UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

# INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE FINANCIAL QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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#### INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31.3.2013</u>	31.12.2012
		RM'000	RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds Deposits and placements with banks	11	261,493	237,359
and other financial institutions	12	118,414	101,308
Financial investments available-for-sale	13	-	-
Financial investments held-to-maturity	14 15	10,037	-
Loans, advances and financing Other assets	15 17	10,567 355	266
Statutory deposits with	17	333	200
Bank Negara Malaysia	18	100	100
Plant and equipment	19	5,137	5,423
Intangible assets	20	9,942	10,525
TOTAL ASSETS		416,045	354,981
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Deposits from customers	21	105,207	44,200
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions		_	_
Bills and acceptances payable		-	-
Other liabilities	22	5,496	5,027
TOTAL LIABILITIES		110,703	49,227
0	20	040.000	040.000
Share capital Accumulated losses	23	310,000 (4,658)	310,000 (4,246)
TOTAL EQUITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		305,342	305,754
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		416,045	354,981
COMMITMENTS AND CONTIGENCIES	29	12,275	1,604
COMMITMENT OF AND CONTINUED	20	=======================================	=======================================

# INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2013</u> RM'000	<u>2012</u> RM'000
Interest income Interest expense	24 25	2,716 (429)	53
Net interest income Other operating income	26	2,287 183	53
Net income Other operating expenses	27	2,470 (2,720)	53 (549)
Operating Loss		(250)	(496)
Loan impairment (charges)/recovery	28	(162)	-
Loss before tax Taxation		(412)	(496)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		(412)	(496)

## INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

#### INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	<u>2013</u> RM'000	<u>2012</u> RM'000
Loss for the financial period	(412)	(496)
Net (loss)/gain on securities available-for-sale Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, NET OF TAX	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(412)	(496)

# INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	<u>Note</u>	Share <u>capital</u> RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Balance as at 1 January 2013 Total comprehensive loss for the	23	310,000	(4,426)	305,754
financial period		-	(412)	(412)
Balance as at 31 March 2013		310,000	(4,658)	305,342
Balance as at 1 January 2012 Total comprehensive loss for the	23	23,401	(1,303)	22,098
financial period		<u> </u>	(496)	(496)
Balance as at 31 March 2012		23,401	(1,799)	21,602

# INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	1.1.2013 To <u>31.03.2013</u> RM'000	1.1.2012 To <u>31.03.2012</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax Adjustments for:	(412)	(496)
Depreciation of plant and equipment Amortisation of intangible assets Interest income Interest expense	317 583 (2,716) 429	86 - -
Operating loss before working capital changes	(1,799)	(410)
Increase in deposits and placements with financial institution Increase in loans, advances and financing Decrease/(increase)in other assets Increase in statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia Increase/(decrease) in deposits from customers Increase in other liabilities	(17,106) (10,567) (89) - 61,007 469	(2,423) - (73)
Net cash used in operating activities	31,915	(2,906)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of plant and equipment Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of financial investments available-for-sale Purchase of financial investments held-to-maturity Interest received	(31) - - (10,037) 2,716	(74) - - -
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,352)	(74)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from issuance of share capital Interest paid	- (429)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	(429)	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	24,134	(2,980)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	237,359	17,037
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 11	261,493	14,057

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

#### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

India International Bank (Malaysia) Berhad ("the Bank") commenced commercial banking business on 11 July, 2012. The principal activities of the Bank are banking and related financial services.

The address of the registered office and principal place of operation of the Bank is at 15, Jalan Raja Chulan, Bangunan Yee Seng, 50200 Kuala Lumpur.

The Bank is a company limited by shares and is a licensed Bank, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

#### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The condensed interim financial statements for the quarter ended 31 March 2013 of the Bank have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of the significant accounting policies.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of MFRS 134: Interim Financial Statements issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB). These condensed interim financial statements also comply with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board. For periods up to and including the financial period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 the Bank prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

These condensed interim financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The Bank determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition, and the categories include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity assets and available-for-sale financial investments.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial investments not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in income statement.

All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or de-recognised on the settlement date.

A financial assets is de-recognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in income statement.

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets held-for-trading acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in income statement in the period in which the changes arise.

#### (ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale are financial assets that are not classified as held-for-trading or held-to-maturity and are measured at fair value.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial asset are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets. The exchange differences on monetary assets are recognised in income statement, whereas exchange differences on non-monetary assets are recognised in other comprehensive income as part of fair value change.

Interest and dividend income on available-for-sale financial investments are recognised separately in income statement. Interest on available-for-sale debt securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in income statement. Dividends income on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in income statement when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

#### (iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and it is expected that substantially all of the initial investment will be recovered, other than those due to credit deterioration. Financial assets classified under this category are cash and short-term funds, deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions and loans and advances.

Financial assets categorised as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost of the financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, less principal repayment, plus or less the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, less any reduction for impairment. Interest income is recognised as interest income in the income statement using effective interest method.

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A FINANCIAL ASSETSS (CONTINUED)

#### (iv) Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in income statement when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of investment securities held-to-maturity not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all securities held-to-maturity to investment securities available-for-sale, and prevent the Bank from reclassifying similar class of securities as investment securities held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

#### B IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

#### (i) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at the end of the reporting period 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 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 investments that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

#### (ii) Assets carried at amortised cost

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

#### Loans and advances

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and advances that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans and advances that are not individually significant.

If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loans and advances, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of loans and advances with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loans and advances' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the loans and advances is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. If the loans and advances has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans and advances are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty's ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

- 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
  - B IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
    - (i) Assets carried at amortised cost (Continued)

Loans and advances (Continued)

Future cash flows in a group of loans and advances that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on 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 currently exist. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, in addition to the criteria for 'assets carried at amortised cost' above, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also considered as an indicator that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative impairment loss that had been recognised directly in equity shall be transferred from equity to profit or loss, even though the securities have not been de-recognised. The cumulative impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments classified as available-forsale recognised are not reversed in profit or loss subsequent to its recognition. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments classified as available-forsale are recognised in the profit or loss if the increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in the profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation expense is recognised in the profit and loss account. The deprecation is made at the following rates annually:

Office equipment and Computers	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Renovation	20%

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income statement in the financial period the asset is de-recognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

#### D INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets reassessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date.

Intangible assets of the Bank comprising computer software are amortised over their finite useful lives estimated at 5 years on a straight line basis.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### E IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss being recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### F PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost expense.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### G FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for trading liabilities and liabilities designated at fair value, which are held at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished.

#### (i) Other financial liabilities

The Bank's other financial liabilities include deposits from customers, deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions and other liabilities.

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### H FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantee, consisting letters of credits, guarantees and acceptances. A financial guarantee contract is a contract that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with MFRS 137 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

#### I RECOGNITION OF INTEREST INCOME, EXPENSES AND FEE AND OTHER INCOME

#### (i) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a way 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 method applies the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the effective life of the financial instruments to the net carrying amount of the financial investments or liability.

Interest on impaired financial asests is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### I RECOGNITION OF INTEREST INCOME, EXPENSES AND FEE AND OTHER INCOME (CONTINUED)

#### (ii) Fee and other income

Fees and commissions are recognised as income when all conditions precedent are fulfilled.

Guarantee fees which are material are recognised as income based on a time apportionment method.

Brokerage fees are recognised as income based on inception of such transactions.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

#### J EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Bank's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to income statement in the financial year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Bank has no further payment obligations.

#### K OPERATING LEASE PAYMENT

Leases where the Bank does not assume substantially all the risk and rewards of the ownership are classified as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Bank's financial statements.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in income statement on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

#### L FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### L FOREIGN CURRENCIES (CONTINUED)

#### (ii) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. 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 income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in income statement within 'other income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in income statement within the same line item as the underlying that gives rise to the translation difference.

The principal exchange rates for every unit of foreign currency ruling at reporting date used are as follows:

	31st March 2013	31st December 2012
Indian Rupees	0.0569	0.0558
Singapore Dollars	2.4911	2.5030
United States Dollars	3.0885	3.0583
Hong Kong Dollars	0.3978	0.3945
British Pounds	4.6971	4.9420
Euro	3.9618	4.0412

#### M CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

Current tax expense is determined according to the tax laws of Malaysia and includes all taxes based upon the taxable profits for the financial year.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences or unused tax losses can be utilised

Deferred income tax related to fair value re-measurement of available-for-sale securities, which are charged or credited directly to equity via other comprehensive, is also credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised in the income statement together with the deferred gain or loss.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### M CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred and income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

#### 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. It also requires management to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgements are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

In determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities, the Bank makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date. The Bank estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences and expectations of future events and are reviewed periodically. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised and in any future periods affected.

#### (a) Fair value of financial instruments

The degree of management judgement involved in determining the fair value of a financial instrument is dependent upon the availability of quoted market prices or observable market parameters. For financial instruments that are traded actively and have quoted market prices or parameters readily available, there is little-to-no subjectivity in determining fair value. When observable market prices and parameters do not exist, management judgement is necessary to estimate fair value. The valuation process takes into consideration factors such as liquidity and concentration concerns and, for the derivatives portfolio, counterparty credit risk.

#### (b) Allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing

The Bank makes allowance for losses on loans, advances and financing based on assessment of recoverability. Whilst management is guided by the relevant BNM guidelines, management makes judgement on the future and other key factors in respect of the recovery of loans and advances. Among the factors considered are the net realisable value of the underlying collateral value, the viability of the customer's business model, the capacity to generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations and the aggregate amount and ranking of all other creditor claims.

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 5 AUDITOR'S REPORT ON PRECEDING FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 was not subject to any qualification.

#### 6 SEASONAL OR CYCLICAL FACTORS

The business operations of the Bank have not been affected by any material seasonal or cyclical factors.

#### 7 UNUSUAL ITEMS DUE TO THEIR NATURE, SIZE AND INCIDENCE

There were no unusual items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flow of the Bank for the financial period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013.

#### 8 CHANGES IN ESTIMATES

There were no material changes in estimates of amounts in prior financial year that have a material effect on the financial results and position of the Bank for the financial quarter ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013

#### 9 ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no new shares issued during the first quarter of 2013.

#### 10 DIVIDENDS PAID

No dividends was declared or paid during the first quarter of 2013.

#### 11 CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	157,437	138,517
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	104,056	98,842
	261,493	237,359

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 12 DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
	Licensed banks	118,414	101,308
13	FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE		
	At fair value	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
	Quoted Money market instruments: Malaysian Government Securities	-	-
14	FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS HELD-TO-MATURITY		
		31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
	At amortised cost		
	Money market instruments: Malaysian Government Securities	10,037	
		10,037	-

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 15 LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
(i) By type		
Overdrafts Term loans/financing	6,929	-
<ul><li>Housing loans/financing</li><li>Other term loans/financing</li></ul>	3,800	-
Bills receivable Revolving credit Staff loans	- -	-
Less: Unearned interest and income	-	
Less : Allowance for impaired loans	10,729	-
and financing - Collective assessment allowance - Individual assessment allowance	(162) -	-
Net loans, advances and financing	10,567	-
(ii) By type of customer		
Domestic business enterprises - Small medium enterprises - Others	10,729 -	<u>-</u>
Domestic non-bank financial institutions Individuals Foreign entities	- - -	- - -
Gross loans, advances and financing	10,729	

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 15 LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (CONTINUED)

(iii) By interest rate sensitivity  Fixed rate Variable rate - BLR plus - Cost			31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Variable rate - BLR plus - Cost plus - Cos	(iii)	By interest rate sensitivity		
- Cost plus Gross loans, advances and financing  (iv) By residual contractual maturity  Maturity within one year More than one year to three years More than five years 10,729 Gross loans, advances and financing  (v) By geographical distribution  Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate		Variable rate	-	-
(iv) By residual contractual maturity  Maturity within one year More than one year to three years More than five years to five years More than five years More than five years Gross loans, advances and financing  (v) By geographical distribution  Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Total  Total  10,729  -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate			10,729	
Maturity within one year More than one year to three years More than three years to five years More than five years  Gross loans, advances and financing  (v) By geographical distribution  Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Total  Total  10,729  -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail 2,272 Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate  10,729 - 10,729 - 4,277 - 4,277 - 4,277 - 6,452		Gross loans, advances and financing	10,729	-
More than one year to three years More than three years to five years More than five years  Gross loans, advances and financing  (v) By geographical distribution  Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Gould 10,729  Total  Total  10,729  -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing South 10,729  Electricity, gas and water South 10,729  El	(iv)	By residual contractual maturity		
(v) By geographical distribution  Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Total  Total  10,729  -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate  Malaysia 4,277 - 4,277 - 5,452 - 4,272		More than one year to three years More than three years to five years	10,729 - - -	- - -
Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Total  Total  10,729  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water  Manufacturing Construction Wholesale and retail Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate  - V4,277 - 6,452  4,277  8,457  2,272  5  6,452        -		Gross loans, advances and financing	10,729	-
- Kuala Lumpur - Penang  Total  Total  10,729  -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing South Section  Wholesale and retail Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate  - Total  10,729   8,457  2,272  5  Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate        -	(v)	By geographical distribution		
- Penang 6,452 -  Total 10,729 -  (vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water Manufacturing 8,457 - Construction Wholesale and retail 2,272 - Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate				
(vi) By sector  Electricity, gas and water				-
Electricity, gas and water  Manufacturing  Construction  Wholesale and retail  Finance, insurance and business services  Mining and quarrying  Transport, storage and communication  Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing  Real estate  Real estate  -  8,457  -  2,272  -  -  -  Agriculture, insurance and business -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -		Total	10,729	
Manufacturing 8,457 - Construction - Wholesale and retail 2,272 - Finance, insurance and business services - Mining and quarrying - Transport, storage and communication - Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing - Real estate -  Mayber 1 - Agriculture, 1 - Ag	(vi)	By sector		
Wholesale and retail 2,272 Finance, insurance and business services Mining and quarrying Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate		Manufacturing	- 8,457	-
Mining and quarrying		Wholesale and retail	2,272	-
Transport, storage and communication Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate			-	-
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Real estate		Transport, storage and		
Real estate		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	-	-
Total 10,729 -			- -	-
		Total	10,729	

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 16 IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

		<u>31.3.2013</u> RM'000	31.12.2012
(i)	Movements in impaired loans, advances and financing	RW 000	RM'000
	At beginning of financial period Classified as impaired during the	-	-
	financial period  Reclassified as non-impaired during the financial period	-	-
	Amount recovered Amount written off	- -	- -
	At end of financial period Individual impairment provision		-
	Net Impaired loans and advances	-	-
	Ratio of net impaired loans and advances to gross loans and advances less individual impairments provisions		
(ii)	Movements in impairment allowances for loans and advances		
	Individual impairments allowances		
	At 1 Jan Allowance made during the period Amount written back	- - -	- - -
	At end of the period	-	-
	Collective impairments allowances		
	At 1 Jan Allowance made during the period Amount written back	- 162 -	- - -
	At end of the period	162	
	As % of gross loans and advances less individual impairment provisions	1.5%	

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# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 17 OTHER ASSETS

	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Other receivables	80	-
Deposits	148	147
Prepayments	127	119
	355	266

#### 18 STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

The non-interest bearing statutory deposits are maintained with Bank Negara Malaysia in compliance with Section 26(2) (c) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act, 2009, the amounts of which are determined at set percentages of total eligible liabilities.

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 19 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At 31 March 2013	Office equipment RM '000	Computers RM'000	Motor <u>vehicles</u> RM '000	Office renovations RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>Cost</u>					
At 1 January 2013 Additions	252 29	4800	170	1,357 2	6,579 31
At 31 March 2013	281	4800	170	1,359	6,610
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2013 Charge for the financial pe	86 riod 14	486 240	68 3	516 60	1,156 317
At 31 March 2013	100	726	71	576	1,473
Net book value	181	4,074	99		5,137
At 31 December 2012					
Cost					
At 1 January 2012 Additions	191 61	10 4,790	170	1,272 85	1,643 4,936
At 31 December 2012	252	4,800	170	1,357	6,579
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2012	38	2	34	254	328
Charge for the financial ye	ar 48	484	34	262	828
At 31 December 2012	86	486	68	516	1,156
Net book value	166	4,314	102	841	5,423

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

20	INTAI	NGIBLE ASSETS	<u>31.3.2013</u>	31.12.2012
	Comp	outer software:	RM'000	RM'000
	Cost			
	At 1 J Additi	lanuary ions	11,670 -	-
	At en	d of period	11,670	-
	<u>Accur</u>	mulated amortisation		
		lanuary tisation for the financial period	1,145 583	-
	At en	d of period	1,728	-
	Net ca	arrying amount	9,942	10,525
21	DEPC	OSITS FROM CUSTOMERS	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
	(i)	By type of deposits		
		Demand deposits Savings deposits Fixed deposits	4,215 453 100,539	3,719 324 40,157
			105,207	44,200
	(ii)	Maturity structure of fixed deposits is as follows:		
		Due within six months Six months to one year One year to three years	74,603 21,735 4,201	32,953 7,074 130
			100,539	40,157

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 21 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
(iii) The deposits are sourced from the following types of customers:		
Business enterprises Individuals	101,592 3,615	42,568 1,632
	105,207	44,200
22 OTHER LIABILITIES		
	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Other payables Accruals	4,172 1,324	4,134 893
	5,496	5,027
23 SHARE CAPITAL	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Authorised:		
50,000,000 ordinary shares of RM 10 each	500,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid:		
Balance as at beginning of the financial period Issued during the financial period	310,000	23,401 286,599
Balance as at end of the financial period	310,000	310,000

Total

### INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 24 INTEREST INCOME 31.3.2013 31.03.2012 RM'000 RM'000 Loans and advances 61 Money at call and deposit placements with financial institutions 2,632 53 Financial Investments - Held-for-maturity 23 2,716 Total Interest Income 53 25 INTEREST EXPENSE 31.3.2013 31.03.2012 RM'000 RM'000 429 Deposits from customers OTHER OPERATING INCOME 26 31.3.2013 31.03.2012 RM'000 RM'000 Commission and fee income: Commission 3 Service charges and fees 143 146 Other income: Foreign exchange gain/(loss) 37

183

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 27 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Personnel costs (Note a) 653  Marketing expenses (Note b) 20  Establishments costs (Note c) 1,535  Administration and general expenses (Note d) 512  (a) Personnel costs: - Salaries and allowances - Pension fund contributions 43 - Other staff costs 143	231 1 266 51 549
Establishments costs (Note c) 1,535 Administration and general expenses (Note d) 512  2,720  (a) Personnel costs: - Salaries and allowances - Pension fund contributions 43	266 51
Administration and general expenses (Note d)  512  2,720  (a) Personnel costs: - Salaries and allowances - Pension fund contributions  43	51
(a) Personnel costs: - Salaries and allowances - Pension fund contributions 467 43	549 ——
- Salaries and allowances 467 - Pension fund contributions 43	
- Pension fund contributions 43	400
	139 9
	83
653 	231
(b) Marketing expenses:	
- Advertising and promotion 20	1
(c) Establishments costs:	00
<ul><li>Depreciation of plant and equipment 317</li><li>Amortisation of intangible assets 583</li></ul>	86 -
- Rental - Office premises 79	127
- Rental - Data centre and data recovery sites 51	-
<ul><li>Repair and maintenance 19</li><li>Information technology expenses 305</li></ul>	25 13
- Telecommunication charges 150	4
- Others 31	11
1,535 	266
(d) Administration and general expenses:	
- Legal and professional fees 191	-
- Auditor's fees 30 - Directors' fees 1	3
- Transport and travelling 28	9
- Others 262	39
512 	51

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 28 IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES

INIT A THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Impairment allowances for loans and advances		
Individual impairment allowances		
<ul><li>made in the financial period</li><li>written back in respect of recoveries</li></ul>	-	-
Collective impairment allowances		
<ul><li>made in the financial period</li><li>written back in respect of recoveries</li></ul>	162 -	-
	162	-

#### 29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities with legal recourse to its customers. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

The commitments and contingencies constitute the following:

31 March 2013	Principal amount RM'000	Positive fair value of derivate contracts	Credit equivalent <u>amount</u> RM'000	Risk- weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	1,604	-	1,604	1,284
Transaction-related contingent items	-	_	-	-
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	-	-	-	-
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of: Exceeding one year - Not exceeding one year	- 10,671	- -	- 2,134	- 2,134
Derivate financial contracts				
Foreign exchange related contracts - Less than one year Interest rate related contracts: - Less than one year - One year or less than five years	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total	12,275	-	3,738	3,418

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

31 December 2012	Principal amount RM'000	Positive fair value of derivate contracts RM'000	Credit equivalent <u>amount</u> RM'000	Risk- weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000
Direct credit substitutes Transaction-related	1,604	-	1,604	1,284
contingent items Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	-	-	-	-
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:-  - Exceeding one year  - Not exceeding one year	- -	- -	-	<u>-</u>
Derivate financial contracts				
Foreign exchange related contracts: - Less than one year Interest rate related contracts:	-	-	-	-
<ul><li>Less than one year</li><li>One year or less than five years</li></ul>	-	- -	-	-
Total	1,604	_	1,604	1,284

The credit equivalent amount and risk-weighted amount are arrived at using the credit conversion factors as defined in Bank Negara Malaysia's revised Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework Standardised Approach (BASEL II).

#### 30 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Significant related party balances

	31.3.2013 RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Amounts due from: Bank balances and short-term funds with: Bank of Baroda Indian Overseas Bank Andhra Bank	612 17	100 23 2
- Alulia Dalik		
Total	630 ————	125 ————

All the transactions above have been entered at agreed terms between the two parties.

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank are computed in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's revised Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework: Standardised Approach for Credit and Market Risk, and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk (Basel II).

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank are as follows:

	<u>31.3.2013</u> RM'000	31.12.2012 RM'000
Tier 1 capital Paid-up share capital Accumulated losses Less: Deferred tax assets	310,000 (4,658)	310,000 (4,246)
Total Tier 1 capital	305,342	305,754
Tier 2 capital Collective assessment allowance	162	
Total Tier 2 capital	162 	
Total capital Less: Investment in subsidiaries	305,504	305,754
Total capital base	305,504	305,754
Capital ratios Core capital ratio Risk-weighted capital ratio	283.1% 283.3%	309.2% 309.2%

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 March 2013:

Exposi	ure Class	Gross exposures RM'000	Net exposures RM'000	Risk weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000	Capital requirements RM'000
(a)	Credit Risk	17101 000	17(10) 000	1XIVI 000	IXIVI 000
	On-balance sheet exposures Sovereigns/central banks Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and Multilateral Development	13,994	13,994	-	-
	Banks ("MDBs") Corporates Residential mortgages	374,921 10,567 -	374,921 4,618 -	81,190 1,343	6,495 107 -
	Higher risk assets Other assets Defaulted exposures	16,563 -	16,563 -	15,470 -	1,238 -
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	416,045	410,096	98,003	7,840
	Off-balance sheet exposures Over-the-counter ('OTC') derivatives Credit derivatives Off balance sheet exposures	1,604	- 1,604	- 1,284	103
	other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	10,671	2,134	2,134	171
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	12,275	3,738	3,418	274
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	428,320	413,834	101,421	8,114
(b)	Long position Market risk	Short position			
	Interest rate risk - Foreign currency risk -	-		-	-
(c)	Operational risk			8,557	685
	Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			109,978	8,799

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 December 2012:

Exposu	ure Class	Gross exposures RM'000	Net <u>exposures</u> RM'000	Risk weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000	Capital requirements RM'000
(a)	<u>Credit Risk</u>	1 1111 000	555		1 411 000
	On-balance sheet exposures Sovereigns/central banks Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and	3,411	3,411	-	-
	Multilateral Development Banks ("MDBs") Corporates	334,399	334,399 -	72,972 -	5,838 -
	Residential mortgages Higher risk assets Other assets Defaulted exposures	- - 17,171 -	- - 17,171 -	16,213 -	1,297 -
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	354,981	354,981	89,185	7,135
	Off-balance sheet exposures Over-the-counter ('OTC') derivatives Credit derivatives Off balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	1,604	1,604	- 1,284 -	103
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	1,604	1,604	1,284	103
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	356,585	356,585	90,469	7,238
(b)	Long position Market risk	Short position			
	Interest rate risk - Foreign currency risk -	-		-	-
(c)	Operational risk			8,431	674
	Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			98,900	7,912

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# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

(b) The breakdown of the Bank's credit risk exposures by risk weights is as follows:

	Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation (RM'000)										
31.3.2013 Risk weights	Sovereigns/ Central banks	Public Sector Entities	Banks, Development Financial Institutions and MDBs	Corporates	Residential mortgages	Higher risk <u>assets</u>	Other assets	<u>Equity</u>	Total exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation	Total risk weighted <u>assets</u>	
0%	13,993	-	-	3,396	-	-	1,092	-	18,481	-	
20%	-	-	354,237	-	-	-	-	-	354,237	70,847	
50%	-	-	20,685	400	-	-	-	-	21,085	10,543	
100%				4,561	<del>-</del>		15,470 ————		20,031	20,031	
Total exposures	13,993	<u>-</u>	374,922	8,357	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	16,562	<u>-</u>	413,834	101,421	
Risk weighted assets by exposure Average risk	-	-	81,190	4,761	-	-	15,470	-		101,421	
weight Deduction from capital base	0.00%	0.00%	21.66%	56.97%	0.00%	0.00%	93.41%	0.00%			

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# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 31 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

(b) The breakdown of the Bank's credit risk exposures by risk weights is as follows:

_	Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation (RM'000)										
31.12.2012 Risk weights		overeigns/ tral banks	Public Sector <u>Entities</u>	Banks, Development Financial Institutions and MDBs	Corporates	Residential mortgages	Higher risk <u>assets</u>	Other assets	<u>Equity</u>	Total exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation	Total risk weighted <u>assets</u>
0%		3,411	-	-	120	-	-	957	-	4,488	-
20%		-	-	314,092	-	-	-	-	-	314,092	62,818
50% 100%	-	- -	-	20,307	400 1,084	- -	-	16,213	-	20,707 17,297	10,354 17,297
Total exposures		3,411	-	334,399	1,604	<del>-</del>	-	17,170	-	356,584	90,469
Risk weighted assets by exposure Average risk weight Deduction		0.00%	0.00%	72,972 21.82%	1,284 80.05%	0.00%	0.00%	16,213 94.43%	0.00%		90,469
from capital base		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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### INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 32 INTEREST RATE RISK

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 March 2013:

					Non-tra	ading book			
31 March 2013	Up to 1 month RM'000	1 - 3 <u>months</u> RM'000	3 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	1 - 5 <u>years</u> RM'000	Over <u>5 years</u> RM'000	Non- interest <u>sensitive</u> RM'000	Trading <u>book</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000	Effective interest <u>rate</u> %
Assets									
Cash and balances with banks and									
other financial institutions	157,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,437	3.00
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	104,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,056	3.24
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	_	98,299	20,115	_	_	_	_	118,414	3.22
Financial investments available-for-sale	-	· -	´ -	-	-	-	-	, <u> </u>	-
Financial investments held-to-maturity	-	-	-	10,037	-	-	-	10,037	3.17
Loans, advances and financing	-	-	10,567	-	-	-	-	10,567	7.60
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	355	-	355	-
Statutory deposits with						400		400	
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	-	5,137	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	9,942	-	9,942	-
Total assets	261,493	98,299	30,682	10,037	-	15,534	-	416,045	

## INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 32 INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

					Non-tra	ading book			
31 March 2013	Up to 1 month RM'000	1 - 3 <u>months</u> RM'000	3 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	1 - 5 <u>years</u> RM'000	Over <u>5 years</u> RM'000	Non- interest <u>sensitive</u> RM'000	Trading <u>book</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000	Effective interest <u>rate</u> %
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Deposits from customers Deposits and placements of banks	51,032	28,087	21,887	4,201	-	-	-	105,207	3.02
and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills and acceptances payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 100	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,496		5,496	-
Total liabilities	51,032	28,087	21,887	4,201	-	5,496	-	110,703	
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	210,461	70,212	8,795	5,836		10,038		305,342	

### INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 32 INTEREST RATE RISK

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 December 2012:

					Non-tr	<u>ading book</u>			
31 December 2012	Up to 1 month RM'000	1 - 3 <u>months</u> RM'000	3 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	1 - 5 <u>years</u> RM'000	Over <u>5 years</u> RM'000	Non- interest <u>sensitive</u> RM'000	Trading <u>book</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000	Effective interest rate
<u>Assets</u>									
Cash and balances with banks and									
other financial institutions	138,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,517	3.00
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	98,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,842	3.18
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	t	05 274	6.024					101 200	2.40
Financial investments available-for-sale	-	95,274	6,034	-	-	-	-	101,308	3.19
Financial investments held-to-maturity	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_
Loans, advances and financing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	266	-
Statutory deposits with									
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	5,423	-	5,423	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	10,525	-	10,525	-
Total assets	237,359	95,274	6,034	-	-	16,314	-	354,981	

## INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 32 INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

					Non-tra	ading book			
						Non-			Effective
	Up to	1 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 5	Over	interest	Trading		interest
04.5	1 month	months	months	<u>years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	sensitive	<u>book</u>	Total	<u>rate</u>
31 December 2012	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	%
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Deposits from customers	4,063	32,933	7,074	130	-	-	-	44,200	3.00
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions						_			
Bills and acceptances payable	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Other liabilities	-	_	-	-	-	5,027		5,027	-
Total liabilities	4,063	32,933	7,074	130	-	5,027	-	49,227	
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	233,296	62,342	(1,040)	(130)		11,287		305,755	

# NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2013 (CONTINUED)

#### 33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

There is no segmental information as the Bank only has one reportable segment, which is its banking operation in Malaysia.

#### 34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no material events subsequent to the statement of financial position date that require disclosure or adjustment to the unaudited interim financial statements.

#### 35. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

For the financial quarter ended 31st March 2013, the Bank recorded a loss of RM 0.412 million mainly due to higher operating expenses. Interest income was RM 2.716 million which mainly comprised of interest income from placement with financial institutions. Interest expenses for the period amounted to RM 0.429 million and operating expenses for the first quarter amounted to RM 2.720 million.

Deposits from customers amounted to RM 105.2 million and loans and advances amounted to RM 10.57 million as at end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013. Shareholders fund as at end of March 2013 stood at RM 305.34 million.

#### 36. BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The Bank is optimistic on its business prospects as there are ample opportunities to provide financing and banking services to both the Malaysian domestic business enterprises and Indian based corporates and business entities operating in Malaysia. Further, the growing bilateral trade relationship between India and Malaysia also offers good growth opportunities for the Bank.

The Bank is regularly reviewing its business strategies to suit the changing business environment and catering to the needs of the varied business requirement with prudent risk taking to ensure sustainability of growth going forward.

The loans and advances and trade finance activities are expected to increase further in the current year, which will contribute positively towards higher operating income.