Registration No.

201001027747 (911666-D)

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

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

# UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	<u>Note</u>	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds Deposits and placements with banks	4	22,070	50,445
and other financial institutions	5	221,333	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	6	317,857	106,613
Loans, advances, and financing	7	29,755	22,981
Derivative assets	8	1	-
Other assets	9	2,112	2,692
Deferred taxation	10	232	232
Tax recoverable		613	613
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	100	100
Plant and equipment		372	196
Intangible assets		620	963
Right-of-use assets	12	1,225	1,538
TOTAL ASSETS		596,290 	460,959
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Deposits from customers	13	273,114	137,380
Derivative liabilities	14	-	-
Other liabilities	15	608	908
Lease liabilities	16	1,242	1,554
TOTAL LIABILITIES		274,964	139,842
Share capital	17	330,000	330,000
Regulatory reserves	• • •	1,821	1,320
Accumulated losses		(10,495)	(10,203)
TOTAL EQUITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		321,326	321,117
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		596,290	460,959
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	25	18,098	17,503

### UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		2 <sup>nd</sup> Quart 30 Jun 2023	er Ended 30 Jun 2022	Six Month 30 Jun 2023	ns Ended 30 Jun 2022
	<u>Note</u>	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Interest income	18	6,193	2,301	11,143	4,504
Interest expense	19	(2,301)	(224)	(3,839)	(444)
Net interest income		3,892	2,077	7,304	4,060
Other operating income	20	(445)	203	(163)	383
Net income		3,447	2,280	7,141	4,443
Other operating expenses	21	(3,477)	(3,326)	(6,939)	(6,541)
		(30)	(1,046)	202	(2,098)
Write-back of impairment losses on loans and advances Write-back of impairment losses	22	(59)	-	(86)	-
on commitments and financial guarantees Write-back of impairment losses	23	13	1	12	1
on other financial investments	24	47	1	81	3
(Loss) / Profit before taxation		(29)	(1,044)	209	(2,094)
Taxation					
(LOSS) / PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD / TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / PROFIT FOR THE					
FINANCIAL PERIOD		(29)	(1,044)	209	(2,094)

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

### UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	<u>Note</u>	Share <u>capital</u>	Regulatory reserves RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023 Transfer from regulatory reserves Total comprehensive loss for		330,000	1,320 501	(10,203) (501)	321,117
the financial period		<u>-</u>		209	209
Balance as at 30 June 2023		330,000	1,821	(10,495)	321,326
Balance as at 1 January 2022 Transfer from regulatory reserves Total comprehensive profit for		330,000	1,090 230	(6,690) (230)	324,400
the financial period				(3,283)	(2,094)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		330,000	1,320	(10,203)	321,117

### UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	1 Jan 2023 To <u>30 Jun 2023</u> RM'000	1 Jan 2022 To <u>30 Jun 2022</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) / Profit before taxation	210	(2,094)
Adjustments for:  Depreciation of plant and equipment Amortisation of intangible assets Depreciation of right of use assets Profit on disposal of assets Unrealised loss on revaluation of derivative instruments Interest expense on lease liability	55 343 313 (9) 1 28	58 359 295 - - 22
Interest income for financial investment at amortised cost	(5,239)	(1,586)
Net amortisation of discount for the financial investment at amortised cost	(12)	221
Interest income for money at call and deposit placements with financial institutions (Write-back of) / allowance for impairment	(5,062)	(2,709)
losses on other financial investments (Write-back of) / allowance for impairment	(30)	(3)
losses on loans commitments and financial guarantees Allowance for impairment losses	13	(1)
on loans and advances	85	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(9,304)	(5,438)
Decrease / (Increase) in operating assets Deposits and placements with financial institutions Financial investments at amortised cost Other assets Loans and advances Right-of-use assets Increase / (Decrease) in operating liabilities Deposits from customers	54,747 (14,522) 586 (6,857)	55,286 (35,397) 607 1,761 (543) 5,520
Other liabilities	(350)	424
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations Taxation paid	160,034	22,220 (64)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	160,034	22,156

### UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Jan 2023

1 Jan 2022

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		To To	1 Jan 2022
		30 Jun 2023 RM'000	To <u>30 Jun 2022</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment Purchase of intangible assets		(230)	(95)
Interest income received for financial investments at amortised cost Interest income received for money at call and		3,566	1,352
deposit placements with financial institutions		3,595	2,733
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost Proceeds of matured financial assets at		(375,000)	(80,000)
amortised cost		180,000	120,000
Net cash generated from investing activities		(188,069)	43,990
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of principal lease liabilities		(340)	(305)
Net cash used in financing activities		(340)	(305)
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		(28,375)	65,841
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES		50,445 -	33,088
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	4	22,070	98,929
(i) An analysis of changes in liabilities arising from	n financing	activity is as follows	s:
			1 Jan 2023
			To 30 Jun 2023 RM'000
At 1 January			1,554
- Repayment of lease liability			(340)
<ul><li>Finance cost</li><li>Lease modification</li></ul>			28
At end of financial period			1,242

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

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023.

#### 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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with their resolution on 26 July 2023.

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### A BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of the significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported financial year. It also requires Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgement are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- A BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)
- (a) <u>Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective and applicable to the Bank</u>

The Bank has adopted Amendments to MFRS 16 'COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions' and Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2' for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January, which resulted in changes in accounting policies.

(b) <u>Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective and applicable to the Bank</u>

The Bank has adopted Amendments to MFRS 16 'Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021', Amendments to MFRS 116 'Proceeds before Intended Use', Amendments to MFRS 137 'Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract' and Annual Improvements to MFRS 9 'Fees in the '10 per cent' test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities' for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2022, which resulted in changes in accounting policies.

(i) Amendment to MFRS 16 'COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021' ("the 2021 amendment")

During the year, the Bank adopted the 2021 amendments that extended the applicable period of the practical expedient provided by the 2020 amendments to MFRS 16 to cover rent concessions that reduce lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

(ii) Amendments to MFRS 116 'Proceeds before Intended Use'

The amendments prohibit a Bank from deducting from the cost of a property, plant and equipment ("PPE") the proceeds received from selling items produced by the PPE before it is ready for its intended use. The sales proceeds should instead be recognised in profit or loss.

The amendments also clarify that testing whether an asset is functioning properly refers to assessing the technical and physical performance of the property, plant and equipment.

In accordance with the transition provisions, the Bank applied the amendments retrospectively and had no impact on the amounts recognised in the current or prior period as there were no sales of such items produced by PPE made available for use on or after 1 January 2021.

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

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### A BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

#### (iii) Amendments to MFRS 137 'Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract'

The amendments clarify that direct cost of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental cost of fulfilling the contract as well as an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the Bank recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

The amendments shall be applied to contracts for which the entity has yet to fulfil all its obligations at the date of initial application of 1 January 2022.

These amendments had no impact on the amounts recognised in the current or prior period as the Bank had not identified any contracts as being onerous.

### (iv) Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2'

The Phase 1 amendments, which was effective on 1 January 2020, provided temporary reliefs from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to relationships affected by uncertainties arising as a result of IBOR reform. The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

The Phase 2 amendments provide practical expedient allowing entities to update the effective interest rate (for instruments measured at amortised cost, lessees and insurers applying the temporary exemption from MFRS 9) to account for any required changes in contractual cash flows that is a direct consequence of IBOR reform. This results in no immediate gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

The Phase 2 amendments require entities to update the hedge documentation to reflect the changes required by the IBOR replacement. These amendments also provide reliefs that enable and require entities to continue hedge accounting in circumstances when changes in hedged items and hedging instruments are solely due to IBOR reform.

The financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December are not exposed to any IBOR related exposures.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

(c) <u>Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that have been issued but</u> not yet effective and applicable to the Bank

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for financial year beginning after 1 January 2022.

(i) Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction' (effective 1 January 2023)

The amendments clarify that the initial exemption rule does not apply to transactions where both an asset and a liability are recognised at the same time such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Accordingly, entities are required to recognise both deferred tax assets and liabilities for all deductible and taxable temporary differences arising from such transactions.

(ii) Amendments to MFRS 101, MFRS Practice Statement 2 and MFRS 108 on disclosure of accounting policies and definition of accounting estimates (effective 1 January 2023)

The amendments to MFRS 101 require companies to disclose material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies. Entities are expected to make disclosure of accounting policies specific to the entity and not generic disclosures on MFRS applications. The amendment explains an accounting policy is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Also, accounting policy information is expected to be material if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. Accordingly, immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. However, if it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting policy information.

MFRS Practice Statement 2 was amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to MFRS 108, redefined accounting estimates as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". To distinguish from changes in accounting policies, the amendments clarify that effects of a change in an input or measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate is a change in accounting estimate, if they do not arise from prior period errors. Examples of accounting estimates include expected credit losses; fair value of an asset or liability; and depreciation for property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Amendments to MFRS 101 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (effective 1 January 2024)

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant).

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

- 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
  - A BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)
  - (c) <u>Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that have been issued but</u> not yet effective and applicable to the Bank (continued)
    - (iv) Amendments to MFRS 101 Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (effective 1 January 2024)

The amendments specify that covenants of loan arrangements which an entity must comply with only after the reporting date would not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date. However, those covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the reporting date would affect classification of a liability as current or non-current, even if the covenant is only assessed after the reporting date.

(v) <u>Amendments to MFRS 16 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback' (effective 1 January 2024)</u>

The amendments specifies that the measurement of the lease liability arises in a sale and leaseback transaction that satisfies the requirements in MFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' to be accounted for as a sale. In accordance with the amendments, the seller-lessee shall determine the "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" in a way that it does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The adoption of the above new accounting standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards are not expected to give rise to any material financial impact to the Bank.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B FINANCIAL ASSETS

#### (a) Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following manner

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- Those to be measured at amortised costs.

#### (b) Recognition and de-recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date, the date on which the Bank settles the commitment to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

#### (c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expenses in profit or loss.

#### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Bank's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

There are three measurement categories into which the Bank classifies its debt instruments:

#### (i) Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

- 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
  - B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
  - (c) Measurement (continued)

#### Debt instruments (continued)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other operating income and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Bank may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. Fair value changes are recognised in profit or loss in the period which it arises.

### **Business model**

The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Bank's objectives are solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these are applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified under the "other" business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the Bank's business model for the mortgage loan book is to hold to collect contractual cash flows. Another example is the liquidity portfolio of assets, which is held by the Bank as part of liquidity management and is generally classified within the hold to collect and sell business model. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified under the "other" business model and measured at FVTPL

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
- (c) Measurement (continued)

#### Solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. profit includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### **Equity instruments**

The Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Bank's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in FVOCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. However, the Bank does not hold any equity instruments as at the reporting date. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in "net gains and losses on financial instruments" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment

### Impairment for debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and at FVOCI and financial guarantee contracts issued. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
- (d) Subsequent measurement Impairment (continued)

ECL represents a probability-weighted estimate of the difference between present value of cash flows according to contract and present value of cash flows the Bank expects to receive, over the remaining life of the financial instrument. For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

#### The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

#### General 3-stage approach

At each reporting date, the Bank measures ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL is required. Note 33 sets out the measurement details of ECL. The Bank applies 3-stage approach on debt instruments measured at amortised cost, except for those that are under simplified approach, as explained below.

#### Simplified approach

The Bank applies MFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for other assets.

#### Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

- 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
  - B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
  - (d) Subsequent measurement Impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

The following indicators are incorporated:

- Significant changes in internal price indicators of credit risk as a result of changes in credit risk.
- Changes in the rates or terms of an existing instrument if it is assessed as a newly originated instrument (example more stringent covenants, increased amounts of collateral or guarantees, or higher income coverage) because of changes in the credit risk
- Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a financial instrument.
- Actual or expected significant change in the financial instrument's external credit rating.
- Actual or expected internal credit rating downgrade for the borrower or decrease in behavioural scoring used to assess credit risk internally.
- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (example increase in interest rates, significant increase in unemployment rates).
- An actual or expected significant change in the operating performance of the borrower (example declining revenues or margins, increasing operating risks, working capital deficiencies, decreasing asset quality, increased balance sheet leverage, liquidity, management problems or changes in the scope of business or organisational structure).
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower (example CCRIS rating).
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the borrower that may result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (example decreasing sales).
- Actual or expected significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
- (d) Subsequent measurement Impairment (continued)

#### Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

- Actual or expected significant changes in the quality of the third-party guarantee provided.
- Actual or expected significant changes such as reductions in financial support from a parent entity/other affiliate, or in the quality of credit enhancement.
- Expected changes in the loan documentation (example an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees) or other changes to the contractual framework of the instrument.
- Significant changes in the expected behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group of similar instruments.
- Payment delays and past due information.

#### Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of indicators, which include amongst others, the following criteria:

- Failure to make contractual payment more than 90 days or 3 months of when they fall due.
- Borrowers who have ceased business operations.
- Borrowers who have defaulted on the credit facilities with other financial institutions with 3 months or more overdue.

The Bank also assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets which are individually significant, which include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor.
- High probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganizations of the borrower.
- For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting
  of a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider.

Insignificant delays or shortfalls, when considered in isolation would not automatically cause a borrower to be considered impaired.

### INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
- (d) Subsequent measurement Impairment (continued)

<u>Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets</u> (continued)

If the Bank determines that objective evidence of impairment exists, i.e. credit impaired, for an individually assessed financial asset, a lifetime ECL will be recognised. Financial assets which are individually significant but non-impaired and not individually significant are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (such as credit quality, instrument type, credit risk ratings, credit utilisation, customer types and other relevant factors) for collective assessment.

### Write off policy

The Bank writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include

- ceasing enforcement activity; and
- where the Bank's recoveries method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

#### Modification of financing

The Bank sometime renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the financing is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the financing.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)
- (d) Subsequent measurement Impairment (continued)

#### Modification of financing (continued)

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective profit rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assessed whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective profit rate (or credit-adjusted effective profit rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

### De-recognition other than a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either:

- (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or
- (ii) the Bank neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

#### (e) Regulatory reserve requirements

Pursuant to BNM letter dated 1 November 2019, effective 1 January 2020, the Bank shall maintain, in aggregate, stage 1 and 2 provisions and regulatory reserve of no less than 1% of all credit exposures (on and off-balance sheet that are subject to MFRS 9 impairment requirement, excluding exposures to and with an explicit guarantee from the Malaysian Government), net of Stage 3 provision.

Pursuant to BNM's Letter dated 24 March 2020 on "Additional Measures to Assist Borrowers/Customers Affected by the COVID-19 Outbreak", banking institutions are allowed to drawdown prudential buffers; temporarily reducing the regulatory reserves held against expected loss to 0% and to gradually reinstate the buffer by 30 September 2021. Presently, the Bank is still maintaining its regulatory reserves buffer of 1%.

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

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 1 month or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### D PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are initially stated at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, all plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

All repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, summarised as follows:

Office equipment and furniture & fittings 7 years
Motor vehicles 5 years
Computers 3 years
Office renovations 7 years

Residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

#### E 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. Intangible assets 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.

During the year, management has revised the useful life of Intangible assets of the Bank comprise computer software and are amortised over their finite useful lives estimated at 3-10 years on a straight-line basis.

Cost associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cashgenerating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

The impairment loss is charged to profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation, in which case it is charged to the revaluation surplus. Any subsequent increase in recoverable amount is recognised in the income statement unless it reverses an impairment loss on a revalued asset, in which case it is taken to revaluation surplus reserve.

#### G PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, 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 management's best estimate 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 CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### H 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 the income statement. The only financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are derivative liabilities, see accounting policy O.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when extinguished.

The Bank's other financial liabilities include deposits from customers, lease liabilities 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.

#### I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE

Leases are recognised as right-of-use ('ROU') asset and a corresponding liability at the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank (i.e. the commencement date).

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

#### Lease term

In determining the lease term, the Bank considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not to be terminated).

The Bank reassess the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or change in circumstances that is within the control of the Bank and affects whether the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of lease term. A revision in lease

The Bank reassess the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or change in circumstances that is within the control of the Bank and affects whether the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of lease term. A revision in lease term results in remeasurement of the lease liabilities. See accounting policy below on reassessment of lease liabilities.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE (CONTINUED)

#### **ROU** assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability:
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Decommissioning or restoration costs.

ROU assets that are not investment properties are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). The ROU assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the ROU asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. In addition, the ROU assets are adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

#### Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase and extension options if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing is used. This is the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the ROU in a similar economic environment with similar term, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Bank presents the lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. Interest expense on the lease liability is presented within the interest expenses in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE (CONTINUED)

#### Reassessment of lease liabilities

The Bank is also exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is remeasured and adjusted against the ROU assets.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line bases as an expense in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### J FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure financing, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The expected credit losses model under MFRS 9
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of MFRS 15.

Financing commitments provided by the Bank are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide financing/advances at a below-market interest rate, or one that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument. The loss allowance is recognized as expected credit losses for loan commitments and financial guarantees.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### K 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 expected life of the financial instruments to the net carrying amount of the financial assets or liabilities.

For the credit impaired financial assets, the effective Interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial assets (after deduction of the expected credit losses).

#### (ii) Fee and other income

Fees and commissions are recognised as income when all condition precedents are fulfilled.

Guarantee fees are recognised as income based on performance obligations satisfied.

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

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

### L 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 the income statement in the financial year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Bank has no further payment obligations.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### M FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (the "functional 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.

#### (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 re-measured. 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'other income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the 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:

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Indian Rupees	0.0569	0.0533
Singapore Dollars	3.4517	3.2819
United States Dollars	4.6790	4.4130
Euro	5.0865	4.7038

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### N CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Bank operates and generates taxable income.

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 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 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.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. This liability is measured using the single best estimate of the most likely outcome. 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.

### O DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair values on the date on which derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows models. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair values are positive and as liabilities when fair values are negative.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### O DERIVATIVES (CONTINUED)

The best evidence of fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless fair value of the 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.

The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

As at reporting date, the Bank has not designated any derivative as hedging instruments.

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

#### P OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statements of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

#### Q SHARE CAPITAL

### Classification

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Other shares are classified as equity and/or liability according to the substance of the contractual arrangement of the particular instrument.

### Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### Dividend distribution

Liability is recognised for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Bank, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Distributions to holders of an equity instrument is recognised directly in equity.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the 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 date of the statement of financial position. 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.

#### Expected credit losses (ECL)

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (example the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses)

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and has directly and indirectly impacted the global economy, markets and the Bank's borrowers and customers. In arriving at the estimated ECL, management judgement and estimation are applied in, amongst others, identifying impaired exposures, estimating the related recoverable cash flows and where applicable, determining the collateral values and timing of realisation. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect the potential impact of COVID-19.

In particular, the Bank has incorporated the following estimates, assumptions and judgements arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated payment support packages in the measurement of ECL:

- Forward looking macroeconomic assumptions and probability-weighted scenarios relating to the COVID-19 pandemic have been considered, including potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, recognising uncertainty still exists in relation to the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions, the anticipated impact of government stimulus and regulatory actions.
- Consistent with the industry guidance, the Bank's borrowers and customers who have received repayment supports, including restructuring and rescheduling of repayment terms and payments moratorium remain in their existing stages, unless they have been individually identified as not viable or with subsequent triggers of significant increase in credit risk from their pre-COVID-19 status.

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 4 CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	1,368	5,601
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month  Less: Expected Credit Losses	20,702	44,844
-Stage 1		
	22,070	50,445

### (i) Movements in expected credit losses for cash and short-term funds are as following:

	30.06.2023 Stage 1	31.12.2022 Stage 1
	RM'000	RM'000
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased		
At the end of the period		-

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

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Licensed banks Write back / Expected Credit Loss	221,314 19	274,645 (59)
	221,333	274,586

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 5 DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (CONTINUED)

(i) Movements in expected credit losses for deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions are as following:

	<u>30.06.2023</u>	<u>31.12.2022</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 1
	RM'000	RM'000
At the beginning of the period	59	-
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(78)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	59
At the end of the period	(19)	59

#### 6 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Money market instruments: Malaysian Government Securities Cagamas Bonds Private Debt Securities Negotiable Instrument of Deposits Less: Expected Credit Losses	50,902 50,284 105,918 110,767	51,686 30,094 24,842
- Stage 1	(14)	(9)
	317,857 ====================================	106,613

(i) Movements in expected credit losses for financial investment at amortised cost are as following:

	30.06.2023 Stage 1 RM'000	31.12.2022 Stage 1 RM'000
At the beginning of the period Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs) New financial assets originated or purchased Changes due to changes in credit risk	9 - - 5	21 (4) 7 (15)
At the end of the period	14	9

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES

		30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
(i)	By type		
	Overdrafts Term loans Bills receivable Trust receipt Less: Unearned interest and income	11,668 1,987 7,370 8,896 (68)	9,940 8,423 - 4,620
	Gross loan and advances	29,853	22,983
	Less: Allowance for impairment losses - Expected credit losses	(98)	(2)
	Net loans and advances	29,755	22,981
(ii)	The loans and advances are disbursed to the formula to business enterprises - Small medium enterprises - Others	ollowing types of customer 25,391 4,462	16,295 6,688
	Gross loans and advances	29,853	22,983
(iii)	Loans and advances analysed by interest rate/ Variable rate - BLR plus/minus - Other variable rates	profit rate sensitivity are as 22,551 7,302	15,412 7,571
	Gross loans and advances	29,853	22,983

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

		30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000			
(iv)	The maturity structure of the loans and advances is as for	ollows:				
	Maturity within					
	- One to five years	28,536	21,649			
	- More than five years	1,317	1,334			
	Gross loans and advances	29,853	22,983			
(v)	Loans and advances analysed by their geographical distribution are as follows:					
	Malaysia					
	- Kuala Lumpur	4,379	4,242			
	- Selangor	16,438	9,040			
	- Kedah	5,843	3,013			
	- Others	3,193	6,688			
	Gross loans and advances	29,853	22,983			
(vi)	Loans and advances analysed by their sector are as follo	ows:				
	Manufacturing	21,475	7,673			
	Construction	1,195	1,217			
	Wholesale and retail trade, and					
	restaurants and hotels	1,452	1,624			
	Finance, insurance, real estate and business activities	1,777	8,493			
	Education, health, and others	3,954	3,976			
	Gross loans and advances	29,853	22,983			

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

		30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
(vii)	Impaired loans and advances analysed by geographical distribution		
	Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur	742	
	Gross loans and advances	<del></del>	
(viii)	Impaired loans and advances analysed by sector		
	Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	742	-
	Gross loans and advances	742	-

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

(ix) Movements in expected credit losses for loans and advances are as follows:

	Stage 1  12  Months  ECL  RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	1	1	-	2
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)</li> </ul>	(1)	1	-	-
Financial assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	1	_	_	1
Changes due to changes in credit	1	24	70	95
Risk	<u> </u>			
At 30 June 2023	2	26 	70	98
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 Months ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	Months ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	
At 1 January 2022  Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages	Months ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000
Changes due to changes in credit	Months ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages	Months ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages  - Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)  - Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit	Months ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000
<ul> <li>Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages</li> <li>Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)</li> <li>Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)</li> </ul>	Months ECL RM'000 6	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages  Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)  Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)  Financial assets derecognised	Months ECL RM'000 6	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	RM'000

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

(x) Movements in gross carrying amount of loans and advances that contributed to changes in the expected credit losses are as follows:

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
At 1 January 2023	16,245	6,738	-	22,983
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)</li> </ul>	-	(742)	742	-
Financial assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
Write back in respect of full Recoveries	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	4,462	-	-	4,462
Changes due to changes in credit risk	2,808	(400)	-	2,408
At 30 June 2023	23,515	5,596	742	29,853
	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
At 1 January 2022	14,797	1,268	-	16,065
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)</li> </ul>	(3,903)	3,903	-	-
Financial assets derecognised	(2,073)	-	-	(2,073)
Write back in respect of full recoveries	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	6,688	-	-	6,688
Bad debt written off	-	-	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	736	1,567	-	2,303
At 31 December 2022	16,245	6,738	-	22,983

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 8 DERIVATIVE ASSETS

9

30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
1	-
Contract or underlying principal amount RM'000	Year end positive <u>fair value</u> RM'000
4 404	
1,401 ======	<del></del>
88	-
	<del></del>
30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
208	195
1,872	2,446
32	51
2,112	2,692
	RM'000  1 Contract or underlying principal amount RM'000  1,401  88  30.06.2023 RM'000  208 1,872 32

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 10 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority.

(a) The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position after offsetting:

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities	232	232
	232	232
(b) The gross movement on the deferred taxation account are	as follows: 30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Deferred tax assets (before offsetting) Expected credit losses Lease liabilities Provision for expenses Plant and equipment and intangible assets	9 337 242 -	9 337 242
Deferred tax assets (before offsetting) Plant and equipment and intangible assets Right-of-use assets	588 (15) (341)	588 (15) (341)
Deferred tax assets (after offsetting)	232	232
Deferred tax liabilities (before offsetting) Plant and equipment and intangible assets Right-of-use assets	(15) (341)	(15) (341)
Deferred tax liabilities (before offsetting)	(356)	(356)

#### 11 STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

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

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

12	RIGH	IT-OF-USE ASSETS	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
	As at	the beginning of the financial period	1,538	1,604
		e modifications eciation charge for the financial period	(313)	574 (640)
	As at	the end of the financial period	1,225 ———	1,538
13	DEP	OSITS FROM CUSTOMERS		
			30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
	(i)	By type of deposits		
		Demand deposits Savings deposits Fixed deposits	27,865 385 244,864 ————————————————————————————————————	20,254 389 116,737 ———————————————————————————————————
	(ii)	Maturity structure of fixed deposits is as follows:		
		Due within six months Six months to one year One year to three years	115,212 129,590 62	15,362 101,314 61
			244,864	116,737

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 13 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

			30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
	(iii)	The deposits are sourced from the following	g types of customers:	
		Business enterprises Individuals Foreign entities Non-Bank Financial Institutions Other entities	7,319 398 233,074 3,645 428	16,606 1,067 115,590 3,690 427
			244,864	137,380
14	DERI	VATIVE LIABILITIES		
			30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
		ative liabilities: ign exchange forwards and spots		
			Contract or underlying <u>principal amount</u> RM'000	Year end negative <u>fair value</u> RM'000
	30.06	.2023		
	Forei	gn exchange forwards and spots	1,400	-
	31.12	.2022		
	Foreiç	gn exchange forwards and spots	89 	-

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 15 OTHER LIABILITIES

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Accruals Other payables Expected credit loss for loan commitments	502 105	569 338
and financial guarantees - Note (i)	1	1
	608	908

(i) Movements in expected credit losses for loan commitments and financial guarantees are as follows:

	Stage 1  12  Months  ECL  RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	1	-	-	1
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)</li> </ul>	(1)	1	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023		1	 	1
	Stage 1  12  Months  ECL  RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	6	-	-	6
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages  Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1) Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	- (1)	- 1	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(4)	(1)	_	(5)
Changes and to changes in ordar nor				
At 31 December 2022	1	-	-	1

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

16	LEASE LIABILITIES		
		30.06.2023	31.12.2022
		RM'000	RM'000
	Lease liabilities	1,242	1,554
	Scheduled repayment of lease liabilities:		
	- Within one year	385	568
	- One year to three years	637	869
	- More than three years	220	117
			4.554
		1,242	1,554

#### 17 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>30</u>	<u>30.06.2023</u>		12.2022
	Number		Number	
	of		of	
	ordinary		ordinary	
	shares		shares	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Issued and fully paid:				
, ,				
At beginning/end of the	33,000	330,000	33,000	330,000
financial year				

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

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 18 INTEREST INCOME

10	INTEREST INCOME				
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Qi 30.06.2023	uarter Ended 30.06.2022	Six Mo 30.06.2023	onths Ended 30.06.2022
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	Loans and advances  Money at call and deposit placements	426	218	830	429
	with financial institutions	1,891	1,429	5,062	2,714
	Financial investments at amortised cost Net amortisation of discount for	3,799	778	5,239	1,581
	Financial Investment at amortised cost	77	(124)	12	(220)
	Total Interest Income	6,193	2,301	11,143	4,504
19	INTEREST EXPENSE				
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Qı	uarter Ended	Six M	onths Ended
		30.06.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	30.06.2022
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	Deposits and placements of banks				
	and other financial institutions	1	1	8	1
	Deposits from customers Lease liability	2,286 14	212 11	3,803 28	421 22
		<u>2,301</u>	<u>224</u>	3,839	<u>444</u>
20	OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
		2 <sup>nd</sup> Q	uarter Ended	Six M	onths Ended
		30.06.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	30.06.2022
	Commission and fee income:	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	Commission	36	22	60	44
	Service charges and fees	15	62	67	122
	Other income	(592)		(487)	
		(541)	84	(360)	166
	Other income: Foreign exchange gain	95	119	196	218
	Unrealised gain (loss)on revaluation of derivative instruments	1	-	1	(1)
		(445)	203	(163)	383
				<del></del>	

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 21 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Personnel costs (Note a) Marketing expenses (Note b) Establishments costs (Note c) Administration and general expenses (Note d)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qi 30.06.2023 RM'000 1,301 23 1,538 615 3,477	uarter Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000 1,227 5 1,506 588 3,326	Six M 30.06.2023 RM'000 2,745 29 2,914 1,251 6,939	onths Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000 2,462 15 2,902 
<ul> <li>a) Personnel costs:</li> <li>- Salaries and allowances</li> <li>- Pension fund contributions</li> <li>- Other staff costs</li> </ul>	991 177 133 ——————————————————————————————	951 62 214 — 1,227	2,029 430 286 —	1,847 249 366 —
b) Marketing expenses: - Advertising and promotion	23	5	29	15
<ul> <li>(c) Establishments costs: <ul> <li>Depreciation of plant and Equipment</li> <li>Amortisation of intangible assets</li> <li>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</li> <li>Rental - Data centre and data recovery sites</li> <li>Repair and maintenance</li> <li>Information technology expenses</li> <li>Telecommunication charges</li> <li>Others</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	31 172 149 81 35 920 118 32 —	35 179 193 81 20 858 116 24 ———————————————————————————————————	55 343 313 161 45 1700 237 60 ———————————————————————————————————	58 359 295 161 35 1,717 231 46 ———————————————————————————————————
	=====	1,500	=====	<u> </u>

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 21 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (continued)

	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q 30.06.2023 RM'000	uarter Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000	Six M 30.06.2023 RM'000	onths Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000
d) Administration and general expenses:				
- Legal and professional fees	73	37	115	80
- Auditor's fees	42	56	99	113
<ul> <li>Licencing fees</li> </ul>	50	49	90	89
- Directors' fees	67	63	134	119
- Subscriptions	218	180	387	358
<ul> <li>Postage and stamps</li> </ul>	9	19	24	41
- Security services	29	35	79	68
- General insurance	16	16	33	33
<ul> <li>Swift and Rentas charges</li> </ul>	52	63	145	127
- Others	59	70	145	134
	615	588	1,251	1,162

### 22 (ALLOWANCE FOR) / WRITE-BACK OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qu 30.06.2023 RM'000	uarter Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000	Six M 30.06.2023 RM'000	onths Ended 30.06.2022 RM'000
12- month ECL (Stage 1):				
<ul> <li>Made during the financial quarter</li> </ul>	-	-	-	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	10	-	10	-
12- month ECL (Stage 2):				
- Made during the financial quarter	1	-	(25)	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	-	-	-	-
12- month ECL (Stage 3):				
- Made during the financial quarter	(70)	-	(70)	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	-	-	-	-
	(50)		(95)	
	(59)		(85)	

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 23 ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON LOAN COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

2 <sup>nd</sup> Qı	uarter Ended	Six M	onths Ended
30.06.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	30.06.2022
RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
-	-	-	-
13	1	13	1
-	-	(1)	-
	1		1
13	1	12	1
	30.06.2023 RM'000	RM'000 RM'000	30.06.2023 30.06.2022 30.06.2023 RM'000 RM'000

#### 24 (ALLOWANCE FOR) / WRITE-BACK OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qı	uarter Ended	Six M	onths Ended
	30.06.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	30.06.2022
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Expected credit loss on cash and short- term funds 12- month ECL (Stage 1):				
- Made during the financial quarter	-	-	-	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss on deposits and placements with financial institutions 12- month ECL (Stage 1):				
- Made during the financial quarter	-	-	-	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	22	-	30	-
Expected credit loss on financial investments at amortised cost 12- month ECL (Stage 1):				
<ul> <li>Made during the financial quarter</li> </ul>	-	-	-	-
- Written back during the financial quarter	25	1	51 ————	3
	47	1	81	3

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 25 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.

The commitments and contingencies constitute the following:

	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent <u>amount</u> RM'000	Risk- weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000
30.06.2023			
Direct credit substitutes Transaction-related	10,611	10,611	10,205
contingent items	338	169	151
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	1,237	248	243
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of: Exceeding one year	_	_	_
Not exceeding one year	1,400	-	-
Derivative financial contracts			
Foreign exchange related contracts: - Less than one year	4,512	902	824
Total	18,098	11,930	11,423

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 26 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

	Principal <u>amount</u> RM'000	Credit equivalent <u>amount</u> RM'000	Risk- weighted <u>assets</u> RM'000
31.12.2022			
Direct credit substitutes Transaction-related	1,093	1,093	741
contingent items	1,043	522	332
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	2,289	458	323
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of: Exceeding one year - Not exceeding one year	- 12,901	2,580	- 2,557
Derivative financial contracts			
Foreign exchange related contracts: - Less than one year	177	-	-
Total	17,503	4,653	3,953

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

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 27 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

#### (a) Related parties and relationships

The related parties of, and their relationship with the Bank are as follows:

Related parties Relation	<u>nship</u>
Bank of Baroda Indian Overseas Bank Union Bank of India Bank of Baroda - New York Branch Bank of Baroda - Mumbai Branch Bank of Baroda - London Branch Bank of Baroda - Singapore Branch Branch Branch Branch	older older older of the Shareholder of the Shareholder of the Shareholder of the Shareholder
	of the Shareholder
	of the Shareholder
<b>9</b> ,	of the Shareholder

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Bank and certain senior management personnel of the Bank.

#### (b) Significant related party balances

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Amounts due from/(due to): Cash and short-term funds with: - Bank of Baroda - Indian Overseas Bank - Union Bank of India	402 77 1	564 66 1
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		
- Bank of Baroda	56,148	60,005
Total	56,628	60,636

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

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 27 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest income earned from/paid to related parties.

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Interest income earned Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions - Bank of Baroda	1,687	447
Interest expense paid Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions - Bank of Baroda	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>

#### 28 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the Bank's capital management policy is to maintain an adequate level of capital to support business growth strategies under an acceptable risk framework, and to meet its regulatory requirements and market expectations.

The Bank's capital management process involves a careful analysis of the capital requirements to support business growth. The Bank regularly assesses its capital adequacy under various scenarios on a forward-looking perspective for the purpose of capital planning and management to ensure that the capital is at the level suitable for the prevailing business conditions.

The Bank's capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios, in accordance with BNM's revised Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework ("RWCAF"): Standardised Approach for Credit Risk and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk are disclosed in Note 28.

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

### NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") issued revised guidelines on the capital adequacy framework on 13 October 2015, of which took effect beginning 1 January 2016. The revised guidelines set out the regulatory capital requirements concerning capital adequacy ratios and components of eligible regulatory capital in compliance with Basel III.

The risk-weighted assets of the Bank is computed in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Framework ("Basel II - Risk-Weighted Assets"). The Standardised Approach is applied for Credit and Market Risk, whilst the Basic Indicator Approach is applied for Operational Risk ("Basel II").

The comparative capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2020 were based on BNM's Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework ("RWCAF") which has regulatory capital requirements concerning capital adequacy ratios and components of eligible regulatory capital in compliance.

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank are as follows:

	30.06.2023 RM'000	31.12.2022 RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Paid-up share capital Accumulated losses	330,000 (10,203)	330,000 (10,203)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	319,797	319,797
Tier 2 capital Stage 1 and 2 ECL Regulatory reserves	23 1,821	71 1,320
Total Tier 2 capital  Total capital base	1,884 ———————————————————————————————————	1,391 321,188
Capital ratios Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio Total Capital Ratio	161.082% 162.011%	254.306% 255.412%

The Bank does not have any innovative, non-innovative, complex or hybrid capital instruments. The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by major category is as follows:

	<u>30.06.2023</u>	31.12.2022
	RM'000	RM'000
Credit risk	177,116	105,355
Market risk	1,214	164
Operational risk	20,155	20,234
Total risk-weighted assets	198,530	125,753

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 30 June 2023:

Exposure Class	Gross exposures	Net exposures	Risk weighted assets	Capital requirements
(a) Credit Risk	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
On-balance sheet exposures Sovereigns/central banks Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and Multilateral Development	51,514	51,514	-	-
Banks ("MDBs")	393,895	393,895	110,743	8,859
Corporates	144,848	141,424	49,149	3,931
Other assets	5,362	5,362	5,174	414
Defaulted exposure	671	671	671	54
Total on-balance sheet exposures	596,290	592,866	165,737	13,259
Off-balance sheet exposures Over-the-counter ("OTC") Derivatives Credit derivatives Off balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-
other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	11,929	11,424	11,424	914
Total off-balance sheet exposures	11,929	11,424	11,424	914
Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	608,219	604,290	177,161	14,173
(b) Market risk	Long position	Short position		
(b) Walkerlisk				
Foreign currency risk	1,214	-	1,214	97
(c) Operational risk			20,155	1,612
Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			198,530	15,882

Registration No.

201001027747 (911666-D)

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

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

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

						Exposure	es after netting	g and credit	risk mitigatio	n (RM'000)
						•		_	Total	<del> </del>
			Banks,						exposures	
			Development						after	
	Sovereigns/	Public	Financial						netting and	Total risk
	Central	sector	Institutions		Residential	Higher	Other		credit risk	weighted
	banks	entities	and MDBs	Corporates	mortgages	risk assets	<u>assets</u>	<b>Equity</b>	mitigation	assets
30.06.2023										
Risk weighted										
0%	51,514	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	51,702	-
20%	-	-	287,348	115,764	-	-		-	403,112	80,622
50%	-	-	106,547	-	-	-		-	106,547	53,274
100%	-	-	-	37,084	-	-	5,174	-	42,258	42,258
150%	-	-	-	671	-	-	-	-	671	1,007
Total exposures	51,514		393,895	153,519			5,362		604,290	177,161
τοιαι σχροσαίσο										
Dialografiahtad										
Risk weighted assets by exposure			110,743	61,244			5,173			177,161
accord by exposure			110,740	01,277			0,170			177,101
Average risk weight	-	-	28.11%	39.89%			96.48%			

## NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 December 2022:

Exposure Class	Gross exposures	Net exposures	Risk weighted assets	Capital requirements
(a) Credit Risk	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
On-balance sheet exposures Sovereigns/central banks Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and Multilateral Development	53,863	53,863	-	-
Banks ("MDBs")	337,322	337,322	67,464	5,397
Corporates	62,940	59,671	27,704	2,216
Other assets	6,834	6,834	6,234	499
				·
Total on-balance sheet exposures	460,959	457,690	101,402	8,112
Off-balance sheet exposures Over-the-counter ("OTC") Derivatives Credit derivatives Off balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-
other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	4,653	3,953	3,953	316
Total off-balance sheet exposures	4,653	3,953	3,953	316
Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	465,512 	461643 =======	105,355	8,428
(b) Market risk	Long position	Short position		
Foreign currency risk	-	164	164	13
(c) Operational risk			20,234	1,619
Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			125,753	10,060

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

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

						Exposui	<u>res after nettir</u>	<u>ig and credit</u>	risk mitigatio	n (RM'000)
	Sovereigns/	E Public	Banks, Development Financial			•			Total exposures after netting and	Total risk
	Central <u>banks</u>	sector <u>entities</u>	Institutions and MDBs	Corporates	Residential mortgages	Higher <u>risk assets</u>	Other assets	<u>Equity</u>	credit risk mitigation	weighted <u>assets</u>
31.12.2022 Risk weighted										
0% 20%	53,863 -	-	337,322	- 39,959	-	-	600	- -	54,463 377,281	- 75,456
50% 100%	-	-	-	23,665	-	-	6,234	-	29,899	29,899
Total exposures	53,863		337,322	63,624	-	-	6,834	-	461,643	105,355
Risk weighted assets by exposure	-	-	67,464	31,657	-	-	6,234	-		105,355
Average risk weight	-	-	20.00%	49,76%	-	-	91.22%			

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### A <u>Liquidity risk</u>

#### Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities

The table below analyses assets and liabilities (including non-financial instruments) of the Bank based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the requirements of BNM Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Banking Institutions:

<u>30.06.2023</u>	Up to <u>1 week</u> RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 <u>months</u> RM'000	>6 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	Over 1 <u>year</u> RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and short-term funds	20,702	-	-	-	-	-	1,368	22,070
Deposits and placements with banks								
and other financial institutions	-	-	30,046	143,553	47,734	-	-	221,333
Financial investments at amortised cost	50,456	-	60,311	-	-	207,090	-	317,857
Loans and advances	1,099	2,317	14,895	1,070	8,457	1,917	-	29,755
Derivative assets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	2,112
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
Tax recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	613
Statutory deposits with								
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	_	-	-	-	-	100	100
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	372
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	620
Right of use assets							1,225	1,225
	72,258	2,317	105,252	144,623	56,191	209,007	6,642	596,290
•								

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### A <u>Liquidity risk</u> (continued)

#### Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below analyses assets and liabilities (including non-financial instruments) of the Bank based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the requirements of BNM Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Banking Institutions: (continued)

30.06.2023	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 <u>months</u> RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	Over 1 <u>year</u> RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits from customers Derivative liabilities	155	253	9,288	105,514	129,590	62	28,251	273,114
Other liabilities Lease liabilities	389 -	- - 47	- - 95	- 137	- 136	- - 827	219 -	608 1,242
	545	300	9,383	105,651	129,726	889	28,470	274,964
Net liquidity gap	71,713	2,017	95,869	38,972	(73,535)	208,118	(21,828)	321,326

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### A <u>Liquidity risk</u> (continued)

#### Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities

The table below analyses assets and liabilities (including non-financial instruments) of the Bank based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the requirements of BNM Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Banking Institutions:

31.12.2022	Up to <u>1 week</u> RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 <u>months</u> RM'000	>6 - 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	Over 1 <u>year</u> RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and short-term funds	50,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,445
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	_	_	140,522	80,739	53,325	_	_	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	_	14,967	10,100	-	-	81,456	_	106,613
Loans and advances	564	778	10,279	591	9,035	1,734	-	22,981
Other assets	-	32	124	121	2,158	11	246	2,692
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
Tax recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	613
Statutory deposits with								
Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	196
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	963
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	7	1,493	-	1,538
	51,009	15,815	161,025	81,451	64,525	84,784	2,350	460,959
•								

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### A <u>Liquidity risk</u> (continued)

#### Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below analyses assets and liabilities (including non-financial instruments) of the Bank based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the requirements of BNM Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Banking Institutions: (continued)

	Up to 1 week	>1 week to 1 month	>1 - 3 <u>months</u>	>3 - 6 <u>months</u>	>6 - 12 <u>months</u>	Over 1 <u>year</u>	No specific maturity	<u>Total</u>
31.12.2022	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits from customers Other liabilities Lease liabilities	24,489 117 -	6,884 151 53	2,131 421 100	2,501 - 142	101,314 - 273	61 - 986	- 219 -	137,380 908 1,554
	24,606	7,088	2,652	2,643	101,587	1,047	219	139,842
Net liquidity gap	26,403	8,727	158,373	78,808	(37,062)	83,737	2,131	321,117

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### B Interest rate risk

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 30 June 2023:

	Non-trading book							
30.06.2023	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
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and short-term funds Deposits and placements with banks and	20,702	-	-	-	-	1,368	-	22,070
other financial institutions	-	30,046	191,287	-	-	-	-	221,333
Financial investments at amortised cost	50,456	60,311	-	207,090	-	-	-	317,857
Loans and advances	3,415	24,957	359	1,024	1,313	-	-	29,755
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other assets						240		240
Total assets	74,573	115,314	191,646	208,114	1,313	1,608	1	591,256

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### B <u>Interest rate risk (continued)</u>

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 30 June 2023 (continued):

		Non-trading book						
<u>30.06.2023</u>	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	Total RM'000
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits from customers Derivative liabilities	409	9,288	235,104	62	-	28,251	-	273,114
Other liabilities	-	-	-	_	_	608	-	608
Lease liabilities	<del>-</del>	-		-		1,242	-	1,242
Total liabilities	409	9,288	235,104	62	<u>-</u>	30,101	<u>-</u>	274,964
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	74,164 	106,026	(43,458) ======	208,052	-	(28,493)	1	316,292

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### B <u>Interest rate risk</u> (continued)

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 December 2022:

	Non-trading book							
31.12.2022	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
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and short-term funds Deposits and placements with banks	44,844	-	-	-	-	5,601	-	50,445
and other financial institutions	-	140,522	134,064	-	-	-	-	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	14,967	10,100	-	81,546	-	-	-	106,613
Loans and advances	1,341	21,049	591	-	-	-	-	22,981
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	<u>-</u>			<u>-</u>	246		246
Total assets	61,152	171,671 	134,655	81,546	-	5,847 ======	-	454,871 

# NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### 30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### B <u>Interest rate risk</u> (continued)

The following table represents the Bank's carrying assets and liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 December 2022 (continued):

	-				Non-tr	<u>ading book</u>		
<u>31.12.2022</u>	Up to <u>1-month</u> 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
<u>Liabilities</u>								
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits from customers Other liabilities Lease liabilities	17,542 - -	2,131 - -	103,815 - -	13,892 - -	- - -	908 1,544	- - -	137,380 861 1,567
Total liabilities	17,542	2,131	103,815	13,892	-	2,428		139,842
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	43,610	169,540	30,840	67,654	-	3,385	-	315,029