III ERNST&YOUNG

MAYBANK ISLAMIC BERHAD (787435-M) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements 30 June 2010

Ernst & Young

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

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Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Maybank Islamic Berhad ("the Bank") for the financial year ended 30 June 2010.

Principal activities

The Bank was incorporated under the Islamic Banking Act 1983.

The holding company of the Bank is Malayan Banking Berhad ("Maybank"), a licensed Bank incorporated in Malaysia and listed on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia.

The Bank is principally engaged in the business of Islamic Banking and the provision of related financial services.

There were no significant changes in the principal activities during the year.

Results

	Kini 000
Profit before taxation and zakat	532,996
Taxation and zakat	(127,271)
Profit for the year	405,725

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There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year other than as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Bank during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

Performance review

The Bank recorded a profit before taxation and zakat of RM533.0 million for the financial year ended 30 June 2010, a commendable increase from RM475.6 million profit reported in the previous financial year. Earnings per share were 339.3 sen in 2010 as compared to 345.7 sen in 2009.

Performance review (cont'd.)

Total income of RM1,958.2 million comprising RM1,821.0 million income derived from investment of depositors' funds and RM137.2 million income derived from shareholder's funds, was higher by RM300.9 million than the last financial period. Total overhead expenditures for the financial year ended 30 June 2010 was RM428.8 million (2009: RM352.9 million), of which 87.9% were overhead expenditures related to shared services cost paid/payable to Maybank. Return on equity was 13.9% (2009: 16.8%) resulted from an increase in shareholders' fund mainly attributable to capital expansion amounting to RM500.0 million during the period under review.

The Bank's total assets rose to RM44.2 billion, an increase of RM10.1 billion against previous period, mainly due to notable building up of financing and advances, cash and short-term funds and securities portfolio.

Total financing assets grew significantly by RM8.1 billion from RM25.3 billion registered in 2009 to RM33.4 billion, largely due to a substantial increase in term financing portfolios specifically ASB-i financing, hire purchase receivables and revolving credit. Deposits from customer soared by RM10.2 billion to close at RM34.5 billion as at 30 June 2010 from RM24.3 billion as at previous financial period as a result of aggressive efforts and various campaigns.

Total net non-performing financing ("NPF") dropped to RM298.5 million at end of June 2010 from RM484.2 million at end of 2009. The improvement has brought down net NPF ratio to 0.88% from 1.88% registered in last financial year.

As at 30 June 2010, the Bank's Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio was 10.66% against 11.56% in the previous financial year.

Business plan and outlook

The Bank anticipates that Malaysia's economy will grow at faster pace in third and fourth quarter of 2010, substantiated by key analysts' views on possible upwards revision in GDP from previously 5.20% year on year to at least 6.0%. The growth will be mainly supported by measures proposed under the 10th Malaysian Plan and the New Economic Model (NEM). Key economists also anticipate the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) to maintain at 2.75% by end of 2010. The OPR is expected to increase to 3.25% in 2011 with further economic expansion.

For the new financial year 2010/11, the Bank targets to achieve double digit growth in financing assets and deposits in view of blistering pace of economic growth. In doing so, the Bank will still be leveraging on Maybank Group's infrastructure to continue increase its market shares and broaden its customers' base locally and regionally. The broad plans and strategies set are very much aligned with Maybank Group's 'Islamic First Strategy' of which the main aspiration is for Islamic banking to constitute at least one third of total Group financing by 2015. The Bank has laid down the following broad initiatives to achieve the strategy;

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Business plan and outlook (cont'd.)

- (1) Adopt top down Islamic First Strategy approach by rolling out nation-wide Islamic First Communication campaign for Maybank Group buy-in;
- (2) Expand the business regionally by capturing Islamic opportunities at existing footprints/presence;
- (3) Grow selected profitable business segments by reconfiguring Islamic business portfolios;
- (4) Optimise leverage model by enhancing dual role ownership;
- (5) Strengthen branding and distribution strategy by consolidating all Group's Islamic banking business under one-house brand i.e Maybank Islamic as well as increasing the Bank's visibility and customer experience at all distribution channels; and
- (6) Solidify internal capability which among others training and re-skilling the Bank's staff with Islamic banking qualification, embarking on preventative asset quality management and reviewing shared services agreement with Maybank.

Dividend

The amount of dividend paid by the Bank since 30 June 2009 was as follows:

RM'000

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2010:

Interim tax exempt (single-tier) dividend of RM1.81, on 110,600,000 ordinary shares, declared on 30 June 2010 and paid on 26 July 2010

200,186

Issue of share capital

On 31 May 2010, the Bank increased its issued and paid-up ordinary share capital from RM110,500,000 to RM110,600,000 by way of a rights issue of 100,000 new ordinary shares of RM1 each at an issue price of RM5,000 per shares on the basis of one (1) new share for every 1,105 existing ordinary shares held by Maybank.

Directors

The directors of the Bank in office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report are:

Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi

Dato' Seri Ismail bin Shahudin Tan Sri Dr Hadenan bin A. Jalil En Zainal Abidin bin Jamal Datuk Johar bin Che Mat Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji Abdullah Teh Soon Poh (appointed with effect from 28 January 2010) (appointed with effect from 28 January 2010) (appointed with effect from 28 January 2010) (resigned with effect from 1 July 2010) (resigned with effect from 28 January 2010) (resigned with effect from 28 January 2010)

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' benefits

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during the year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Bank was a party, whereby the directors might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate, other than the share options granted pursuant to the Maybank Group Employee Share Option Scheme ("ESOS"). During the financial year, the ESOS expired on 26 August 2009.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors of the Bank as disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

Directors' interests

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, the interests of directors in office at the end of the financial year in shares and options over shares in the holding company, Maybank, during the financial year were as follows:

		Number of c	-	es of RM1 eac	h
	Ex	ercise of	Bonus/ Rights		
	1.7.2009	ESOS	issue	Sold	30.6.2010
Dato' Seri Ismail bin					
Shahudin	21,250	-	-	-	21,250
Datuk Johar bin Che Mat	212,050	-	-	(10,000)	202,050

None of the other directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares in the Bank or other related corporations during the financial year.

Rating by external rating agency

Details of the Bank's rating are as follow:

Rating Agency	Date	Rating Classification	Rating Received
RAM Rating Services Berhad	16 July 2010	Long-term Financial Institution Rating Short-term Financial	AAA
		Institution Rating Outlook (Long Term)	P1 Stable

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Other statutory information

- (a) Before the balance sheets and income statements of the Bank were made out, the directors took reasonable steps:
 - to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Bank which would render:
 - (i) the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; and
 - (ii) the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.
- (c) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.
- (d) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements the Bank which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (e) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:
 - (i) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
 - (ii) any contingent liability of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year other than those arising in the normal course of business of the Bank.
- (f) In the opinion of the directors:
 - (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due; and

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Other statutory information (cont'd.)

- (f) In the opinion of the directors (cont'd.):
 - (ii) no item or transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Bank for the financial year in which this report is made.

Shariah committee

The operation of the Bank is governed by Section 3 subsection 5(b) of Islamic Banking Act, 1983 ("the Act"), which stipulates that any licensed Islamic bank is required to provide for the establishment of a Shariah advisory body to advise the bank on the operations of its business in order to ensure that it does not involve any element which is not approved by the Religion of Islam and Part B of BNM's "Guidelines on the Governance of Shariah Committee for The Islamic Financial Institutions" known as BNM/GPS 1, stipulates that "Every Islamic financial institution is required to establish a Shariah Committee".

Based on the above, the duties and responsibilities of the Bank's Shariah Committee are to advise on the overall Islamic Banking operations of the Bank's business in order to ensure compliance with the Shariah requirements.

The roles of the Shariah Committee in monitoring the Bank's activities include:

- (a) To advise the Board on Shariah matters in its business operations;
- (b) To endorse Shariah Compliance Manual;
- (c) To endorse and validate relevant documentations;
- (d) To assist related parties on Shariah matters for advice upon request;
- (e) To advise on matters to be referred to the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of Bank Negara Malaysia;
- (f) To provide written Shariah opinion; and
- (g) To assist the SAC on reference for advice.

Zakat obligation

The Bank only pays zakat on its business. The Bank does not pay zakat on behalf of the shareholder or depositors.

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 20 August 2010.

Dato' Seri Ismail bin Shahudin

Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Statement by directors Pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

We, Dato' Seri Ismail bin Shahudin and Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi, being two of the directors of Maybank Islamic Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 12 to 60 are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia guidelines and the Shariah principles so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2010 and of the results and the cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 20 August 2010.

Dato' Seri Ismail bin Shahudin

Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Statutory declaration

Pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, Ibrahim bin Hassan, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Maybank Islamic Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 12 to 60 are in my opinion correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed Ibrahim birth assan

Territory on 20 Appust 2010

at Kuala Lumpur irothe Federal

ĭbrahim bin Ĥassan

Before me,

R. VASUGI AMMAL

PJK

No: W 480

No: 72, Tkt. 3, Jalan Mega Mendung,

Bandar Kompleks, 58200 Kuala Lumpur. 8

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Shariah committee's report

In the Name of Allah, The Compassionate, The Most Merciful

All Praise is due to Allah, the Cherisher of the World, and the Peace and Blessing be upon the Prophet of Allah, on his Family and all his Companions

We, Dr. Mohammad Deen bin Mohd Napiah and Dr. Ismail bin Mohd @ Abu Hassan, being two of the members of the Shariah Committee of Maybank Islamic Berhad, do hereby confirm on behalf of the Committee that we have provided the Shariah advisory services and consultation on various business and operational aspects to the Bank in order to ensure compliance with applicable Shariah principles as well as the relevant resolutions and rulings made by the Shariah Advisory Councils of the regulatory bodies.

We are of the opinion that:

- (a) New products, business initiative and enhanced processes introduced by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2010, that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles;
- (b) The contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2010, that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles;
- (c) The main funding sources and investments activities of the Bank disclosed to us conform to the basis that had been approved by us as well as in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles; and
- (d) Financial statements of the Bank for the year 30 June 2010 together with the calculation of Zakat disclosed to us is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

The Bank's management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its business in accordance with Shariah rules and principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Bank and to report to you.

We beg Allah the Almighty to Grant us all the Success and Straight-Forwardness And Allah Knows Best.

On behalf of the Committee

Assistant Prof. Dr. Mohammad Deen bin Mohd Napiah

Assistant Prof. Dr. Ismail bin Mohd @
Abu Hassan

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 20 August 2010



Independent auditors' report to the members of Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia) Ernst & Young

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Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Maybank Islamic Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2010, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 12 to 60.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Guidelines and the Shariah principles. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Independent auditors' report to the members of Maybank Islamic Berhad (cont'd.) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia guidelines and the Shariah principles so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2010 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Bank have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Bank, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ernst & Young

AF: 0039

Chartered Accountants

Abdul Rauf bin Rashid No. 2305/05/12(J) Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 20 August 2010

787435-M Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 RM'000	Restated 2009 RM'000
Assets			
Cash and short-term funds	5	5,817,989	4,125,960
Deposits and placements with banks	6	707	421
and other financial institutions Securities portfolio	7	4,471,808	4,102,498
Financing and advances	8	33,410,134	25,339,016
Derivative assets	9	17,513	23,641
Other assets	10	206,678	170,760
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	153,000	206,000
Deferred tax assets	17	79,712	58,304
Total Assets		44,157,541	34,026,600
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	12	34,498,653	24,289,832
Deposits and placements of banks	,	0 1, 100,000	_ 1,0,_0
and other financial institutions	13	691,700	485,503
Deposits and placements of holding company		4,359,646	5,667,663
Bills and acceptances payable		28,175	2,931
Derivative liabilities	9	20,775	27,138
Other liabilities	14	1,231,139	970,184
Provision for taxation and zakat	16	30,092	24,888
Total liabilities		40,860,180	31,468,139
Equity attributable to equity holder of the Bank			
Share capital	18	110,600	110,500
Reserves	19	3,186,761	2,447,961_
		3,297,361	2,558,461
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		44,157,541	34,026,600
Commitments and contingencies	30	13,627,915	15,234,088
Capital adequacy	33		
Core capital ratio		9.14%	9.85%
Risk-weighted capital ratio		10.66%	11.56%

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

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Income statement For the year ended 30 June 2010

2009 1'000
EAA
5,511
,826
3,653)
),435
1,719)
,400
5,922)
3,478
2,883)
,595
3,160)
5,016)
,419
45.7
1. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.

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Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2010

		>	Non-distributable	ibutable	<		
			Equity				
		ŭ	contribution		Unrealised		
			from the		holding	Distributable	
	Share	Share	holding	Statutory	reserve/	retained	Total
	capital	premium	company	reserve	(deficit)	profits	equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 July 2009	110,500	1,988,500	1,697	147,338	(15,621)	326,047	2,558,461
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of securities					THAN INCOME OF THE PARTY.		
available-for-sale	J	I	1	•	33,361	ŧ	33,361
Net gain not recognised in the income statement	t	1	•	•	33,361	J	33,361
Net profit for the year	•	1	1	•	ŧ	405,725	405,725
Total recognised income for the year	•	1	ı	•	33,361	405,725	439,086
Issue of ordinary shares (Note 18)	100	499,900	1	1	1	•	500,000
Dividend on ordinary shares (Note 28)		•	ŀ	1	•	(200,186)	(200, 186)
At 30 June 2010	110,600	2,488,400	1,697	147,338	17,740	531,586	3,297,361

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2010

		\\	Non-distributable	butable	^		
			Equity				
		ŏ	contribution		Unrealised		
			from the		holding	Distributable	
	Share	Share	holding	Statutory	reserve/	retained	Total
	capital	premium	company	reserve	(deficit)	profits	equity
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 July 2008	100,000	1,500,000	2	57,983	(31,126)	57.983	1 684 840
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of securities		- 73 MOSENNI - 1					
available-for-sale	1	3	•	1	15,505	1	15,505
Net gain not recognised in the income statement	ı	1	1	I	15,505		15,505
Net profit for the year	1	-		-	1	357,419	357,419
Total recognised income for the year	1	ŧ	1	ı	15,505	357,419	372,924
Waiver of intercompany balances during the							
year *		1	1,697	ı	1	1	1,697
Transfer to statutory reserve	1.	5	ı	89,355	1	(89,355)	
Issue of ordinary shares (Note 18)	10,500	488,500	1	1	1	` i	499.000
At 30 June 2009	110,500	1,988,500	1,697	147,338	(15,621)	326,047	2,558,461

^{*} Arose from waiver of intercompany balances with fellow subsidiaries on the instruction of the holding company.

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

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Cash flow statement For the year ended 30 June 2010

	2010 RM'000	Restated 2009 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation and zakat	532,996	475,595
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	(4,091)	(10,089)
Allowances for losses on financing and advances	389,460	222,287
Profit equalisation reserve	(41,333)	(20,435)
Operating profit before working capital changes	877,032	667,358
Change in deposits and placements with banks		
and other financial institutions	(286)	840
Change in securities portfolio	(331,858)	(1,359,772)
Change in financing and advances	(8,460,578)	(4,663,337)
Change in derivative assets and liabilities	(235)	3,482
Change in other assets	(35,918)	9,639
Change in statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	53,000	569,000
Change in deposits from customers	10,208,821	5,579,260
Change in deposits and placements of banks		
and other financial institutions	206,197	(3,105,475)
Change in deposits and placements of holding company	(1,308,017)	3,667,663
Change in bills and acceptances payable	25,244	(387,179)
Change in other liabilities	102,102	534,364
Cash generated from operations	1,335,504	1,515,843
Taxes and zakat paid	(143,475)	(171,243)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,192,029	1,344,600
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares representing		
net cash generated from financing activities	500,000	499,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,692,029	1,843,600
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,125,960	2,282,360
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5,817,989	4,125,960
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash and short term funds (Note 5)	5,817,989	4,125,960

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

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2010

1. Corporate information

The Bank is principally engaged in the business of Islamic Banking and the provision of related financial services.

The Bank is a public limited liability company, incorporated on 5 September 2007 and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Bank is located at 14th Floor, Menara Maybank, 100 Jalan Tun Perak, 50050 Kuala Lumpur.

The holding company of the Bank is Malayan Banking Berhad ("Maybank"), a licensed Bank incorporated in Malaysia and listed on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 20 August 2010.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") guidelines and the Shariah principles.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") and values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000) except when otherwise stated.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in the accounting policies below.

(ii) Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new FRSs, amendments to FRS and Interpretations of the Issues Committee ("IC Interpretations") have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Bank:

- 3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)
 - (ii) Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd.)

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010

- (i) FRS 4: Insurance Contracts
- (ii) FRS 7: Financial Instruments-Disclosures
- (iii) FRS 101: Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2009)
- (iv) FRS 123: Borrowing Costs
- (v) FRS 139: Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement
- (vi) Amendments to FRS 1 First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards and FRS 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate
- (vii) Amendments to FRS 2: Share-based Payment Vesting Conditions and Cancellations
- (viii) Amendments to FRS 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation
- (ix) Amendments to FRS 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosure and IC Interpretation 9: Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- (x) Amendments to FRSs contained in the document entitled 'Improvements to FRSs (2009)
- (xi) IC Interpretation 9: Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- (xii) IC Interpretation 10: Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment
- (xiii) IC Interpretation 11: FRS 2 Group and Treasury Share Transactions
- (xiv) IC Interpretation 13: Customer Loyalty Programmes
- (xv) IC Interpretation 14 FRS 119 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- (xvi) TR i 3: Presentation of Financial Statements of Islamic Financial Institutions
- (xvii) SOP i 1: Financial Reporting from an Islamic Perspective

Effective for financial periods ending on or after 31 December 2010

TR - 3: Guidance on Disclosures of Transition to IFRSs

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 March 2010

Amendments to FRS 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation (Classification of Rights Issues)

- 3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)
 - (ii) Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd.)

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010

- (i) FRS 1: First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
- (ii) FRS 3: Business Combinations (revised)
- (iii) FRS 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (amended)
- (iv) Amendments to FRS 2: Share-based Payment
- (v) Amendment to FRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- (vi) Amendments to FRS 138: Intangible Assets
- (vii) Amendments to IC Interpretation 9: Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- (viii) IC Interpretation 12: Service Concession Arrangements
- (ix) IC Interpretation 15: Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate
- (x) IC Interpretation 16: Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
- (xi) IC Interpretation 17: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011

- (i) Amendments to FRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative FRS 7
 Disclosures for First-time Adopters
- (ii) Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters (Amendments to FRS 1)
- (iii) Group Cash-Settled Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to FRS 2)
- (iv) Amendments to FRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments
- (v) TR i 4: Shariah Compliant Sale Contracts

The Bank plans to adopt the above pronouncements when they become effective in the respective financial period. Unless otherwise described below, these pronouncements are expected to have no significant impact to the financial statements of the Bank upon their initial application:

FRS 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Amendments to FRS 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The new Standard on FRS 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement establishes principles for recognition and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy and sell non-financial items. Requirements for presenting information about financial instruments are in FRS 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation and the requirements for disclosing information about financial instruments are in FRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(ii) Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd.)

FRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires new disclosures in relation to financial instruments. The Standard results to increased disclosures, both quantitative and qualitative of the Bank's exposure to risks, enhanced disclosure regarding components of the Bank's financial position and performance, and possible changes to the way of presenting certain items in the financial statements.

In accordance with the respective transitional provisions, the Bank is exempted from disclosing the possible impact to the financial statements upon the initial application.

FRS 101: Presentation of Financial Statements (revised)

The revised FRS 101 separates owner and non-owner changes in equity. Therefore, the consolidated statement of changes in equity will now include only details of transactions with owners. All non-owner changes in equity are presented as a single line labelled as total comprehensive income. The Standard also introduces the statement of comprehensive income: presenting all items of income and expense recognised in the income statement, together with all other items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The Bank is currently evaluating the format to adopt. In addition, a statement of financial position is required at the beginning of the earliest comparative period following a change in accounting policy, the correction of an error or the reclassification of items in the financial statements. This Standard does not have any impact on the financial position and results of the Bank.

(iii) Currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the income statement.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances and short-term funds with remaining maturity of less than one month.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(v) Securities portfolio

The holdings of the securities portfolio of the Bank are recognised based on the following categories and valuation methods:

(a) Securities held-for-trading

Securities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of benefiting from actual or expected short-term price movement or to lock in arbitrage profits. The securities held-for-trading will be stated at fair value and any gain or loss arising from a change in their values and derecognition of these securities are recognised in the income statement.

(b) Securities held-to-maturity

Securities held-to-maturity are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Securities held-to-maturity are measured at accreted/amortised cost based on the effective yield method. Amortisation of premium, accretion of discount and impairment as well as gain or loss arising from derecognition of securities held-to-maturity are recognised in the income statement.

(c) Securities available-for-sale

Securities available-for-sale are financial assets that are not classified as held-for-trading or held-to-maturity. The securities available-for-sale are measured at fair value, or at cost (less impairment losses) if the fair value cannot be reliably measured. The return and cost of the securities available-for-sale are credited and charged to the income statement using accreted/amortised cost based on the effective yield method. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value after applying the accreted/amortised cost method are recognised directly in equity through the statement of changes in equity, until the securities are sold, collected, disposed of or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity will be transferred to the income statement.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(v) Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(d) Impairment of securities portfolio

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a security or group of securities (other than securities held-fortrading) is impaired.

(i) Securities held-to-maturity

For securities carried at amortised cost in which there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment loss is measured as the difference between the securities' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the securities' original effective yield rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Subsequent reversals in the impairment loss is recognised when the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, to the extent that the securities' carrying amount does not exceed its amortised cost if no impairment had been recognised. The reversal is recognised in the income statement.

For securities carried at cost, impairment loss is measured as the difference between the securities' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for similar securities. The amount of impairment loss is recognised in the income statement and such impairment losses are not reversed subsequent to its recognition.

(ii) Securities available-for-sale

For securities available-for-sale in which there is objective evidence of impairment, the cumulative impairment loss that had been recognised directly in equity shall be transferred from equity to the income statement, even though the securities have not been derecognised. The cumulative impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale recognised are not reversed subsequent to its recognition. Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments classified as available-for-sale are recognised in the income statement if the increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in the income statement:

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(vi) Allowance for losses

Specific allowances are made for doubtful debts which have been individually reviewed and specifically identified as bad and doubtful. Additional allowances are made for long outstanding non-performing financings aged more than five years.

In addition, a general allowance is made based on a certain percentage of total riskweighted assets for credit risk, which takes into account certain financial assets and their perceived credit risk levels.

The allowance for losses on financing and advances of the Bank are computed based on the requirements of Bank Negara Malaysia's "Guideline on Classification of Non-Performing Loans and Provision for Substandard, Bad and Doubtful Debts" (BNM/GP3), which is consistent with the adoption made in the previous audited annual financial statements.

(vii) Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally zero or negligible at inception and subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained either from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, independent dealer quotes and valuation techniques that include discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of any derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(viii) Other assets

Other assets are carried at anticipated realisable values. Bad debts are written off when identified. An estimate is made for doubtful financing based on a review of all outstanding amounts as at the balance sheet date.

(ix) Liabilities

Deposits from customers, deposits and placements of banks and financial institutions are stated at placement values. Other liabilities are stated at cost which is the fair value of the consideration expected to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

(x) Bills and acceptances payable

Bills and acceptances payable represent the Bank's own bills and acceptances rediscounted and outstanding in the market.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xi) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(xii) Profit Equalisation Reserve ("PER")

PER is the amount appropriated out of the total gross income in order to maintain a certain level of return to depositors in conformity with Bank Negara Malaysia's "The Framework of the Rate of Return" (BNM/GP2-i). PER is appropriated from and written back to the total gross income in deriving the net distributable gross income. This amount appropriated is shared by the depositors and the Bank. The PER is deducted at a rate which does not exceed the maximum amount of the total of 15% of monthly gross income, monthly net trading income, other income and irregular income. PER is maintained up to the maximum of 30% of total capital fund.

(xiii) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred taxes. Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or negative goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xiii) Income tax (cont'd.)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in the profit or loss for the year, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly in equity, or when it arises from a business combination that is an acquisition, in which case the deferred tax is included in the resulting goodwill or negative goodwill.

(xiv) Zakat

This represent business zakat payable by the Bank in compliance with Shariah principles and as approved by the Bank's Shariah Committee.

(xv) Income recognition

(a) Financing income

Financing income is recognised using the effective yield method.

Whereas an Islamic financing account becomes non-performing, the recognition of income from financing is suspended until it is realised on a cash basis.

Customers' accounts are deemed to be non-performing where repayments are in arrears for more than three months.

(b) Hibah

Dividend income from securities portfolio and placements which includes coupons earned, accrued discount and amortisation of premium of these securities is recognised on an accrual basis applying the effective yield method in accordance to the principles of Shariah and BNM/GP8-i.

(c) Other operating income

Commitment and guarantee fees are recognised as income based on time apportionment basis.

Handling fees paid to motor vehicle dealers for Islamic hire purchase financing are amortised in the income statement over the tenure of the financing in accordance with BNM's Circular on "Accounting Treatment of Handling Fees for Hire Purchase Financing" dated 16 October 2006 and is set off against income recognised on the Islamic hire purchase financing.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xvi) Financing and related expense recognition

Finance cost and income attributable on deposits and borrowings of the Bank are amortised using the effective yield method.

(xvii) Employee benefits

(a) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(b) Defined contribution plans

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognised as an expense in the income statement when incurred.

(c) Share-based compensation

The Maybank Group's Employee Share Options Scheme ("ESOS") is an equity-settled share-based compensation plan that allows the Maybank Group's Directors and employees to acquire shares of Maybank. The total fair value of share options granted to employees is recognised as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in the capital contribution by Maybank within equity over the vesting period and taking into account the probability that the options will vest. The fair value of share options is measured at grant date, taking into account, if any, the market vesting conditions upon which the options were granted but excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting date.

At each balance sheet date, the Bank revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting date. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period. The equity amount is recognised in the capital contribution by Maybank.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xviii) Impairment of assets

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital when the options are exercised.

The carrying amounts of assets, other than securities portfolio and deferred tax, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs to.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or groups of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is accounted for as a revaluation decrease to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount held in the asset revaluation reserve for the same asset.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xviii) Impairment of assets (cont'd.)

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving higher degree of judgment and complexity, are as follows:

(i) Fair value estimation of securities available-for-sale, held-for-trading (Note 7) and derivative financial instruments (Note 9)

The fair value of securities and derivatives that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques based on assumptions of market conditions existing at the balance sheet date, including reference to quoted market prices and independent dealer quotes for similar securities and discounted cash flow method.

(ii) Impairment of securities portfolio (Note 7)

The Bank reviews its securities portfolio and assesses at each reporting date if there is any objective evidence that a security is impaired. When an impairment review is performed, certain judgements are applied:

(i) Determination of whether a security is impaired is based on certain indicators such as, among others, significant and prolonged decline in fair value, significant financial difficulties of the issuer or obligors, the disappearance of an active trading market and deterioration of the credit quality of the issuers or obligors.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd.)

(ii) Impairment of securities portfolio (Note 7) (cont'd.)

(ii) Determination of "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement and the management evaluates various factors, such as historical fair value movement and the significant reduction in fair value.

(iii) Allowances for losses (Note 8 (viii) and Note 22)

The Bank reviews the doubtful financing and advances at each reporting date to assess whether allowances for impairment should be recorded in the financial statements. In particular, judgement is required in the identification of doubtful financing, and the estimation of realisation amount from the doubtful financing when determining the level of allowance required.

The Bank has adopted certain criteria in the identification of doubtful financing, which include classifying financing as non-performing when repayments are in arrears for more than three (3) months. Specific allowances for doubtful financing are provided after taking into consideration of the values assigned to collateral. The values assigned to collateral are estimated based on market value and/or forced sale value, as appropriate and conforms with BNM guidelines. In addition to the specific allowances made, the Bank also makes general allowances against exposure not specifically identified based on a certain percentage of total risk-weighted assets for credit risk. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

(iv) Deferred tax (Note 17) and income taxes (Note 26)

The Bank is subject to income taxes in Malaysia and significant judgment is required in estimating the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and interpretations of tax law for which the final outcome will not be established until some time later. Liabilities for taxation are recognised based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be payable. The estimation process includes seeking expert advice where appropriate. Where the final liability for taxation is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the estimate is revised or the final liability is established.

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5. Cash and short-term funds

				2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	fi	sh and balances with banks and other nancial institutions ney at call and interbank placements with rema	ining	112,149	-
		naturity not exceeding one month	J	5,705,840 5,817,989	4,125,960 4,125,960
6.	De	posits and placements with banks and other	r financial ins	titutions	
				2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	Bar	nk Negara Malaysia		707	421
7.	Sed	curities portfolio			
			Note	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	Sec	curities available-for-sale curities held-to-maturity curities held-for-trading	(i) (ii) (iii)	4,222,546 180,466 68,796 4,471,808	3,937,078 135,474 29,946 4,102,498
	(i)	Securities available-for-sale At fair value Money market instruments:		2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
		Cagamas bonds Malaysian Government Investment Issues Negotiable instruments of deposits Bankers' acceptances and Islamic accepted b Khazanah bonds	ills	231,996 2,446,888 429,386 78,499 186,560 3,373,329	2,717,524 243,401 46,119 353,069 3,360,113
		Unquoted securities: Islamic private debt securities in Malaysia		849,217	576,965
		Total securities available-for-sale		4,222,546	3,937,078

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7. Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(ii) Securities held-to-maturity

		2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	At amortised cost		
	Money market instruments: Malaysian Government Investment Issues	150,466	135,474
	Unquoted Securities:		
	Islamic private debt securities in Malaysia	30,000	
	Total securities held-to-maturity	180,466	135,474
(iii)	Securities held-for-trading		
		2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	At fair value		
	Money market instruments:		
	Malaysian Government Investment Issues	25,365	29,946
	Bank Negara Malaysia Sukuk Ijarah bonds	19,972	
	Bank Negara Malaysia Monetary Notes	23,459	-
,	Total securities held-for-trading	68,796	29,946
,	Total securities portfolio	4,471,808	4,102,498

The maturity structure of money market instruments available-for-sale and held-to-maturity are as follows:

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Maturing within one year	668,611	1,090,605
One year to three years	740,697	549,617
Three years to five years	559,389	671,185
After five years	1,555,098	1,184,180
·	3,523,795	3,495,587

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8. Financing and advances

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Cashline	2,092,616	2,032,608
Term financing:		
- House financing	5,465,917	4,967,816
- Syndicated financing	71,137	₩
- Hire purchase receivables	15,028,210	12,658,514
- Other term financing	23,512,350	13,491,187
Bills receivables	5,004	47,931
Trust receipts	126,423	137,853
Claims on customers under acceptance credits	2,881,944	3,374,953
Staff financing	455,891	308,966
Credit card receivables	193,114	82,596
Revolving credit	1,540,800	263,100
•	51,373,406	37,365,524
Unearned income	(16,796,539)	(11,028,542)
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982
Allowance for losses on financing and advances:		
- Specific	(633,025)	(561,520)
- General	(533,708 <u>)</u>	(436,446)
Net financing and advances	33,410,134	25,339,016

(i) Financing and advances analysed by Shariah concepts are as follows:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil	13,712,133	9,373,223
Al-Ijarah Thumma Al-Bai (AITAB)	12,399,343	10,581,933
Murabahah	6,938,773	5,914,894
Mudharabah	-	25,712
Musharakah Mutanaqisah	1,255,688	325,692
Bai Al-Dayn	3,004	28,507
Al-Ijarah Muntahiyah Bi-Tamleek	71,137	-
Others	196,789	87,021
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982

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8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

(ii) Financing and advances analysed by type of customers are as follows:

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Domestic non-banking institutions Domestic business enterprises	2,921,405	1,792,589
- Small and medium enterprises	2,418,673	3,553,629
- Others	6,705,571	3,919,823
Government and statutory bodies	21,439	69,465
Individuals	22,386,011	16,886,525
Other domestic entities	7,986	12,263
Foreign entities in Malaysia	115,782	102,688
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982

(iii) Financing and advances analysed by profit rate sensitivity are as follows:

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Charal make		
Fixed rate - House financing	3,094,989	3,458,004
- Hire purchase receivables	12,399,743	10,581,881
- Other financing	4,752,629	3,425,624
Floating rate		
- House financing	1,719,045	916,436
- Other financing	12,610,461	7,955,037
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982

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8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

(iv) Financing and advances analysed by their economic purposes are as follows:

	2010		2009	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
		4 000 040		4 004 000
Purchase of securities		4,020,840	40.004.000	1,324,293
Purchase of transport vehicles	13,585,853		10,921,969	
Less: Hire purchase receivables				
sold to Cagamas	(1,137,321)	12,448,532	(268,304)	10,653,665
Purchase of landed properties:				
- Residential	5,566,632		5,364,137	
- Non-residential	750,607		659,299	
Less: House financing sold	·			
to Cagamas	-	6,317,239	(315,069)	5,708,367
Personal use		702,426		434,302
Consumer durables		1,113		856
Construction		769,318		872,845
Working capital		10,117,332		7,230,993
Credit/charge card		193,113		82,596
Other purposes		6,954		29,065
Gross financing and advances		34,576,867	-	26,336,982

(v) The maturity structure of financing and advances is as follows:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturing within one year	5,911,689	6,288,298
One year to three years	1,657,436	1,335,348
Three years to five years	5,250,191	3,352,385
After five years	21,757,551	15,360,951
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982

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8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

(vi) Movements in the non-performing financing and advances ("NPF") are as follows:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
		4 400 000
At beginning of the year	1,045,712	1,106,390
Non-performing during the year	639,433	425,269
Reclassified as performing	(404,555)	(267,311)
Recovered during the year	(143,316)	(116,344)
Expenses debited to customers' accounts	14,498	5,509
Amount written off	(220,279)	(107,801)
At end of the year	931,493	1,045,712
Less: Specific allowance	(633,025)	(561,520)
Net NPF	298,468	484,192
		00 000 000
Gross financing and advances	34,576,867	26,336,982
Less: Specific allowance	(633,025)	(561,520)
Net financing and advances	33,943,842	25,775,462
Ratio of net NPF	0.88%	1.88%
(vii) NPF analysed by their economic purposes are as follows:		
	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
	6,739	7,038
Purchase of securities	40,757	31,793
Purchase of transport vehicles	40,707	01,700
Purchase of landed properties: - Residential	342,569	474,157
	27,656	37,578
- Non-residential	26,574	37,807
Personal use	20,574	4
Consumer durables	86,167	97,321
Construction	398,194	359,479
Working capital	2,834	535
Credit/charge card	931,493	1,045,712

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8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

(viii) Movements in the allowance for losses on financing and advances are as follows:

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Specific allowance		
Balance at beginning of the year	561,520	549,632
Allowance made during the year	351,462	193,410
Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(59,678)	(73,721)
Amount written off	(220,279)	(107,801)
Balance at end of the year	633,025	561,520
General allowance		
Balance at beginning of the year	436,446	333,981
Allowance made during the year	97,262	102,465
Balance at end of the year	533,708	436,446
As a percentage of total financing (less specific allowance)	1.57%	1.69%
As a percentage of total risk-weighted assets for credit risk, excluding deferred tax assets	1.55%	1.73%

9. Derivative financial instruments

		2010			2009	
	Notional	Fair	· value	Notional	Fair	value
	amount RM'000	Assets RM'000	Liabilities RM'000	amount RM'000	Assets RM'000	Liabilities RM'000
Foreign exchange contracts:						
Currency						
forward	685,223	3,119	(2,743)		-	-
Profit rate related contracts:						
Options	430,050	14,314	(14,313)	591,950	22,797	(22,797)
Profit rate						
swaps	933,800	80	(3,719)	391,850	844	(4,341)
•	1,363,850	14,394	(18,032)	983,800	23,641	(27,138)
Total derivative assets/						-
(liabilities)	2,049,073	17,513	(20,775)	983,800	23,641	(27,138)
,		,	·			

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10. Other assets

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Profit receivables	89,597	77,436
Handling fees Prepayments and deposits	108,129 2,072	87,982 1,831
Other debtors	6,880	3,511
	206,678	170,760

11. Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia

The non-interest bearing statutory deposits maintained with Bank Negara Malaysia are in compliance with Section 37(1)(d) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act, 1958 (revised 1994), the amounts of which are determined as set percentages of total eligible liabilities.

12. Deposits from customers

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Mudharabah Fund		
Demand deposits	2,870,838	2,451,217
Savings deposits	258,018	163,642
General investment deposits	13,686,631	10,138,519
Negotiable instruments of deposits	656,815	1,881,710
	17,472,302	14,635,088
Non-Mudharabah Fund Demand deposits Savings deposits Fixed return investment deposits Structured deposits *	4,432,253 5,029,645 7,114,164 450,289 17,026,351 34,498,653	3,819,313 4,414,806 872,700 547,925 9,654,744 24,289,832

Structured deposits represent Ringgit Malaysia time deposits with embedded foreign currency exchange option, index-linked and commodity-linked time deposits.

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12. Deposits from customers (cont'd.)

(i) The maturity structure of general investment deposits, negotiable instruments of deposits and fixed return investment deposits are as follows:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Due within six months	19,038,504	9,542,374
Six months to one year	1,540,761	2,004,990
One year to three years	649,292	1,136,674
Three years to five years	116,076	102,411
After five years	112,977	106,480
	21,457,610	12,892,929

(ii) The deposits are sourced from the following customers:

7,470,202
7,510,435
4,303,043
5,006,152
24,289,832
10 17 10 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

13. Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Mudharabah fund		
Licensed banks	148,112	80,000
Other financial institutions	232,288	207,118
	380,400	287,118
Non-Mudharabah fund		
Licensed banks	667	7,417
Other financial institutions	310,633	190,968
	311,300	198,385
	691,700	485,503

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14. Other liabilities

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Profit payables	114,059	60,803
Profit equalisation reserve (Note 15)	-	41,333
Due to holding company	1,041,663	797,700
Sundry creditors	34,033	26,485
Deposit on trade financing	13,968	14,145
Provisions and accruals	11,950	17,418
Others	15,466	12,300
	1,231,139	970,184

15. Profit Equalisation Reserve ("PER")

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
At beginning of the year	41,333	61,768
Provided during the year	31,525	36,141
Written back during the year	(72,858)	(56,576)
At end of the year *	*	41,333

^{*} PER at the end of the financial year of which the shareholder's portion is RM nil (2009: RM 3,289,328).

16. Provision for taxation and zakat

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Taxation	22,775	19,691
Zakat	7,317	5,197
	30,092	24,888

17. Deferred tax assets

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
At beginning of the year	58,304	27,114
Recognised in the income statement (Note 26)	32,528	36,920
Recognised in equity	(11,120)	(5,730)
At end of the year	79,712	58,304

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17. Deferred tax assets (cont'd.)

Deferred tax assets of the Bank:

	Allowance for losses on financing and advances RM'000	Unrealised holding reserve/ (deficit) RM'000	Other temporary difference RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 July 2009	51,061	5,206	2,037	58,304
Recognised in the income statement	33,497	-	(969)	32,528
Recognised in equity	· •	(11,120)	-	(11,120)
At 30 June 2010	84,558	(5,914)	1,068	79,712
At 1 July 2008 Recognised in the income	15,068	10,936	1,110	27,114
statement	35,993	_	927	36,920
Recognised in equity	-	(5,730)	_	(5,730)
At 30 June 2009	51,061	5,206	2,037	58,304

18. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each		Amount	
	2010 '000	2009 '000	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Authorised: At 30 June	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid: At beginning of year Issued during the year	110,500 100	100,000 10,500	110,500 100	100,000 10,500
At end of year	110,600	110,500	110,600	110,500

On 31 May 2010, the Bank increased its issued and paid-up ordinary share capital from RM110,500,000 to RM110,600,000 by way of a rights issue of 100,000 new ordinary shares of RM1 each at an issue price of RM5,000 per shares on the basis of one (1) new share for every 1,105 existing ordinary shares held by Maybank.

The new ordinary shares are rank pari passu with the existing ordinary shares of the Bank in all respects.

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19. Reserves

Non-distributable: Chara promium 2 499 400 1 099 500		2010	2009
		RM'000	RM'000
Chara promiting 2.400.400 1.000.500	Non-distributable:		
Share premium 2,400,400 1,900,500	Share premium	2,488,400	1,988,500
Equity contribution from the holding company 1,697 1,697	Equity contribution from the holding company	1,697	1,697
Statutory reserve 147,338 147,338	Statutory reserve	147,338	147,338
Unrealised holding reserves 17,740 (15,621)	Unrealised holding reserves	17,740	(15,621)
2,655,175 2,121,914		2,655,175	2,121,914
Distributable:	Distributable:		
Retained profits 531,586 326,047	Retained profits	531,586	326,047
Total reserves 3,186,761 2,447,961	Total reserves	3,186,761	2,447,961

The statutory reserve is maintained in compliance with the requirements of Bank Negara Malaysia in which the Bank operate and is not distributable as cash dividends.

20. Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

		2010	2009
		RM'000	RM'000
Inco	ome from investment of:		
(i)	General investment deposits	1,097,977	691,555
(ii)	Other deposits	723,046	833,956
		1,821,023	1,525,511
		-	
(i)	Income derived from investment of general investment depo	osits	
		2010	2009
		RM'000	RM'000
	Finance income and hibah		
		911,902	EE4 90E
	Financing and advances Securities:	911,902	551,895
		70.020	40.040
	- Available-for-sale	79,938	42,013
	- Held-for-trading	1,436	1
	- Held-to-maturity	3,198	745
	Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	41,668	51,272
		1,038,142	645,926
	Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	2,294	4,210
	Total finance income and hibah	1,040,436	650,136

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20. Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (cont'd.)

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits (cont'd.)

		2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	Other operating income		
	Fee income:		
	- Processing fees	1,347	4,655
	- Commissions	29,148 25,007	19,896 15,214
	- Service charges Unrealised losses on revaluation of derivatives	23,007 (155)	
		(100)	(1,458)
	Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities	(625)	(5)
	held-for-trading	(635)	(5)
	Gains/(losses) on sale of securities available-for-sale	1,551	(136)
	Gains on sale of securities held-for-trading	803	-
	Unrealised gains on foreign exchange translations	475	3,253
		1,097,977	691,555
(ii)	Income derived from investment of other deposits		
		2010	2009
		RM'000	RM'000
	Finance income and hibah		
	Financing and advances	600,511	665,540
	Securities:		
	- Available-for-sale	52,641	50,664
	- Held-for-trading	946	2
	- Held-to-maturity	2,106	898
	Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	27,440	61,830
	Annualization of annual males and annual and discount	683,644	778,934 5.077
	Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount Total finance income and hibah	1,510 685,154	5,077 784,011
	Total linance income and hiban	005, 154	704,011
	Other operating income		
	Fee income:	007	F 040
	- Processing fees	887	5,613 23,993
	- Commissions - Service charges	19,195 16,468	23,993 18,347
	Unrealised losses on revaluation of derivatives	(102)	(1,760)
	Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities	, ,	(1,700)
	held-for-trading	(418)	(7)
	Gains/(losses) on sale of securities available-for-sale	1,021	(165)
	Gains on sale of securities held-for-trading	528	-
	Unrealised gains on foreign exchange translations	313	3,924
		723,046	833,956

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21. Income derived from investment of shareholder's funds

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
	Kill 000	1411 000
Finance income and hibah		
Financing and advances	113,940	105,204
Securities:		
- Available-for-sale	9,988	8,009
- Held-for-trading	179	-
- Held-to-maturity	400	142
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	5,206	9,774
	129,713	123,129
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	287	802
Total finance income and hibah	130,000	123,931
Other operating income		
Fee income		
- Processing fees	168	887
- Commissions	3,642	3,793
- Service charges	3,125	2,900
Unrealised losses on revaluation of derivatives	(19)	(279)
Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities held-for-trading	(79)	(1)
Gains/(losses) on sale of securities available-for-sale	194	(26)
Gains on sale of securities held-for-trading	100	-
Unrealised gains on foreign exchange translations	59	621
	137,190	131,826
22. Allowances for losses on financing and advances		
	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Allowance for losses on financing and advances: Specific allowance		
- Made in the year	351,462	193,410
- Written back	(59,678)	(73,721)
General allowance		
- Made in the year	230,930	117,165
- Written back	(133,668)	(14,700)
Bad financing		
- Written off	414	133
- Recoveries	(39,097) 350,363	(23,634) 198,653
		190,000

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23. Income attributable to depositors

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
- Mudharabah fund	313,103	243,151
- Non-mudharabah fund	146,518	92,455
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions		
- Mudharabah fund	209,404	297,185
- Non-mudharabah fund	2,899	3,131
	671,924	635,922
24. Overhead expenses		
·		
	2010 RM'000	2009
	RWTUUU	RM'000
Personnel expenses		
- Salaries and wages	4,607	3,958
- Allowance and bonuses	1,953	1,851
- Social security cost	28	23
- Pension cost - defined contribution plan	1,069	952
- Other staff related expenses	1,490	1,237
	9,147	8,021
Establishment costs		
- Rental of premises	571	_
- Repairs, servicing and maintenance	11	3
- Information technology expenses	1,511	1,352
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,093	1,355
Marketing costs		.,000
- Advertisement and publicity	40 700	40.055
- Others	13,739	12,955
-	13	6
-	13,752	12,961
Administration and general expenses		
- Fees and brokerage	12,190	8,637
- Administrative expenses	5,792	3,287
- General expenses	8,042	8,273
- Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit - Other services	280	265
- Other services - Directors' fees (Note 25)	292	151
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	92	95
- Shared service costs paid/payable to Maybank	377,091	309,838
Total _	403,779	330,546
i Olai	428,771	352,883

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25. Chief executive officer, directors and Shariah committee members' remuneration

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Chief executive officer:		
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowance	443	424
Estimated money value of benefit-in-kind	94	91
	537	515
Non-executive directors:		
Fees	71	76
Other remunerations	21	19
	92	95
Shariah committee members	260	169
Total	889	779
Total (excluding benefit-in-kind)	795	688
Number of directors of the Bank whose remuneration falls into the Non-executive directors: Below RM 50,000	5	4_
26. Taxation		
	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Tax expense for the year	152,730	150,080
Deferred tax (Note 17): Deferred tax in relation to origination and reversal of temporary differences Effect of the changes in tax rate on opening balance	(32,528)	(37,542)
of deferred tax	_	622
or deletied tax	(32,528)	(36,920)
	120,202	113,160
	120,202	1 13, 100

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26. Taxation (cont'd.)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Bank is as follows:

	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Profit before taxation	532,996	475,595
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% Effect of the changes in tax rate on opening balance	133,249	118,899
of deferred tax	-	622
Income not subject to tax	(10,840)	(6,376)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	587	15
Effect of zakat deduction	(2,794)	-
Tax expense for the year	120,202	113,160

27. Earnings per share ("EPS")

The basic and diluted EPS of the Bank are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

	2010	2009
Profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the Bank (RM' 000)	405,725	357,419
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	119,590	103,384
Basic/diluted EPS (sen)	339.3	345.7

28. Dividend

2010 RM'000

Recognised during the financial year:

Dividend on ordinary shares:

- Interim tax exempt (single-tier) dividend of RM1.81 per share on 110,600,000 shares declared on 30 June 2010 and paid on 26 July 2010 200,186

29. Significant related party transactions and balances

(a) The Bank's significant transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Holding company		
Expenditure		
Income attributable on deposits and placements of bank	118,621	198,932
Shared service cost paid/payable to Maybank	377,091	309,838
Other expenses	2,163	-
_	497,875	508,770

(b) Included in the balance sheet of the Bank are amounts due to holding company represented by the following:

	2010	2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Amount due to:		
Current accounts and deposits	162,765	2,461,592
Negotiable instruments of deposits		
- Remaining maturity less than one year	500,310	-
- Remaining maturity more than one years	3,859,336	3,206,071
Profit payable on deposits	8,778	16,241
Dividend payable	200,186	
Others	841,477	797,740
	5,572,852	6,481,644

The above transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established under terms and conditions that are no less favourable than those arranged with independent parties.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year are as disclosed in Note 25. The movement in share options of key management personnel is as follows:

	2010 RM	2009 RM
At beginning of year	24,000	17,200
Granted during the year	-	6,800
Expired	(24,000)	-
At end of year		24,000

29. Significant related party transactions and balances (cont'd.)

(c) Key management personnel compensation (cont'd.)

The share options were granted on the same terms and conditions as those offered to other employees of the Maybank Group and expired on 26 August 2009.

(d) Credit exposure arising from credit transactions with connected parties

	2010	2009
Outstanding credit exposure with connected parties (RM'000)	238,077	212,105
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties as proportion of total credit exposures	0.7%	0.8%
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties which is non-performing or in default		-

The credit exposure above are derived based on para 9.1 of Bank Negara Malaysia's revised Guidelines on Credit Transactions and Exposures with Connected Parties.

Based on these guidelines, a connected party refers to the following:

- (i) Directors of the Bank and their close relatives;
- (ii) Controlling shareholder and his close relatives;
- (iii) Executive officer, being a member of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and/or controlling the activities of the Bank, and his close relatives;
- (iv) Officers who are responsible for or have the authority to appraise and/or approve credit transactions or review the status of existing credit transactions, either as a member of a committee or individually, and their close relatives;
- (v) Firms, partnerships, companies or any legal entities which control, or are controlled by any person listed in (i) to (iv) above, or in which they have an interest, as a director, partner, executive officer, agent or guarantor, and their subsidiaries or entities controlled by them;
- (vi) Any person for whom the persons listed in (i) to (iv) above is a guarantor; and
- (vii) Subsidiary of or an entity controlled by the Bank and its connected parties.

Credit transactions and exposures to connected parties as disclosed above includes the extension of credit facilities and/or off-balance sheet credit exposures such as guarantees, trade-related facilities and loan commitments.

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30. Commitments and contingencies

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

The risk-weighted exposures of the Bank as at 30 June, are as follows:

		2010 Gradit	Dis.		2009	
	Notional amount RM'000	equivalent amount* RM'000	weighted amount* RM'000	Notional amount RM'000	equivalent amount* RM'000	weighted amount* RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	231,467	231,467	197,308	190,877	190,877	150,107
Certain transaction-related contingent items	578,250	289,125	261,531	575,052	287,526	252,382
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	141,549	28,310	25,121	138,077	27,615	22,778
Housing and hire purchase financing sold to			•	•	•	
Cagamas Berhad	1,137,321	1,137,321	1,137,321	583,373	583.373	425.839
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:	,	,	•	-		
- maturity within one year	8,490,457	1	1	12,392,187	ŧ	E
- maturity more than one year	993,810	496,905	465,488	362,205	181,103	164.291
Foreign exchange related contracts:		•	•	•		
- less than one year	685,223	22,572	4,711	1	•	•
Profit rate related contracts:	•	•	•			
- one year to less than five years	1,363,850	33,532	6,706	983,800	22,349	4.470
Miscellaneous	5,988			8,517		
	13,627,915	2,239,232	2,098,186	2,098,186 15,234,088	1,292,843	1,019,867

The credit equivalent amount and risk weighted amount are arrived at using the credit conversion factors and risk weights, respectively as specified by Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines.

31. Profit rate risk

The fluctuations in yield/profit rate can be influenced by changes in profit rates that affect the value of financial instruments. Yield/Profit rate risk is monitored The Bank is exposed to the risk associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of yield/profit rate on the financial position and cash flows. and managed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") to protect total net profit income from changes in market profit rates.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to yield/profit rate risk. The table indicates effective average yield/profit rates at the balance sheet date and the periods in which the financial instruments either reprice or mature, whichever is earlier.

Non-trading book

						Non-		Ш	Effective
2010	Up to	× -3	>3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5	profit	Trading		profit
	1 month	months	months	years	years	sensitive	books	Total	rate
	RM'000	RM.000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM.000	RM.000	RM'000	%
Assets									
Cash and short-term funds	5,705,840	•	ı	Ī	Ī	112,149	1	5,817,989	2.47
Deposits and placements						•		•	
with banks and other									
financial institutions	1	•	1	1	•	707	•	707	•
Securities held-for-trading	1	•	ı	1	•	1	68,796	68,796	2.30
Securities available-for-sale	r	•	301,579	1,307,537	1,451,518	ı	1,161,912	4,222,546	3.55
Securities held-to-maturity	r	•	10,037	170,429	ı	ı	ı	180,466	3.83
Financing and advances									
- performing	2,151,192	1,460,292	613,960	5,042,647	24,377,282	•	•	33,645,373	5.19
- non-performing*	•	•	•	1	•	(235,239)	1	(235,239)	1
Derivative assets	•	ı	,	ı	•	1	17,513	17,513	
Other assets	1	1	•	ı	•	439,390	1	439,390	1
Total assets	7,857,032	1,460,292	925,576	6,520,613	25,828,800	317,007	1,248,221	44,157,541	

^{*} This is arrived after deducting the general allowances and specific allowances from the outstanding non-performing financing and advances.

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31. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

	•		Non-trading book	ng book		,			
	,					Non-		Ü	Effective
	Up to	×1 - 3	>3 - 12	1-5	Over 5	profit	Trading		profit
	1 month	months	months	years	years	sensitive	books	Total	rate
	RM'000	RM'000	RM.000	RM.000	RM,000	R.M.000	RM'000	RM'000	%
Liabilities and shareholder's									
equity									
Deposits from customers	14,381,573	6,469,588	5,272,632	8,261,883	112,977	•	1	34,498,653	1.79
Deposits and placements of banks								.	
and other financial institutions	98,520	50,350	3,522	179,661	5,000	354,647	•	691,700	2.52
Deposits and placements of						•			
holding company	160,980	501,961	134	3,696,571	1			4,359,646	3.40
Bills and acceptances payable	1	1	•	I	•	28,175	ı	28,175	ı
Derivative liabilities	•	•	1	1	ı	•	20,775	20,775	•
Other liabilities	•	1	•	•	4	1,261,231	1	1,261,231	•
Total liabilities	14,641,073	7,021,899	5,276,288	12,138,115	117,977	1,644,053	20,775	40,860,180	
Shareholder's equity	1	•	•	•	1	3,297,361	•	3,297,361	
Total liabilities and									
shareholder's equity	14,641,073	7,021,899	5,276,288	12,138,115	117,977	4,941,414	20,775	44,157,541	
On-balance sheet profit rate									
sensitivity gap	(6,784,041)	(6,784,041) (5,561,607)	(4,350,712)	(5,617,502)	(5,617,502) 25,710,823	(4,624,407)	1,227,446	•	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	(6,784,041)	(12,345,648)	(6,784,041) (12,345,648) (16,696,360) (22,313,862)	(22,313,862)	3,396,961	(1,227,446)	1		

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31. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

Non-trading book

0000	11. 4.		9	,	(-uoN	:	ŭ	Effective
2003	up to 1 month	>1 - 3 months	>3 - 12 months	1-5 vears	Over 5	profit sensitive	Trading	Total	profit
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	: :
Assets									
Cash and short-term funds	725,370	1	1	1	,	3,400,590	ı	4,125,960	1.97
Deposits and placements								•	
with banks and other									
financial institutions	ı	1	,	1	ı	421	•	421	•
Securities held-for-trading	I	ı	•	29,946	1	1	ı	29,946	3.94
Securities available-for-sale	150,278	388,816	754,343	1,415,250	1,228,391	1		3,937,078	3.34
Securities held-to-maturity	ı	1	i	60,087	75,387	1	•	135,474	3.78
Financing and advances									
- performing	1,831,032	1,462,900	529,549	4,054,585	17,413,204	1	3	25,291,270	5.47
- non-performing*		1	,	ı	ı	47,746	1	47,746	1
Derivative assets	•	•	1	ı	1	1	23,641	23,641	,
Other assets	ı	3	•	1	1	435,064	ı	435,064	•
Total assets	2,706,680	1,851,716	1,283,892	5,559,868	5,559,868 18,716,982	3,883,821	23,641	34,026,600	

^{*} This is arrived after deducting the general allowances and specific allowances from the outstanding non-performing financing and advances.

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31. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

	`		Non-trading book	ng book		,			
						Non-		100	Effective
	Up to	×1.3	>3 - 12	1-5	Over 5	profit	Trading		profit
	1 month	months	months	years	years	sensitive	books	Total	rate
	KM.000	KM.000	KM.000	KM'000	KM.000	KM'000	RIM 000	KM'000	%
Liabilities and shareholder's									
equity									
Deposits from customers	7,881,873	3,489,445	5,118,242	7,693,792	106,480	1	•	24,289,832	1.57
Deposits and placements of banks									
and other financial institutions	110,057	55,000	4,423	172,146	12,160	131,717	1	485,503	1.24
Deposits and placements of							1		
holding company	610,242	1,000,862	850,488	3,206,071	1	1	1	5,667,663	2.91
Bills and acceptances payable	259	ı	1	1	1	2,672	1	2,931	3.30
Derivative liabilities	1	1	1	,	•	1	27,138	27,138	1
Other liabilities	1	-	-	•	1	995,072	•	995,072	•
Total liabilities	8,602,431	4,545,307	5,973,153	11,072,009	118,640	1,129,461	27,138	31,468,139	
Shareholder's equity	•	•	•	F	1	2,558,461	•	2,558,461	
Total liabilities and									
shareholder's equity	8,602,431	4,545,307	5,973,153	11,072,009	118,640	3,687,922	27,138	34,026,600	
Un-balance sneet profit rate sensitivity gap	(5,895,751)	(2,693,591)	(4,689,261)	(5,512,141) 18,598,342	18,598,342	195,899	(3,497))	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	(5,895,751)	(8,589,342)	(5,895,751) (8,589,342) (13,278,603) (18,790,744)	(18,790,744)	(192,402)	3,497	1		

32. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The information presented herein represents best estimates of fair values of financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

Financing and advances to customers, where such market prices are not available, various methodologies have been used to estimate the approximate fair values of such instruments. These methodologies are significantly affected by the assumptions used and judgments made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors. Changes in the assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair value estimates. Therefore, for a significant portion of the Bank's financial instruments, including financing and advances to customers, their respective fair value estimates do not purport to represent, nor should they be construed to represent, the amounts that the Bank could realise in a sale transaction at the balance sheet date. The fair value information presented herein should also in no way be construed as representative of the underlying value of the Bank as a going concern.

The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Bank whose fair values are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation comprise all its assets and liabilities with the exception of provision for current and deferred taxation.

The estimated fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities as at the balance sheet date approximate their carrying amounts shown in the balance sheets, except for the following financial assets and liabilities.

20 ⁻	10	20	09
Carrying value RM'000	Fair value RM'000	Carrying value RM'000	Fair value RM'000
180,466	181,861	135,474	134,813
33,943,842	34,274,843	25,775,462	26,410,189
34,498,653	34,529,810	24,289,832	24,334,213
5,051,346	5,243,769	6,153,166	6,344,817
	Carrying value RM'000 180,466 33,943,842 34,498,653	value RM'000 Fair value RM'000 180,466 181,861 33,943,842 34,274,843 34,498,653 34,529,810	Carrying value RM'000 Fair value RM'000 Carrying value RM'000 180,466 181,861 135,474 33,943,842 34,274,843 25,775,462 34,498,653 34,529,810 24,289,832

^{*} The general allowances for the Bank amounting to RM 533,708,000 (2009: RM 436,446,000) have been added back to arrive at the carrying value of the financing and advances.

32. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (cont'd.)

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of the following classes of financial instruments.

(a) Cash and short-term funds

The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short maturity of the financial instruments.

(b) Deposits and placements with financial institutions and bills and acceptance payable

The fair values of those financial instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year approximate their carrying values due to their relatively short maturities. For those financial instruments with maturities of more than one year, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using applicable prevailing market rates of similar remaining maturities at the balance sheet date.

(c) Securities

Fair values of securities that are actively traded is determined by quoted prices. For non-actively traded securities, independent broker quotations are obtained. Fair values of equity securities are estimated using a number of methods, including net tangible assets, earnings multiples and discounted cash flow analysis. Where discounted cash flow technique is used, the estimated future cash flow are discounted using applicable prevailing market or indicative rates of similar instruments at the balance sheet date.

(d) Financing and advances

The fair values of variable rate financing and advances are estimated to approximate their carrying values. For fixed rate financing and advances, the fair values are estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual instalment payments, discounted at applicable and prevailing rates at balance sheet date offered for similar facilities to new borrowers with similar credit profiles. In respect of non-performing financing, the fair values are deemed to approximate the carrying values which are net of income-in-suspense and specific provision for bad and doubtful financing.

32. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (cont'd.)

(e) Deposits from customers, deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

The fair values of deposits are estimated to approximate their carrying values at the profit rates are determined at the end of their holding periods based on the actual profits generated from the assets invested.

(f) Recourse obligation on financing sold to Cagamas

The fair values of recourse obligation on hire purchase financing sold to Cagamas are determined based on the discounted cash flows of future instalment payments at applicable prevailing Cagamas rates at balance sheet date.

(g) Derivative financial instruments

Fair values of derivative financial instruments are normally zero or negligible at inception and the subsequent change in value is favourable (assets) or unfavourable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates relative to their terms. The fair values of the Bank's derivative financial instruments are estimated by reference to quoted market prices. Internal models are used where no market price is available.

33. Capital adequacy

The Bank closely monitors and manages its capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by Bank Negara Malaysia. During the year, the Bank had complied with the externally imposed capital requirements.

With effect from 1 January 2008, the capital adequacy ratios of Islamic Banks are computed in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks ("CAFIB") for those Islamic Banks adopting the Standardised Approach. However, the Bank is fully committed to adopt the Foundation Internal Ratings Based ("FIRB") Approach for credit risk and Alternative Standardised Approach for operational risk, in line with the Maybank Group initiative to adopt FIRB approach beginning financial year ended 30 June 2011.

On 29 June 2010, Bank Negara Malaysia has approved Maybank Group's application to migrate fully into FIRB Approach from 1 July 2010.

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33. Capital adequacy (cont'd.)

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank as at 30 June, are as follows:

	2010	2009
Capital ratio Core capital ratio Risk-weighted capital ratio	9.14% 10.66%	9.85% 11.56%
Misk-weighted capital ratio	10.00 /8	11.5076
	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Tier 1 capital		
Paid-up share capital	110,600	110,500
Share premium	2,488,400	1,988,500
Other reserves	680,621	475,082
Less: Deferred tax assets (Note 17)	(79,712)	(58,304)
Total Tier 1 capital	3,199,909	2,515,778
Tier 2 capital		
General allowance for losses on financing and advances	533,708	436,446
Total Tier 2 capital	533,708	436,446
Total capital	3,733,617	2,952,224
Less: Liquidity reserve on illiquid securities	(9)	_
Capital base	3,733,608	2,952,224
		<u> </u>

The breakdown of risk-weighted assets for credit risk (excluding deferred tax assets) in the various categories of risk-weights are as follows:

	20	10	20	09
		Risk-		Risk-
	Principal	weighted	Principal	weighted
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	8,079,415	-	7,005,243	-
10%	280,000	28,000	325,000	32,500
20%	1,876,056	375,211	863,001	172,600
50%	5,281,495	2,640,748	4,927,914	2,463,957
100%	31,473,796	31,473,796	22,576,426	22,576,426
Total risk-weighted assets for				
credit risk		34,517,755		25,245,483
Total risk-weighted assets for				
market risk		483,259		287,203
Total risk-weighted assets for		· ·		
credit and market risks		35,001,014		25,532,686
_		35,001,014		25,532,686

34. Financial risk management policies

Risk Management is a critical pillar of the Maybank Group's operating model, complementing the other two pillars, which are customer sector and support and services sector. A dedicated Board-level Risk Management Committee provides risk oversight of all material risks across the Maybank Group.

At the management level, the Executive Risk Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee ensure all key risks are managed in line with their respective Terms of Reference.

The Maybank Group's approach to risk management is premised on the following Seven Broad Principles of Risk Management:

- (a) The risk management approach is premised on the three lines of defence concept risk taking units, risk control units and internal audit.
- (b) The risk taking units are responsible for the day-to-day management of risks inherent in their business activities while the risk control units are responsible for setting the risk management frameworks and developing tools and methodologies for the identification, measurement, monitoring, control and pricing of risks. Complementing this is Internal Audit which provides independent assurance of the effectiveness of the risk management approach.
- (c) Risk Management provides risk oversight for the major risk categories including credit, market, liquidity, operational and other industry-specific risk types (e.g. insurance and stockbroking risks).
- (d) Risk Management ensures that the core risk policies of the Group are consistent, sets the risk tolerance level and facilitates the implementation of an integrated risk-adjusted measurement framework.
- (e) Risk Management is functionally and organisationally independent of business sectors and other risk taking units within the Maybank Group.
- (f) The Maybank Board, through the Risk Management Committee, maintains overall responsibility for the risk oversight function within the Maybank Group.
- (g) Risk Management ensures the execution of various risk policies and related decisions of the Board.

34. Financial risk management policies (cont'd.)

The following are the key risk areas encountered by the Maybank Group and how they are managed by the risk management units within the Maybank Group:

(a) Credit risk management

The Credit Risk Management team is primarily involved in managing and enhancing asset quality through the formulation and review of credit risk frameworks, policies, credit risk measurement methodologies, tools and reports. The team sets and reviews concentration limits according to various categories such as single customer groups, economic segments, collateral types, product types, banks and countries. Credit risk ratings are also developed to measure the risk of default by enterprise borrowers across the Maybank Group. Periodic credit stress testing under selected scenarios are also performed and the results reported. Credit risk reports are regularly submitted to the Executive Risk Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

(b) Market risk management

The Market Risk Management team continually evaluates risk arising from adverse movements in market prices or rates that impact both the trading and banking book. A proactive risk assessment process is maintained through a robust market risk management framework that includes quantification methodologies, risk limits and measurement systems. Market risk profiles are regularly reported to the various levels of management, the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Board of Directors.

Market risk controls adopted include the "Value-at-Risk" ("VaR"), "Earnings-at-Risk" ("EaR"), "Economic Value-at-Risk" ("EVaR") and dynamic simulation measurement tools, independent mark-to-market valuations, on-line tracking of various risk limits for trading positions, stress testing of portfolios and back testing of risk models.

(c) Liquidity risk management

The primary mechanism and tool for monitoring liquidity is the cash flow behaviour of the Bank. A liquidity risk framework ascertains liquidity based on the contractual and behavioural cash flow of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments, taking into consideration the realisable cash value of eligible liquid assets.

Liquidity risk is addressed through various measurement techniques such as liquidity gap analysis, early warning signals and stress testing that are controlled using approved limits and benchmarks. Periodic reports are presented to various operating and management level, including the ALCO, RMC and Board of Directors. In addition, the Bank reviews and enhances its Contingency Funding Plan to address probable circumstances that could cause liquidity distress to the Bank.

34. Financial risk management policies (cont'd.)

(d) Operational risk management

Under the Maybank Group's three lines of defence concept, risk taking units (Business/Support Sectors) are the primary parties responsible for the management of day-to-day operational risks inherent in their respective business and functional areas. Risk taking units constitute an integral part of the operational risk management framework and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of operational risk. They are responsible for putting in place and maintaining their respective operational manuals and ensuring that activities undertaken by them comply with Maybank Group's operational risk management framework.

Meanwhile, as the second line of defence, the Operational Risk Management team is responsible for the formulation and implementation of operational risk management framework within Maybank Group, which encompasses the operational risk governance structure, policies and processes. The above also include the maintenance and analysis of operational loss database, development and implementation of various operational risk management tools and methodologies to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor operational risks.

Finally, Internal Audit acts as the third line of defence by overseeing compliance in respect of day-to-day management of operational risks at all organisational levels by providing independent assurance regarding the overall effectiveness of the operational risk management process.

Further information on the risk management practices of the Maybank Group are disclosed in the Section on Risk Management.

35. Comparatives

Restatement of comparatives:

	Previously stated RM'000	Increase/ (decrease) RM'000	Restated RM'000
Balance sheet:			
Financing and advances	25,302,763	36,253	25,339,016
Other assets	207,013	(36,253)	170,760

Restatement of comparatives relates to reclassification of certain credit card receivables which were previously reported in other assets to financing and advances. The balances have been restated to conform with the current year presentation.