Standard Chartered

Standard Chartered

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of financial position

	Notes	31/12/2014 MNT'000	31/12/2013 MNT'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	5	1,819,630	2,025,962
Loans and advances to banks	6	674,314	676,294
Loans and advances to customers	7	1,715,516	1,351,086
Investment securities	8	356,384	357,434
Current income tax assets		(20,065)	(31,783)
Deferred income tax assets	9	339,319	325,651
Property and equipment	10	58,889	114,492
Intangible assets	11	-	-
Other assets	12	-	-
Total assets		3,923,987	3,819,191
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	13	67,508	1,136,100
Deposits from customers	14	3,856,479	2,682,991
Current income tax liabilities		-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	9	-	-
Provisions	15	-	-
Other liabilities	16	67,508	1,136,100
Total liabilities		3,923,987	3,819,191
Equity			
Share capital	17	58,889	114,492
Share premium	17	-	-
Retained earnings		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Total equity		58,889	114,492
Total liabilities and equity		3,923,987	3,819,191

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2014 MNT'000	2013 MNT'000
Interest income	18	126,377	1,071,608
Interest expense	18	-	-
Net interest income		126,377	1,071,608
Fee and commission income	19	-	-
Fee and commission expense	19	-	-
Net fee and commission income		-	-
Net trading income	20	-	-
Other operating income	21	-	-
Operating income		126,377	1,071,608
Personnel expenses	22	(58,889)	(114,492)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	-	-
Impairment charges	23	-	-
Other operating expenses	24	(20,065)	(31,783)
Operating expenses		(78,954)	(146,275)
Profit before income tax		47,423	925,333
Income tax expense	25	(9,484)	(185,067)
Profit for the year		37,939	740,266
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,939	740,266

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital MNT'000	Share premium MNT'000	Retained earnings MNT'000	Reserves MNT'000	Total equity MNT'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Profit for the year	-	-	740,266	-	740,266
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	740,266	-	740,266
Dividends	-	-	(740,266)	-	(740,266)
Balance at 31 December 2013	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Balance at 1 January 2014	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Profit for the year	-	-	37,939	-	37,939
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	37,939	-	37,939
Dividends	-	-	(37,939)	-	(37,939)
Capital reduction	(55,603)	-	55,603	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	58,889	-	-	-	58,889

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2014 MNT'000	2013 MNT'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		47,423	925,333
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	10	-	-
Impairment charges	23	-	-
Interest income	18	(126,377)	(1,071,608)
Interest expense	18	-	-
Net foreign exchange adjustment		(1,351,086)	99,521
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(1,430,040)	(46,754)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks		206,012	(1,136,100)
Loans and advances to banks		1,962	(676,294)
Loans and advances to customers		(364,430)	(1,351,086)
Other assets		2,510	1,767
Deposits from banks		(1,068,592)	1,136,100
Deposits from customers		1,173,488	1,965,991
Other liabilities		1,767	(1,767)
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		(479,931)	(108,143)
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		(479,931)	(108,143)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities	8	(1,172)	(4,821)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		1,172	4,821
Purchase of property and equipment	10	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	11	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	17	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(479,931)	(108,143)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,819,630	2,025,962
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		674,314	676,294
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	2,013,913	2,594,113

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Notes to the financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC (the "Bank") is incorporated in Mongolia with limited liability under the Mongolian Law on Companies. The Bank's registered office is Suite 301, Blue Sky Tower, Peace Avenue 17, Sukhbaatar District 1, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The Bank is principally engaged in corporate banking, retail banking, treasury and trade finance activities. The Bank operates through its head office in Ulaanbaatar and 3 branches in Mongolia.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value; and
- liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Mongolian Tugrik ("MNT"), which is the Bank's functional currency. All financial information presented in MNT has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Loans and advances to customers
- Note 8 – Investment securities
- Note 9 – Deferred income tax assets and liabilities
- Note 15 – Provisions
- Note 22 – Personnel expenses

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Bank.

(a) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(b) Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. 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. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the rate of interest applied to the net amount after impairment.

(c) Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are not expected to be drawn down are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

(d) Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(e) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss on the date that the dividend is declared.

(f) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(g) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Bank will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term and 10 years
Furniture and equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, unless such lives are indefinite. Goodwill is not amortised.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software	3 years

(i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 an investment security, impairment is assessed by reference to its fair value. For an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised previously.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(k) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is the premium received, and are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the guarantee, and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Management Committee to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Management Committee include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

(n) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank, except for the following set out below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009) and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 (2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014) will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 (2010) introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and for derecognition. IFRS 9 (2013) introduces new requirements for hedge accounting. IFRS 9 (2014) introduces new requirements for impairment of financial assets, and makes amendments to the requirements for classification and measurement by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for certain simple debt instruments. The Bank is assessing the impact of IFRS 9 (2014) and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

4 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk; and
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Bank's risk management framework is established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank's Internal Audit function undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Bank's risk management framework is supported by a Risk Management Committee ("RMC"), which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in its specified areas. All RMC decisions are reported to the Management Committee ("MC") for information. Where appropriate, matters are escalated to the MC for consideration.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and banks, and investment securities.

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to the RMC. A separate Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") has been established which is responsible for the oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to business unit credit officers. Larger facilities require approval by the CRMC, or the MC as appropriate;
- reviewing and assessing credit risk. Credit officers in the business units assess all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- limiting concentrations of exposure to countries, industry sectors and counterparties; and
- developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures.

Each business unit is required to implement Bank credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities allocated to each business unit. Each business unit has a designated credit officer who reports to the CRMC. Regular audits of business units and Bank credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

Exposure to credit risk

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position, including derivatives.

	31/12/2014 MNT'000	31/12/2013 MNT'000
Cash and balances with central banks	1,819,630	2,025,962
Loans and advances to banks	674,314	676,294
Loans and advances to customers	1,715,516	1,351,086
Investment securities	356,384	357,434
Current income tax assets	(20,065)	(31,783)
Deferred income tax assets	339,319	325,651
Property and equipment	58,889	114,492
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Total assets	3,923,987	3,819,191
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	67,508	1,136,100
Deposits from customers	3,856,479	2,682,991
Current income tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Other liabilities	67,508	1,136,100
Total liabilities	3,923,987	3,819,191
Equity		
Share capital	58,889	114,492
Share premium	-	-
Retained earnings	-	-
Reserves	-	-
Total equity	58,889	114,492
Total liabilities and equity	3,923,987	3,819,191

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2014 MNT'000	2013 MNT'000
Interest income	18	126,377	1,071,608
Interest expense	18	-	-
Net interest income		126,377	1,071,608
Fee and commission income	19	-	-
Fee and commission expense	19	-	-
Net fee and commission income		-	-
Net trading income	20	-	-
Other operating income	21	-	-
Operating income		126,377	1,071,608
Personnel expenses	22	(58,889)	(114,492)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	-	-
Impairment charges	23	-	-
Other operating expenses	24	(20,065)	(31,783)
Operating expenses		(78,954)	(146,275)
Profit before income tax		47,423	925,333
Income tax expense	25	(9,484)	(185,067)
Profit for the year		37,939	740,266
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		37,939	740,266

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital MNT'000	Share premium MNT'000	Retained earnings MNT'000	Reserves MNT'000	Total equity MNT'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Profit for the year	-	-	740,266	-	740,266
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	740,266	-	740,266
Dividends	-	-	(740,266)	-	(740,266)
Balance at 31 December 2013	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Balance at 1 January 2014	114,492	-	-	-	114,492
Profit for the year	-	-	37,939	-	37,939
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	37,939	-	37,939
Dividends	-	-	(37,939)	-	(37,939)
Capital reduction	(55,603)	-	55,603	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	58,889	-	-	-	58,889

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2014 MNT'000	2013 MNT'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		47,423	925,333
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	10	-	-
Impairment charges	23	-	-
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Net foreign exchange adjustment		(1,351,086)	99,521
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Deposits from customers		1,173,488	1,965,991
Other liabilities		1,767	(1,767)
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Income tax paid		-	-
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Purchase of investment securities	8	(1,172)	(4,821)
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Purchase of intangible assets	11	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
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Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,819,630	2,025,962
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- liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

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3 Significant accounting policies

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(b) Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. 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. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the rate of interest applied to the net amount after impairment.

(c) Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are not expected to be drawn down are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

(d) Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

(e) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss on the date that the dividend is declared.

(f) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(g) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Bank will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term and 10 years
Furniture and equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, unless such lives are indefinite. Goodwill is not amortised.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software	3 years

(i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 an investment security, impairment is assessed by reference to its fair value. For an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised previously.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(k) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, which is the premium received, and are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the guarantee, and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

(m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's Management Committee to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Management Committee include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

(n) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Bank, except for the following set out below:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009) and subsequent amendments to IFRS 9 (2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014) will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 (2010) introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and for derecognition. IFRS 9 (2013) introduces new requirements for hedge accounting. IFRS 9 (2014) introduces new requirements for impairment of financial assets, and makes amendments to the requirements for classification and measurement by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for certain simple debt instruments. The Bank is assessing the impact of IFRS 9 (2014) and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

4 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk; and
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Bank's risk management framework is established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank's Internal Audit function undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Bank's risk management framework is supported by a Risk Management Committee ("RMC"), which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in its specified areas. All RMC decisions are reported to the Management Committee ("MC") for information. Where appropriate, matters are escalated to the MC for consideration.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and banks, and investment securities.

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to the RMC. A separate Credit Risk Management Committee ("CRMC") has been established which is responsible for the oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to business unit credit officers. Larger facilities require approval by the CRMC, or the MC as appropriate;
- reviewing and assessing credit risk. Credit officers in the business units assess all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- limiting concentrations of exposure to countries, industry sectors and counterparties; and
- developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures.

Each business unit is required to implement Bank credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities allocated to each business unit. Each business unit has a designated credit officer who reports to the CRMC. Regular audits of business units and Bank credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

Exposure to credit risk

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position, including derivatives.

	31/12/2014 MNT'000	31/12/2013 MNT'000
Cash and balances with central banks	1,819,630	2,025,962
Loans and advances to banks	674,314	676,294
Loans and advances to customers	1,715,516	1,351,086
Investment securities	356,384	357,434
Current income tax assets	(20,065)	(31,783)
Deferred income tax assets	339,319	325,651
Property and equipment	58,889	114,492
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Total assets	3,923,987	3,819,191
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks	67,508	1,136,100
Deposits from customers	3,856,479	2,682,991
Current income tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Other liabilities	67,508	1,136,100
Total liabilities	3,923,987	3,819,191
Equity		
Share capital	58,889	114,492
Share premium	-	-
Retained earnings	-	-
Reserves	-	-
Total equity	58,889	114,492
Total liabilities and equity	3,923,987	3,819,191

Standard Chartered Bank (Mongolia) LLC

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2014 MNT'000	2013 MNT'000
Interest income	18	126,377	1,071,608
Interest expense	18