Registration No.

201001027747 (911666-D)

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

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Registration No.
201001027747 (911666-D)

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

REPORTS AND STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

CONTENTS	PAGE(S)

Registration No.
201001027747 (911666-D)

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are:

Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan
Goh Ching Chee
Prabhat Kumar
Anand Kumar (appointed on 23 February 2023)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are banking and the provision of such related financial services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial results of the Bank for the financial year are as follows:

	RM'000
Profit before tax	1,788
Taxation	(232)
Net profit for the financial year	1,556

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid or declared by the Bank since the end of the last financial year. The Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The shareholders of the Bank have unanimously decided for voluntary exit of the operations in Malaysia. Accordingly on 26 December 2023, the Board of the Bank have resolved to place the Bank under member's voluntary winding up and seek the approval of Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

The Board of IIBM have approved the exit plan in their meeting held on 26 January 2024 and submitted the Board approved plan to BNM for their approval. BNM via their letter dated 9 February 2024 has given no objection to windup the operations in Malaysia and subsequently surrender the Business licence subject to the submission of detailed exit plan.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of Directors' Shareholdings maintained by the Bank in accordance with Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016, none of the Directors in office at the end of the financial year held any interests in shares in or debentures of the Bank or any of its related corporations.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than Directors' remuneration as shown below) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or by a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during the financial year, did there subsist any arrangements to which the Bank is a party with the object or objects of enabling Directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debenture of, the Bank or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Details of Directors' remuneration are as follows: -

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Non-Executive Directors		
Fees		
- Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan	87	77
- Datuk Bhupatrai a/l Mansukhlal Premji	-	71
- Goh Ching Chee	87	77
- Prabhat Kumar	87	19
	261	244

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE FOR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

There was no indemnity given to or insurance effected for any directors, officers and auditors of the Bank in accordance with Section 289 of the Companies Act, 2016.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

No new shares or debentures were issued during the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

(a) Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps:

(i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off bad debts and the making of provisions for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that no known bad debts needs to be written off and that adequate provisions had been made for doubtful debts; and

(ii) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the values of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Bank had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.

(b) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:

(i) which would render the amounts written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(ii) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading; or

(iii) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

(c) At the date of this report:

(i) there are no changes on the assets of the Bank which have arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any person,

(ii) there are no contingent liabilities in the Bank which have arisen since the end of the financial year other than in the ordinary course of the banking business; and

(iii) there are no charges on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person and, if so, giving particulars of any such charge and, so for as practicable, of the amount secured.

(d) No contingent or other liability of the Bank has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Bank to meet its obligation when they fall due.

(e) 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 any amount stated in the respective financial statements misleading.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(f) In the opinion of the Directors:

(i) 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; and

(ii) there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction, or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Bank for the financial year in which this report is made other than those disclosed in Significant Events note in Page 1.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out as below:-

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Statutory audit	195	245
Other audit related	5	5
Non-audit related	15	15

BUSINESS REVIEW

2023 Results

The Bank has earned net income of RM 15.52 million for the financial year 2023 an increase of RM 5.50 million as compared to financial year 2022. The increase in income is mainly due to higher net interest income which increased by RM 6.12 million.

The Bank has incurred an operating expense of RM 13.57 million for the FY 2023 an increase of RM 0.21 million as compared to FY 2022 due to higher establishment and administration cost.

The Bank has recorded net profit of RM 1.56 million for the FY 2023 as against the net loss of RM 3.28 million for the FY 2022.

Loans and advances as at 31 December 2023 are RM 17.86 million, which is decreased by RM 5.13 million as compared to 31 December 2022, mainly due to repayment of short-term loan amounting to RM 6.70 million during the year.

Deposits from the customers as at 31 December 2023 are RM 340.94 million, or increases by RM 203.56 million as compared to 31 December 2022, mainly due to new fixed deposits placement by existing customers.

Business Outlook for FY 2024

Malaysia's economy is expected to bounce back in 2024 and the gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to expand from 4.5 to 5.5 per cent in FY 2024, albeit, a decline in inflationary pressure. However, the real GDP is expected to slow down at 4.7 per cent from earlier forecasted of 5.4 per cent.

Nevertheless, the Board of Directors had approved the voluntary exit of operation in Malaysia on 26 January 2024 and the exit plan was submitted to BNM which was accepted by BNM through their letter dated 9 February 2024.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank is committed to high standards of corporate governance and strives to continually improve the governance process and structures and in compliance with Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") revised guidelines on Corporate Governance for Licensed Institutions issued by BNM in August 2016. The Board is pleased to set out below how the Bank has adhered to the BNM guidelines for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board's Duties and Responsibilities

The Board of Directors ("the Board") is led by the Chairman, who is an Independent Non-Executive Director.

The role of the Chairman and MD & Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") are separated to ensure a balance of power and authority, such that no one individual has unfettered powers of decisions.

There are matters specifically reserved for the Board's decision to ensure that the direction and control of the Bank are firmly in hand. The day-to-day conduct of the Bank's business is delegated to the MD & CEO and the full-time employees of the Bank, subject to the authority given.

The objective of the Board is to plan, supervise, identify/manage risks and provide direction and guidance to the management of the Bank to successfully achieve the Bank's goal.

Duties and responsibilities of the Board include:

(i) Review and adopt long-term and short-term strategic plans for the Bank.

(ii) Oversee the conduct of the Bank's business to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed.

(iii) Establish comprehensive risk management policies, processes, and infrastructure to manage the various types of risks; and

(iv) Review the adequacy and the integrity of the Bank's internal control systems and management information systems, including systems for compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, directives, and guidelines.

The Board also assumes various functions and responsibilities that are required of them by BNM, as specified in guidelines and directives issued by BNM from time to time.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Board Composition

As at 31 December 2023, the Board of the Bank consists of four (4) members, of whom three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Non-Independent Executive Director.

The Board consists of individuals of calibre, with credibility, integrity and the necessary skills, experiences as well as qualification to supervise the management of the business and affairs of the Bank. The Board provides a mixture of core competencies including banking, finance, accounting, economics and business management for effective functioning and discharging of the responsibilities of the Board.

The presence of the three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors provides the necessary checks and balances in the functioning of the Board and facilitates the Board in exercising objective judgement in decision making.

Appointment to the Board

The appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Bank's Board had been approved by BNM pursuant to the Financial Services Act, 2013 and in compliance with the guidelines issued by BNM.

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, all newly appointed Directors are subjected to re-election by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting. The Articles of Association further provides for one-third of the remaining Directors to retire from office by rotation and be subjected to re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank. As guided by BNM's guidelines, re-appointment or re-election of Directors are made with the prior approval from BNM.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

A brief profile of each of the Directors is as follows:

(i) Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan

Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan is an Indian citizen. He was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director ("INED") since 2 June 2015. Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan is a professionally qualified Chartered Accountant with 35 years of experience in banking. His banking experiences cover corporate credit, project funding, international banking and commercial banking operations across various assignments in India. His exposure includes holding key positions with Bank of Baroda including that of Chief Executive Officer of Bank of Baroda in United Arab Emirates and Oman. His other notable overseas assignment was in Nairobi, Kenya where he was in-charge of Credit, for the Kenya territory of Bank of Baroda covering 6 branches. He has also served as a Nominee Director on the Board of The Nainital Bank Limited in India, an associate of Bank of Baroda with 120 branches across India, from 1999 to 2002. He also served as a member of the Audit and Human Resource Committees of the Board during this period.

Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan conducted Head Office inspection of the United Kingdom and Brussels branches of the Bank of Baroda, in addition to performing management audit of the Group Control Office of the Bank of Baroda in London.

(ii) Prabhat Kumar

Mr. Prabhat Kumar is an Indian citizen, having residence in Malaysia since 1992. He was appointed to the Board as an Independent Non-Executive Director ("INED") on 14 October 2022. He is the Chairman of Board Audit Committee.

He is qualified Chartered Accountant of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") and is founder ex-chairman of Malaysia Chapter of ICAI. He is a lead investigator and director of Alliance IFA (M) Sdn. Bhd., a firm specialises in litigation support and forensic accounting. The firm also assists clients in the quantification of economic losses and provides forensic accounting and neutral services.

He has more than 20 years' experience as a forensic accountant, expert witness and a senior compliance and risk professional. His area of expertise also includes setting of ethical guidelines, fraud & corruption investigation, governance and process improvement.

After graduating in accountancy from India, he has qualified as Chartered Accountant by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in year 1988. He has also completed a diploma in investigative and forensic accounting from the University of Toronto, Canada. He is also a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Goh Ching Chee

Mr. Goh Ching Chee is a Malaysian citizen. He was appointed to the Board as an Independent Non-Executive Director ("INED") of the Bank on 2 October 2017. Mr. Goh is also the Chairman of the Board Risk Management Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank. He has more than 30 years of experience in banking covering audit, operations, IT, sales and marketing. He started his career in banking with Malayan Banking and moved to Citibank in 1985. He was promoted to Mortgage Business Director in 2008.

Mr. Goh's last position with Citibank was Executive Vice President and the Managing Director for the Mortgage Business for Citibank Malaysia before he left in February 2012. He was also responsible for overseeing the Mortgage Business for Citibank Thailand. He was the longest serving head of Mortgage Business in the Malaysian banking industry as well as the longest serving senior management team member for Citibank Malaysia at the point of his departure.

With more than 30 years in the banking industry, Mr. Goh built Citibank's mortgage business into a sizable portfolio. Mr. Goh led a very successful sales force team focusing on Citibank's core value of providing unrivalled products and services to consumers. He was also responsible for many products and service innovation in the Mortgage and Share Financing business for the banking industry.

(iv) Anand Kumar

Mr. Anand Kumar was appointed by the Board as Managing Director on 23 February 2023. Before that he was working as Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since September 2022. Prior joining India International Bank (Malaysia) Berhad, he was Regional Head of Ranchi Region of Union Bank of India.

Mr. Anand Kumar has acquired bachelor's degree in chemistry with honours in the year 1998 from Ranchi University, India. He has also completed professional course of CAIIB from Indian Institute of Banking and Finance, Mumbai. He has also completed certificate course in trade finance from Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF) and Certificate Course in International Trade from National Institute of Bank Management, Pune (NIBM).

He has all-round experience in banking activities both at field level and administrative level. He has hands on experience in the field of credit administration, Credit processing, Asset Quality Management and Human Resources Management. He has more than seventeen-year experience in the Banking industry and has handled various jobs like Credit Processing, Branch Management and Territory Business Management in the present organization, i.e. Union Bank of India.

FREQUENCY AND CONDUCT OF MEETING

The Board meets on a scheduled basis, at least once in every two (2) months, to review the performance and managements reports and to deliberate various matters which require guidance and approval.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2023, the Board held eight (8) meetings. Details of each Director's attendance at Board Meetings during the financial year are as follows:

No.	Name of Directors	Designation	Attendance
1	Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan (Chairman)	Independent Non-Executive Director	8/8
2	Mr. Prabhat Kumar	Independent Non-Executive Director	8/8
3	Mr. Goh Ching Chee	Independent Non-Executive Director	8/8
4.	Mr. Anand Kumar	Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer	7/7*

** Mr Anand Kumar has been appointed effective on 23 February 2023*

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established specialised Board Committees to assist to carry out its responsibilities more effectively and provide oversight over the Bank's operations. These committees are:

(i) Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
(ii) Board Risk Management Committee; and
(iii) Audit Committee.

These committees operate under clearly defined terms of reference approved by the Board and the Board receives reports of their proceedings and deliberations. These committees have the authority to examine certain issues and report back to the Board with their recommendations. Ultimately, the Board is responsible for making the final decision.

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(i) Nomination and Remuneration Committee

During the financial year, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee held two (2) meetings. The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and attendance of the members at the meeting held during the financial year are as follows:

No.	Committee Member	Designation	Attendance
1	Mr. Goh Ching Chee (Chairman)	Independent Non-Executive Director	2/2
2	Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan	Independent Non-Executive Director	2/2
3	Mr. Prabhat Kumar	Independent Non-Executive Director	2/2

Terms of reference – Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is established to provide a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of Directors and CEO, as well as the assessment of effectiveness of individual Directors, the Board as a whole and performance of CEO and key senior management officers.

The primary functions of the Nomination Committee include the following:

(a) Establish the minimum requirements for the Board in terms of required mix of skills, experience, qualification, and other core competencies.

(b) Establish minimum requirements for the CEO;

(c) Recommend and assess the nominees for directorship, Board Committee members and the CEO;

(d) Oversee through an annual review of overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and skills, and the balance between Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and Non-Independent Directors.

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(i) Nomination and Remuneration Committee (continued)

Terms of reference – Nomination Committee (continued)

The primary functions of the Nomination Committee include the following (continued):

(e) Establish a mechanism for the annual assessment on the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution of each Directors to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the Board's various committees and the performance of the CEO and other key senior management officers; and

(f) Assess on an annual basis that individual Directors and key senior management officers are not disqualified under Section 59 of the Financial Services Act, 2013 and continue to comply with the standard for "fit and proper" criteria as approved by the Board.

Terms of reference – Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is established to provide a formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for the Directors, CEO and key senior management officers and ensuring that compensation is competitive and consistent with the Bank's culture, objectives and strategy.

The primary functions of the Remuneration Committee include the following:

(a) Recommend a framework of remuneration for Directors, the CEO and other key senior management officers for the Board's approval.

(b) Review the remuneration package of the Directors, CEO and key senior management officers; and

(c) Recommend to the Board the proposed overall salary increments and overall annual bonus of the staff.

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Board Risk Management Committee

During the financial year, the Board Risk Management Committee held five (5) meetings. The composition of Board Risk Management Committee and attendance of the members at the meetings held during financial year are as follows:

No.	Committee Member	Designation	Attendance
1	Mr. Goh Ching Chee (Chairman)	Independent Non-Executive Director	5/5
2	Mr. Prabhat Kumar	Independent Non-Executive Director	5/5
3	Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan	Independent Non-Executive Director	5/5

Terms of reference

The Board Risk Management Committee is established to oversee senior management's activities in managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risk and to ensure that the risk management process is in place and functioning.

The primary functions of the Board Risk Management Committee include the following:

(a) Review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance for the Board's approval;

(b) Review and assess adequacy of risk management policies and framework in identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risk and extent to which these are operating effectively; and

(c) Review management's periodic reports on risk exposure, risk portfolio composition and risk management activities.

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Board Risk Management Committee (continued)

Risk Management Framework

The Bank recognises that risk management is a vital part of the Bank's operations and is critical to achieve continuous growth, profitability, and sustainability. The Bank has in place a Risk Management Framework that oversees the management of different risk areas, and the key business risks are credit risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Board has established the Board Risk Management Committee with the primary objective of overseeing risk management activities of the Bank and recommending appropriate risk management policies and risk measurement parameters.

The guiding risk management principles within which the Bank operates are as follows:

(a) Clear separation of risk-taking business lines and risk supervising unit.

(b) Identification and coverage of all relevant risk types in risk management.

(c) Measure risk to monitor and control them thereby enabling the implementation of more effective risk-based strategy and aid in decision making and management of portfolio.

(d) Development of strong risk culture and continuous improvement of risk management skills throughout the Bank.

The three Lines of Defence concept is used as the primary means to establish and construct roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for decision making, risk and control to achieve effective risk management.

1st Line of Defence: Risk owner or business units, being responsible for day-to-day risk management.

2nd Line of Defence: Risk Management Department, being responsible to provide an oversight over process and risk by implementing policies and procedures.

3rd Line of Defence: Internal Audit Department, being responsible to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting activities to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(iii) Audit Committee

During the financial year, the Audit Committee held six (6) meetings. The composition of Audit Committee and attendance of the members at the meetings held during financial year are as follows:

No.	Committee Member	Designation	Attendance
1	Mr. Prabhat Kumar (Chairman)	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
2	Mr. Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6
3	Mr. Goh Ching Chee	Independent Non-Executive Director	6/6

Terms of reference

The Audit Committee is established to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process and the system of internal control. Their roles and responsibilities include:

(a) Review of the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system and risk management processes.

(b) Oversight of the functions of the Internal Audit Department ("IAD") to ensure it complies with BNM guidelines on Internal Audit Function of Licensed Institutions.

(c) Review the adequacy of the annual audit plan and all major changes to the plan to ensure that there are no unjustified restrictions or limitations made;

(d) Review of the scope of the internal audit program, internal audit findings and recommend actions to be taken by management;

(e) Review of significant accounting and reporting issues, including complex or unusual transactions and highly judgemental areas, and recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements;

BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

(iii) Audit Committee (continued)

Terms of reference (continued)

The Audit Committee is established to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process and the system of internal control. Their roles and responsibilities include (continued):

(f) Review of interim financial reports, the annual financial statements and consider whether they are complete, consistent with information known to Committee members and reflect appropriate accounting principles;

(g) Selection of external auditors for appointment by the Board;

(h) Assessment of objectivity, performance and independence of external auditors;

(i) Review of the external auditors' proposed audit scope and approach;

(j) Review of the external auditors' management letter and managements' response;

(k) Approval of the provision of non-audit service by the external auditors; and

(l) Review any related party transactions that may arise within the Bank.

Audit functions

The Internal Audit Department ("IAD") plays a key role in assisting the Audit Committee to oversee that the management has in place a sound system of risk management, internal controls and governance processes. This is achieved through the review of the recommendations for improvements to the current risk management, internal control systems and governance processes to provide reasonable assurance that such systems continue to operate satisfactorily and effectively. In addition, reviews on compliance with established policies, procedures, guidelines and statutory requirements are also carried out.

The Chief Internal Auditor reports functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the CEO. The scope of the internal audit covers the audit of all units and operations. It is the responsibility of the IAD to provide the Audit Committee with independent and objective reports on the state of risk management, internal controls and governance processes. The audit reports which provide the results of audits conducted in terms of the risk management of the units, effectiveness of internal controls, compliance with internal and regulatory requirements and overall management of the units are submitted to the Audit Committee for their review.

The Audit Committee reviews and approves the IAD's annual audit plan and human resources requirements to ensure that the function is adequately resourced with competent and proficient internal auditors. The internal audit functions were performed in accordance with the Audit Charter and BNM Guidelines on Internal Audit Function of Licensed Institutions.

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

All the Directors have reviewed the Board reports prior to the Board Meetings. Information and materials are duly endorsed by the CEO and the relevant functional heads which are important to the Directors' understanding of the agenda items and related topics and these are distributed in advance prior to the meeting. The Board reports include amongst others, the monthly performance of the Bank, minutes of the various Board and Management Committees, compliance reports and other prevailing regulatory developments as well as economic and business environment updates.

These reports are issued on a timely basis to enable the Directors to obtain further explanation, where necessary, to be briefed properly during the meeting.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year ended 31 December 2023, the Bank entered transactions with the Bank's shareholders namely Bank of Baroda, Indian Overseas Bank and Union Bank of India in the normal course of business. The details and nature of the transactions are disclosed in Note 30 of the financial statements.

BANK RATINGS

The Bank has not been rated by any external rating agencies.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte PLT (AF 0080), have expressed their willingness to accept the appointment as auditors.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2024.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with their resolution dated 16 April 2024.

PRABHAT KUMAR DIRECTOR	GOH CHING CHEE DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
16 April 2024

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	4	74,911	50,445
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	5	335,872	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	6	232,326	106,613
Loans and advances	7	17,855	22,981
Derivative assets	8	-	-
Other assets	9	1,963	2,692
Deferred taxation	10	-	232
Tax recoverable		613	613
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	100	100
Plant and equipment	12	375	196
Intangible assets	13	307	963
Right-of-use assets	14	1,049	1,538
TOTAL ASSETS		665,371	460,959
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Deposits from customers	15	340,938	137,380
Derivative liabilities	16	4	-
Other liabilities	17	661	908
Lease liabilities	18	1,095	1,554
TOTAL LIABILITIES		342,698	139,842
Share capital	19	330,000	330,000
Regulatory reserves		3,165	1,320
Accumulated losses		(10,492)	(10,203)
TOTAL EQUITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		322,673	321,117
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		665,371	460,959
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	29	18,853	17,503

The accounting policies and the notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Interest income	20	25,200	10,617
Interest expense	21	(9,856)	(1,392)
Net interest income		15,344	9,225
Other operating income	22	179	795
Net income		15,523	10,020
Other operating expenses	23	(13,568)	(13,361)
		1,955	(3,341)
(Allowance for)/Write-back of impairment losses of loans and advances	25	(28)	4
Write-back of impairment losses on loans commitments and financial guarantees	26	-	5
Allowance for of impairment losses on other financial investments	27	(139)	(47)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		1,788	(3,379)
Taxation	28	(232)	96
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR / TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,556	(3,283)

The accounting policies and the notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Share capital RM'000	Regulatory reserves RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	Total RM'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	330,000	1,320	(10,203)	321,117
*Transfer to regulatory reserves	-	1,845	(1,845)	-
Total comprehensive profit for the financial year	-	-	1,556	1,556
Balance as at 31 December 2023	330,000	3,165	(10,492)	322,673
Balance as at 1 January 2022	330,000	1,090	(6,690)	324,400
*Transfer to regulatory reserves	-	230	(230)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(3,283)	(3,283)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	330,000	1,320	(10,203)	321,117

* The transfer to regulatory reserves from accumulated losses is made in accordance with BNM's Guidelines on Financial Reporting of which the Bank must maintain, in aggregate, loss allowance for non-credit-impaired exposures and regulatory reserves of no less than 1% of total credit exposures, net of loss allowance for credit-impaired exposures.

The accounting policies and the notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Registration No.
201001027747 (911666-D)

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		1,788	(3,379)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	12	130	129
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	685	719
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14	700	640
Loss on disposal of financial investments at amortised cost	22	465	-
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	22	(8)	-
Unrealised loss on revaluation of derivative instruments	22	4	-
Interest expense on lease liability	21	57	45
Interest income for financial investment at amortised cost	20	(9,511)	(3,072)
Net amortisation of discount for the financial investment at amortised cost	20	150	386
Interest income for money at call and deposit placements with financial institutions	20	(14,101)	(6,867)
Allowance for impairment losses on other financial investments	27	139	47
Write-back of impairment losses on loans commitments and financial guarantees	26	-	(5)
Allowance for /(Write-back of) impairment losses on loans and advances	25	28	(4)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(19,474)	(11,361)
(Increase) / Decrease in:			
Deposits and placements with financial institutions		(57,042)	(22,731)
Financial investments at amortised cost		731	125
Other assets		729	(71)
Loans and advances		5,098	(6,918)
Increase / (Decrease) in:			
Deposits from customers		203,558	49,566
Other liabilities		(247)	50
Cash flows generated from operations		133,353	8,660
Taxation paid		-	(65)
Net cash from operating activities		133,353	8,595

The accounting policies and the notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment	12	(311)	(183)
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(29)	-
Proceed from disposal of plant and equipment	12	10	2
Interest income received for financial investments at amortised cost		8,607	3,339
Interest income received for money at call and deposit placements with financial institutions		9,847	6,907
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost		(417,402)	(65,673)
Proceeds of disposed financial assets at amortised cost		41,118	-
Proceeds of matured financial assets at amortised cost		250,000	65,000
Net cash (used in)/ from investing activities		(108,160)	9,392
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Repayment of principal lease liabilities		(727)	(630)
Net cash used in financing activity		(727)	(630)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR		24,466	17,357
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		50,445	33,088
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	4	74,911	50,445

(i) An analysis of changes in liabilities arising from financing activity is as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
At 1 January	1,554	1,567
- Repayment of lease liability	(727)	(630)
- Finance cost	57	45
- Additions	329	572
- Derecognition	(118)	-
At 31 December	1,095	1,554

The accounting policies and the notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

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

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

The shareholders of the Bank have unanimously decided for voluntary exit of the operations in Malaysia. Accordingly on 26 December 2023, the Board of the Bank have resolved to place the Bank under member's voluntary winding up and seek the approval of Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

The Board of IIBM have approved the exit plan in their meeting held on 26 January 2024 and submitted the Board approved plan to BNM for their approval. BNM via their letter dated 9 February 2024 has given no objection to windup the operations in Malaysia and subsequently surrender the Business licence subject to the submission of detailed exit plan.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 16 April 2024.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

A BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

In view of the members' voluntary winding up plan as mentioned above, the financial statements of the Bank have also been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern which includes, where appropriate, writing down the Bank's assets to net realisable value. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of winding up the business of the Bank except to the extent that such costs were committed at the end of the reporting period. No material adjustments arose because of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of the MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

A BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

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

(a) Amendments to MFRSs

In the current financial year, the Bank has adopted Amendments to MFRS issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standard Board ("MASB") that are relevant to the operations and effective for accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023

Amendments to:

MFRS 101	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
MFRS 108	Definition of Accounting Estimates
MFRS 112	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The adoption of the Amendments to MFRS above did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in current financial year.

(b) Amendments to MFRSs in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements, the relevant Amendments to MFRSs, which were in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Bank are as listed below:

Amendments to:

MFRS 7 and MFRS 107	Supplier Finance Arrangements[1]
MFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback[1]
MFRS 101	Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current[1]
MFRS 101	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants[1]
MFRS 10 and MFRS 128	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures [3]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025
[3] Effective date deferred to a date to be announced by MASB

The directors anticipate that the abovementioned Amendments will be adopted in the annual financial statements of the Bank when they become effective and is of the view that the adoption of these Amendments will have no material impacts on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a) Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following manner

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

(b) Recognition and de-recognition

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

(c) Measurement

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

Debt instruments

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

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

(i) Amortised cost

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

There are two measurement categories into which the Bank classifies its debt instruments (continued):

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

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

Business model

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Measurement (continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

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

Equity instruments

The Bank subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Bank's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in FVOCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Bank's right to receive payments is established.

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

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment

Impairment for debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

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

The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

Significant increase in credit risk

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

The following indicators are incorporated:

- Significant changes in internal price indicators of credit risk as a result of changes in credit risk.

- Changes in the rates or terms of an existing instrument if it is assessed as a newly originated instrument (example more stringent covenants, increased amounts of collateral or guarantees, or higher income coverage) because of changes in the credit risk.

- Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a financial instrument.

- Actual or expected significant change in the financial instrument's external credit rating.

- Actual or expected internal credit rating downgrade for the borrower or decrease in behavioural scoring used to assess credit risk internally.

- Existing or forecasted adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (example increase in interest rates, significant increase in unemployment rates).

- An actual or expected significant change in the operating performance of the borrower (example declining revenues or margins, increasing operating risks, working capital deficiencies, decreasing asset quality, increased balance sheet leverage, liquidity, management problems or changes in the scope of business or organisational structure).

- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower (example CCRIS rating).

- Actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the borrower that may result in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (example decreasing sales).

- Actual or expected significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

The following indicators are incorporated (continued):

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

Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets which are individually significant. If the Bank determines that objective evidence of impairment exists, i.e. credit impaired, for an individually assessed financial asset, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

Financial assets which are individually significant but non-impaired and not individually significant are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (such as credit quality, instrument type, credit risk ratings, credit utilisation, customer types and other relevant factors) for collective assessment.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

Write off policy

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

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

De-recognition other than a modification

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

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

(e) Regulatory reserve requirements

Pursuant to BNM's Guidelines on Financial Reporting, the Bank must maintain, in aggregate, stage 1 and 2 provisions and regulatory reserve of no less than 1% of all credit exposures (on and off-balance sheet that are subject to MFRS 9 impairment requirement, excluding exposures to and with an explicit guarantee from the Malaysian Government), net of Stage 3 provision.

C CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

D PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D PLANT AND EQUIPMENT(CONTINUED)

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

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

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

E INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

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

F IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

G PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

H FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for trading liabilities and liabilities designated at fair value, which are held at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. The only financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are derivative liabilities.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when extinguished.

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

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

I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE (CONTINUED)

Lease term

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

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

ROU assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:
- The amount of the initial measurement of a lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Decommissioning or restoration costs.

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

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments include the following:
- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase and extension options if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising that option.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

I ACCOUNTING BY LESSEE (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities (continued)

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

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

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

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

Reassessment of lease liabilities

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

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

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

J FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS

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

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

J FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

K RECOGNITION OF INTEREST INCOME, EXPENSES AND FEE AND OTHER INCOME

(i) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a way of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest method applies the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instruments to the net carrying amount of the financial assets or liabilities.

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

(ii) Fee and other income

The Bank earns fees and commissions from a range of products and services provided to its customers. Fees and commissions are recognised as income when all condition precedents are fulfilled.

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

L EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Short-term benefits

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

(ii) Defined contribution plans

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

M FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates (the "functional currency"). These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents, deposits and placements with other financial institutions, loans and advances and deposits from customers are presented in profit or loss within 'other income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss within the same line item as the underlying that gives rise to the translation difference.

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

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Indian Rupees	0.0552	0.0533
Singapore Dollars	3.4822	3.2819
United States Dollars	4.5915	4.4130
Euro	5.0810	4.7038

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

N CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or deferred tax liability is settled.

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. This liability is measured using the single best estimate of the most likely outcome. Deferred and income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

O DERIVATIVES

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

O DERIVATIVES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

P OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

Q SHARE CAPITAL

Classification

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

Share issue costs

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

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

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

Expected credit losses (ECL)

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (example the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 33, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

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

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

The forward-looking inputs used in the ECL model have been updated from those as of 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2023.

4 CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	1,929	5,601
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	72,982	44,844
	74,911	50,445

5 DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Licensed banks	335,941	274,645
Less: Expected Credit Losses		
- Stage 1	(69)	(59)
	335,872	274,586

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

	2023 Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	2022 Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000
At 1 January	59	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	69	59
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	(59)	-
At 31 December	69	59

6 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	50,846	51,686
Cagamas Bonds	50,298	30,094
Private Debt Securities	131,320	24,842
Less: Expected Credit Losses		
- Stage 1	(138)	(9)
	232,326	106,613

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

	2023 Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	2022 Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000
At 1 January	9	21
Financial assets derecognised (other than write-offs)	-	(4)
New financial assets originated or purchased	110	7
Changes due to changes in credit risk	19	(15)
At 31 December	138	9

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
(i) By type		
Overdrafts	7,680	9,940
Term loans	1,334	8,423
Trust receipt	8,871	4,620
Gross loan and advances	17,885	22,983
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		
- Expected credit losses	(30)	(2)
Net loans and advances	17,855	22,981

(ii) The loans and advances are disbursed to the following types of customers:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Domestic business enterprises		
- Small medium enterprises	17,630	16,295
- Others	255	6,688
Gross loans and advances	17,885	22,983

(iii) Loans and advances analysed by interest rate sensitivity are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Variable rate		
- Base rates	17,183	15,412
- Other variable rates	702	7,571
Gross loans and advances	17,885	22,983

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

(iv) The maturity structure of the loans and advances is as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Maturity within		
- One to five years	17,181	21,649
- More than five years	704	1,334
Gross loans and advances	17,885	22,983

(v) Loans and advances analysed by their geographical distribution are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Malaysia		
- Kuala Lumpur	3,838	4,242
- Selangor	11,222	9,040
- Kedah	2,825	3,013
Others	-	6,688
Gross loans and advances	17,885	22,983

(vi) Loans and advances analysed by their sector are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Manufacturing	9,785	7,673
Construction	1,157	1,217
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	1,077	1,624
Finance, insurance, real estate and business activities	4,533	8,493
Education, health and others	1,333	3,976
Gross loans and advances	17,885	22,983

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

		2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
(vii)	Impaired loans and advances analysed by geographical distribution		
	Malaysia		
	- Kuala Lumpur	375	-
	Gross loans and advances	375	-
(viii)	Impaired loans and advances analysed by sector		
	Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	375	-
	Gross loans and advances	375	-

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

	Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	1	1	-	2
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(1)	-	-	(1)
Financial assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit Risk	5	2	22	29
At 31 December 2023	5	3	22	30

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

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

	Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	6	-	-	6
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(1)	1	-	-
Financial assets derecognised	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	-	-	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(4)	-	-	(4)
At 31 December 2022	1	1	-	2

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

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

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	16,245	6,738	-	22,983
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	-	(956)	956	-
Financial assets derecognised	(4,231)	-	-	(4,231)
Write back in respect of recoveries	-	-	(581)	(581)
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(435)	149	-	(286)
At 31 December 2023	11,579	5,931	375	17,885

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

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	14,797	1,268	-	16,065
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(3,903)	3,903	-	-
Financial assets derecognised	(2,073)	-	-	(2,073)
New financial assets originated	6,688	-	-	6,688
Changes due to changes in credit risk	736	1,567	-	2,303
At 31 December 2022	16,245	6,738	-	22,983

8 DERIVATIVE ASSETS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Derivative assets:		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	-	-

	Contract or underlying principal amount RM'000	Year end positive fair value RM'000
2023		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	-	-
2022		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	88	-

9 OTHER ASSETS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Deposits	205	195
Prepayments	1,741	2,446
Other receivables	17	51
	1,963	2,692

10 DEFERRED TAXATION

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

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

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Deferred tax assets	-	232

(b) The gross movement on the deferred taxation account are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Deferred tax assets (before offsetting)		
Expected credit losses	-	9
Lease liabilities	-	337
Provision for expenses	-	242
	-	588
Plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(15)
Right-of-use assets	-	(341)
Deferred tax assets (after offsetting)	-	232
Deferred tax liabilities (before offsetting)		
Plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(15)
Right-of-use assets	-	(341)
Deferred tax liabilities (after offsetting)	-	(356)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10 DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(c) The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year comprise the following:

2023	Expected credit losses RM'000	Provision for expenses RM'000	Lease liabilities RM'000	Right-of-Use assets RM'000	Property plant and equipment and intangible assets RM'000	Total RM'000
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)						
At 1 January	9	242	337	(341)	(15)	232
Credited to profit or loss (Note 28)	(9)	(242)	(337)	341	15	(232)
At 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-

2022	Expected credit losses RM'000	Provision for expenses RM'000	Lease liabilities RM'000	Right-of-Uses assets RM'000	Property plant and equipment and intangible assets RM'000	Total RM'000
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)						
At 1 January	26	220	376	(385)	(101)	136
Credited to profit or loss (Note 28)	(17)	22	(39)	44	86	96
At 31 December	9	242	337	(341)	(15)	232

11 STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

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

12 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment RM'000	Computers RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office renovations RM'000	Total RM'000
2023					
Cost					
At 1 January	356	5,300	170	1,633	7,459
Additions	-	84	227	-	311
Disposals	-	(7)	(29)	-	(36)
At 31 December	356	5,377	368	1,633	7,734
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January	345	5,116	170	1,632	7,263
Charge for the financial year	5	95	30	-	130
Disposals	-	(5)	(29)	-	(34)
At 31 December	350	5,206	171	1,632	7,359
Net book value					
At 31 December	6	171	197	1	375

12 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Office equipment RM'000	Computers RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office renovations RM'000	Total RM'000
2022					
Cost					
At 1 January	356	5,128	170	1,633	7,287
Additions	-	183	-	-	183
Disposals	-	(11)	-	-	(11)
At 31 December	356	5,300	170	1,633	7,459
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January	340	5,001	170	1,632	7,143
Charge for the financial year	5	124	-	-	129
Disposals	-	(9)	-	-	(9)
At 31 December	345	5,116	170	1,632	7,263
Net book value					
At 31 December	11	184	-	1	196

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software RM'000	Work-in Progress RM'000	Total RM'000
2023			
Cost			
At 1 January	14,727	-	14,727
Additions	-	29	29
At 31 December	14,727	29	14,756
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January	13,764	-	13,764
Amortisation for the financial year	685	-	685
At 31 December	14,449	-	14,449
Net book value			
At 31 December	278	29	307
2022			
Cost			
At 1 January / 31 December	14,727	-	14,727
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January	13,045	-	13,045
Amortisation for the financial year	719	-	719
At 31 December	13,764	-	13,764
Net book value			
At 31 December	963	-	963

14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
At 1 January	1,538	1,604
Additions	329	574
Derecognition	(118)	-
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(700)	(640)
At 31 December	1,049	1,538

15 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
(i) By type of deposits		
Demand deposits	26,031	20,254
Savings deposits	144	389
Fixed deposits	314,763	116,737
	340,938	137,380
(ii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits is as follows:		
Due within six months	136,563	15,362
Six months to one year	178,169	101,314
One year to three years	31	61
	314,763	116,737
(iii) The deposits are sourced from the following types of customers:		
Business enterprises	12,878	16,606
Individuals	833	1,067
Foreign entities	322,998	115,590
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	3,791	3,690
Other entities	438	427
	340,938	137,380

16 DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Derivative liabilities:		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	4	-

	Contract or underlying principal amount RM'000	Year end negative fair value RM'000
2023		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	1,150	4
2022		
Foreign exchange forwards and spots	89	-

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Accruals	360	569
Other payables	300	338
Expected credit loss for loan commitments and financial guarantees - Note (i)	1	1
	661	908

17 OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

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

	Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	1	-	-	1
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)			-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	1	-	-	1

	Stage 1 12 Months ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	ECL Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	6	-	-	6
Changes due to changes in credit risk due to transferred within stages				
- Transfer to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(1)	1	-	-
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(4)	(1)	-	(5)
At 31 December 2022	1	-	-	1

18 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Lease liabilities	1,095	1,554
Scheduled repayment of lease liabilities:		
- Within one year	658	568
- One year to three years	437	869
- More than three years	-	117
	1,095	1,554

19 SHARE CAPITAL

	2023 Number of ordinary shares '000	2023 RM'000	2022 Number of ordinary shares '000	2022 RM'000
Issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January / 31 December	33,000	330,000	33,000	330,000

20 INTEREST INCOME

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Loans and advances	1,738	1,064
Money at call and deposit placements with financial institutions	14,101	6,867
Financial investments at amortised cost	9,511	3,072
Net amortisation of premium for financial investments at amortised cost	(150)	(386)
Total interest income	25,200	10,617

21 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	94	3
Deposits from customers	9,705	1,344
Lease liabilities	57	45
Total interest expenses	9,856	1,392

22 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Commission and fee income:		
Commission	113	106
Service charges and fees	133	237
	246	343
Net loss arising from disposal of financial investments at amortised cost	(465)	-
Other income:		
Foreign exchange gain	391	451
Realised loss on revaluation of derivative instruments	(4)	-
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	8	-
Other Income	3	1
Total	179	795

23 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Personnel costs (Note a)	5,028	5,091
Marketing expenses (Note b)	32	37
Establishments costs (Note c)	5,927	5,803
Administration and general expenses (Note d)	2,581	2,430
	13,568	13,361

(a) Personnel costs:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
- Salaries and allowances	3,808	3,832
- Pension fund contributions	486	509
- Other staff costs	734	750
	5,028	5,091

(b) Marketing expenses:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
- Advertising and promotion	32	37

23 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

		2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
(c)	Establishments costs:		
	- Depreciation of plant and equipment	130	129
	- Amortisation of intangible assets	685	719
	- Depreciation of right of use assets	700	640
	- Rental - Office premises	1	1
	- Rental - Data centre and recovery sites and other service agreements	321	321
	- Repair and maintenance	79	76
	- Information technology expenses	3,414	3,358
	- Telecommunication charges	475	464
	- Others	122	95
		5,927	5,803
(d)	Administration and general expenses:		
	- Legal and professional fees	275	174
	- Auditor's remuneration	195	245
	- Licensing fees	181	179
	- Directors' remuneration	282	244
	- Subscriptions	785	726
	- Transport and travelling	-	7
	- Postage and stamps	47	81
	- Security services	164	159
	- General insurance	57	66
	- Swift and Rentas charges	271	254
	- Others	324	295
		2,581	2,430

The above expenditure includes the following statutory disclosure:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Directors' remuneration	261	244
Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit	195	245
- Other audit related	5	5
- Non-audit related	15	15

24 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER ("CEO") AND DIRECTORS

Aggregate remuneration of the CEO and all Directors during the financial year is as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Non-Executive Directors		
Fees		
- Santhanam Vangal Jagannathan	87	77
- Datuk Bhupatrai a/l Mansukhlal Premji	-	71
- Goh Ching Chee	87	77
- Prabhat Kumar	87	19
	261	244
Chief Executive Officer		
Jauhari Rajesh Mohan		
- Salary	-	136
- Allowance	-	52
- Defined contribution plan	-	6
- Benefit-in-kind	-	41
Anand Kumar		
- Salary	151	38
- Allowance	47	61
- Defined contribution plan	8	2
- Benefit-in-kind	67	17
	273	353
Total remuneration	534	597

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

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
12- month ECL (Stage 1):		
- Made during the financial year	(4)	-
- Written back during the financial year	-	4
12- month ECL (Stage 2):		
- Made during the financial year	(2)	-
Lifetime ECL (Stage 3):		
- Made during the financial year	(22)	-
	(28)	4

26 WRITE-BACK OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON LOAN COMMITMENTS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Expected credit loss on loans commitments and financial guarantees		
12- month ECL (Stage 1):		
- Written back during the financial year	-	5

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

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Expected credit loss on deposits and placements with financial institutions		
12- month ECL (Stage 1):		
- Made during the financial year	(10)	(59)
Expected credit loss on financial investments at amortised cost		
12- month ECL (Stage 1):		
- Made during the financial year	(129)	(7)
- Written back during the financial year	-	19
	(139)	(47)

28 TAXATION

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Malaysian income tax:		
- Current year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
- Current year	-	(163)
- Over provision in prior years	232	67
Tax charge/(credit) for the financial year	232	(96)

Reconciliation between tax charge and the Malaysian tax rate is as follows:

	2022 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	1,788	(3,379)
Malaysian income tax:		
Tax charge at applicable tax rate of 24% (2022: 24%)	429	(811)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	290	118
Business losses for which no deferred tax is recognised	-	378
Capital allowances for which no deferred tax is recognised	-	152
Realisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised	(719)	-
Over provision of deferred tax assets in prior years	232	67
Tax charge/(credit) for the financial year	232	(96)

Deferred tax assets were not recognised in respect of those items because it was not probable that sufficient future taxable profit would be available against which the Bank would utilise the benefits there from. The availability of the unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances for offsetting future taxable profits of the Company are subject to the agreement with the tax authorities.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Unabsorbed capital allowances	-	1,754
Unutilised tax losses	1,836	3,246
Temporary differences arising from:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	137	(44)
Expected credit losses	238	72
Right-of-use and lease liabilities	45	16
Provision for expenses	360	569
	2,616	5,613

28 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Under the Finance Act 2021 which was gazette on 31 December 2021, the unutilised tax losses accumulated up to year of assessment 2018 can be carried forward for ten (10) consecutive years of assessment until year of assessment 2028 and it will be disregarded in year of assessment 2029. The time frame to carry forward current year tax losses for the year of assessment 2019 and subsequent years of assessment be extended from seven (7) to 10 consecutive years of assessment.

The unutilised tax losses will expire as following:

Year of Assessment	Year of expiry	RM
2022	2032	1,836,334

29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities with legal recourse to its customers.

The commitments and contingencies constitute the following:

	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk-weighted assets RM'000
2023			
Direct credit substitutes	10,611	10,611	10,611
Transaction-related contingent items	337	168	168
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	2,248	450	450
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of: -			
- Exceeding one year	-	-	-
- Not exceeding one year	4,507	901	901
Derivative financial contracts			
Foreign exchange related contracts:			
- Less than one year	1,150	-	-
Total	18,853	12,130	12,130

29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount RM'000	Risk-weighted assets RM'000
2022			
Direct credit substitutes	1,093	1,093	741
Transaction-related contingent items	1,043	522	332
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	2,289	458	323
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:-			
- Exceeding one year	-	-	-
- Not exceeding one year	12,901	2,580	2,557
Derivative financial contracts			
Foreign exchange related contracts:			
- Less than one year	177	-	-
Total	17,503	4,653	3,953

30 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Related parties and relationships

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

Related parties	Relationship
Bank of Baroda	Shareholder
Indian Overseas Bank	Shareholder
Union Bank of India	Shareholder
Bank of Baroda - New York Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Bank of Baroda - Mumbai Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Bank of Baroda - London Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Bank of Baroda – Singapore Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Indian Overseas Bank - Chennai Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Indian Overseas Bank - Singapore Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Indian Overseas Bank - Bangkok Branch	Branch of the Shareholder
Union Bank of India - Mumbai Branch	Branch of the Shareholder

30 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(a) Related parties and relationships (continued)

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

(b) Significant related party balances

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Amounts due from:		
Cash and short-term funds with:		
- Bank of Baroda	275	564
- Indian Overseas Bank	43	66
- Union Bank of India	1	1
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		
- Bank of Baroda	75,298	60,005
Total	75,617	60,636

(c) Interest income earned from related parties

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Interest income earned		
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		
- Bank of Baroda	3,394	447

30 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(d) Key management personnel

The remuneration of certain management personnel who are part of key management personnel included in profit or loss was as follows:

	Note	2023 RM'00	2022 RM'000
Director's remuneration	23	261	244
Short-term employment benefits:			
Salary and other remuneration		1,012	749
Defined contribution plan		65	70
Benefits-in-kind		118	98
Allowance		75	68
		1,531	1,229

31 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

The Bank's capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios, in accordance with BNM's revised Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework ("RWCAF"): Standardised Approach for Credit Risk and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk are disclosed in Note 32.

32 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") issued revised guidelines on the capital adequacy framework on 5 February 2020, of which took effect beginning 5 February 2020. The revised guidelines set out the regulatory capital requirements conceming capital adequacy ratios and components of eligible regulatory capital in compliance with Basel III.

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

The comparative capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2023 were based on BNM's Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework ("RWCAF") which has regulatory capital requirements concerning capital adequacy ratios and components of eligible regulatory capital in compliance.

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Paid-up share capital	330,000	330,000
Accumulated losses	(10,492)	(10,203)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	319,508	319,797
Tier 2 capital		
Stage 1 and 2 ECL	216	71
Regulatory reserves	3,165	1,320
Total Tier 2 capital	3,381	1,391
Total capital base	322,889	321,188
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	154.273%	254.306%
Total Capital Ratio	155.906%	255.412%

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

	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Credit risk	184,781	105,355
Market risk	577	164
Operational risk	21,747	20,234
Total risk-weighted assets	207,105	125,753

32 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 December 2023:

Exposure Class		Gross exposures RM'000	Net exposures RM'000	Risk weighted assets RM'000	Capital requirements RM'000
(a)	Credit Risk				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Sovereigns / Central banks	51,892	51,892	-	-
	Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and Multilateral Development Banks ("MDBs")	449,749	449,749	127,092	10,167
	Corporates	158,581	153,585	40,722	3,258
	Other assets	4,796	4,796	4,307	345
	Defaulted exposure	353	353	530	42
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	665,371	660,375	172,651	13,812
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives	-	-	-	-
	Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
	Off balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	12,130	12,130	12,130	970
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	12,130	12,130	12,130	970
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	677,501	672,505	184,781	14,782
		Long position	Short position		
(b)	Market risk				
	Foreign currency risk	577	-	577	46
(c)	Operational risk			21,747	1,740
	Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			207,105	16,568

32 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

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

	Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation (RM'000)									
	Sovereigns/ Central banks	Public sector entities	Banks, Development Financial Institutions and MDBs	Corporates	Residential mortgages	Higher risk assets	Other assets	Equity	Total exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation	Total risk weighted assets
31.12.2023										
Risk weighted										
0%	51,892	-	-	-	-	-	489	-	52,381	-
20%	-	-	325,941	141,079	-	-	-	-	467,020	93,404
50%	-	-	123,808	-	-	-	-	-	123,808	61,904
100%	-	-	-	24,636	-	-	4,307	-	28,943	28,943
150%	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	353	530
Total exposures	51,892	-	449,749	166,068	-	-	4,796	-	672,505	184,781
Risk weighted assets by exposure	-	-	127,092	53,382	-	-	4,307	-	-	184,781
Average risk weight	-	-	28.26%	32.14%	-	-	89.80%	-		

32 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

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

Exposure Class		Gross exposures RM'000	Net exposures RM'000	Risk weighted assets RM'000	Capital requirements RM'000
(a)	Credit Risk				
	On-balance sheet exposures				
	Sovereigns / Central banks	53,863	53,863	-	-
	Banks, Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") and Multilateral Development Banks ("MDBs")	337,322	337,322	67,464	5,397
	Corporates	62,940	59,671	27,704	2,216
	Other assets	6,834	6,834	6,234	499
	Total on-balance sheet exposures	460,959	457,690	101,402	8,112
	Off-balance sheet exposures				
	Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives	-	-	-	-
	Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
	Off balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	4,653	3,953	3,953	316
	Total off-balance sheet exposures	4,653	3,953	3,953	316
	Total on and off-balance sheet exposures	465,612	461,643	105,355	8,428
		Long position	Short position		
(b)	Market risk				
	Foreign currency risk	-	164	164	13
(c)	Operational risk			20,234	1,619
	Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			125,753	10,060

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

32 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

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

	Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation (RM'000)									
	Sovereigns/ Central banks	Public sector entities	Banks, Development Financial Institutions and MDBs	Corporates	Residential mortgages	Higher risk assets	Other assets	Equity	Total exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation	Total risk weighted assets
31.12.2022										
Risk weighted										
0%	53,863	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	54,463	-
20%	-	-	337,322	39,959	-	-	-	-	377,281	75,456
50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100%	-	-	-	23,665	-	-	6,234	-	29,899	29,899
Total exposures	53,863	-	337,322	63,624	-	-	6,834	-	461,643	105,355
Risk weighted assets by exposure	-	-	67,464	31,657	-	-	6,234	-		105,355
Average risk weight	-	-	20.00%	49.76%	-	-	91.22%	-		

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A Financial risk management objectives and policies

The primary goal of risk management is to ensure that the outcomes of risk-taking activities are predictable and consistent with the Bank's strategies and risk appetite, and there is an appropriate balance between risk and reward in order to maximise shareholder returns.

The Bank's risk management policies define the Bank's risk appetite, set the limits and controls within which the Bank can operate, and reflect the requirements of regulatory authorities.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations. Credit risk arises both in the Bank's direct lending operations and in its funding, investment and trading activities, where counterparties have repayment or other obligations of the Bank.

Policies for managing credit risk are as per the Bank's Credit Policy are reviewed and approved by the Board on an annual basis. Specific procedures for managing credit risk are determined at the business levels with specific policies and procedures being adapted to different risk environment and business goals including an internal grading system. Credit analysis includes review of facility details, financial and risk analysis.

The credit policy sets out, among other things, the credit risk rating system and associated parameter estimates and the delegation of authority for granting credit. It forms an integral part of enterprise-wide policies and procedures that encompass governance, risk management and control structure. The Bank's credit risk rating system is designed to support the determination of key credit risk parameter estimates which ensure credit and transaction risk.

(i) Credit quality of non-retail exposures

Credit decisions are made based upon an assessment of the credit risk of the individual borrower or counterparty. Key factors considered in the assessment include: the borrower's management; the borrower's current and projected financial results and credit statistics; the industry in which the borrower operates; economic trends; and geopolitical risk. The Bank also reviews the credit quality of the credit portfolio across the organisation on a regular basis to assess whether economic trends or specific events may affect the performance of the portfolio.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity refers to the ability to meet financial obligations and to fund the growth of assets. Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to obtain funds at a reasonable price within a reasonable time period to meet obligations as and when they fall due.

The shareholders of the Bank have unanimously decided for voluntary exit of the operations in Malaysia. Accordingly on 26 December 2023, the Board of the Bank have resolved to place the Bank under member's voluntary winding up and seek the approval of the BNM.

The Board of IIBM have approved the exit plan in their meeting held on 26 January 2024 and submitted the Board approved plan to BNM for their approval. BNM via their letter dated 9 February 2024 has given no objection to windup the operations in Malaysia and subsequently surrender the Business license subject to the submission of detailed exit plan.

The primary tool used for monitoring liquidity is the Bank Negara Malaysia's Liquidity Coverage Ratio Framework ("LCR") with the effective date from 25 August 2016. The LCR is further supplemented with the internal liquidity risk management policies. These policies ensure that the liquidity surplus is within the limit.

The key elements of the Bank's liquidity risk management framework include:

(i) Sufficient holdings of liquidity assets to support its operations, which can generally be sold or pledged to meet the Bank's obligations; and

(ii) Liquidity contingency planning.

Nevertheless, the Board of Directors had approved the voluntary exit of operation in Malaysia on 26 January 2024 and the exit plan was submitted to BNM which was accepted by BNM through their letter dated 9 February 2024.

Market risk management

Market risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, market prices and volatilities that arise from the Bank's funding, investment and trading activities.

Market risk arising from trading activities is controlled by marking-to-market the trading positions against their predetermined market risk limits.

The primary categories of market risk for the Bank are:

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the volatility in net interest income as a result of changes in the levels of interest rate and shifts in the composition of the assets and liabilities. Interest rate exposures in individual currencies are controlled by gap limits. The potential reduction in net interest income from an unfavourable interest rate movement of +/- 100 basis points is prepared and reviewed regularly.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The effect of interest rate changes on the market value of investments are monitored closely and mark-to-market valuations are regularly reported to management.

The Bank actively manages interest rate exposures with the objective of enhancing net interest income within established risk tolerances. Interest rate risk arising from the Bank's funding and investment activities is managed in accordance with Board-approved policies and limits, which are designed to control the risk to income and economic value of shareholder's equity. The income limit measures the effect of a specified shift in interest rates on the Bank's annual net income, while the economic value limit measures the impact of a specified change in interest rates on the present value of the Bank's net assets. Interest rate exposures of individual currencies are also controlled by gap limits.

Sensitivity analysis assesses the effect of changes in interest rates on current earning and on the economic value of assets and liabilities.

Gap analysis is used to assess the interest rate sensitivity of the Bank's operations. Under gap analysis, interest rate-sensitive assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are assigned to defined time periods, on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

(ii) Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk refers to adverse exchange rate movements on foreign currency positions taken from time to time. Open positions in foreign currency transactions are monitored against predetermined position limits and cut-loss limits.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, human behavior and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in each of the Bank's business and key support activities can manifest itself in various ways. These include breakdowns, error, business interruptions and inappropriate behavior of employees, and can potentially result in financial losses and other damage to the Bank.

Operational risks are managed and controlled within the individual business lines and a wide variety of checks and balances to address operational risk have been developed as an important part of the Bank's risk management culture. They include established policies and procedures, internal controls and procedures as well as maintaining back-up procedures for key activities, undertaking contingency planning, regular organisation review and through enforcement of the Bank's guidelines for Business Conduct. These are supported by an independent review by Internal Audit.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position, including derivative financial instruments.

The maximum exposure is shown gross, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Note	2023 RM'000	2022 RM'000
Assets			
Cash and short-term funds*	4	74,422	49,845
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	5	335,872	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	6	232,326	106,613
Loans and advances ^	7	17,855	22,981
Other assets*	9	222	246
Total assets*		660,697	454,271
Commitments and contingencies	29	18,853	17,503
Total credit exposure		679,550	471,774

^ Net of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 ECL of RM 30,103 (2022: RM2,517).

* Excludes cash in hand and prepayments.

Where financial instruments are recorded by fair value, the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

Collaterals

The main types of collaterals obtained by the Bank are as follows:

(a) Fixed deposits
(b) Residential properties
(c) Commercial properties

The Bank also accepts non-tangible securities such as support, guarantees from corporate and institutions which are subject to internal guidelines on eligibility.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades

The Bank allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the customer. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically takes into consideration a number of relevant factors when identifying and analysing counterparty credit risk. These factors determine the credit rating under the Credit Risk Grading Policy, which considers factors such as competitive position, operating performance, cash flow strength and management strength.

Generating the term structure of probability of default

Due to insufficient internal historical data, and a portion of the Bank's customers are closely related to international trading business, the internal ratings of IIBM and its respective Probability-of-Default (PD) rates are derived by benchmarking them to S&P's "Default, Transition, and Recovery: 2021 Annual Global Corporate Default Study and Rating Transition".

Regression analyses were conducted to examine how macroeconomic variables affect the Overall Default Rates (ODR) of the Bank. The methodology took the form of an experimental research design that attempts to establish cause-effect relationships among the variables. It was quantitative in nature and based on both internal and external data. The sampling period of the analyses covers a total of 15 years, starting from year 2007 to 2021.

Lifetime PD estimates cumulative probability of default over the life of an exposure. In order to comply with MFRS 9 requirements, the lifetime PD is calculated based on the PiT PD rates. A transition matrix expresses the probability of remaining in the existing rating class, and the migration to other rating classes.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Generating the term structure of probability of default (continued)

The choice of drivers in the rating system leads to two stylised approaches to PD modelling. The nature of the model is usually determined by the degree of cyclicality in the underlying model drivers.

- A point in time (PIT) probability of default (PD) assesses the likelihood of default at that point in time. As it assesses risk at a point in time, the borrower will move up or down rating grades through the economic cycle.

- Through the cycle (TTC) PDs, in contrast, predict average default rate performance for a particular customer over an economic cycle and ignore short run changes to a customer's PD.

The Bank also has adopted a conservative approach for the computation of lifetime PD, i.e. a constant increase in marginal PD. It is assumed that the cumulative PD is unconditional of the prior year marginal PD, which would eventually escalate the ECL.

The 12-month and lifetime Exposures at Default ("EADs") are determined based on exposure to a counterparty in the event of a default and at the time of the counterparty's default. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors include: GDP growth, benchmark interest rates, unemployment rates and others.

The Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios (see discussion below on incorporation of forward-looking information). The Bank then use these forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly are based on the overdue account, internal rating process and any potential detection of early warnings.

The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's internal ratings drops by 2 notches or account is overdue more than 30 days.

Using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Bank may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than one month in arrears.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B <u>Credit risk</u> (continued)

<u>Definition of defaults</u>

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the principal or interest is past due for more than 90 days or 3 months.
- for revolving credit (e.g. overdraft facilities), the facility shall be classified as impaired when the outstanding amount has remained in excess of the approved limit for a period of more than 90 days or 3 months.
- borrowers who have ceased business operations.
- borrowers who have defaulted on the credit facilities with other financial institutions with 3 months or more overdue.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- qualitative - e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative - e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

<u>Incorporation of forward-looking information</u>

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Bank uses an equal weightage for three different potential future economic scenarios i.e. Good, Bad, and Base. For the development of the PD model, the Bank implements a 2-Sigma Rule which is an empirical rule stating that, for many reasonably symmetric unimodal distributions, approximately 95% of the population lies within two standard deviations (STD) of the mean.

Understanding the risk or probability of a credit loss when incorporating the possibility that a scenario uses weighted probability, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is low, can help inform the likelihood of incurring loss. The scenario-based analysis incorporates forward-looking information into the impairment estimation using multiple forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The Bank has performed ECL sensitivity assessment on financial assets based on changes in the macroeconomic variables, which are the gross domestic product (GDP) and Imports Year-on-Year (Imports YoY), while all other variables remain unchanged. The sensitivity factors used are assumptions based on parallel shifts in the key variables to project the impact on the ECL of the Bank.

The outlines the effect of ECL on the changes in the key variable used while other variables remain constant:

2023	Changes	(Decrease) / Increase in ECL
		RM'000
GDP	+80bps	(17)
GDP	-80bps	19

2022	Changes	(Decrease) / Increase in ECL
		RM'000
GDP	+300bps	(13)
GDP	-300bps	18
Imports	+300bps	(9)
Imports	-300bps	12

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL")

The Bank uses three categories for financial instruments at amortised cost for recognising ECL.

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising
Performing accounts	• For instruments that are performing and do not show any deterioration in credit rating since initial recognition.	12-month ECL (Stage 1)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (continued)

The Bank uses three categories for financial instruments at amortised cost for recognising ECL. (continued)

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising
Underperforming accounts	• Internal credit rating downgrade of issuer/borrower by at least 2 notches • Bankruptcy proceeding initiated against the issuer/borrower • An external credit rating downgrade of issuer by at least 2 notches and those classified below the "investment grade" rating • Payments that are more than 30 days but less than 90 days past due • Adverse CCRIS record with other Banks where the borrower's credit facilities have overdues that are between 1 to 2 months but less than 3 months (as more than 3 months overdue would imply that the customer will be classified as impaired) • Borrowers that are included in the Bank's credit monitoring watch list except for accounts that are in the watch list where the dues are less than 30 days	Lifetime ECL – non-credit impaired (Stage 2)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (continued)

The Bank uses three categories for financial instruments at amortised cost for recognising ECL. (continued)

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising
Impaired accounts	• Issuers/borrowers that are classified as impaired/non-performing • Issuer has ceased business operations • For Private Debt Securities, the obligations are classified as impaired when the coupon payments have defaulted • When the principal and/or interest are past due for more than 90 days • Entities have defaulted on the credit facilities with other financial institutions with 3 months or more overdue • Company/borrower ceased business operations	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired (Stage 3)
Write-Off	Loans and the related impairment allowances are normally written-off, either partially or in full, in the case of an unsecured portion of the loan, when there is no realistic prospect of further recovery; and in the case of secured balances, after the proceeds from the realisation of security have been received.	Asset is write-off

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (continued)

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- PD
- LGD
- EAD

These parameters are generally derived from externally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on externally developed by consultant compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the on-book customers in the credit portfolio. The proposed LGD approach is a collateral-based approach which is based on assessing how much of the collateral is recoverable on repossession and sale. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from an estimation of the extent to which Bank may be exposed to a counterparty in the event of a default and at the time of the counterparty's default. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD are higher of maximum approved facility limit or balance sheet outstanding balance.

ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD at each future point on a yearly basis individual exposure and discounting these monthly expected losses back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original interest rate or an approximation thereof.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk by credit quality

Quality classification definitions:

Where ECL model is applied, the credit quality of financial instruments subject to credit risk are assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank in 2023 and 2022, as summarised below:

Loans and loans commitments and financial guarantees

Rating classification	**Internal rating/credit grades**
Good	A- or above
Satisfactory	BBB- or lower than A-
Impaired	D (by default)
No rating	No rating is available for the ad-hoc borrower

Financial investments at amortised at cost

Rating classification	**External Rating**
Investment grade	RAM – Grade A/P1 or higher MARC – Grade A/Marc 1 or higher
Non-investment grade	RAM – Below grade A/P1 MARC – Below grade A/Marc 1
Impaired	As per stipulated in SICR

Other financial instruments include cash and short term funds, deposits and placements with bank and others, credit quality description can be summarised as follows:

Rating classification	**External Rating**
Good	S&P – Grade BBB- or higher (overseas placements) RAM – Grade A- or higher (local placements)
Satisfactory	S&P – Below grade BBB- (overseas placements) RAM – Below grade A- (local placements)
Impaired	As per stipulated in SICR
No rating	This includes exposures under the Standardised Approach and those where ratings are not available

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by geographical sectors

Credit risk exposure analysed by country in respect of the Bank's financial assets, including off-balance sheet financial instruments, are set out in the following table. The country exposure analysis is based on the residency of the borrowers and counterparties. In respect of derivatives financial instruments, the amount subject to, and hence disclosed as, credit risk is limited to the current fair value of the instruments that are favourable to the Bank (i.e. assets).

2023	Cash and short-term funds* RM'000	Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions RM'000	Financial investments at amortised cost RM'000	Loans and advances^ RM'000	Other assets* RM'000	On balance sheet total* RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000	Total credit exposure RM'000
Malaysia	54,352	232,134	232,326	17,855	222	536,889	18,853	555,742
United States	19,947	-	-	-	-	19,947	-	19,947
India	87	48,257	-	-	-	48,344	-	48,344
Europe	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Singapore	7	55,481	-	-	-	55,488	-	55,488
Others	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
	74,422	335,872	232,326	17,855	222	660,697	18,853	679,550

^ Net of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 ECL of RM 30,103
* Excludes cash in hand and prepayments.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by geographical sectors (continued)

2022	Cash and short-term funds* RM'000	Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions RM'000	Financial investments at amortised cost RM'000	Loans and advances^ RM'000	Other assets* RM'000	Derivative assets RM'000	On balance sheet total* RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000	Total credit exposure RM'000
Malaysia	42,593	221,261	106,613	16,293	246	-	387,006	17,503	404,509
United States	7,140	-	-	-	-	-	7,140	-	7,140
India	57	-	-	6,688	-	-	6,745	-	6,745
Europe	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Singapore	-	53,325	-	-	-	-	53,325	-	53,325
Others	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
	49,845	274,586	106,613	22,981	246	-	454,271	17,503	471,774

^ Net of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 ECL of RM2,517.
* Excludes cash in hand and prepayments.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of risk by economic sectors

2023	Cash and short-term funds* RM'000	Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions RM'000	Financial investments at amortised cost RM'000	Loans and advances^ RM'000	Other assets* RM'000	Derivative assets RM'000	On balance sheet total* RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000	Total credit exposure RM'000
Manufacturing	-	-	10,007	10,483	-	-	20,490	17,529	38,019
Construction	-	-	15,224	1,157	-	-	16,381	-	16,381
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurant and hotels	-	-	25,331	353	-	-	25,684	-	25,684
Finance, insurance and real estate and business activities	74,422	335,872	40,402	1,630	222	-	452,548	1,303	453,851
Government and Government Agencies	-	-	101,104	-	-	-	101,104	-	101,104
Education, health and others	-	-	40,258	4,232	-	-	44,490	21	44,511
	74,422	335,872	232,326	17,855	222	-	660,697	18,853	679,550

^ Net of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 ECL of RM 30,103.
* Excludes cash in hand and prepayments.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of risk by economic sectors (continued)

2022	Cash and short-term funds* RM'000	Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions RM'000	Financial investments at amortised cost RM'000	Loans and advances^ RM'000	Other assets* RM'000	Derivative assets RM'000	On balance sheet total* RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000	Total credit exposure RM'000
Manufacturing	-	-	9,872	7,673	-	-	17,545	16,766	34,311
Construction	-	-	-	1,217	-	-	1,217	-	1,217
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurant and hotels	-	-	-	1,624	-	-	1,624	506	2,130
Finance, insurance and real estate and business	49,845	274,586	45,055	8,491	246	-	378,223	207	378,430
Government and Government Agencies	-	-	51,686	-	-	-	51,686	-	51,686
Education, health and others	-	-	-	3,976	-	-	3,976	24	4,000
	49,845	274,586	106,613	22,981	246	-	454,271	17,503	471,774

^ Net of Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 ECL of RM2,517.
* Excludes cash in hand and prepayments.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

				2023
Cash and short-term funds*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	74,911	-	-	74,911
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
Gross cash and short-term funds	74,911	-	-	74,911
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	-	-	-	-
Net cash and short-term funds	74,911	-	-	74,911

*Includes cash in hand.

Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	212,382	-	-	212,382
Satisfactory	123,559	-	-	123,559
Gross deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	335,941	-	-	335,941
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(69)	-	-	(69)
Net deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	335,872	-	-	335,872

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

				2023
Financial investments at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	232,464	-	-	232,464
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
Gross financial investments at amortised cost	232,464	-	-	232,464
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(138)	-	-	(138)
Net financial investments at amortised cost	232,326	-	-	232,326

Loans and advances	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	10,877	3,979	-	14,856
Satisfactory	702	1,952	-	2,654
No rating	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	375	375
Gross loans and advances	11,579	5,931	375	17,885
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(5)	(3)	(22)	(30)
Net loans and advances	11,574	5,928	353	17,855

Other assets*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
No rating	222	-	-	222
Other assets	222	-	-	222

* Excludes prepayments.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

				2023
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	18,442	21	-	18,463
Satisfactory	356	4	-	360
No rating	31	-	-	31
Gross loan commitments and financial guarantees	18,829	25	-	18,854
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(1)		-	(1)
Net loan commitments and financial guarantees	18,828	25	-	18,853

				2022
Cash and short-term funds*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	42,593	-	-	42,593
Satisfactory	7,252	-	-	7,252
Gross cash and short-term funds	49,845	-	-	49,845
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	-	-	-	-
Net cash and short-term funds	49,845	-	-	49,845

*Excludes cash in hand.

				2022
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	221,261	-	-	221,262
Satisfactory	53,384	-	-	53,383
Gross deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	274,645	-	-	274,645
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(59)	-	-	(59)
Net deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	274,586	-	-	274,586

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

				2022
Financial investments at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	51,686	-	-	51,686
Satisfactory	54,936	-	-	54,936
Gross financial investments at amortised cost	106,622	-	-	106,622
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(9)	-	-	(9)
Net financial investments at amortised cost	106,613	-	-	106,613

Loans and advances	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	9,557	-	-	9,557
Satisfactory	-	6,738	-	6,738
No rating	6,688	-	-	6,688
Impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross loans and advances	16,245	6,738	-	22,983
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(1)	(1)	-	(2)
Net loans and advances	16,244	6,737	-	22,981

Other assets*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit grade:				
No rating	246	-	-	246
Other assets	246	-	-	246

* Excludes prepayments.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

				2022
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Credit grade:				
Good	17,302	-	-	17,302
Satisfactory	-	24	-	24
No rating	-	-	-	-
Gross loan commitments and financial guarantees	17,302	24	-	17,326
Expected credit losses ("ECL")	(1)	-	-	(1)
Net loan commitments and financial guarantees	17,301	24	-	17,325

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk

Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities

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

2023	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	72,982	-	-	-	-	-	1,929	74,911
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	134,690	-	201,182	-	-	335,872
Financial investments at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	30,206	202,120	-	232,326
Loans and advances	735	1,346	6,116	669	118	841	8,030	17,855
Other assets							1,963	1,963
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	613
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	307
Right of use assets	-	56	113	169	309	402	-	1,049
	73,717	1,402	140,919	838	231,815	203,363	13,317	665,371

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2023								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	112	1,137	134,654	660	178,169	31	26,175	340,938
Derivative liabilities	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	661
Lease liabilities	-	56	112	169	321	437	-	1,095
	116	1,193	134,766	829	178,490	468	26,836	342,698
Net liquidity gap	73,601	209	6,153	9	53,325	202,895	(13,519)	322,673

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2022								
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	50,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,445
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	140,522	80,739	53,325	-	-	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	-	14,967	10,100	-	-	81,546	-	106,613
Loans and advances	564	778	10,279	591	9,035	1,734	-	22,981
Other assets	-	32	124	121	2,158	11	246	2,692
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
Tax recoverable	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	613
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	196
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	963
Right of use assets	-	38	-	-	7	1,493	-	1,538
	51,009	15,815	161,025	81,451	64,525	84,784	2,350	460,959

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2022								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	24,489	6,884	2,131	2,501	101,314	61	-	137,380
Other liabilities	117	151	421	-	-	-	219	908
Lease liabilities	-	53	100	142	273	986	-	1,554
	24,606	7,088	2,652	2,643	101,587	1,047	219	139,842
Net liquidity gap	26,403	8,727	158,373	78,808	(37,062)	83,737	2,131	321,117

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The tables below analyses the Bank's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2023								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	112	1,137	134,654	660	178,169	31	26,175	340,938
Derivative liabilities	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	661
Lease liabilities	-	56	112	169	321	437	-	1,095
	116	1,193	134,766	829	178,490	468	26,836	342,698

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities (continued)

The tables below analyses the Bank's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. (continued)

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2022								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	24,489	6,895	2,138	2,522	104,665	61	-	140,770
Other liabilities	117	151	421	-	-	-	219	908
Lease liabilities	-	58	109	153	294	1,032	-	1,646
	24,606	7,104	2,668	2,675	104,959	1,093	219	143,324

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table presents the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's commitment and contingencies:

	One year or less RM'000	Over one year RM'000	Total RM'000
2023			
Direct credit substitutes	10,611	-	10,611
Transaction related contingent items	337	-	337
Short-term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	2,248	-	2,248
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines	4,507	-	4,507
Foreign exchange related contracts:	1,150	-	1,150
	18,853	-	18,853
2022			
Direct credit substitutes	759	334	1,093
Transaction related contingent items	1,012	31	1,043
Short-term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	2,289	-	2,289
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines	12,901	-	12,901
	16,961	365	17,326

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C Liquidity risk (continued)

Derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Bank's derivative financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 1 week RM'000	>1 week to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 – 6 months RM'000	>6 - 12 months RM'000	Over 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000
2023							
Gross-settled derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forwards and spots:							
Receipts	688.	-	-	-	-	-	688
Payments	(462)	-	-	-	-	-	(462)
	226	-	-	-	-	-	226
2022							
Gross-settled derivatives:							
Foreign exchange forwards and spots:							
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments	177	-	-	-	-	-	177
	177	-	-	-	-	-	177

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D Interest rate risk

The following table represents the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 December 2023:

	Non-trading book							
2023	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-interest sensitive RM'000	Trading book RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	74,422	-	-	-	-	489	-	74,911
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	134,690	201,182	-	-	-	-	335,872
Financial investments at amortised cost	-	-	30,206	202,120	-	-	-	232,326
Loans and advances	2,575	14,002	787	138	-	353	-	17,855
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	222
Total assets	76,997	148,692	232,175	202,258	-	1,064	-	661,186

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table represents the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amounts as at 31 December 2023 (continued):

2023	Non-trading 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-interest sensitive RM'000	Trading book RM'000	Total RM'000
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	1,249	134,654	178,829	31	-	26,175	-	340,938
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	661	-	661
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,095	-	1,095
Total liabilities	1,249	134,654	178,829	31	-	27,931	4	342,698
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	75,748	14,038	53,346	202,227	-	(26,867)	(4)	318,488

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D Interest rate risk (continued)

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

	Non-trading book							
2022	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-interest sensitive RM'000	Trading book RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	44,844	-	-	-	-	5,601	-	50,445
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	140,522	134,064	-	-	-	-	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	14,967	10,100	-	81,546	-	-	-	106,613
Loans and advances	1,341	21,049	591	-	-	-	-	22,981
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	246
Total assets	61,152	171,671	134,655	81,546	-	5,847	-	454,871

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D Interest rate risk (continued)

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

	Non-trading book							
2022	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-interest sensitive RM'000	Trading book RM'000	Total RM'000
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	17,542	2,131	103,815	13,892	-	-	-	137,380
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	908	-	908
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,554	-	1,554
Total liabilities	17,542	2,131	103,815	13,892	-	2,462	-	139,842
On balance sheet-interest rate gap	43,610	169,540	30,840	67,654	-	3,385	-	315,029

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E Market risk

Market risk sensitivity assessment is based on the changes in key variables, such as interest rates and foreign currency rates, while all other variables remain unchanged. The sensitivity factors used are assumptions based on parallel shifts in the key variables to project the impact on the assets and liabilities position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023.

The scenarios used are simplified whereby it is assumed that all key variables for all maturities move at the same time and by the same magnitude and do not incorporate actions that would be otherwise taken by risk management to mitigate the effect of this movement in key variables. In reality, the Bank proactively seeks to ensure that the interest rate risk profile is managed to minimise losses and optimise net revenues.

The following table shows the impact on Net Interest Income and Economic Value of Equity based on a 100 basis points (bps) parallel shift in interest rates at the beginning of the financial year from 1 January for a period of 12 months as follows:-

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis on banking book

	2023 RM'000 +/- 100 bps	2022 RM'000 +/- 100 bps
Movement in basis points		
Effect on Net Interest Income	+/-921	+/-2,216
Effect on Economic Value of Equity	+/-5,940	+/-1,948

As at the reporting date, if interest rate increases/decreases by 100 bps with all the other variables held constant, the Bank's Net Interest Income and Economic Value of Equity would have an impact of RM0.92 million and RM 5.94 million respectively for financial year 2023 and RM2.22 million and RM1.95 million respectively for financial year 2022. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the current observed market environment.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Bank is exposed to transactional foreign exchange exposures which are exposures on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E Market risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The table below summarises the financial assets and financial liabilities by currency of the Bank:

2023	RM RM'000	USD RM'000	Others RM'000	Total Non RM RM'000	Grand Total RM'000
Assets					
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	1,610	196	123	319	1,929
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	53,231	19,751	-	19,751	72,982
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	232,134	103,738	-	103,738	335,872
Financial investments at amortised cost	232,326	-	-	-	232,326
Loans and advances	17,855	-	-	-	17,855
Other assets	222	-	-	-	222
Total assets	537,378	123,685	123	123,808	661,186

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E Market risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk (continued)

The table below summarises the financial assets and financial liabilities by currency of the Bank (continued):

2023	RM RM'000	USD RM'000	Others RM'000	Total Non RM RM'000	Grand Total RM'000
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	217,480	123,458	-	123,458	340,938
Other liabilities	665	-	-	-	665
Lease liabilities	1,095	-	-	-	1,095
Total liabilities	219,240	123,458	-	123,458	342,698
Net on balance sheet position	318,138	227	123	350	318,488

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E Market risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk (continued)

The table below summarises the financial assets and financial liabilities by currency of the Bank (continued):

2022	RM RM'000	USD RM'000	EUR RM'000	Others RM'000	Total Non RM RM'000	Grand Total RM'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	4,970	519	3	109	631	5,601
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	38,223	6,621	-	-	6,621	44,844
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	221,262	53,324	-	-	53,324	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	106,613	-	-	-	-	106,613
Loans and advances	16,293	6,688	-	-	6,688	22,981
Other assets	246	-	-	-	-	246
Total assets	387,607	67,152	3	109	67,264	454,871

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E Market risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk (continued)

The table below summarises the financial assets and financial liabilities by currency of the Bank (continued):

2022	RM RM'000	USD RM'000	EUR RM'000	Others RM'000	Total Non RM RM'000	Grand Total RM'000
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	70,073	67,307	-	-	67,307	137,380
Other liabilities	908	-	-	-	-	908
Lease liabilities	1,554	-	-	-	-	1,554
Total liabilities	72,535	67,307	-	-	67,307	139,842
Net on balance sheet position	315,072	(155)	3	109	(43)	315,029

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments. Fair value is the amount at which a financial asset could be exchanged or a financial liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The information presented herein represents the estimates of fair values as at the reporting date.

Where available, quoted and observable market prices are used as the measure of fair values. Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are estimated based on a range of methodologies and assumptions regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows and other factors. Changes in the uncertainties and assumptions could materially affect these estimates and the resulting fair value estimates.

In addition, fair value information for non-financial assets and liabilities are excluded as they do not fall within the scope of MFRS 132 which requires the fair value information to be disclosed. These include fixed assets and intangibles.

A range of methodologies and assumptions had been used in deriving the fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at the reporting date.

Securities

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of securities held:

Level 1 : quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging);

Level 2 : quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3 : valuation techniques for which any significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of securities recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

Fair value measurement at the reporting date using:

	Total RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000
2023				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative assets:				
- Foreign exchange spots	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities:				
- Foreign exchange spots	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-
2022				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative assets:				
- Foreign exchange spots	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities:				
- Foreign exchange spots	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Bank's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 but for which fair value is disclosed.

	Carrying value RM'000	Quoted market prices (Level 1) RM'000	Observable inputs (Level 2) RM'000	Total RM'000
2023				
Financial assets				
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	335,872	-	335,872	335,872
Financial investments at amortised cost	232,326	-	231,492	231,492
Loans and advances	17,855	-	17,855	17,855
Other assets	222	-	222	222
Total	586,275	-	585,441	585,441
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	340,938	-	340,938	340,938
Other liabilities	661	-	661	661
Total	341,599	-	341,599	341,599

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Bank's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 but for which fair value is disclosed (continued).

	Carrying value RM'000	Quoted market prices (Level 1) RM'000	Observable inputs (Level 2) RM'000	Total RM'000
2022				
Financial assets				
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	274,586	-	274,586	274,586
Financial investments at amortised cost	106,613	-	105,061	105,061
Loans and advances	22,981	-	22,981	22,981
Other assets	246	-	246	246
Total	404,426	-	402,875	402,875
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	137,380	-	137,321	137,321
Other liabilities	908	-	908	908
Total	138,288	-	138,229	138,229

Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions:

Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions

For deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions with maturities of less than six months, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value. For deposits and placements with maturities of six months and above, the estimated fair value is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market rates at which similar deposits and placements would be made with financial institutions of similar credit risk and remaining period to maturity.

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F <u>Fair value of financial instruments</u> (continued)

<u>Financial instruments not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed</u> (continued)

The fair values are based on the following methodologies and assumptions (continued):

<u>Financial investments</u>

The estimated fair value is generally based on quoted and observable market prices. Where there is no ready market in certain securities, the Bank establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

<u>Other assets</u>

The fair value of other assets approximates the carrying value less impairment allowance at the statement of financial position date.

<u>Loans and advances</u>

For variable rate loans and advances, the carrying value is generally a reasonable estimate of fair value.

For fixed rate loans and advances with maturities of six months or more, the fair value is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the prevailing market rates of loans and advances with similar credit risks and maturities.

The fair values of impaired variable and fixed rate loans and advances are represented by their carrying value, net of expected credit losses, being the expected recoverable amount.

<u>Deposits from customers</u>

For deposits from customers with maturities of less than one year, the carrying amounts are a reasonable estimate of their fair value. For deposit with maturities of one year or more, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flows based on prevailing market rates for similar deposits from customers.

<u>Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions</u>

The estimated fair values of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions with maturities of less than six months approximate the carrying values. For deposits and placements with maturities of six months or more, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market rates for deposits and placements with similar remaining period to maturities.

34 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets RM'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the statement of financial position RM'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position RM'000	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position: Financial Instruments RM'000	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position: Cash collateral received RM'000	Net amount RM'000
2023						
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022						
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

34 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

				Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		
	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities RM'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position RM'000	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position RM'000	Financial Instruments RM'000	Cash collateral paid RM'000	Net amount RM'000
2023						
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022						
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

34 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Bank and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default includes failure by the other party to make payment when due; failure by a party to perform any obligation required by the agreement (other than payment) if such failure is not remedied within periods of 30 to 60 days after notice of such failure is given to the party; or bankruptcy.

36 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The Shareholders of the Bank have unanimously decided for voluntary exit of the operations in Malaysia, accordingly on 26 December 2023, the Board of the Bank have resolved to place the Bank under member's voluntary winding up and seek the approval of the BNM.

The Board of IIBM have approved the exit plan in their meeting held on 26 January 2024 and submitted the Board approved plan to BNM for their approval. BNM via their letter dated 9 February 2024 has given no objection to windup the operations in Malaysia and subsequently surrender the Business licence subject to the submission of detailed exit plan.

Registration No.

201001027747 (911666-D)

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

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

We, Prabhat Kumar and Goh Ching Chee, two of the Directors of India International Bank (Malaysia) Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 17 to 116 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and financial performance of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 16 April 2024.

PRABHAT KUMAR
DIRECTOR

GOH CHING CHEE
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
16 April 2024

Registration No.

201001027747 (911666-D)

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

STATUTORY DECLARATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

I, Prabhat Kumar, the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of India International Bank (Malaysia) Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 17 to 116 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, 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.

PRABHAT KUMAR
DIRECTOR
MIA Membership No: 40318

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia on 16 April 2024.

Before me:

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
COMMISSIONER FOR OATH
W983
THIRUNAVUKARASU A/L MUNUSAMY
01.12.2022 - 31.12.2024
MALAYSIA

No. 43, Leboh Ampang,
50100 City Centre, Kuala Lumpur

Deloitte

Deloitte PLT (LLP0010145-LCA)
Chartered Accountants (AF0080)
Level 16, Menara LGB
1 Jalan Wan Kadir
Taman Tun Dr. Ismail
60000 Kuala Lumpur

P.O. Box 10093
50704 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Tel: +60 3 7610 8888
Fax: +60 3 7726 8986
myaaa@deloitte.com
www.deloitte.com/my

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(In Members' Voluntary Winding Up)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **INDIA INTERNATIONAL BANK (MALAYSIA) BERHAD,** which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 17 to 116.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)* of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern as the Bank has entered the cessation of business phase. Bank Negara Malaysia has issued a letter to the Bank dated 9 February 2024, stating no objection to the Bank's decision to wind up and exit its operations in Malaysia, and subsequently to surrender its banking licence. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

(Forward)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Bank and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Bank does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank, our responsibility is to read the Director Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Bank or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Bank that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Bank that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, the directors are responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Bank as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Bank, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

(Forward)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Bank or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Bank, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matters

1. This report is made solely to the member of the Bank, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards any other person for the contents of this report.

2. The financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 were audited by another firm of auditors whose report dated 25 April 2023 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Deloitte PLT

DELOITTE PLT (LLP0010145-LCA)
Chartered Accountants (AF 0080)

SITI HAJAR BINTI OSMAN
Partner - 03061/04/2025 J
Chartered Accountant

16 April 2024