution scheme

### 8. Taxation

### a) Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities

	2010 £	2009 £
Corporation tax		
Corporation tax at 28% (2009 28%)	142,647	267,580
Less relief for foreign tax suffered	(41,068)	(39,863)
Total current tax charge	101,579	227,717
Effects of Double Tax Relief		
Foreign tax for current year	41,068	39,863
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	43,434	(74,085)
Total current tax charge	186,081	193,495
Deferred tax		
Timing differences, origination and reversal		
- current year	(9,831)	(3,803)
- previous year	13,286	(10,876)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	189,536	178,816
	<del>==:::=</del>	

### b) Reconciliation of current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (28%) The differences are explained below

	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	453,151	912,776
Tax charge on profit at standard rate of 28% (2009 28%) Factors affecting charge	126,882	255,577
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,904	8,713
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	7,376	3,290
Movement in short term timing differences	(515)	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous years	43,434	(74,085)
Total current tax charge	186,081	193,495

A tax debit for £49,542 (2009 £58,610) has been recognised in the statement of recognised gains and losses with regards to the current year gains on Available for Sale of financial instruments

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

9.	Dividends		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Final (paid) – £nil per share (2009 10p per share)	-	200,000
	That (pare) - 2111 per share (2005 Top per share)		
10.	Treasury bills and other eligible bills		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Balances as at 1 January	9,480,752	6,062,734
	Acquisitions	5,096,813	7,936,367
	Disposals/matured during the year	(8,534,212)	(3,803,044)
	Exchange difference	748,275	(634,375)
	Carrying value as at 31 December	6,791,628	9,561,682
	Fair value as at 31 December	6,838,091	9,480,752
	Revaluation	46,463	(80,930)
	The table below indicates the rating of entities		
	AAA to AA-	5,035,000	2,325,229
	A+ to A-	1,694,624	1,224,067
	BBB+ to B-	-	5,416,622
	Unrated	108,467	514,834
		6,838,091	9,480,752
			<del></del>
11.	Loans and advances to banks		
		2010	2009
		£	£
	Repayable on demand	9,791,089	15,894,378
	Other loans and advances		
	Five years or less but over 1 year	-	-
	One year or less but over 3 months	42,715	1,742,822
	Three months or less	152,438,783	138,534,891
		162,272,587	156,172,091
	The above amount includes £659,544 (2009 £1,509,894) (maturing in 3 months credit line. The table below indicates the rating of entities.	or less) pledged	to secure a
	Alone was the male below mentance me tanne or anaman	2010	2009
		3	£
	***	20.020.662	22 740 502
	AAA to AA-	29,938,662	22,748,503
	A+ to A-		106,029,466
	BBB+ to B- Unrated	19,269,670 2,768,061	21,107,079 6,287,043
	Опракси		
		162,272,587 ====================================	156,172,091

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 12. Loans and advances to customers

	2010	2009
	£	£
Remaining maturity		
- over 5 years	1,113,852	3,200,769
- five years or less but over 1 year	13,807,332	8,924,897
- one year or less but over 3 months	5,012,288	11,257,851
- three months or less	60,358,188	63,520,510
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (note 14)	(700,612)	(404,588)
Interest held in suspense (note 15)	(673,758)	(323,451)
	78,917,290	86,175,988
Of which repayable on demand	57,849,727	61,743,674

None of these loans and advances are subordinated

The table below analyses the loans and advances to customers using the bank's internal credit rating system

	2010 £	2009 £
Grade 1	75,521,724	85,067,120
Grade 2	303,057	6,048
Grade 3	3,092,507	1,102,818
Grade 4	-	-
Grade 5	2	2
	78,917,290	86,175,988

### 13. Credit risk information

A table showing balances with central banks, loans and advances to customers, treasury and other bills which are past due or impaired are as follows

As at 31 December 2010	Treasury and other bills £	Balance with central banks and loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Total £
Neither past due or impaired Past due and impaired	6,791,628	162,272,587	75,837,428 4,454,232	244,901,643 4,454,232
Gross	6,791,628	162,272,587	80,291,660	249,355,875
Less allowance for impairment/interest suspensed and revaluation	46,463		(1,374,370)	(1,327,907)
Net	6,838,091	162,272,587	78,917,290	248,027,968
Less allowance for impairment/interest suspensed and revaluation	46,463		(1,374,370)	(1,327,907)

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 13. Credit risk information (continued)

	Treasury and other bills £	Balance with central banks and loans and advances to banks	Loans and advance to customers	Total £
As at 31 December 2009 Neither past due or impaired Past due and impaired	9,561,682	156,172,091	85,759,215 1,144,812	251,492,988 1,144,812
Gross Less allowance for impairment/interest suspensed and revaluation	9,561,682 (80,930)	156,172,091	86,904,027 (728,039)	252,637,800 (808,969)
Net	9,480,752	156,172,091	86,175,988	251,828,831

Among the assets that are past due, the fair value of collateral held as security is £3,337,274 (2009 £623,822) The geographical sector analysis of balances with central banks, loans and advances to customers, treasury and other bills is as follows

	Treasury and other bills £	Balance with central banks and loans and advances to banks	Loans and advance to customers	Total £
As at 31 December 2010 UK Europe Middle East Asia Other	5,035,000 1,694,624 108,467	84,236,587 45,175,096 285,608 18,319,677 14,255,619	38,471,688 1,036,616 1,337,833 19,395,474 18,675,679	127,743,275 46,211,712 3,318,065 37,715,151 33,039,765
	6,838,091	162,272,587	78,917,290 ====================================	248,027,968

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 13. Credit risk information (continued)

	Treasury and other bills £	Balance with central banks and loans and advances to banks	Loans and advance to customers	Total £
As at 31 December 2009				
UK	•	52,737,891	47,862,817	100,600,708
Europe	-	83,906,352	3,740,068	87,646,420
Middle East	6,311,419	2,494,680	981,121	9,787,220
Asia	1,824,566	3,100,356	13,356,743	18,281,665
Other	1,344,767	13,932,812	20,235,239	35,512,818
	9,480,752	156,172,091	86,175,988	251,828,831

### Credit risk

Credit risk is due to uncertainty in counter party/obligor's ability to meet their obligations. Credit risk is one of the principal risks the Bank takes. As loans and investments constitute a significant portion of its assets, credit risks management is therefore a priority

The identification and adequate measurement of credit risk is one of the key factors contributing to increase efficiency

The policy regarding lending to bank and non bank counter parties, countries and industries is clearly defined in the Bank's Credit Policy, subject to annual review by the Board

### 14. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	Specific 2010 £	General 2010 £	Total 2010 £	Specific 2009 £	General 2009 £	Total 2009 £
At 1 January	404,588	-	404,588	575,432	-	575,432 (24,572)
Exchange adjustments Charge against profits, net of recoveries	301,408	-	301,408	(24,572) 50,000	-	50,000 (196,272)
Amounts written off	(5,384)		(5,384)	(196,272)	<del>-</del>	`——
At 31 December	700,612		700,612	404,588 ———		404,588

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

		2010 £	2009 £
	Balance at 1 January	323,451	249,897
	Interest and other charges suspensed during the year	350,307	194,543
	Interest and other charges written off	•	(108,963)
	Exchange and other adjustments	<del></del>	(12,026)
	Balance as at 31 December	673,758	323,451
	The principal outstanding against loans and advances where interest is b	peing suspended at the year	end
	Before provisions	4,459,576	650,926
	After provisions	3,785,954	246,338
16.	Tangible fixed assets		
		Equipment £	Total £
	Cost	0.001.666	2.021.686
	At 1 January 2010	3 931,656	3,931,656
	Additions	61,738	61,738
	Disposals	-	_
	Elimination of fully depreciated items	102,700	102,700
	Exchange difference		
	At 31 December 2010	4,096,094	4,096,094
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2010	2,699,099	2,699,099
	Charge for the year	249,094	249,094
	Disposals	-	-
	Elimination of fully depreciated items	00.741	00.741
	Exchange difference	90,741	90,741
	At 31 December 2010	3,038,934	3,038,934
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2010	1,057,160	1,057,160
	At 31 December 2009	1,232,557	1,232,557
		<del></del>	

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

17.	Other assets		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Software upgrade	13,750	-
	VAT recoverable	31,852	34,544
	Advance – Karachı rep office	14,743	18,447
	Forward FX instruments	119,077	25,676
	Taxation	62,986	109,122
	Other	271,615	526,220
	At 31 December	514,023	714,009
18.	Deposits by banks		
	Repayable on demand With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice, by remaining Maturity	4,997,918	10,087,156
	- 1 year or less but over 3 months - 3 months or less	8,137,949	15,935,627
		13,135,867	26,022,783
19.	Customer accounts		
	Repayable on demand With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice, by remaining maturity	61,618,554	59,518,889
	- 5 years or less but over 1 year	-	-
	- 1 year or less but over 3 months	8,563,000	
	- 3 months or less	141,866,432	141,442,011
		212,047,986	203,529,809

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 20. Other liabilities

		2010 £	2009 £
	National Insurance and social security	80,763	88,176
	Bills payable	94,624	73,073
	Commission	94,270	190,142
	Facility fees	58,118	134,599
	Deferred tax liability	52,863	49,408
	Other	697,819	637,871
		1,078,457	1,173,269
21.	Subordinated loans		
	Repayable in the year 2020 and carries interest at 2 00% over USD		
	3 months LIBOR	3,859,017	-
	Repayable in the year 2018 and carries interest at 1 00% over	, ,	
	LIBOR	-	1,500,000
	Repayable in the year 2019 and carries interest at 5 00%	-	2,500,000
		3,859,017	4,000,000

The loans are subordinated to the claims of depositors and other creditors

During the year, the bank repaid a GBP subordinated loan of 4m and this was replaced by a new USD subordinated loan of 6m

### 22. Called up share capital

5,000,000 ordinary shares of £5 each	25,000,000	25,000,000
Issued, allotted and fully paid 2,800,000 ordinary shares of £5 each (2009 2,800,000)	14,000,000	14,000,000

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 23. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Revaluation reserve	Total £
At 1 January 2009	10,000,000	5,300,131	(227,968)	15,072,163
Profit for the year	-	733,960	-	733,960
Dividends	•	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
Fair value adjustment	•	<u>-</u>	205,648	205,648
Share issue	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
Tax credit on fair value adjustment		-	(58,610)	(58,610)
At 1 January 2010	14,000,000	5,834,091	(80,930)	19,753,161
Profit for the year	-	263,615	-	263,615
True-up of Zurich branch profits	-	58,216	-	58,216
Dividends	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Fair value adjustment	-	-	176,935	176,935
Tax credit on fair value adjustment	-	-	(49,542)	(49,542)
Share issue				
At 31 December 2010	14,000,000	6,155,922	46,463	20,202,385

### 24. Financial commitments

	Comp	any
	2010	2009
	£	£
Contracted for but not provided for		
- finance leases entered into	-	-
- other (credit lines and commitment to lend less than		
1 year)	6,811,000	7,555,000
	6,811,000	7,555,000
	===	
	2010	2009
Company (under lease of premises)	£	£
Expiry date		
- within one year	55,000	•
- between two and five years	54,600	109,600
- after five years	546,000	546,000

Leases of land and buildings are typically subject to rent reviews at specified intervals and provide for the lessee to pay all insurance, maintenance and repair costs

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 25. Geographical segments

			2010			2009
	UK	Switzerland	Total	UK	Switzerland	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross income						
Interest receivable	4,055,719	220,509	4,276,228	5,360,868	266,359	5,627,227
Fees and commissions						
received	1,880,695	935,726	2,816,421	1,720,643	767,299	2,487,942
Dealing profits	460,526	82,641	543,167	616,004	100,711	716,715
Other operating income	872,578	11,623	884,201	937,563	7,463	945,026
Total gross income	7,269,518	1,250,499	8,520,017	8,635,078	1,141,832	9,776,910
Profit before taxation		<del></del>				010.00
Profit before tax	266,990	186,161	453,151	732,120	180,656	912,776
Assets						
Segmental total assets	233,806,317	17,205,268	251,011,585	235,441,032	19,750,926	255,191,958
Net assets	20,057,292	134,490	20,202,385	19,612,368	140,793	19,753,161

The geographical distribution shown above is based primarily upon the location of the office recording the transaction. The company's only business activity is banking

### 26. Directors' and officers' loans

The aggregate amounts outstanding in interest bearing loans at 31 December 2010 from persons who were director or officers of the company during the year and the number of persons concerned were

		Aggregate amount outstanding £	No of persons
	Directors	31,433	2
	Officers	21,817	1
27.	Cash flow statement		
	(i) Gross cash flows		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Returns of investment and servicing of finance interest paid on loan capital	(114,695)	(216,838)
		(114,695)	(216,838)
	Capital expenditure and financial investment		
	Purchase of investment securities		(6,869,871)
	Sale and maturity of investment securities		3,803,044
	Purchase/sale of tangible fixed assets	61,738	(105,888)
	Exchange differences	(748,275)	(351,191)
		2,750,862	(3,523,906)
		=	

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 27. Cash flow statement (continued)

### (ii) Analysis of balances of cash ads shown in the balance sheet

	At 1 January 2010 £	Movement £	At 31 December 2010 £
Cash and balances at central banks Loans and advances to other banks repayable on demand	843,110 15,894,378	(13,133) (6,103,289)	
	16,737,488	(6,116,422)	(10,621,066)

### 28. Parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking, and also ultimate holding company and controlling party is Valona Finance SA SPF, a company incorporated in Luxembourg

### 29. Related party transactions

Certain directors of the company maintained current accounts with the bank during the course of the year on normal commercial terms During the year, certain fellow companies undertook commercial arm's length transactions with the bank The balances outstanding as at 31 December 2010 were as follows

			2010 DR £	2010 CR £	2009 DR £	2009 CR £
Habib Banking Corpora			-	30		3,234,728
Habib Overseas Bank L Habib African Bank Lii			1,361,933 246,814	134,792 1,413,609	2,525,778 279,185	360,859 989,560
		2010			2009	
	HAB £	HOB £	HBC £	HAB £	HOB £	HBC £
Interest income	118	33,727	24	153	29,197	9,867
Interest Expense	2,343	-	1,626	7,100	553	190,548
Other income	60,200	167,400	-	-	-	-
						<del></del>

# Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

# 30. Interest rate GAP sensitivity analysis

The following assets and liabilities are held as at 31 December 2010. They are analysed in time bands according to the earlier of the period to the next interest rate pricing date or the maturity date.

As at 31 December 2010	Not more than 3 months	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months £:000	More than 6 months but not more than one year £'000	More than one year but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years £'000	Non-interest bearing £'000	Total £'000
Assets Cash and balances at central banks Treasury and other eligible bills Loans and advances to banks Loans and advances to customers Tangible fixed assets Other assets Prepayments and accrued income	6,838 162,273 78,917					830 - - 1,057 514 582	830 6,838 162,273 78,917 1,057 514 582
Total assets	248,028				'	2,983	251,011
Liabilities Deposits by banks Customer accounts Other liabilities Accruals and deferred income Subordinated loans Shareholders' funds	13,136 203,485	8,563				1,078 688 20,202	13,136 212,,048 1,078 688 3,859 20,202
Total liabilities  Interest rate sencitivity can	220,480	8,563	'   '			21,968	251,011
Interest rate sensitivity gap at 31 December 2009	24,344	(690,69)				(18,275)	

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 December 2010

30. Interest rate GAP sensitivity analysis (continued)

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 31. Net currency position analysis

The following analysis gives details of the company's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010 in sterling based on the currencies in which they are denominated to identify the extent to which the foreign currency exposures of the company are matched

Total
****
£'000
830
6,838
162,273
78,917
1,057
514
582
251,011
13,136
212,048
1,078
688
3,859
20,202
251,011
-

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 31. Net currency position analysis (continued)

			EEC denomin- ated	Other	
As at 31 December 2009	Sterling £'000	US dollar £'000	currencies £'000	currencies £'000	Total £'000
Assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	528	96	124	95	843
Treasury and other eligible bills	-	7,891	1,590	-	9,481
Loans and advances to banks	64,732	69,928	16,206	5,306	156,172
Loans and advances to customers	42,365	36,692	4,526	2,592	86,175
Tangible fixed assets	1,154	-	-	79,	1,233
Other assets	556	17	7	134	714
Prepayments and accrued income	295	182	4	92	573
Total assets	109,630	114,806	22,457	8,298	255,191
Liabilities					
Deposits by banks	4,828	12,053	8,931	211	26,023
Customer accounts	80,331	100,524	17,670	5,005	203,530
Other liabilities	809	177	3	184	1,173
Accruals and deferred income	342	8	2	360	712
Subordinated loans	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Shareholders' funds	19,613			140	19,753
Total liabilities	109,923	112,762	26,606	5,900	255,191
Net assets at 31 December 2009	(293)	2,044	(4,149)	2,398	-
Net assets at 31 December 2008	(69)	(684)	(255)	1,008	-

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 32. Fair values of financial instruments

Set out below is a year-end comparison of current and book values of all the company's financial instruments ("instruments") by category Where available, market values have been used to determine fair values. Where market values are not available, fair values of instruments have been calculated by establishing the replacement cost of the instruments, and extrapolating any premium/discounted income between the two valuations, over the term to maturity of the existing instruments

At the year end the fair value of derivative forward contracts included with other assets was £25,676 and in other liabilities was £11

	Carrying value 2010 £'000	Fair value 2010 £'000	Carrying value 2009 £'000	Fair value 2009 £'000
Assets		4000	0.550	0.401
Treasury and other eligible bills	6,792	6,838	9,562	9,481
Loans and advances to banks	162,268	162,268	156,172	156,172
Forward FX instruments	119,077	119,077	26	26
	288,137	288,183	165,760	165,679
Liabilities				
Deposits by banks	13,136	13,136	26,023	26,023
Forward FX instruments	<del></del>			
	13,136	13,136	26,023	26,023

### 33. Risk sensitivity

The bank does not have a material exposure to changes in other foreign currency rates and interest rates and as such sensitivity analysis has not been disclosed for financial reporting purposes

### Interest rate risk sensitivity

Interest rate risk originating from banking activities arises partly from the employment of non-interest bearing liabilities such as retained reserves and customer current accounts, but also from the gaps that arise from the normal course of business

The policy of the bank is to match short-term customer deposits with money market placements or have our Money Market placements of a shorter period than the customer deposits. This enables us to eliminate interest rate risk. Customer deposits over medium-term are generally utilised for investment in the secondary forfeiting markets. The bank places some of its funds in fixed rate investments but has policies in place to limit such exposures.

The table shown in note 30 summarises the re-pricing mismatches on the bank's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contracted interest rate re-pricing date and the maturity date.

### Foreign currency risk sensitivity

It is the policy of the bank that it will, at all times, adhere to the limits laid down by the FSA in respect of the overall net position. It is not the bank's intention to take open positions on its own account (proprietary trading) but rather to maintain square or near square positions in all currencies

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 33. Risk sensitivity (continued)

The bank uses forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign exchange exposures resulting from customer facilitation. All forward foreign exchange contracts for customers are matched with corresponding contracts with banks.

Foreign exchange exposures arise from normal banking activities, primarily from the receipt of deposits and the placement of funds. Future open positions in any currency are managed by means of forward foreign exchange contracts. The table shown in note 31 gives details of the company's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010, in sterling, based on the currencies in which they are denominated to identify the extent to which the foreign currency exposures of the bank are matched.

The impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the bank's foreign currency assets and liabilities at the reporting date and throughout the year was not considered material as shown in note 31

### Liquidity risk

The bank is regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) who, from time to time, set required liquidity mismatch parameters. The bank manages the liquidities structure of its assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced to ensure that all funding obligations are met when due and the required mismatch parameters are not exceeded. The policy of the bank is to match to maturity as far as is practicable and the Treasury Department will not take on large exposures or placements that cannot easily be matched in the market as to currency or maturity. Please see note 34 for an analysis of financial liabilities maturities.

### Equity price sensitivity

The bank does not have material exposure to equity price risk

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

# 34. Liquidity risk - financial liabilities

The following table details the bank's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial habilities. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial habilities including interest that will accrue to those habilities except where the bank is entitled and intends to repay the hability before its maturity

Fotal	13,135,867 212,047,986 3,859,017	229,042,570	26,022,783 203,529,809 4,000,000	233,552,592
Cash flows non- contractual maturity	1 1 1			'
Cross contractual after 3 years	3,859,017	3,859,017	4,000,000	4,000,000
1 to 3 years	( )			•
6 months to 12 months	1 1		1 1 1	
3 month to 6 months	8,563,000	8,563,000	1 1 1	•
Within 3 months	8,137,949 141,866,432	150,004,381	15,935,627	159,946,547
Repayable on demand	4,997,918 61,618,554	66,616,472	10,087,156	69,606,045
	2010 Deposits by banks Customer accounts Subordinated liabilities	Total non derrvative financial liabilities	2009 Deposits by banks Customer accounts Subordinated liabilities	Total non derivative financial liabilities

### Notes to the Accounts Year ended 31 December 2010

### 35. Capital management and risk

The bank has a capital base of £20,202,385 (2009 £19,753,161) comprising shareholders' equity. The risk weighted assets are compared to the Capital Base to ensure FSA Regulatory Requirements are met