Board of Directors' Report and financial statements (Unaudited) for three months period ended 31 March 2008

Registered office and principal place of business:

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Post Box 1507,Ruwi
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Sultanate of Oman

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

Board of Directors' Report and financial statements
for three months period ended 31 March 2008

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Bank Dhofar (SAOG), I am pleased to present to you the Bank's financial statements for the three months period ending 31 March 2008.

The total assets at the end of March 2008 reached RO 1,083.3 million compared with RO 751.5 million at the end of March 2007, a growth of 44.2%. Loans and Advances to customers increased by 43.4% from RO 564.9 million at the end of March 2007 to RO 810.0 million at the end of March 2008. The customer deposits also grew by 40% to reach RO 777.7 million at the end of the first quarter of this year compared with RO 555.0 million for the similar period of last year. The shareholders' equity reached RO 103.2 million at the end of March 2008 compared with RO 90.0 million at the end of March 2007, a growth of 14.7%.

During the first quarter of 2008 the Bank continued to achieve outstanding results as net profit for the first quarter of 2008 reached RO 6.23 million compared with RO 4.05 million for the similar period of last year, a growth of 53.8%. Total operating income grew by 44% and reached RO 12.6 million at the end of March 2008. The cost to income ratio reduced from 44% at the end of first quarter of 2007 to 38% at the end of the current quarter. The annualized earning per share (par value 100 Baisas) at the end March 2008 was 47 Baisas compared with 31 Baisas at the end of March 2007.

Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our valuable customers for their patronage and confidence they have reposed in the Bank. I also thank our shareholders for their continuous support and the Bank's staff and management, whose commitment to the Bank is highly appreciated.

The Board of Directors also wishes to thank the Central Bank of Oman for its guidance to the Bank.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express our most sincere gratitude to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said for his wise leadership, encouragement and support to the private sector.

Eng. Abdul Hafidh Salim Rajab Al-Aujaili
Chairman

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

Balance sheet (Unaudited)
at 31 March 2008

	Notes	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	**166,564**	128,839
Held-to-maturity investments	**4**	**40,903**	5,730
Loans and advances to banks	**5**	**32,555**	19,293
Loans and advances to customers	**6**	**809,961**	564,905
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**7**	**2,539**	7,790
Available-for-sale investments	**8**	**16,282**	11,729
Intangible asset	**9**	**3,971**	3,971
Property and equipment		**4,574**	4,190
Other assets		**5,985**	5,055
Total assets		**1,083,334**	751,502
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	**10**	**111,659**	69,567
Deposits from customers	**11**	**777,733**	554,994
Other liabilities		**52,216**	29,680
Subordinated loan and bonds	**12**	**38,500**	7,362
Total liabilities		**980,108**	661,603
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**13**	**53,082**	53,082
Share premium		**5,429**	5,429
Legal reserve	**14**	**12,149**	9,870
Subordinated loan and bonds reserve	**14**	**2,567**	5,888
Investment revaluation reserve	**14**	**3,347**	1,721
Retained earnings		**26,652**	13,909
Total shareholders' equity		**103,226**	89,899
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**1,083,334**	751,502
Contingent liabilities and commitments	**22**	**211,605**	125,487
Net assets per share (Rials Omani)		**0.194**	0.169

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

Income statement (Unaudited)
for three months period ended 31 March 2008

	Notes	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Interest income		**14,106**	11,466
Interest expense		**(5,639)**	(4,696)
Net interest income	**17**	**8,467**	6,770
Other income	**18**	**4,129**	1,970
Operating income		**12,596**	8,740
Staff and administrative costs		**(4,435)**	(3,551)
Depreciation		**(385)**	(329)
Operating expenses		**(4,820)**	(3,880)
Profit from operations		**7,776**	4,860
Provision for loan impairment	**19**	**(1,266)**	(494)
Recoveries from allowance for loan impairment	**19**	**470**	240
Bad debts written-off		**-**	(5)
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**24**	-
Profit from operations after provision		**7,004**	4,601
Income tax expense		**(770)**	(549)
Profit for the period		**6,234**	4,052
Earnings per share (basic) – annualized	**15**	**0.047**	0.031
(Rials Omani)			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
for three months period ended 31 March 2008

	Notes	Share capital RO'000	Share premium RO'000	Legal reserve RO'000	Subordinated bonds and loan reserve RO'000	Investment revaluation reserve RO'000	Retained earnings RO'000	Total RO'000
1 January 2007		46,158	5,429	9,870	5,888	2,231	23,705	93,281
Profit for the period ended 31st March 2007		-	-	-	-	-	4,052	4,052
Fair value decrease	14	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
Total recognised income for 2007						(8)	4,052	4,044
Net transfer to income statement on sale of available-for-sale investments	14	-	-	-	-	(502)	-	(502)
Dividend paid for 2006		-	-	-	-	-	(6,924)	(6,924)
Bonus shares issued for 2006		6,924	-	-	-	-	(6,924)	-
31 March 2007		53,082	5,429	9,870	5,888	1,721	13,909	89,899

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BANK DHOFAR SAOG

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited) for three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

	Notes	Share capital RO'000	Share premium RO'000	Legal reserve RO'000	Subordinated bonds and loan reserve RO'000	Investment revaluation reserve RO'000	Retained earnings RO'000	Total RO'000
1 January 2008		**53,082**	**5,429**	**12,149**	**9,929**	**3,582**	**26,327**	**110,498**
Profit for the period ended 31st March 2 008		-	-	-	-	-	**6,234**	**6,234**
Fair value decrease	14	-	-	-	-	**(116)**	-	**(116)**
Total recognised income for 2008		-	-	-	-	**(116)**	**6,234**	**6,118**
Net transfer to income statement on sale of available-for-sale investments	14	-	-	-	-	**(119)**	-	**(119)**
Dividend paid for 2007		-	-	-	-	-	**(13,271)**	**(13,271)**
Transferred to Retained earnings Reserve	14				**(7,362)**		**7,362**	**-**
31 March 2008		**53,082**	**5,429**	**12,149**	**2,567**	**3,347**	**26,652**	**103,226**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement (Unaudited)
for three months period ended 31 March 2008

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Operating activities		
Interest and commission receipts	**17,911**	13,113
Interest payments	**(6,532)**	(3,965)
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	**17,200**	(193)
	28,579	8,955
Increase in operating assets	**(85,911)**	(21,355)
Increase in operating liabilities	**120,831**	56,590
Net cash from operating activities	**63,499**	44,190
Income tax paid	**(2,457)**	(1,715)
Net Cash flow from operating activities	**61,042**	42,475
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,075)**	(417)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(20,632)**	(6,924)
Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents	**38,335**	35,134
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**145,196**	108,127
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	**183,531**	143,261
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	**166,564**	128,839
Capital deposit with Central Bank of Oman	**(500)**	(500)
Loans and advances to banks due within 90 days	**18,175**	15,453
Due to banks within 90 days	**(708)**	(531)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement	**183,531**	143,261

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

1. Legal status and principal activities

Bank Dhofar SAOG (the Bank) is incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman as a public joint stock company and is principally engaged in corporate, retail and investment banking activities. The Bank has a primary listing on the Muscat Securities Market (MSM) and its principal place of business is the Head Office, Capital Business District (CBD), Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

2. Principal accounting policies

2.1. *Basis of preparation*

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, as amended and disclosure requirements of the Capital Market Authority.

The interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments, financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and available for sale financial assets which are measured at fair value.

These policies have been consistently applied in dealing with items that are considered material in relation to the Bank's interim financial statements to all the periods presented.

The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies.

2.2. *Foreign currency translations*

2.2.1. *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the Bank's financial statements are measured using Rials Omani which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates, rounded off to the nearest thousand.

2.2.2. *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the investment revaluation reserve in equity.

2.3. ***Financial instruments***

2.3.1. *Classification*

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

2.3.1.1. *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is held in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of short-term profit taking or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

2.3.1.2. *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They can be originated or acquired by the bank with no intention of trading the receivable and comprise loans and advances to banks and customers other than bonds purchased at original issuance.

2.3.1.3. *Available-for-sale*

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

2.3.1.4. *Held-to-maturity investments*

Investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Bank has the positive and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity are recorded at amortised costs using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis..

2.3.2. *Recognition and derecognition*

The Bank recognises financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale assets on the trade date, the date it commits to purchase or sell the asset. From this date any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the assets are recognised. Loans and receivables, deposits and subordinated liabilities are recognised on the date they are originated.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished.

2.3.3. *Measurement*

Financial assets are measured initially at cost plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and all available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value, except equity instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is stated at cost, including transaction costs, less impairment losses.

All non-trading financial liabilities and loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated on the effective interest rate method. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortised based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

2.3.4. *Fair value measurement principles*

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Bank establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market related rate at the balance sheet date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange-traded is estimated at the amount that the Bank would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the balance sheet date taking into account current market conditions and the current credit worthiness of the counter-parties.

2.3.5. *Gains and losses on subsequent measurement*

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4. *Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including: cash on hand, non-restricted cash deposited with the Central Bank of Oman, amounts due from other banks and eligible treasury bills and certificate of deposits.

2.5. *Treasury bills and certificate of deposits*

Treasury bills and certificates of deposit issued for a term longer than three months are classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity at the date of acquisition..

2.6. *Offsetting*

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

2.7. ***Impairment of financial assets***

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about the following loss events:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

(iii) the Bank granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

(iv) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

(v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

(vi) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
– adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
– national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

2.7. *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Bank's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is known to be uncollectible, all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the final loss has been determined, the loan is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in the income statement.

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

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets, other than investments at fair value through profit and loss, is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

2.8. *Property and equipment*

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of property and equipment, other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress, by equal instalments over their estimated economic useful lives from the date the asset is brought into use, as follows :

	Years
Buildings	7 - 25
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 7
Motor vehicles	3 - 5
Computer equipment	4

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expense is incurred. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the income statement as an expense when incurred.

2.9. *Intangible assets*

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.10. *Provisions*

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2.11. *Dividends*

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are declared.

2.12. *Interest income and expense*

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.13. ***Fees and commission income***

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself or retained a part at the same effective interest rate for the other participants. Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportionment basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognised rateably over the period the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management, financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

2.14. ***Taxation***

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement 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 substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes (the tax base). The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property and equipment and provisions.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.15. ***Employee benefits***

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the bank's employees at the balance sheet date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law of 1991 and its subsequent amendments are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

2.16. *Derivative financial instruments*

Derivatives are stated at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the Bank recognises profits on the day of the transaction.

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. Although the Bank enters into derivative instruments for hedging purposes, certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

2.16.1 Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

2.16.2 Hedge accounting

The bank designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument that is used in a hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

2.16.3 Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the line of the income statement relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the bank revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

2.16.4 Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are deferred in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the "other gains and losses" line of the income statement.

Amounts deferred in equity are recycled in profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss, in the same line of the income statement as the recognised hedged item. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the bank revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was deferred in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17. *Sale and repurchase agreements*

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements (repos) are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks, other deposits or deposits due to customers, as appropriate. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are recorded as loans and advances to other banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

Securities borrowed are not recognised in the financial statements, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded with the gain or loss included in trading income.

2.18. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2008	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
Cash on hand	**9,373**	6,027
Balances with the Central Bank of Oman	**92,191**	47,812
Certificate of deposits	**65,000**	75,000
	166,564	128,839

Notes to the financial statements
for the three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

At 31 March 2008, cash and cash equivalents included balances with the Central Bank of Oman approximately RO 500,000 (2007 - RO 500,000) as minimum reserve requirements. These funds are not available for the Bank's daily business.

4 Held-to-maturity investments

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Treasury bills above 90 days	**40,903**	5,730
	40,903	5,730

5. Loans and advances to banks

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Placements with other banks	**22,890**	17,740
Current clearing accounts & bills discounted	**9,665**	1,553
	32,555	19,293

At 31 March 2008, one placement with one bank individually represented 20% or more of the Bank's placements.

At 31 March 2007, two placements with two banks individually represented 20% or more of the Bank's placements.

6. Loans and advances to customers

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Overdrafts	**86,381**	63,386
Loans	**697,808**	491,507
Loans against trust receipts	**53,833**	36,988
Bills discounted	**3,244**	1,993
Advance against credit cards	**5,055**	3,962
Others	**10,477**	10,517
Gross loans and advances	**856,798**	608,353
Less: Impairment allowance	**(46,837)**	(43,448)
Net loans and advances	**809,961**	564,905

The movement in the impairment allowance is analysed below:

(a) Allowance for loan impairment		
1 January	**28,824**	29,170
Allowance made during the period	**1,266**	494
Released to the income statement during the period	**(470)**	(240)
Written off during the period	**(4)**	(1,151)
31 March	**29,616**	28,273

(b) Reserved interest		
1 January	**16,573**	16,727
Reserved during the period	**866**	823
Released to the income statement during the period	**(90)**	(74)
Written-off during the period	**(128)**	(2,301)
31 March	**17,221**	15,175
Total impairment allowance	**46,837**	43,448

6. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

As a matter of policy, the Bank considers waiver / write-off or settlement only in such cases where the Bank is satisfied that the recovery of the full outstanding liabilities from the borrower is not possible in the normal course of business or out of the securities realisation or through enforcement of the guarantee (wherever available) and that legal action will not yield higher recoveries after considering the time and costs involved.

Proposals for waivers/write-off are not formula driven and are decided on case by case basis after weighing all pros and cons. The rationale is invariably documented. In all cases, the Bank aims to recover the maximum value through enforcement of collaterals/guarantees of guarantors, etc.

Interest is reserved by the Bank against loans and advances which are impaired, to comply with the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Oman.

Under the Central Bank of Oman's guidelines for provision against classified loans and advances, at 31 March 2008, out of the total provisions of approximately RO 46,837,000 (2007 RO 43,448,000) provision made on a general portfolio basis for similar assets amounts to approximately RO 11,410,000 (2007 - RO 7,817,000).

At 31 March 2008, impaired loans and advances on which interest has been reserved amount to approximately RO 36,188,000 (2007 - RO 35,675,000) and loans and advances on which interest is not being accrued amount to approximately RO 1,705,000 (2007 - RO 2,930,000).

7. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	Fair value 2008 RO'000	Fair value 2007 RO'000	**Carrying amount 2008 RO'000**	Carrying amount 2007 RO'000
Debts and other fixed income instruments held for trading				
Government Development bonds	**2,539**	7,763	**2,539**	7,790

8. Available-for-sale investments

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Equity instruments		
- Quoted	**9,776**	7,914
- Unquoted	**6,506**	3,815
	16,282	11,729

8. Available-for-sale investments

	Cost	Market value		Carrying amount	
		2008	2007	**2008**	2007
	RO'000	**RO'000**	RO'000	**RO'000**	RO'000
Quoted on the Muscat Securities Market (by sector)					
Investments	**1,017**	**1,631**	1,517	**1,632**	1,517
Insurance	**-**	**-**	967	**-**	967
Services	**4,519**	**5,495**	3,294	**5,495**	3,294
Industrial	**2,198**	**3,191**	2,218	**2,649**	2,136
	7,734	**10,317**	7,996	**9,776**	7,914
Unquoted					
Unquoted Omani company				**3,684**	2,592
Unquoted foreign equities				**2,822**	1,223
				6,506	3,815
				16,282	11,729

At 31 March 2008, the investments are carried at their fair value. The market value in certain cases is higher than the carrying amount. However, the Board of Directors believe that due to the non-liquidity of certain shares, the market value of the quoted securities is not representative of the fair value and hence appropriate adjustments have been made to the market value to reflect the fair value.

9. Intangible asset

	2008 RO	2007 RO'000
Goodwill	**3,971**	3,971

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and tested annually for impairment.

10. Due to banks

Syndicated borrowings	**67,375**	67,375
Other borrowings	**40,425**	138
Payable on demand	**3,859**	2,054
	111,659	69,567

At 31 March 2008 no borrowing from a bank individually represented 20% or more of the Bank's borrowings (2007 – nil). The Bank has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches during the period on its borrowed funds (2007 - Nil).

11. Deposits from customers

	2008	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
Current accounts	**260,620**	173,861
Savings accounts	**164,897**	97,039
Time deposits	**348,688**	282,058
Margin accounts	**3,528**	2,036
	777,733	554,994

Current accounts and time deposits include deposits from the Government of the Sultanate of Oman amounting to RO 188,301,000.(2007 - RO 146,132,000).

12. Subordinated bonds and loan

	2008	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
Subordinated bonds (a)	-	7,362
Subordinated loan (b)	**38,500**	-
31 March	**38,500**	7,362

(a) Subordinated bonds

Pursuant to a 'merger agreement' between the Bank and Majan International Bank SAOC (MIB) dated 28 December 2002, on 31 March 2003 the Bank issued 7,361,767 subordinated bonds of RO 1 each with a tenure of 5 years and 1 day to the former shareholders of MIB.These bonds carry a coupon rate of 7% per annum payable annually. The bonds matured on 31st March 2008 and nominal values with interest have been paid to bondholders.

(b) Subordinated Loan

In August 2007, the Bank availed an unsecured subordinated loan of USD 100,000,000 with a tenor of 5 years and one month. The rate of interest is linked to 3 month LIBOR plus margin, payable quarterly, while principal is payable in lump sum at maturity.

13. Share capital

The authorised share capital consists of 1000,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each (2006 – 1,000,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each). At 31 March 2008, the issued and paid up share capital comprise 530,817,000 shares of RO 0.100 each. (2007 – 530,817,000 shares of RO 0.100 each)

Shareholders

The following shareholders of the Bank own 10% or more of the Bank's share capital :

	2008		2007	
	No of shares	**%**	No of shares	%
Dhofar International Development and Investment Company SAOG	**159,245,096**	**30**	138,473,997	30
Civil Service Employees' Pension Fund	**53,081,689**	**10**	46,806,415	10
Total	**212,326,785**	**40**	185,280,412	40
Others	**318,490,215**	**60**	345,536,588	60
	530,817,000	**100**	530,817,000	100

14. Reserves

(a) Legal reserve

In accordance with Article 106 of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, annual appropriations of 10% of profit are made to the legal reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one-third of the Bank's paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

(b) Subordinated loan and bonds reserves

	2008	2007
	RO	RO'000
1 January	**9,929**	5,888
Transferred to retained earnings	**(7,362)**	-
31 March	**2,567**	5,888

Subordinated bonds reserve

Consistent with Bank for International Settlement (BIS) Guidelines on capital adequacy, the Bank transfers an amount equivalent to 20% of the value of the subordinated bonds each year to the subordinated bond reserve until the bonds mature. The bonds were matured and settled in March 2008 and the amount of the reserve has been transferred to retained earnings through statement of changes in equity.

Subordinated loan reserve

Consistent with Bank for International Settlement (BIS) Guidelines on capital adequacy, the Bank transfers an amount equivalent to 20% of the value of the subordinated loan each year to the subordinated loan reserve until the maturity of the loan. Since the loan was obtained at the end of August 2007, the bank transferred 6.67% of the value of the subordinated loan being the period the loan was outstanding in 2007. The amount of the reserve will be transferred to retained earnings through statement of changes in equity upon settlement of the subordinated loan.

(c) Investment revaluation reserve

	2008	2007
	RO	RO
1 January	**3,582**	2,231
Increase/ (decrease) in fair value	**(116)**	(8)
Net transfer to income statement on sale of available-for-sale investment	**(119)**	(502)
31 March	**3,347**	1,721

15. Earnings per share (basic and diluted)

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders as follows:

	2008	2007
Profit for the period (RO)	**6,234,000**	4,052,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	**530,817,000**	530,817,000
Earnings per share basic and diluted (annualized)	**0.047**	0.031

For the purpose of earning per share calculation, the Bank has restated the previous period weighted average number of shares outstanding to include the 15% bonus shares (69,237,000 shares) issued in first quarter of 2007 and par value share is taken is RO 0.100.

16. Capital adequacy

The ratio of equity to risk weighted assets, as formulated by the Basel II, for the period ended 31 March 2008 is 12.88**%** (2007 – 13.13%).

Capital structure	**2008**	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
TIER I CAPITAL		
Paid up capital	**53,082**	53,082
Legal reserve	**12,149**	9,870
Share premium	**5,429**	5,429
Subordinated loan and bonds reserve	**2,567**	5,888
Retained earnings	**20,418**	9,857
Less Goodwill	**(3,971)**	(3,971)
Total Tier I capital	**89,674**	80,155
TIER II CAPITAL		
Investment revaluation reserve	**1,506**	774
General provision	**11,410**	7,817
Subordinated loan and bonds	**30,800**	1,474
Total Tier II capital	**43,716**	10,065
Total eligible capital	**133,390**	90,220
Risk weighted assets		
Banking book	**938,631**	606,257
Trading book	**26,580**	17,623
Operational risk	**70,552**	63,349
Total	**1,035,763**	687,229
Tier I capital	**89,674**	80,155
Tier II capital	**43,716**	10,065
Tier III capital	**-**	-
Total regulatory capital	**133,390**	90,220
Tier I capital ratio	**8.66%**	11.66%
Total capital ratio	**12.88%**	**13.13%**

17. Net interest income

	2008	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
Loans and advances to customers	**13,166**	10,434
Debt investments	**737**	597
Money market placements	**165**	404
Others	**38**	31
Total interest income	**14,106**	11,466
Deposits from customers	**(1,669)**	(3,688)
Money market deposits	**(3,970)**	(1,008)
Total interest expense	**(5,639)**	(4,696)
Net interest income	**8,467**	6,770

18. Other income

	2008	2007
	RO'000	RO'000
Fees and commissions (net)	**927**	579
Foreign exchange	**409**	226
Investment income (a)	**1,816**	782
Miscellaneous income	**977**	383
	4,129	1,970

(a) Investment income

	2008	2007
Dividend income- available-for-sale investments	**1,521**	322
Gain / (loss) of disposal of available-for-sale investments	**266**	371
Interest income on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**29**	89
	1,816	782

The fees and commissions shown above are net of fees and commissions paid of **RO 119,000** (2007 - RO 95,000).

19. Impairment of financial assets

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**(24)**	-
Provision for loan impairment	**1,266**	494
Bad debts and dues written-off	**-**	5
	1,242	499
Recoveries from provision for loan impairment	**(470)**	(240)
Net impairment change of financial assets	**772**	259

20. Related parties transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank conducts transactions with certain of its Directors, shareholders and companies over which they are able to exert significant influence. The aggregate amount of balances with such related parties are as follows:

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Loans and advances		
Directors and shareholders holding less than 10% interest in the Bank	**15,973**	17,678
Directors and shareholders holding 10% or more interest in the Bank	**7,849**	5,511
	23,822	23,189
Deposits and other accounts		
Directors and shareholders holding less than 10% interest in the Bank	**32,577**	58,536
Directors and shareholders holding 10% or more interest	**25,702**	17,085
	58,279	75,621

20. Related parties transactions (continued)

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Contingent liabilities and commitments		
Directors and shareholders holding less than 10% interest in the Bank	**21**	1,473
Directors and shareholders holding 10% or more interest in the Bank	**-**	74
	21	1,547
Remuneration paid to Directors		
Chairman		
– remuneration paid	**11**	9
– sitting fees paid	**3**	3
Other Directors		
– remuneration paid	**127**	94
– sitting fees paid	**19**	13
	160	119
Other transactions		
Rental payment to a related party	**16**	13
Other transactions	**9**	8

21. Senior members

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Total exposure:		
Direct	**24,298**	23,530
Indirect	**21**	1,547
	24,319	25,077
Number of members	**21**	16

Excess over limits as specified by the Central Bank of Oman for Single Borrower and Senior Members are secured by cash collaterals, pledge of Government Development Bonds or risk participation arrangements with other commercial banks.

22. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Credit related contingent items

Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments for which there are corresponding customer liabilities:

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Letters of credit	**68,876**	34,127
Acceptances	**18,624**	16,491
Guarantees and performance bonds	**59,250**	36,934
Advance payment guarantees	**35,608**	21,400
Payment guarantees	**17,989**	13,027
Others	**11,258**	3,508
	211,605	125,487

23. Analysis of significant assets and liabilities

(a) Maturity profile of assets and liabilities

	Due on demand and up to 30 days RO'000	2 months to 6 months RO'000	7 months to 12 months RO'000	More than 1 year to 5 years RO'000	Over 5 years RO'000	Total RO'000
31 March 2008						
Cash and cash Equivalents	**166,064**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500**	**166,564**
Held-to-maturity investments	**10,226**	**30,677**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,903**
Loans and advances to banks	**21,802**	**6,903**	**-**	**3,850**	**-**	**32,555**
Loans and advances to customers	**165,181**	**91,191**	**53,770**	**322,611**	**177,208**	**809,961**
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**2,539**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,539**
Available-for-sale Investments	**-**	**-**	**12,882**	**-**	**3,400**	**16,282**
Intangible asset	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,971**	**3,971**
Property and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,574**	**4,574**
Other assets	**1,052**	**76**	**14**	**186**	**4,657**	**5,985**
Total assets	**364,325**	**131,386**	**66,666**	**326,647**	**194,310**	**1,083,334**
Due to banks	**44,284**	**-**	**38,500**	**28,875**	**-**	**111,659**
Deposits from customers	**150,272**	**256,462**	**155,976**	**108,598**	**106,425**	**777,733**
Other liabilities	**32,681**	**2,804**	**4,168**	**11,416**	**1,147**	**52,216**
Subordinate loan	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38,500**	**-**	**38,500**
Shareholders' equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,234**	**96,992**	**103,226**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**227,237**	**259,266**	**198,644**	**193,623**	**204,564**	**1,083,334**

Notes to the financial statements
for the three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

23. Analysis of significant assets and liabilities (continued)

(a) Maturity profile of assets and liabilities (continued)

	Due on demand and up to 30 days RO'000	2 months to 6 months RO'000	7 months to 12 months RO'000	More than 1 year to 5 years RO'000	Over 5 years RO'000	Total RO'000
31 March 2007						
Cash and cash equivalents	128,339	-	-	-	500	128,839
Held-to-maturity investments	1,910	3,820	-	-	-	5,730
Loans and advances to banks	19,293	-	-	-	-	19,293
Loans and advances to customers	107,556	81,016	35,444	244,194	96,695	564,905
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5,502	2,288	-	7,790
Available-for-sale investments	-	-	9,348	-	2,381	11,729
Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	3,971	3,971
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	4,190	4,190
Other assets	1,111	240	6	44	3,654	5,055
Total assets	258,209	85,076	50,300	246,526	111,391	751,502
Due to banks	2,054	-	-	67,513	-	69,567
Deposits from customers	112,533	150,553	147,016	77,123	67,769	554,994
Other liabilities	14,177	3,938	3,981	6,310	1,274	29,680
Subordinate bonds	-	-	-	7,362	-	7,362
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	4,052	85,847	89,899
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	128,764	154,491	150,997	162,360	154,890	751,502

Notes to the financial statements
for the three month period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

23. Analysis of significant assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) Interest sensitivity gap

Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in the period to repricing of assets and that of the corresponding liability funding. The Bank manages these mismatches by following policy guidelines and reduces risk by matching the repricing of assets and liabilities through various means including monitoring by the Asset Liability Committee. Significant changes in gap positions can be made to adjust the profile as market outlooks change.

	Effective average interest rate %	Due on demand and within 30 days RO'000	Due within 1 to 6 months RO'000	Due within 7 to 12 months RO'000	Due within 1 to 5 years RO'000	Due after 5 years RO'000	Non-interest bearing RO'000	Total RO'000
31 March 2008								
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.0**	**65,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500**	**101,064**	**166,564**
Held-to-maturity investments	**3.1**	**10,226**	**30,677**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,903**
Loans and advances to banks	**2.9**	**21,802**	**6,903**	**-**	**3,850**	**-**	**-**	**32,555**
Loans and advances to customers	**7.0**	**242,031**	**50,437**	**86,080**	**295,093**	**131,108**	**5,212**	**809,961**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,579**	**960**	**-**	**-**	**2,539**
Available-for-sale Investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,400**	**-**	**12,882**	**16,282**
Intangible asset	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,971**	**3,971**
Property and equipment		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,574**	**4,574**
Other assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,985**	**5,985**
Total assets		**339,059**	**88,017**	**87,659**	**303,303**	**131,608**	**133,688**	**1,083,334**
Due to banks	**3.7**	**44,108**	**67,375**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**176**	**111,659**
Deposits from customers	**2.1**	**251,378**	**148,755**	**87,362**	**26,150**	**48**	**264,040**	**777,733**
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,216**	**52,216**
Subordinate loan	**4.1**	**-**	**38,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38,500**
Shareholders' equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**103,226**	**103,226**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**295,486**	**254,630**	**87,362**	**26,150**	**48**	**419,658**	**1,083,334**
On-balance sheet gap		**43,573**	**(166,613)**	**297**	**277,153**	**131,560**	**(285,970)**	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap		**43,573**	**(123,040)**	**(122,743)**	**154,410**	**285,970**	**-**	

Notes to the financial statements
for the three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

23. Analysis of significant assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) Interest sensitivity gap (continued)

	Effective average interest rate %	Due on demand and within 30 days RO'000	Due within 1 to 6 months RO'000	Due within 7 to 12 months RO'000	Due within 1 to 5 years RO'000	Due after 5 years RO'000	Non-interest bearing RO'000	Total RO'000
31 March 2007								
Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	75,000	-	-	-	500	53,339	128,839
Held-to-maturity investments	4.9	1,910	3,820	-	-	-	-	5,730
Loans and advances to banks	5.2	19,293	-	-	-	-	-	19,293
Loans and advances to customers	7.6	162,816	74,677	33,230	230,667	58,559	4,956	564,905
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.7	-	-	5,502	2,288	-	-	7,790
Available-for-sale investments		-	-	-	2,381	-	9,348	11,729
Intangible asset		-	-	-	-	-	3,971	3,971
Property and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	4,190	4,190
Other assets		-	-	-	-	-	5,055	5,055
Total assets		259,019	78,497	38,732	235,336	59,059	80,859	751,502
Due to banks	5.6	1,593	67,513	-	-	-	461	69,567
Deposits from customers	2.8	182,924	79,995	102,537	28,606	48	160,884	554,994
Other liabilities	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	29,680	29,680
Subordinate bonds		-	-	-	7,362	-	-	7,362
Shareholders' equity		-	-	-	-	-	89,899	89,899
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		184,517	147,508	102,537	35,968	48	280,924	751,502
On-balance sheet gap		74,502	(69,011)	(63,805)	199,368	59,011	(200,065)	
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap		74,502	5,491	(58,314)	141,054	200,065	-	

Notes to the financial statements
for the three months period ended 31 March 2008 (continued)

23. Analysis of significant assets and liabilities (continued)

(c) Customer concentrations

	Assets			Liabilities		
	Loans and Advances to banks RO'000	**Gross loans and advances RO'000**	**Investment Securities RO'000**	**Deposits from customers RO'000**	**Deposits from banks RO'000**	**Contingent liabilities RO'000**
31 March 2008						
Personal	**-**	**313,720**	**-**	**295,740**	**-**	**1,408**
Corporate	**32,555**	**488,209**	**57,185**	**293,692**	**111,659**	**210,189**
Government	**-**	**54,869**	**2,539**	**188,301**	**-**	**8**
	32,555	**856,798**	**59,724**	**777,733**	**111,659**	**211,605**
31 March 2007						
Personal	-	234,317	-	182,648	-	948
Corporate	19,293	325,527	17,459	226,214	69,567	122,485
Government	-	48,509	7,790	146,132	-	2,054
	19,293	608,353	25,249	554,994	69,567	125,487

(d)Foreign currency exposures

	2008 RO'000	2007 RO'000
Net assets denominated in US Dollars	**26,491**	14,195
Net assets denominated in other foreign currencies	**1,380**	780
	27,871	14,975