II ERNST & YOUNG

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

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements 30 June 2009

Ernst & Young

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1 - 7
Statement by directors	8
Statutory declaration	8
Shariah committee's report	9
Independent auditors' report	10 - 11
Balance sheet	12
Income statement	13
Statement of changes in equity	14 - 15
Cash flow statement	16
Notes to the financial statements	17 - 61

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

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.

Results

	Bank RM'000
Profit before taxation and zakat	475,595
Taxation and zakat	(118,176)
Profit for the year	357,419

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 RM475.6 million for financial year ended 30 June 2009, a significant increase from RM155.8 million profit reported in the previous financial period. Consistent with higher profit for the financial year, earning per share rose to 345.7 sen from 116.0 sen in 2008.

Performance review (cont'd.)

Total income of RM1,657.3 million comprising RM1,525.5 million income derived from investment of depositors' funds and RM131.8 million income derived from shareholder's funds, was higher than RM752.2 million posted for the last financial period. Total overhead expenditures for the financial year ended 30 June 2009 were RM352.9 million (2008: RM192.1 million), of which 87.8% were overhead expenditures related to shared services cost paid/payable to Maybank. Return on equity was 16.8% compared to 6.9% in the previous financial period.

The Bank's total assets rose to RM34.0 billion, an increase of RM7.1 billion against previous period, mainly due to expansion in financing and advances, cash and short-term funds and securities portfolio.

Total financing assets grew by RM4.4 billion from RM20.9 billion registered in 2008 to RM25.3 billion, largely due substantial increase in hire purchase receivables and other term financing portfolios. Deposits from customer esclated by RM5.6 billion to close at RM24.3 billion as at 30 June 2009 from RM18.7 billion as at previous financial period as a result of aggressive efforts in mobilising deposits.

Total net non-performing financing ("NPF") dropped significantly to RM484.2 million at end of June 2009 from RM556.8 million at end of 2008. The improvement has resulted in net NPF ratio to drop to 1.88% from 2.62% registered in last financial year.

As at 30 June 2009, the Bank's Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio was 11.56% against 9.67% in the previous financial year.

Business plan and outlook

The Bank is optimistic that the economy will further improve in the second-half of calendar year 2009 having witnessed steady improvement in stock market indices and increased consumer confident level suggesting that the global recession may be toward its end. Notwithstanding the above, the Islamic banking industry is expected to continue its strong momentum with continued prediction of double-digit growth in financing assets and deposits in light of the softening of profit rates. The Bank is confident that the Islamic banking industry is set to achieve the target 20% contribution to the overall banking sector's assets by 2010 from where it is now about 18% of the banking sector's assets.

The Bank will continue to leverage on infrastructure within the Maybank Group to continue broaden its customer's base and provide our customers with comprehensive Shariah compliant financial solutions. While focusing on growth in the targeted segments, the Bank will introduce new and innovative products to provide its customers with wider choices and will strive to manage its costs actively optimising on efficient delivery services.

For financial year 2009/2010, the Bank has set the following broad plans and strategies to support the achievement of its financial and key operational targets:

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Business plan and outlook (cont'd.)

- (1) Grow selected profitable business by diversifying and reconfiguring overall portfolio concentration;
- (2) Embark on prudent liquidity management targeting at mobilising cheaper source of funding and optimise cost management focusing on effective return from sharing of operational business and support infrastructure of Maybank;
- (3) Strengthen asset quality through proactive management and remedial of non performing financing assets;
- (4) Position the Bank as the leading brand in Islamic financial services industry.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend in respect of the current financial year.

Issue of share capital

On 19 December 2008, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Bank was increased from RM100,000,000 to RM104,000,000 via a rights issue of 4,000,000 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a premium of RM49.00 per shares on the basis of one new share for every twenty five existing ordinary shares held, to Maybank.

On 22 April 2009, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Bank was increased from RM104,000,000 to RM110,500,000 via a rights issue of 6,500,000 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a premium of RM45.00 per shares on the basis of one new share for every sixteen existing ordinary shares held, to Maybank.

Directors

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

Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji Abdullah
Teh Soon Poh
Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi
Datuk Johar bin Che Mat
Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Mohd Ramli (resigned on 31 March 2009)

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.

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 share options in the holding company, Maybank, during the financial year were as follows:

Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each

	Ë	ercise of	Bonus/ Rights		
	1.7.2008	ESOS	issue	Sold	30.6.2009
Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji					
Abdullah	176,250	79,950	-	-	256,200
Teh Soon Poh	181,500	-	-	10,900	170,600
Datuk Johar bin Che Mat	146,250	-	65,800	-	212,050

Number of options over ordinary shares of RM1 each

	Exercise price RM	1.7.2008	Granted under ESOS	Exercised	30.6.2009
Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji					
Abdullah	10.19	35,000	13,900	-	48,900
Teh Soon Poh	10.19	25,000	9,900	-	34,900
Datuk Johar bin Che Mat	10.19	16,900	-	-	16,900

Rating by external rating agencies

No rating has been conducted by external agencies on the Bank.

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:
 - (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad financing and the making of allowance for doubtful financing and satisfied themselves that all known bad financing had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful financing; 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 financing or the amount of the allowance for doubtful financing 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.

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Other statutory information (cont'd.)

- (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
 - (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 5(b) of the Islamic Banking Act, 1983 ("the Act"), which stipulates that "any licensed institution carrying on Islamic financial business, in addition to its existing licensed business may, from time to time seek the advice of the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of Bank Negara Malaysia established under the Act, 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 Section IV of BNM's "Guidelines on the Governance of Shariah Committee for The Islamic Financial Institutions" known as BNM/GPS 1, stipulates that "Every Islamic 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 SAC.
- (f) To provide written Shariah opinion.
- (g) To assist the SAC on reference for advice.

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Zakat obligation

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

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 28 August 2009.

Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji Abdullah

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, Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji Abdullah and Datuk Dr Syed Othman bin Syed Hussin Al-Habshi and, being two of the Directors of Maybank Islamic Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 61 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 Shariah principles so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 30 June 2009 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 28 August 2009.

Haji Mohd Hashir bin Haji Abdullah

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 financial statements set out on pages 12 to 61 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 bin Hassan

at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal

Territory on 28 August 2009

ไbrahim bin Hassan

Before me.

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

No: W 480

R. VASUGI AMMAL PJK

Bandar Kompleks,

58200 Kuala Lumpur.

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, 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 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 initiatives and enhanced processes introduced by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2009 are in compliance with Shariah rules and principles.
- (b) The contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2009, that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.
- (c) The main funding sources business and investment 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.
- (d) Financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 30 June 2009 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 28 August 2009



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 2009, 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 61.

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. 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 principles of Shariah so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2009 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

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 28 August 2009 Abdul Rauf bin Rashid No. 2305/05/10(J) Chartered Accountant

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2009

	Note	30.6.2009 RM'000	Restated 30.6.2008 RM'000
Assets			
Cash and short-term funds	5	4,125,960	2,282,360
Deposits and placements with banks			. ,
and other financial institutions	6	421	1,261
Securities portfolio	7	4,102,498	2,715,435
Financing and advances	8	25,302,763	20,897,966
Derivative assets	13	23,641	45,185
Other assets	9	207,013	180,399
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	10	206,000	775,000
Deferred tax assets	17	58,304	27,114
Total Assets		34,026,600	26,924,720
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	11	24 200 022	40 740 E70
Deposits and placements of banks	1.1	24,289,832	18,710,572
and other financial institutions	12	2,947,095	3,590,978
Deposits and placements of holding company	12	3,206,071	2,000,000
Bills and acceptances payable		2,931	390,110
Derivative liabilities	13	27,138	45,200
Other liabilities	14	970,184	456,255
Provision for taxation and zakat	16	24,888	46,765
Total liabilities		31,468,139	25,239,880
			20,200,000
Equity attributable to equity holder of the bank			
Share capital	18	110,500	100,000
Reserves	19	2,447,961	1,584,840
		2,558,461	1,684,840
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		34,026,600	26,924,720
Commitments and contingencies	29	15,234,088	8,728,220
Capital adequacy	32		
Core capital ratio		9.85%	8.07%
Risk-weighted capital ratio		11.56%	9.67%

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 2009

	Note	ii 30.6.2009 RM'000	5.9.2007 (Date of ncorporation) to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Income derived from investment of			
depositors' funds	20	1,525,511	692,951
Income derived from investment of			
shareholder's funds	21	131,826	59,256
Allowance for losses on financing and advances	22	(198,653)	(113,978)
Profit equalisation reserve	15	20,435	10,225
Other expenses directly attributable to			
depositors' & shareholder's fund		(14,719)	(5,601)
Total distributable income		1,464,400	642,853
Income attributable to the depositors	23	(635,922)	(294,983)
Total net income		828,478	347,870
Overhead expenses	24	(352,883)	(192,095)
Profit before taxation and zakat		475,595	155,775
Taxation	. 26	(113,160)	(37,747)
Zakat		(5,016)	(2,062)
Profit for the year attributable to equity holder	•		
of the Bank	,	357,419	115,966
Earnings per share attributable to equity holder			
of the Bank Basic/diluted (sen)	27	345.7	116.0

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

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2009

		\\	Non-distributable -	ibutable	\		
			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
Åt 1 July 2008	100,000	1,500,000	•	57,983	(31,126)	57,983	1.684.840
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of securities							
available-for-sale		•	ı	ı	15,505	1	15,505
Net gain not recognised in the income statement	1	1	The state of the s		15,505		15,505
Net profit for the year	1	3	1	•	1	357,419	357,419
Total recognised income for the year	ı	2	.1	1	15,505	357,419	372.924
Waiver of intercompany balances during the					•	•	
year *	r	1	1,697	•	,	•	1,697
Transfer to statutory reserve	1	•	•	89,355	ı	(89,355)	,
Issue of ordinary shares (Note 18)	10,500	488,500	•	•	•		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.

(Incorporated in Malaysia) Maybank Islamic Berhad

For the year ended 30 June 2009 (cont'd.) Statement of changes in equity

		<>	< Non-distributable	^
	S. C.	S. Grand	Statutory	Unrealised holding
	capital	premium	reserve	(deficit)
	RM'000	RW'000	RM'000	RM'000
At date of incorporation	1	1	•	1
Unrealised net loss on revaluation of securities				
available-for-sale	1	š	•	(31,126)
Net loss not recognised in the income statement	ŧ	1	7	(31,126)
Net profit for the period	t	1	r	
Total recognised income/(expense) for the period		1		(31,126)
Transfer to statutory reserve	9	1	57,983	
Issue of ordinary shares (Note 18)	100,000	100,000 1,500,000	1	
At 30 June 2008	100,000	1,500,000	57,983	(31,126)

Total equity RM'000

retained

Distributable

holding

profits RM'000

•	3	•	(31,126)	1	(31,126)
ŧ	1	1	(31,126)	1	(31,126)
•	4		1	115,966	115,966
•	ı	t	(31,126)	115,966	84,840
,	1	57,983	ı	(57,983)	•
100,000	1,500,000	1	1	ř	1,600,000
100,000	1,500,000	57,983	(31,126)	57,983	1,684,840

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

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Cash flow statement For the year ended 30 June 2009

Tor the year chaca to bane 2000	30.6.2009 RM'000	5.9.2007 (Date of incorporation) to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation and zakat	475,595	155,775
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	(10,089)	(14,054)
Allowances for losses on financing and advances	222,287	120,340
Profit equalisation reserves	(20,435)	·
Operating profit before working capital changes	667,358	251,836
Change in deposits and placements with banks	·	,
and other financial institutions	840	(1,261)
Change in securities portfolio	(1,359,772)	(2,732,507)
Change in financing and advances	(4,627,084)	(21,050,328)
Change in derivative assets and liabilities	3,482	15
Change in other assets	(26,614)	(148,377)
Change in statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	569,000	(775,000)
Change in deposits from customers	5,579,260	18,710,572
Change in deposits and placements of banks		
and other financial institutions	(643,883)	3,590,978
Change in deposits and placements of holding company	1,206,071	2,000,000
Change in bills and acceptances payable	(387,179)	390,110
Change in other liabilities	534,364	466,480
Cash generated from operations	1,515,843	702,518
Taxes and zakat paid _	(171,243)	(20,158)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,344,600	682,360
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of shares representing		
net cash generated from financing activities	499,000	1,600,000
The cool generated north marioning detivities	433,000	1,000,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,843,600	2,282,360
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,282,360	_,,_,_,
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,125,960	2,282,360
_		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash and short term funds	4,125,960	2,282,360
<u> </u>	4,125,960	2,282,360

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

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2009

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 28 August 2009.

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 principles of Shariah.

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, amendment to FRS and Interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company:

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

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

FRS, Amendments to FRS and Interpretations	fective for financial periods beginning on or after
(i) FRS 4: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2010
(ii) FRS 7: Financial Instruments-Disclosures	1 January 2010
(iii) FRS 8: Operating Segments	1 July 2009
(iv) FRS 123: Borrowing Costs	1 January 2010
(v) FRS 139: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2010
(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	1 January 2010
(vii) Amendments to FRS 2: Share-based Payment - Vesting	
Conditions and Cancellations	1 January 2010
(viii) IC Interpretation 9: Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	1 January 2010
(ix) IC Interpretation 10: Interim Financial Reporting and Impairm	ent 1 January 2010
(x) IC Interpretation 11: FRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions	1 January 2010
(xi) IC Interpretation 13: Customer Loyalty Programmes(xii) IC Interpretation 14: FRS 119 – The Limit on a Defined Bene	1 January 2010 fit
Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	

The above FRSs and IC Interpretations will take effect from financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010 except for FRS 8 which will be effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

The impact of applying FRS 4, FRS 7 and FRS 139 on the financial statements upon first adoption as required by paragraph 30(b) of FRS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors is not disclosed by virtue of the exemptions given in the respective FRSs.

FRS 8, FRS 123, Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 2, IC Interpretation 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 are not expected to have significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(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 statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank, deposit and placement which are held for meeting short term commitments and are readily convertible into cash without significant risk of changes in value.

(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 heldto-maturity are recognised in the income statement.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(v) Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(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.

(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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(v) Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(d) Impairment of securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(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.

(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 based on a certain percentage of total risk-weighted assets for credit risk, which takes into account all balance sheet items and their perceived credit risk levels, is maintained.

The allowance for losses on financing and advances of the Bank are computed based on the requirements of BNM/GP3.

(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 from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(viii) Other assets

Other receivables 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.

(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 Reserves ("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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(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.

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. It is an obligatory amount payable by the Bank to comply with the principles of Shariah.

(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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xv) Income recognition (cont'd.)

(b) Hibah

Dividend income from securities portfolio and placements which includes coupons earned, accrued discount and amortization 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.

(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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

(xvii) Employee benefits (cont'd.)

(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.

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

(xviii) Impairment of assets

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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

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

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.

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:

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

(i) Fair value estimation of available-for-sale (Note 7) and derivative financial instruments (Note 13)

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) 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 financings, and the estimation of realisation amount from the doubtful financings when determining the level of allowance required.

The Bank has adopted certain criteria in the identification of doubtful financings, which include classifying financings as non-performing when repayments are in arrears for more than three (3) months. Specific allowances for doubtful financings 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.

(iii) 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 recognized 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.

787435-M

5. Cash and short-term funds

				30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
		ney at call and interbank placements with remainin aturity not exceeding one month	g	4,125,960	2,282,360
6.	Dep	posits and placements with banks and other fin	ancial ins	titutions	
				30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	Ban	ık Negara Malaysia		421	1,261
7.	Sec	urities portfolio			
			Note	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	Sec	urities available-for-sale urities held-to-maturity urities held-for-trading	(i) (ii) (iii)	3,937,078 135,474 29,946 4,102,498	2,715,435 - - 2,715,435
	(i)	Securities available-for-sale		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6,2008 RM'000
		At fair value Money market instruments:			
		Cagamas bonds Malaysian Government Investment Issues Negotiable instruments of deposits Bankers' acceptances and Islamic accepted bills Khazanah bonds		2,717,524 243,401 46,119 353,069 3,360,113	37,564 1,210,750 138,551 676,784 342,578 2,406,227

787435-M

7. Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

(i) Securities available-for-sale (cont'd.)

		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6,2008 RM'000
	Unquoted securities:		
	Private debt securities in Malaysia	576,965	309,208
	Total securities available-for-sale	3,937,078	2,715,435
(ii)	Securities held-to-maturity		
		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	At amortised cost Money market instruments:		
	Malaysian Government Investment Issues	135,474	_
	Total securities held-to-maturity	135,474	_
(iii)	Securities held-for-trading		
		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	At fair value Money market instruments:		
	Malaysian Government Investment Issues	29,946	
	Total securities held-for-trading	29,946	-
	Total securities portfolio	4,102,498	2,715,435

787435-M

7. Securities portfolio (cont'd.)

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

Maturing within one year 1,120,551 839,051 One year to three years 549,617 1,139,161 Three years to five years 671,185 97,030 After five years 1,184,180 330,985 3,525,533 2,406,227 8. Financing and advances 30.6.2009 \$30.6.2008 RM'000 RM'000 RM'000 Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - 4671,245 - Syndicated financing 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 -			30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
One year to three years 549,617 1,139,161 Three years to five years 671,185 97,030 After five years 1,184,180 330,985 3,525,533 2,406,227 8. Financing and advances 30,6,2009 30,6,2008 RM'000 RM'000 Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - Gross financing and advances 263,000,729 21,781,579 Unearned income (561,520) (549,632) <		Maturing within one year	1,120,551	839,051
After five years 1,184,180 330,985 3,525,533 2,406,227 8. Financing and advances 30.6.2009 30.6.2008 RM'000 RM'000 RM'000 Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing 1,2658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		-	549,617	1,139,161
3,525,533 2,406,227 8. Financing and advances Cashline 30,6,2009 RM'000 Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,000 - Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: - - - - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Three years to five years	671,185	97,030
8. Financing and advances Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: - 59eciffic (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		After five years		•
Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		•	3,525,533	2,406,227
Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)	8.	Financing and advances		
Cashline 2,032,608 1,997,952 Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: - (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)			30.6.2009	30.6.2008
Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)			RM'000	RM'000
Term financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)				
- House financing 4,967,816 4,671,245 - Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances (263,00,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Cashline	2,032,608	1,997,952
- Syndicated financing - 31,144 - Hire purchase receivables 12,658,514 8,670,953 - Other term financing 13,491,187 10,466,301 Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Term financing		
- Hire purchase receivables		- House financing	4,967,816	4,671,245
- Other term financing Bills receivables Trust receipts Claims on customers under acceptance credits Staff financing Credit/charge cards Revolving credit Unearned income Gross financing and advances Allowance for bad and doubtful financing: - Specific - General 13,491,187 10,466,301 71,263 137,853 152,488 4,064,557 308,966 201,894 46,343 - 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 (8,546,218) (8,546,218) (561,520) (549,632) (549,632) (549,632)		- Syndicated financing	-	31,144
Bills receivables 47,931 71,263 Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		- Hire purchase receivables	12,658,514	8,670,953
Trust receipts 137,853 152,488 Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		- Other term financing	•	10,466,301
Claims on customers under acceptance credits 3,374,953 4,064,557 Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Bills receivables		•
Staff financing 308,966 201,894 Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Trust receipts	137,853	•
Credit/charge cards 46,343 - Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Claims on customers under acceptance credits	3,374,953	• •
Revolving credit 263,100 - 37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : (561,520) (549,632) - Specific (436,446) (333,981)		Staff financing	•	201,894
37,329,271 30,327,797 Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Credit/charge cards	•	-
Unearned income (11,028,542) (8,546,218) Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : Specific General (561,520) (549,632) (436,446) (333,981) Or served in come 20,300,729 21,781,579 (549,632) (549,632) (436,446) (333,981)		Revolving credit		_
Gross financing and advances 26,300,729 21,781,579 Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)			• •	
Allowance for bad and doubtful financing : - Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Unearned income		
- Specific (561,520) (549,632) - General (436,446) (333,981)		Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579
- General (436,446) (333,981)		Allowance for bad and doubtful financing :		
		•	• • • •	
Net financing and advances 25,302,763 20,897,966		•	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		Net financing and advances	25,302,763	20,897,966

787435-M

8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

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

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil	9,373,223	8,074,026
Al-Ijarah Thumma Al-Bai (AITAB)	10,581,933	7,202,573
Murabahah	5,914,894	6,383,899
Mudharabah	25,712	30,986
Musharakah Mutanagisah	325,692	78,505
Bai Al-Dayn	28,507	6,696
Other concepts	50,768	4,894
Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579

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

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Domestic non-banking institutions Domestic business enterprises	1,792,589	1,521,954
- Small and medium enterprises	3,553,629	4,813,257
- Others	3,919,823	2,847,541
Government and statutory bodies	69,465	111,513
Individuals	16,850,272	12,425,844
Other domestic entities	12,263	2,146
Foreign entities in Malaysia	102,688	59,324
Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579

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

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Fixed rate		
- House financing	3,458,004	3,928,565
- Hire purchase receivables	10,581,881	7,211,478
- Other financing	3,389,371	3,103,341
Floating rate		
- House financing	916,436	668,427
- Other financing	7,955,037	6,869,768
Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579
	-	

787435-M

8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

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

	30.6.2	2009	30.6.2	2008
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
		4.004.000		E0 440
Purchase of securities		1,324,293		52,142
Purchase of transport				
vehicles	10,921,969		7,820,918	
Less: Hire purchase receivables	.			
sold to Cagamas	(268,304)	10,653,665	(611,346)	7,209,572
Purchase of landed properties:				
- Residential	5,364,137		5,474,098	
- Non-residential	659,299		615,952	
Less: House financing sold	•			
to Cagamas	(315,069)	5,708,367	(362,256)	5,727,794
Personal use		434,302		344,056
Consumer durables		856		111
Construction		872,845		865,113
Working capital		7,230,993		7,476,013
Other purposes		29,065		106,778
Credit card		46,343		-
Gross financing and advances	,	26,300,729		21,781,579

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

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Maturing within one year	6,252,045	6,521,911
One year to three years	1,335,348	828,674
Three years to five years	3,352,385	1,963,278
After five years	15,360,951	12,467,716
Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579

787435-M

8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

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

		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	At beginning of the year	1,106,390	-
	Amount vested over from Maybank	-	1,245,328
	Non-performing during the year	425,269	326,393
	Reclassified as performing	(267,311)	(214,035)
	Recovered during the year	(116,344)	(130,959)
	Expenses debited to customers' accounts	5,509	3,370
	Amount written off	(107,801)	(123,707)
	At end of the year	1,045,712	1,106,390
	Less: Specific allowance	(561,520)	(549,632)
	Net NPF	484,192	556,758
	Gross financing and advances	26,300,729	21,781,579
	Less: Specific allowance	(561,520)	(549,632)
	Net financing and advances	25,739,209	21,231,947
	Ratio of net NPF	1.88%	2.62%
(vii)	NPF analysed by their economic purposes are as follows:		
		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	Purchase of securities	7,038	46,701
	Purchase of transport vehicles Purchase of landed properties:	31,793	28,470
	- Residential	474,157	513,073
	- Non-residential	37,578	43,493
	Personal use	37,807	34,565
	Consumer durables	4	. 4
	Construction	97,321	136,448
	Working capital	359,479	303,636
	Credit/charge cards	535	
		1,045,712	1,106,390
		. — .	

787435-M

8. Financing and advances (cont'd.)

(viii) Movements in the allowance for bad and doubtful financing accounts are as follows:

		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	Specific allowance		
	Balance at beginning of the year	549,632	-
	Amount vested over from Maybank	-	579,816
	Allowance made during the year	193,410	146,574
	Amount written back in respect of recoveries	(73,721)	(53,051)
	Amount written off	(107,801)	(123,707)
	Balance at end of the year	561,520	549,632
	General allowance		
	Balance at beginning of the year	333,981	-
	Amount vested over from Maybank	-	307,891
	Allowance made during the year	102,465	26,090
	Balance at end of the year	436,446	333,981
	As a percentage of total financing (less specific allowance)	1.70%	1.57%
	As a percentage of total risk-weighted assets for credit risk, excluding deferred tax assets	1.73%	1.60%
9.	Other assets		
		30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
	Income receivable	77,436	53,587
	Amount due from holding company	-	9,924
	Handling fees	87,982	63,302
	Prepayments and deposits	1,831	61
	Other debtors	39,764	53,525
		207,013	180,399

10. Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia

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

11. Deposits from customers

30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
2,451,217	2,179,605
163,642	108,793
10,138,519	5,221,906
1,881,710	3,221,824
14,635,088	10,732,128
3,819,313 4,414,806 872,700 547,925 9,654,744 24,289,832	3,673,790 3,959,324 - 345,330 7,978,444 18,710,572
	2,451,217 163,642 10,138,519 1,881,710 14,635,088 3,819,313 4,414,806 872,700 547,925 9,654,744

- * Structured deposits represent Ringgit Malaysia time deposits with embedded foreign exchange option and commodity-linked time deposits.
- (i) The maturity structure of general investment deposits, negotiable instruments of deposits and fixed return investment deposits are as follows:

9 30.6.2008 0 RM'000
'4 6,388,130
0 679,184
4 517,622
1 670,150
188,644
9 8,443,730
7

787435-M

11. Deposits from customers (cont'd.)

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

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Business enterprises Individuals	7,470,202 7,510,435	5,874,924 6,428,066
Government and statutory bodies	4,303,043	2,535,825
Others	5,006,152	3,871,757
	24,289,832	18,710,572

12. Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

Mudharabah fund	
Licensed banks 2,541,592 2,248,6	19
Licensed investment banks - 1,5	00
Other financial institutions 207,118	-
2,748,710 2,250,7	19
Non-Mudharabah fund	
Licensed banks 7,417 654,0	35
Licensed investment banks - 487,5	96
Other financial institutions 190,968 199,2	28
198,385 1,340,8	
2,947,095 3,590,9	78

787435-M

13. Derivative financial instruments

		30.6.200	9		30.6.2008	
	Notional	Fair	[·] Value	Notional	Fair V	alue
	amount	assets	liabilities	amount	assets	liabilities
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Profit rate re	elated					
Options	633,450	22,142	(22,142)	621,750	45,185	(45,185)
Profit rate						
swaps	350,350	1,499	(4,996)	70,000	-	(15)
Total derivat	tive					
(liabilities)	983,800	23,641	(27,138)	691,750	45,185	(45,200)

14. Other liabilities

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Profit payable	60,803	63,049
Profit equalisation reserves (Note 15)	41,333	61,768
Due to holding company	797,700	-
Sundry creditors	26,485	188,865
Deposit on trade financing	14,145	57,434
Provisions and accruals	17,418	15,617
Others	12,300	69,522
	970,184	456,255

15. Profit Equalisation Reserves ("PER")

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
At beginning of the year	61,768	•
Amount vested over from Maybank	•	71,993
Provided during the year	36,141	43,034
Written back during the year	(56,576)	(53,259)
At end of the year *	41,333	61,768

^{*} PER at the end of the financial year of which the shareholders' portion is RM 3,289,328 (2008: RM 4,857,581).

787435-M

16. Provision for taxation and zakat

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Taxation	19,691	39,645
Zakat	5,197	7,120
	24,888	46,765

17. Deferred tax assets

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
At beginning of the year	27,114	-
Recognised in the income statement (Note 26)	36,920	16,178
Recognised in equity	(5,730)	10,936
At end of the year	58,304	27,114

Deferred tax assets of the Bank:

F	inancing loss and allowances RM'000	Unrealised holding reserve RM'000	Other temporary difference RM'000	Total RM'000
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
Recognised in the income statement	15,068	_	1,110	16,178
Recognised in equity	-	10,936	-	10,936
At 30 June 2008	15,068	10,936	1,110	27,114

787435-M

18. Share capital

	Number of	f ordinary		
	shares of RM1 each		Amount	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	'000	'000	RM'000	RM'000
Authorised:				
At 30 June 2009/2008	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Issued and fully paid:				
At 1 July 2008/2007	100,000	-	100,000	-
Shares issued during the year	10,500	100,000	10,500	100,000
At 30 June 2009/2008	110,500	100,000	110,500	100,000

On 19 December 2008, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Bank was increased from RM100,000,000 to RM104,000,000 via a rights issue of 4,000,000 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a premium of RM49.00 per shares on the basis of one new share for every twenty five existing ordinary shares held, to Maybank.

On 22 April 2009, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Bank was increased from RM104,000,000 to RM110,500,000 via a rights issue of 6,500,000 new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each at a premium of RM45.00 per shares on the basis of one new share for every sixteen existing ordinary shares held, to Maybank.

19. Reserves

	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Non-distributable :		
Share premium	1,988,500	1,500,000
Equity contribution from the holding company	1,697	-
Statutory reserve	147,338	57,983
Unrealised holding reserves	(15,621)	(31,126)
	2,121,914	1,526,857
Distributable :		
Retained profits	326,047	57,983
Total reserves	2,447,961	1,584,840

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.

787435-M

20. Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

		to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Income from investment of:		
(i) General investment deposits	691,555	193,394
(ii) Other deposits	833,956	499,557
	1,525,511	692,951
(i) Income derived from investment of general investment depo	osits	
		5.9.2007 (Date of
	in	corporation)
		to 30.6.2008
	RM'000	RM'000
Finance income and hibah		
Financing and advances	551,895	161,761
Securities :	001,000	101,701
- Available-for-sale	42,013	9,234
- Held-for-trading	1	, _
- Held-to-maturity	745	· _
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	51,272	8,732
	645,926	179,727
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	4,210	3,613
Total finance income and hibah	650,136	183,340
Other operating income : Fee income		
- Processing fees	4,655	1,538
- Commissions	19,896	5,782
- Service charges	15,214	2,956
Unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of derivatives	(1,458)	2,500
Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities	(1,700)	-1
held-for-trading	(5)	_
Losses on sale of securities available-for-sale	(136)	(67)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(100)	(01)
translations	3,253	(159)
tanolationo	691,555	193,394
		,

5.9.2007 (Date of

787435-M

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

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

		5.9.2007
		(Date of
	incorporation)	
	30.6.2009 to 30.6.200	
	RM'000	RM'000
Finance income and hibah		
Financing and advances	665,540	417,844
Securities:		
- Available-for-sale	50,664	23,852
- Held-for-trading	2	_
- Held-to-maturity	898	-
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	61,830	22,557
	778,934	464,253
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	5,077	9,335
Total finance income and hibah	784,011	473,588
Other operating income:		
Fee income		
- Processing fees	5,613	3,972
- Commissions	23,993	14,935
- Service charges	18,347	7,636
Unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of derivatives	(1,760)	10
Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities	, , , ,	
held-for-trading	(7)	-
Losses on sale of securities available-for-sale	(165)	(172)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(100)	(1,2)
translations	3,924	(412)
	833,956	499,557
	<u> </u>	

787435-M

21. Income derived from investment of shareholder's funds

		5.9.2007
		(Date of
	incorporation)	
	30.6.2009	to 30.6.2008
	RM'000	RM'000
Finance income and hibah		
Financing and advances	105,204	49,564
Securities :	•	.,
- Available-for-sale	8,009	2,829
- Held-to-maturity	142	-
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	9,774	2,676
•	123,129	55,069
Amortisation of premium less accretion of discount	802	1,106
Total finance income and hibah	123,931	56,175
Other operating income :		
Fee income		
- Processing fees	887	471
- Commissions	3,793	1,772
- Service charges	2,900	906
Unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of derivatives	(279)	1
Unrealised losses on revaluation of securities held-for-trading	(1)	-
Losses on sale of securities available-for-sale	(26)	(20)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on foreign exchange translations	621	(49)
-	131,826	59,256

787435-M

22. Allowances for losses on financing and advances

	in 30.6.2009 RM'000	5.9.2007 (Date of corporation) to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Allowance for bad and doubtful financing:		
Specific allowance		
- Made in the year	193,410	146,574
- Written back	(73,721)	(53,051)
General allowance		
- Made in the year	117,165	40,597
- Written back	(14,700)	(14,507)
Bad financing		
- Written off	133	727
- Recovered	(23,634)	(6,362)
	198,653	113,978

23. Income attributable to depositors

	ir	5.9.2007 (Date of ncorporation)
	30.6.2009 RM'000	to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
- Mudharabah Fund	243,151	131,793
- Non-Mudharabah Fund	92,455	51,337
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions		
- Mudharabah Fund	294,888	109,819
- Non-Mudharabah Fund	5,428	2,034
	635,922	294,983

787435-M

24. Overhead expenses

		5.9.2007 (Date of
	ir	corporation)
	30.6.2009	to 30.6.2008
	RM'000	RM'000
Personnel expenses		
- Salaries and wages	3,958	1,638
- Allowance and bonuses	1,851	812
- Social security cost	23	10
- Pension cost - defined contribution plan	952	368
- Other staff related expenses	1,237	121
	8,021	2,949
Establishment costs		
- Repairs, servicing and maintenance	3	-
- Information technology expenses	1,352	-
	1,355	
Marketing costs		
- Advertisement and publicity	12,955	6,827
- Others	6	
	12,961	6,827
Administration and general expenses		
- Fees and brokerage	8,763	3,977
- Administrative expenses	3,287	1,442
- General expenses	8,273	3,154
- Auditors' remuneration	290	230
- Directors' fees (Note 25)	95	40
- Shared service costs paid/payable to Maybank	309,838	173,476
	330,546	182,319
Total	352,883	192,095

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

			5.9.2007 (Date of
		ir	corporation)
			to 30.6.2008
		RM'000	RM'000
	Chief executive officer:		
	Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowance	424	163
	Estimated money value of benefit-in-kind	91	52
	•	515	215
	Non-executive directors:		
	Fees	76	40
	Other remunerations	19	11
		95	51
	Shariah committee members	169	78
	Total	779	344
	Total (excluding benefit-in-kind)	688	292
	Number of directors of the Bank whose remuneration falls into the Number of non-executive directors : Below RM 50,000	e rollowing bal	5
26	. Taxation		
			5.9.2007
			(Date of
			corporation)
			to 30.6.2008
		RM'000	RM'000
	Tax expense for the year	150,080	53,925
	Deferred tax (Note 17):		
	Deferred tax in relation to origination and reversal		
	of temporary differences	(37,542)	(16,178)
	Effect of the changes in tax rate on opening balance	,	,
	of deferred tax	622	-
		(36,920)	(16,178)
		113,160	37,747
	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

787435-M

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

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:

	5.9.2007 (Date of incorporation)	
	30.6.2009 RM'000	to 30.6.2008 RM'000
Profit before taxation	475,595	155,775
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2008: 26%) Effect of the changes in tax rate on opening balance	118,899	40,502
of deferred tax	622	-
Income not subject to tax	(6,376)	(2,793)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15	38
Tax expense for the year	113,160	37,747

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.

	30.6.2009	30.6.2008
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank (RM' 000)	357,419	115,966
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	103,384	100,000
Basic/diluted EPS (sen)	345.7	116.0

28. Significant related party transactions and balances

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

	Bank 2009 RM'000	Bank 2008 RM'000
Holding company		
Expenditure		
Income attributable on deposits and placements of bank	198,932	75,753
Shared service cost paid/payable to Maybank	309,838	173,476
_	508,770	249,229

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

Amount due to:		
Current accounts and deposits	2,461,592	1,978,619
Negotiable instruments of deposits		
 Remaining maturity less than one year 	-	500,000
- Remaining maturity more than three years	3,206,071	1,500,000
Profit payable on deposits	16,241	21,884
Others	797,740	39,400
	6,481,644	4,039,903

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:

	Bank 2009 RM	Bank 2008 RM
At July 2007/2008 Granted during the year At 30 June 2009 / 1 July 2008	17,200 6,800 24,000	17,200 17,200

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

787435-M

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

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

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

	2009
Outstanding credit exposure with connected parties (RM'000)	212,105
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties as proportion of total credit exposures	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 Bank Negara Malaysia's revised Guidelines on Credit Transactions and Exposures with Connected Parties, which are effective on 1 January 2008, and applied prospectively.

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

29. 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:

	Notional amount RM'000	2009 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount* RM'000	Notional amount RM'000	2008 Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount* RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	190,877	190,877	150,107	170,015	170,015	119,227
Certain transaction-related contingent items	575,052	287,526	252,382	650,224	325,112	289,899
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies Housing and hire purchase financing sold to	138,077	27,615	22,778	269,206	53,841	51,414
Cagamas Berhad	583,373	583,373	425,839	973,602	973,602	792,474
Commitment on securities sold under sell and				•	•	
buy back agreements	•	1	1	40,000	40,000	8,000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:				•	•	
- maturity within one year	12,392,187	ı	ı	5,585,765	Ē	1
- maturity more than one year	362,205	181,103	164,291	242,234	121,117	104.422
Profit rate related contracts:	•		•		•	
- one year to less than five years	983,800	22,349	4,470	691,750	20,063	20,055
Miscellaneous	8,517	1	ı	105,424	1	1
	15,234,088	1,292,843	1,019,867	8,728,220	1,703,750	1,385,491

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

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

30. Profit rate risk

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. 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 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	ig book		/			
2009	Up to	·	>3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5	Non- profit	Trading	Ш	Effective profit
	1 month RM'000	months RM'000	months RM'000	years RM'000	years RM'000	sensitive RM'000	books RM:000	Total RM'000	rate %
Assets) }					2
Cash and short-term funds	725,370	•	•	,	•	3,400,590	,	4.125.960	1.97
Deposits and placements									
with banks and other									
financial institutions	•	,	•	1	•	421	Ī	421	1
Securities held-for-trading	•	•	,	29,946	•	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	•	•	•	60,087	75,387	,	1	135,474	3.78
Financing and advances								•	
- performing	1,794,779	1,462,900	529,549	4,054,585	17,413,204	•	3	25,255,017	5.47
- non-performing*	•	•	,	•	•	47,746	7	47,746	,
Derivative assets	•	•	1	•	,	•	23,641	23,641	•
Other assets		ı	ſ	•	1	471,317	•	471,317	٠
Total assets	2,670,427	1,851,716	1,283,892	5,559,868	18,716,982	3,920,074	23,641	34,026,600	

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

30. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

			Non trading book	ng book		/			
	Z				-	Non-	•	Ш	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	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	%
Liabilities and shareholder's									
equity									
Deposits from customers	7,881,873	3,489,445	5,118,242	7,693,792	106,480	•	•	24.289.832	1.57
Deposits and placements of banks					•				
and other financial institutions	610,057	1,055,000	853,910	172,146	12,160	243,822	•	2.947,095	2.01
Deposits and placements of				•	,	•			
holding company	•	•	•	3,206,071	•	1	•	3,206,071	3.63
Bills and acceptances payable	259	•	•	•	•	2,672	•	2,931	3.30
Derivative liabilities	•	•	•	•	•	•	27,138	27,138	•
Other liabilities	1	*	ĵ	•	•	995,072		995,072	•
Total Liabilities	8,492,189	4,544,445	5,972,152	11,072,009	118,640	1,241,566	27,138	31,468,139	
Shareholder's equity	1			•	•	2,558,461		2,558,461	
Total Liabilities and	_								
Shareholder's Equity	8,492,189	4,544,445	5,972,152	11,072,009	118,640	3,800,027	27,138	34,026,600	
On-balance choot avoit tota									
sensitivity gap	(5,821,762)	(5,821,762) (2,692,729)	(4,688,260)	(5,512,141)	18,598,342	120,047	(3,497)	1	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	(5,821,762)	(5,821,762) (8,514,491)	(13,202,751) (18,714,892)	(18,714,892)	(116,550)	3,497			

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

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

30. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

	\		Non trading book	g book		/			
2008	at a	× 1-3	>3.12	r.	Over 5	Non-	Trading	Ш	Effective
	1 month	months	months	years	years	sensitive	books	Total	rate %
Assets								200	€
Cash and short-term funds	308,260	1	1	1	1	1.974.100	,	2.282.360	3.48
Deposits and placements									}
with banks and other									
financial institutions	1	•	•	1	ı	1,261	•	1,261	1
Securities available-for-sale	305,968	424,473	108,610	1,422,702	453,682		•	2,715,435	4.20
Financing and advances								•	
- performing	3,959,243	1,365,170	274,292	2,399,018	12,677,466	1	,	20,675,189	6.43
- non-performing*	,	1	ı		•	222,777		222,777	•
Derivative assets	1	•	1		•	,	45,185	45,185	3
Other assets	1	•	t	1	ı	982,513	1	982,513	1
Total assets	4,573,471 1,789,643	1,789,643	382,902	3,821,720	3,821,720 13,131,148 3,180,651	3,180,651	45,185	26,924,720	

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

30. Profit rate risk (cont'd.)

	\		Non trading book	ng book		/			
	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 5 years RM'000	Over 5 years RM'000	Non- profit sensitive RM'000	Trading books RM'000	E Total RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Liabilities and shareholder's equity									
Deposits from customers Deposits and placements of banks	5,456,340	2,125,416	3,785,273	7,154,899	188,644	j	1	18,710,572	1.99
and other financial institutions Deposits and placements of	1,213,695	410,016	1,631,207	103,647	77,221	155,192	1 3	3,590,978	3.57
holding company	1	1	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	1	i	2,000,000	5.08
Bills and acceptances payable	,	175,508	214,056	1	•	546	•	390,110	3.45
Derivative liabilities	•	1	1	1	1	ı	45,200	45,200	1
Other liabilities	•	B	ľ	ı	1	503,020	1	503,020	1
Total Liabilities	6,670,035	2,710,940	6,130,536	8,258,546	765,865	658,758	45,200	25,239,880	
Shareholder's equity	1				Ē	1,684,840	•	1,684,840	
lotal Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	6,670,035	2,710,940	6,130,536	8,258,546	765,865	2,343,598	45,200	26,924,720	
On-balance sheet profit rate sensitivity gap	(2,096,564)	(921,297)	(5,747,634)	(4,436,826)	12,365,283	837,053	(15)	1	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	(2,096,564)	(2,096,564) (3,017,861)	(8,765,495)	(8,765,495) (13,202,321)	(837,038)	15	i i		

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

31. Fair values of financial assets and 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	09	20	08
	Carrying value RM'000	Fair value RM'000	Carrying value RM'000	Fair value RM'000
Financial assets Securities held-to-maturity Financing and advances*	135,474 25,739,209	134,813 26,373,936	21,231,947	17,759,672
Financial liabilities Deposits from customers Deposits and placements of banks and other	24,289,832	24,334,213	18,710,572	18,719,661
financial institutions	6,153,166	6,344,817	5,590,978	5,518,478

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

* The general allowances for the Bank amounting to RM 436,446,000 (2008: RM 333,981,000) have been added back to arrive at the carrying value of the financing and advances.

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 bid 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.

31. 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 housing and 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.

32. 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. This is in line with the Maybank Group initiative to adopt FIRB approach beginning financial year 2010. Exemption was granted to the Bank on 20 June 2008 to defer the adoption of CAFIB to the financial year 2010.

787435-M

32. Capital adequacy (cont'd.)

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

	30.6.2009	30.6.2008
Capital ratio		
Core capital ratio Risk-weighted capital ratio	9.85% 11.56%	8.07% 9.67%
The state of the s	11100/0	0.0176
	30.6.2009 RM'000	30.6.2008 RM'000
Tier 1 capital		
Paid-up share capital	110,500	100,000
Share premium	1,988,500	1,500,000
Other reserves	475,082	115,966
Less: Deferred tax assets (Note 17)	(58,304)	(27,114)
Total Tier 1 capital	2,515,778	1,688,852
Tier 2 capital		
General allowance for bad		
and doubtful financing	436,446	333,981
Total Tier 2 capital	436,446	333,981
Capital base	2,952,224	2,022,833

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

	30.6.2	2009	30.6.	2008
		Risk-		Risk-
	Principal	weighted	Principal	weighted
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	7,005,243		4,470,526	-
10%	325,000	32,500	37,564	3,757
20%	863,001	172,600	1,336,161	267,232
50%	4,927,914	2,463,957	4,986,066	2,493,033
100%	22,576,426	22,576,426	18,105,020	18,105,020
Total risk-weighted assets for	credit risk	25,245,483		20,869,042
Total risk-weighted assets for	market risk	287,203		44,115
Total risk-weighted assets for	credit and			
market risks		25,532,686		20,913,157

33. 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 (eg 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.

33. 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.

33. 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.

34. Comparatives

(i) Restatement of comparatives:

	Previously stated RM'000	Increase/ (decrease) RM'000	Restated RM'000
Balance Sheets:			
Financing and advances*	20,929,988	(32,022)	20,897,966
Other assets*	148,377	32,022	180,399

^{*} Being reclassification to comply with current year's presentation.

787435-M

Maybank Islamic Berhad (Incorporated in Malaysia)

34. Comparatives (cont'd.)

(ii) The comparatives for the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement and their relevant notes as the Bank's first set of financial statement was for the financial period from 5 September 2007 (date of incorporation) to 30 June 2008.