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(98127-X)

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Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (98127-X)

PENYATA KEWANGAN 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Pioneering

Perintis perubahan

change

BANK ISLAM

PENYATA KEWANGAN 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In keeping with our vision to lead the industry, Bank Islam is committed to discovering emerging needs and responding quickly to changing environments. Our success in pioneering change through the years is spurred by innovative thinking, our culture of open communication, our commitment to stay in touch and listen to our stakeholders and our ability to see fresh perspectives. Helming these together is our willingness to take action and translate ideas into reality, as depicted by the green triangle on the cover – a symbol of evergreen progress and change. Green also aptly reflects the dynamic ‘always on the go’ attitude of Bank Islam.

Represented within this annual report as our Brain (Thinking), Mouth (Communication), Ear (Listening), Eye (Vision) and Hand (Action); these sensory organs depict how by staying true to basic objectives and goals, we spearhead infinite possibilities for change.

Staying ahead of the curve, Bank Islam continues to be primed and ready to unlock new opportunities at all times.

Sejajar dengan visi kami untuk menjadi peneraju industri, Bank Islam beriltizam mengesan kemunculan keperluan baharu dan bertindak balas dengan pantas terhadap perubahan persekitaran. Kejayaan kami dalam merintis perubahan didorong oleh pemikiran inovatif, budaya komunikasi terbuka, komitmen untuk terus berhubung dan mendengar kemahuan pemegang berkepentingan kami, serta kebolehan melihat perspektif baru. Kemudi segala usaha kami adalah kesanggupan kami untuk bertindak dan menterjemahkan idea menjadi realiti, seperti yang digambarkan oleh segitiga hijau di kulit muka depan – yakni simbol kemajuan dan perubahan berterusan. Warna hijau juga mencerminkan sikap Bank Islam yang dinamik dan ‘sentiasa bersedia untuk bertindak’.

Laporan tahunan ini diwakili Otak (Pemikiran), Mulut (Komunikasi), Telinga (Pendengaran), Mata (Penglihatan) dan Tangan (Tindakan) kami; organ-organ sensori ini menggambarkan bagaimana dengan mematuhi objektif dan matlamat asas, kami melopor kemungkinan yang tidak terhingga dalam mencapai perubahan.

Agar kekal di hadapan, Bank Islam terus bersiap sedia untuk meneroka peluang baharu pada bila-bila masa.



begins from within
perubahan bermula dari dalam



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Directors' Report

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Bank for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank is principally engaged in Islamic banking business and the provision of related services. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in Note 13 to the financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial period.

CHANGE IN FINANCIAL YEAR END

The Group and the Bank have changed its financial year end from 30 June to 31 December to coterminous with the financial year end of its ultimate holding company, Lembaga Tabung Haji. As a result, the financial statements are for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010.

RESULTS

	Group RM'000	Bank RM'000
Profit before zakat and tax expense	501,487	503,400
Zakat and tax expense	(92,775)	(91,622)
Profit for the 18 months ended 31 December 2010	408,712	411,778
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	408,763	411,778
Minority interests	(51)	–
Profit for the 18 months ended 31 December 2010	408,712	411,778

DIVIDENDS

The dividends on ordinary shares and Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) paid or declared by the Bank during the financial period were as follows:

	RM'000
In respect of the financial period ended 31 December 2010:	
Dividend of 4% per annum on 540 million CRNCPS of RM1.00 each, paid on 30 August 2010	19,115

The Directors recommend a dividend of 4.75% amounting to RM80,708,081 (net of tax) to be paid on ordinary shares for the financial period ended 31 December 2010.

ISSUE OF SHARES

During the financial period, the Bank increased its issued and paid-up capital from RM1,725,490,000 to RM2,265,490,000 by way of:

- The issuance of 540,000,000 Islamic Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) of RM1 each. The CRNCPS were fully subscribed in two tranches on 1 July and 13 October 2009.
- Subsequently on 29 September 2010, all the 540 million Islamic CRNCPS were converted into 540 million ordinary shares of the Bank.



OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Bank during the financial period.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial period under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

IMPAIRED FINANCING

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that proper actions had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad financing and the making of impairment provisions for impaired financing, and have satisfied themselves that all known bad financing have been written off and adequate impaired provisions had been made for impaired financing.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the amount written off for bad financing, or amount of impaired provisions for impaired financing in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank, inadequate to any substantial extent.

CURRENT ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that any current assets, other than financing, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business at their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Bank have been written down to their estimated realisable value.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank to be misleading.

VALUATION METHODS

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing methods of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank to be misleading or inappropriate.

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial period and which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (b) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial period other than those incurred in the ordinary course of the banking business.

No contingent or other liability of any company in the Group has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial period which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Bank to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

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 which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading.

Directors' Report

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the operations of the Group and of the Bank for the financial period were not, in the opinion of the Directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period 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 Group or of the Bank for the current financial period in which this report is made.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD

The significant events during the financial period are as disclosed in Note 43 to the financial statements.

COMPLIANCE WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA'S EXPECTATIONS ON FINANCIAL REPORTING

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Directors have taken reasonable steps to ensure that Bank Negara Malaysia's expectations on financial reporting have been complied with, including those as set out in the Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Licensed Islamic Banks, Circular on the Application of FRS and Revised Financial Reporting Requirements for Islamic Banks and the Guidelines on Classification and Impairment Provision for Loans/Financing.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER THE PERIOD

The significant events subsequent to the financial period are as disclosed in Note 44 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK

Directors who served since the date of the last report are:

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail

Johan Abdullah

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

Zaiton Mohd Hassan

Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Al-Hasan Al-Qaed

Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib

Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla (appointed on 1.12.2010)

Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh (resigned on 15.7.2010)

Salaam Said Salim Al-Shaksy (resigned on 26.5.2010)

Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik (resigned on 29.10.2009)

None of the Directors holding office as at 31 December 2010 had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Bank and of its related corporations during the financial period.



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 benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with any Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a firm in which the Director has substantial financial interest.

There was no arrangement during and at the end of the financial period which had the object of enabling Directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY/BOARD

The Directors regards BIMB Holdings Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia and Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH), a hajj pilgrims' funds board established in Malaysia as the immediate holding company and ultimate holding board respectively.

2011 BUSINESS PLAN AND OUTLOOK BUSINESS PLAN, STRATEGY AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

Signs of growth deceleration in the Malaysian economy became apparent in the 3Q2010 as the gross domestic product (GDP) growth eased sharply to 5.3% year-on-year (YoY) from 8.9% YoY in the 2Q2010 and 10.1% YoY in the 1Q2010. This moderation in GDP performance is expected to prolong in the next few quarters, at least until the second half of 2011 (2H2011) as a result of a waning favourable base effect as well as a sluggish global growth, reflecting the weak US labour and housing markets, austerity measures in Europe, cooling measures in China and deteriorating business climate in Japan.

However, since domestic demand in particular the private sector-driven activities is anticipated to continue providing an adequate cushion to safeguard the Malaysian economy from the adverse impact of any slowdown in global demand, the probability of another severe slump is virtually zero. The multiplier effects created from the implementation of projects under the 10th Malaysia Plan (10MP) and the Economic Transformation Plan (ETP) for instance are projected to bring about more buoyant economic activities towards end-2011.

The Bank foresees the Malaysian economy to register a growth in the region of 7% for 2010. While the external sector may be affected by the slower global growth, the growth momentum of domestic demand is projected to be sustained in 2011, supported by the continued firm expansion in private sector activity. Apart from a relatively modest economic backdrop, resumption of interest rate normalization towards the 2H2011, high household debt level and business shift to the debt market fundraising are among the major challenges that the banking industry will have to face in 2011.

Although consumer banking will remain the Bank's key growth driver, focusing on high-yielding assets with calculated risks, its long-term goal is to have an adequately balanced business composition between retail and non-retail components with increasing focus on secured financing portfolio. To bring down further its cost-to-income ratio, the Bank will significantly leverage on its business process re-engineering initiative. 2011 will mark the second year of the Bank's Sustainable Growth Plan, a new strategic blueprint designed to achieve above-par organic growth while strengthening its domestic anchorage via a more robust financing growth and a bigger share of customers' wallet.

Directors' Report

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

RATINGS ACCORDED BY EXTERNAL RATING AGENCY

During the financial period, the Bank was rated as follows:

Rating agency	Date accorded	Ratings
RAM Rating Services Berhad	28 October 2010	Long-term rating: A1 Short-term rating: P1 Outlook: Stable

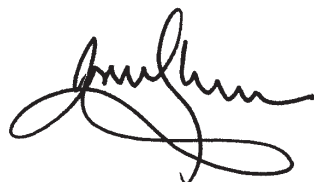
AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs KPMG Desa Megat & Co., have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris



Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,

Date: 25 February 2011

Statement by Directors

pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965



In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 13 to 94 are drawn up in accordance with the applicable approved Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board and as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 so as to give a true and fair view of state of affairs of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2010 and of the results of their operations and cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris'.

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dato' Sri Zukri Samat'.

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,

Date: 25 February 2011

Report of the Shariah Supervisory Council



الحمد لله رب العالمين, والعاقبة للمتقين, ولا عدوان إلا على الظالمين,
والتصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد سيد المرسلين وإمام المتقين, وعلى
آله الطيبين الأطهار وأصحابه الهادين الأبرار, ومن تبعهم بإحسان
إلى يوم الدين.

السلم عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته and "Salam Sejahtera"

To the shareholders, depositors and customers of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad:

In carrying out the roles and responsibilities of the Bank's Shariah Supervisory Council as prescribed in the Guidelines on the Governance of Shariah Committee for Islamic Financial Institutions issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, we hereby submit the following report for the financial period ended 31 December 2010:

1. The Council held twelve (12) meetings and fourteen (14) sub-committee (Shariah Review Committee) meetings to review and approve various products, transactions and processes. In our opinion, the contracts, transactions and dealings entered into by Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad during the period ended 31 December 2010 that the Council have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah principles and the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with Shariah rules and principles.
2. In addition, the Council in the said meetings also reviewed, adopted and approved several initiatives of the Bank in strengthening the Shariah governance of the Bank.
3. The Bank during the financial period has tracked non-halal income arising from various sources amounting to RM8,369.07 to be disposed off to charitable causes upon obtaining the approval of the Council.
4. The Bank carried out Shariah audit performed by Internal Audit Division and Shariah review by Shariah Department throughout the organisation and the reports were deliberated in the Council meetings. The Council hereby confirms that necessary efforts have been taken to rectify the Shariah breaches, and the Bank has also implemented several mechanism(s) to prevent similar Shariah breaches from recurring.
5. The Bank had organised Shariah training "Hijrah to Excel" programme involving all staff nationwide to instil Shariah Compliance Risk awareness culture throughout the organisation.
6. The Council had reviewed the financial statements of the Bank and confirmed that the financial statements and calculation of Zakat are in compliance with the Shariah requirements.



It is the responsibility of the Bank's Management to ensure that it conducts its business in accordance with Shariah rules and principles as determined by the Shariah regulatory council and it is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our review on the operations of the Bank and to report to you. In performing this, we had obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidences to give reasonable assurance that the Bank has complied with Shariah rules and principles.

On that note, we, Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon and Mohd Bakir Haji Mansor, being two of the members of the Shariah Supervisory Council of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, do hereby confirm on behalf of the Council that in our level best, the operations of the Bank for the financial period ended 31 December 2010 have been conducted in conformity with Shariah requirements. Allah Knows Best.

On behalf of the Council:

Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon

Mohd. Bakir Haji Mansor

Kuala Lumpur,

Date: 25 February 2011

Statutory Declaration

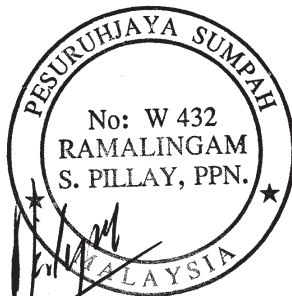
Pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, **Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh**, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 13 to 94 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.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named in Kuala Lumpur on 25 February 2011.



Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh



Level 4, Bazaar 4,
Level 1, Block-G (Selatan),
Pusat Bandar Damansara,
50490 - KUALA LUMPUR

Independent Auditors' Report

to the Members of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad



REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, which comprise the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2010 of the Group and of the Bank, and the Income Statements, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flow of the Group and of the Bank for the 18 months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 13 to 94.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with the Companies Act, 1965 and Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2010 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial 18 months period then ended.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

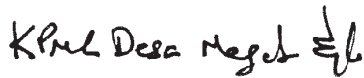
- (a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Bank and its subsidiaries have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) We are satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiary companies that have been consolidated with the Bank's financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.
- (c) The audit reports on the accounts of the subsidiary companies did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

Independent Auditors' Report

to the Members of Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

OTHER MATTERS

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



KPMG Desa Megat & Co.
Firm Number: AF 0759
Chartered Accountants



Adrian Lee Lye Wang
Approval Number: 2679/11/11(J)
Chartered Accountant

Petaling Jaya

Date: 25 February 2011

Statements of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2010



	Note	Group		Bank	
		31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Assets					
Cash and short-term funds	3	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	4	352,798	–	352,798	–
Financial assets held-for-trading	5	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,628
Derivative financial assets	6	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Financial assets available-for-sale	7	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430
Financial assets held-to-maturity	8	215,944	162,763	215,944	162,763
Financing, advances and others	9	11,860,631	9,661,864	11,859,140	9,661,864
Other assets	10	39,091	86,144	37,792	83,211
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	10,000	139,729	10,000	139,729
Current tax assets		39,605	15,733	38,500	14,258
Deferred tax assets	12	44,224	61,660	44,198	61,660
Investments in subsidiary companies	13	–	–	27,127	20,127
Property and equipment	14	167,313	127,710	166,204	126,450
Prepaid lease payments	15	14,176	14,436	14,176	14,436
Total assets		30,350,270	27,491,129	30,364,166	27,490,826
Liabilities and equity					
Deposits from customers	16	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	17	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Derivative financial liabilities	6	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bills and acceptance payable		163,191	283,212	165,532	289,469
Other liabilities	18	364,084	311,769	362,786	310,340
Zakat and taxation	20	11,632	30,446	11,575	30,059
Subordinated financing		–	100,000	–	100,000
Total liabilities		27,814,517	25,959,947	27,837,198	25,971,273

Statements of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2010

	Note	31.12.2010 RM'000	Group 30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 30.06.2009 RM'000
Equity					
Share capital	21	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Reserves		269,788	(194,308)	261,478	(205,937)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		2,535,278	1,531,182	2,526,968	1,519,553
Minority interest		475	–	–	–
Total equity		2,535,753	1,531,182	2,526,968	1,519,553
Total liabilities and equity		30,350,270	27,491,129	30,364,166	27,490,826
Off-balance sheet exposures	41(d)	13,081,292	7,693,378	13,081,292	7,693,378
Capital adequacy					
Before proposed dividend					
Tier 1 Capital Ratio		15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio		16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
After proposed dividend					
Tier 1 Capital Ratio		15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio		16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statements

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010



	Note	Group		Bank	
		18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	24	1,835,741	1,022,420	1,835,730	1,022,362
Income derived from investment of shareholders' funds	25	349,333	252,277	338,454	244,725
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances	26	(207,702)	(123,291)	(207,702)	(123,291)
Impairment on other assets	27	(19,727)	(4,663)	(19,727)	(5,483)
Profit equalisation reserve	19	46,369	2,716	46,369	2,716
Direct expenses		(26,885)	(16,563)	(26,885)	(16,563)
Total distributable income		1,977,129	1,132,896	1,966,239	1,124,466
Income attributable to the depositors	28	(622,337)	(431,241)	(622,649)	(431,486)
Total net income		1,354,792	701,655	1,343,590	692,980
Personnel expenses	29	(430,972)	(228,434)	(423,951)	(224,561)
Other overhead expenses	30	(422,333)	(234,600)	(416,239)	(232,568)
Finance cost		–	(2,755)	–	(2,755)
Profit before zakat and tax		501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Zakat		(13,832)	(6,369)	(13,398)	(6,000)
Tax expense	33	(78,943)	(67,621)	(78,224)	(66,489)
Profit for the period/year		408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		408,763	161,876	411,778	160,607
Minority interests		(51)	–	–	–
Profit for the period/year		408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Earnings per share (sen)	34	21.44	9.38	–	–

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Profit for the period/year	408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Other comprehensive income				
Currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations	41,008	(23,030)	41,312	(23,071)
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	92,969	73,067	92,969	73,067
Other comprehensive income for the period/year, net of tax	133,977	50,037	134,281	49,996
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	542,689	211,913	546,059	210,603
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	542,740	211,913	546,059	210,603
Minority interests	(51)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	542,689	211,913	546,059	210,603

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010



Group	Attributable to equity holders of the Bank				Total RM'000	Minority interest RM'000	Total equity RM'000
	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Other reserves RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000			
At 1 July 2009							
– as previously stated	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,309,362)	1,531,182	–	1,531,182
– effect of adopting FRS 139	–	–	–	(59,529)	(59,529)	–	(59,529)
At 1 July 2009, restated	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,368,891)	1,471,653	–	1,471,653
Profit for the period	–	–	–	408,763	408,763	(51)	408,712
Other comprehensive income	–	–	133,977	–	133,977	–	133,977
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	133,977	408,763	542,740	(51)	542,689
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	205,889	(205,889)	–	–	–
Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) issued and converted to ordinary shares	540,000	–	–	–	540,000	–	540,000
Dividends paid on CRNCPS	–	–	–	(19,115)	(19,115)	–	(19,115)
Minority interests' subscription of shares of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	526	526
At 31 December 2010	2,265,490	500,020	954,900	(1,185,132)	2,535,278	475	2,535,753
At 1 July 2008	1,725,490	500,020	484,694	(1,390,935)	1,319,269	–	1,319,269
Profit for the year	–	–	–	161,876	161,876	–	161,876
Other comprehensive income	–	–	50,037	–	50,037	–	50,037
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	50,037	161,876	211,913	–	211,913
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	80,303	(80,303)	–	–	–
At 30 June 2009	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,309,362)	1,531,182	–	1,531,182
	Note 21		Note 22				

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

Bank	Non-distributable				Total equity RM'000
	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Other reserves RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	
At 1 July 2009					
– as previously stated	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,321,097)	1,519,553
– effect of adopting FRS 139	–	–	–	(59,529)	(59,529)
At 1 July 2009, restated	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,380,626)	1,460,024
Profit for the period	–	–	–	411,778	411,778
Other comprehensive income	–	–	134,281	–	134,281
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	134,281	411,778	546,059
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	205,889	(205,889)	–
Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) issued and converted to ordinary shares	540,000	–	–	–	540,000
Dividends paid on CRNCPS	–	–	–	(19,115)	(19,115)
At 31 December 2010	2,265,490	500,020	955,310	(1,193,852)	2,526,968
At 1 July 2008	1,725,490	500,020	484,841	(1,401,401)	1,308,950
Profit for the year	–	–	–	160,607	160,607
Other comprehensive income	–	–	49,996	–	49,996
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	49,996	160,607	210,603
Transfer to statutory reserve	–	–	80,303	(80,303)	–
At 30 June 2009	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,321,097)	1,519,553
	Note 21		Note 22		

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flow

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010



	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before zakat and tax	501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property and equipment	57,893	32,812	57,202	32,543
Amortisation of prepaid lease payment	260	174	260	174
Impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale	19,727	100	19,727	100
Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets held-to-maturity	–	(5,994)	–	(5,994)
Impairment loss on other receivables	–	10,557	–	10,557
Impairment loss on investment in subsidiary	–	–	–	820
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances	207,702	123,291	207,702	123,291
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of property and equipment	1,536	(335)	1,541	(335)
Net loss/(gain) on sale of financial assets held-for-trading	389	(3,204)	407	(3,204)
Net gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale	(14,921)	(4,185)	(14,921)	(4,185)
Fair value gain on financial assets held-for-trading	(35,236)	(5,738)	(35,236)	(5,742)
Dividends from securities	(9,083)	(5,173)	(9,083)	(5,171)
Net derivative losses/(gain)	7,162	(453)	7,162	(453)
Property and equipment written off	–	19,457	–	19,457
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities	736,916	397,175	738,161	394,954
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	370,051	(50,365)	370,051	(50,365)
Financing, advances and others	(2,480,514)	(723,837)	(2,479,023)	(723,837)
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	129,729	222,422	129,729	222,422
Bills receivables	189	29,561	189	29,561
Other receivables	21,216	(46,597)	19,081	(45,494)
Deposits from customers	1,661,924	4,450,312	1,676,734	4,448,348
Bills and acceptance payable	(120,021)	(707,236)	(123,937)	(706,702)
Other liabilities	54,268	5,722	54,399	5,457
Cash generated from operations	373,758	3,577,157	385,384	3,574,344
Zakat paid	(12,649)	(1,962)	(11,859)	(1,962)
Tax paid	(90,411)	(28,338)	(89,662)	(26,250)
Tax refund	400	14	–	–
Net cash generated from operating activities	271,098	3,546,871	283,863	3,546,132

Statements of Cash Flow

for the 18 months financial period ended 31 December 2010

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Cash flows from investing activities				
Additional investment in subsidiary	–	–	(7,000)	(5,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(101,829)	(52,122)	(101,296)	(50,916)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	2,805	670	2,795	670
Dividend from securities	8,234	5,148	8,234	5,146
Net proceeds from purchase of securities	(6,217,935)	(5,171,342)	(6,220,011)	(5,173,127)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,308,725)	(5,217,646)	(6,317,278)	(5,223,227)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS)	540,000	–	540,000	–
Redemption of subordinated financing	(100,000)	–	(100,000)	–
Dividend paid on CRNCPS	(19,115)	–	(19,115)	–
Net cash generated from financing activities	420,885	–	420,885	–
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,616,742)	(1,670,775)	(5,612,530)	(1,677,095)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	8,448,209	10,142,422	8,433,494	10,134,055
Exchange difference on translation	41,026	(23,438)	41,317	(23,466)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	2,872,493	8,448,209	2,862,281	8,433,494
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Cash and short-term funds	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	352,798	–	352,798	–
	2,872,493	8,448,209	2,862,281	8,433,494

The notes on pages 21 to 94 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010



1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad is principally engaged in Islamic banking business and the provision of related financial services. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are as disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

The Bank is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

11th Floor, Wisma Bank Islam
Jalan Dungun, Bukit Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur.

The immediate holding company of the Bank is BIMB Holdings Berhad, a public limited liability company incorporated in Malaysia and is listed on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The ultimate holding board is Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH), a hajj pilgrims' funds board established under the Tabung Haji Act 1995 (Act 535).

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group).

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 February 2011.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated in Note 45 of the financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standard Board (MASB) as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Guidelines, the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 and Shariah requirements.

During the current reporting period, the Group and the Bank adopted the following significant standards and amendments to standards:

(i) FRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

This standard establishes the principles for the recognition, derecognition and measurement of an entity's financial instruments and for hedge accounting. These accounting policies are set out in Note 2.5, Note 2.9 and Note 45(a) of the financial statements.

(ii) IC Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

This interpretation clarifies that the reassessment of an embedded derivative after its initial recognition is forbidden unless the instrument's term have changed and this has affected its cash flow significantly. This IC interpretation is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

(iii) Amendments to FRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IC Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

These amendments allow for the reclassification of certain non-derivative financial assets classified as held-for-trading to either held-to-maturity, financing advances or available-for-sale, and permit the transfer of certain financial assets from available-for-sale to financing and advances. These amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

(iv) FRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

This standard requires disclosures in financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of the financial statements for the entity's financial position and performance, and the nature and extent of the risks arising from financial instruments to which an entity is exposed and how these risks are managed. This standard requires both qualitative disclosures describing managements' objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks, and quantitative disclosures providing information about the extent to which an entity is exposed to risk, based on information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel.

(v) FRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements

This standard sets the overall requirements for the presentation of the financial statements, guidelines for their structure and the minimum requirements for their content. The standard separate owner and non-owner changes in equity, whereby the statement in changes in equity will include only details of transaction with owners, and all non-owner changes in equity presented separately. In addition this standard introduces the statement of comprehensive income, which present income and expense items recognised in profit and loss together with all other items of recognised income and expense, either in one single statement, or in two linked statements. The application of this standard did not to have any impact on the financial results of the Group and of the Bank as the changes introduced are presentational in nature.

(vi) FRS 8 Operating Segments

This standard requires disclosures in the financial statements for segment reporting to be on the same basis as is used by management internally for evaluating operating segment performance.

The Group and the Bank have not applied the following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) but are not yet effective for the Group and the Bank:

(i) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010*

- FRS 4, Insurance Contracts
- FRS 123, Borrowing Costs (revised)
- Amendments to FRS 1, First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
- Amendments to FRS 2, Share-based Payment: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations
- Amendments to FRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Amendments to FRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation
- Amendments to FRS 127, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate
- Improvements to FRSs (2009)
- IC Interpretation 10, Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment
- IC Interpretation 11, FRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions
- IC Interpretation 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes
- IC Interpretation 14, FRS 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

(ii) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2010*

- Amendments to FRS 132, Financial Instruments: Presentation – Classification of Rights Issues

(iii) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010*

- FRS 1, First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards (revised)
- FRS 3, Business Combinations (revised)
- FRS 127, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised)
- Amendments to FRS 2, Share-based Payment
- Amendments to FRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- Amendments to FRS 138, Intangible Assets
- IC Interpretation 12, Service Concession Agreements
- IC Interpretation 16, Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
- IC Interpretation 17, Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- Amendments to IC Interpretation 9, Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

(iv) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011*

- Amendments to FRS 1, First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
 - Limited Exemption from Comparative FRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters
 - Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters
- Amendments to FRS 2, Group Cash-settled Share Based Payment Transactions
- Amendments to FRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments
- IC Interpretation 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
- IC Interpretation 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers
- Improvements to FRSs (2010)

(v) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011*

- IC Interpretation 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments
- Amendments to IC Interpretation 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement

(vi) *FRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012*

- FRS 124, Related Party Disclosures (revised)
- IC Interpretation 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

The Group plans to apply the abovementioned standards, amendments and interpretations from the annual period beginning 1 January 2011 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010, 1 March 2010, 1 July 2010 and 1 January 2011.

The Group plans to apply the standards, amendments and interpretations from the annual period beginning 1 January 2012, for those standards, amendments or interpretations that will be effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 July 2011 and 1 January 2012.

The initial application of a standard, an amendment or an interpretation, which will be applied prospectively or which requires extended disclosures, is not expected to have any financial impacts to the current and prior periods financial statements upon their first adoption.

The impacts and disclosures as required by FRS 108.30(b), Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, in respect of applying IC Interpretation 12 are not disclosed by virtue of the exemptions given in the Interpretation.

The initial applications of the other standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets available-for-sale, which have been measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000), unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

In the preparation of the financial statements, management have been required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the estimates is revised and in any future period affected.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have significant effect in determining the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 2.5 and Note 38 – Financial instruments: Determination of fair value
- Note 2.9 – Impairment
- Note 12 – Deferred tax assets



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiary companies are entities that the Group has power to govern the financial and operating policies of, in order to obtain benefits from their activities. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing control. The financial results of subsidiary companies are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiary companies. The cost of acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and the equity instruments issued at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. Any difference between the cost of the business combination and the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses from intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated in the same way but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment of the assets transferred. Consistent accounting policies are applied by the subsidiary companies for transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Minority interest represents the portion of the total profit or loss for the period and net assets of a subsidiary company attributable to equity interest that are not owned directly or indirectly by the Group. Minority interest is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity and is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity separately from equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank. Minority interest in the results of the Group is presented in the consolidated income statement as an allocation of the total profit or loss for the period between minority interest and equity holders of the Bank. Where losses applicable to the minority in a subsidiary company exceed the minority interest in the equity of that subsidiary company, the excess and any further losses applicable to the minority are attributable against the Group's interest except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation to, and is able to make additional investment to cover the losses. If the subsidiary company subsequently reports profits, such profits are allocated to the Group's interest until the minority's share of the losses previously absorbed by the Group has been recovered.

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated in the Bank's statement of financial position at cost less impairment loss, if any. Where there is indication of impairment, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.3 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, i.e. the functional currency. The financial statements of the Group and the Bank are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Bank's functional currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency (continued)

(b) Foreign currency transaction and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in foreign currencies are translated into respective entity's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the closing exchange rate ruling at the financial position date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at financial position date are recognised in the income statements. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined.

Any exchange component of a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in equity if the gain or loss on the fair value of the non-monetary item is recognised directly in equity. Any exchange component of a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised directly in income statement if the gain or loss on the fair value of the non-monetary item is recognised directly in income statement.

(c) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of operations in functional currencies other than RM, including fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to RM at exchange rates prevailing at the financial position date. The income and expense of the foreign operations are translated to RM at average exchange rates for the period.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

The closing rate used in the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities and the financial statements of foreign operations are as follows:

	31.12.2010	30.06.2009
1 USD	RM3.0825	RM3.5190

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include cash and short-term funds, and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and measured using accounting policies as mentioned below.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the instruments. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is expired.

Initial measurement

A financial instrument is initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial assets.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

The Group and Bank categorises its financial assets as follows:

(a) Financing and receivables

Financing and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective profit rate method, less any impairment loss.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are either:

(i) *Held-for-trading*

Financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or it is part of a portfolio that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

(ii) *Designated under fair value option*

Financial assets meet at least one of the following criteria upon designation:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets, or recognising gains or losses on them, using different bases; or
- the financial asset contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise need to be separately recorded

These financial assets are subsequently measured at their fair values and any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value will be recognised in the income statement.

(c) Financial assets held-to-maturity

Financial assets held-to-maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective profit rate method, less any impairment loss.

Any sale or reclassification of more than an insignificant amount of financial assets held-to-maturity not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all financial assets held-to-maturity to financial assets available-for-sale and the Bank would be prevented from classifying any financial assets as financial assets held-to-maturity for the current and following two financial years.

(d) Financial assets available-for-sale

Financial assets available-for-sale are financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other category and are measured at fair value.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost less any impairment loss. Any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value is recognised in the fair value reserve through other comprehensive income until the securities are sold, disposed off or impaired, at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in equity will be transferred to the income statement. Profit or loss from sale of the available-for-sale securities is recognised in the income statement.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment. See note 2.9 Impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and profit rate exposures. Foreign exchange trading positions, including spot and forward contracts, are revalued at prevailing market rates at balance sheet date and the resultant gains and losses for the financial year are recognised in the income statement.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, it is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method, except for derivatives that are liabilities, which shall be measured at fair value.

A financial liability is removed or derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instruments.

Financial guarantee is initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, each guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial amount less amortisation calculated to recognise the initial measurement in the income statement over the period of the financial guarantee and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the guarantee.

When settlement of a financial guarantee contract becomes probable, an estimate of the obligation is made. If the carrying value of the financial guarantee contract is lower than the obligation, the carrying value is adjusted to the obligation amount and accounted for as a provision.

Determination of fair value

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date derived from market prices. For unquoted financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

Reclassification of financial assets

A non-derivative financial asset held for trading may be reclassified if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling in the near term. In addition, a financial asset that meets the definition of financing and receivables may be reclassified out of held-for-trading or available-for-sale categories if the Group has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. The fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective profit rates for financial assets reclassified to financing and receivables and held-to maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective profit rate prospectively.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Property and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

All items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets include the cost of materials and direct labour and any other cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Property and equipment retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the carrying amount at the date when the asset is retired from active use, less impairment losses, if any.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of asset is the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the net carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in “other income” in the income statement.

(b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of an asset is included in the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Management Information System development costs and work-in-progress are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current period are as follows:

- Building improvement and renovations 6 years
- Furniture, fixtures, fittings and equipment 6 years
- Motor vehicles 5 years
- Computer equipment
 - Core Banking System 7 years
 - Other hardware/software 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the balance sheet date.

2.7 Leased assets

Leasehold land that normally has an indefinite economic life and the title is not expected to be passed to the lessee by the end of the lease term is treated as an operating lease. The payment made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted for as prepaid lease payments. The prepaid lease payments are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.8 Bills and other receivables

Bills and other receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment, if any.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Impairment

Financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that financing and receivables, financial assets held-to-maturity or financial assets available-for-sale are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and prior to the balance sheet date (“a loss event”) and that loss event or events has an impact on the estimated future cash flow of the financial asset or the group of financial assets as that can be reliably estimated. The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in profit or principal payments;
- (iii) it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (iv) consecutive downgrade of two notches for external ratings.

Financing is classified as impaired when the principal or profit or both are past due for three months or more, or where a financing is in arrears for less than three months, the financing exhibits indications of credit weakness.

For financing and receivables, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financing and receivables that are individually significant, and collectively for financing and receivables that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed financing and receivables, whether significant or not, it includes the assets in a group of financing and receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Financing and receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in the collective assessment for impairment.

The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective profit rate. The amount of the loss is recognised using an allowance account and recognised in the income statement.

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

Future cash flows for a group of financing and receivables that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

When a financing is uncollectable, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment. Such financing are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequently recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. The amount of reversal is recognised in the income statement.

In the case of available-for-sale equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in their fair value of the security below its cost is also considered in determining whether impairment exists. Where such evidence exists, the cumulative net loss that has been previously recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as all other financial assets. Reversals of impairment of debt instruments are recognised in the income statement. Reversals of impairment of equity shares are not recognised in income statement, increases in the fair value of equity shares after impairment are recognised directly in equity.



2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.9 Impairment (continued)

Other assets

The carrying amount of other assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

2.10 Bills and acceptances payable

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

2.11 Profit equalisation reserve ("PER")

PER refers to the amount appropriated out of or written back to the total gross income to reduce the fluctuations in the profit rates payable to the depositors. It is in conformity with 'The Framework of the Rate of Return' or BNM/GP2-i issued by Bank Negara Malaysia. PER is reflected under other liabilities of the Bank.

2.12 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity in the balance sheet. Cost directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are taken to equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

2.13 Recognition of income

Financing income

Financing income is recognised in the income statement using the effective profit rate method. The effective profit rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial instruments. When calculating the effective profit rate, the Group has considered all contractual terms of the financial instruments but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and transaction costs integral to the effective profit rate, as well as premium or discounts.

Once a financial assets or a group of financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, income is recognised using the profit rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Fee and other income recognition

Financing arrangement, management and participation fees, underwriting commissions and brokerage fees are recognised as income based on contractual arrangements. Guarantee fee is recognised as income upon issuance of the guarantee. Fees from advisory and corporate finance activities are recognised net of service taxes and discounts on completion of each stage of the assignment.

Dividend income from subsidiary companies and other investments are recognised when the Bank's rights to receive payment is established.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.14 Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

2.15 Zakat

This represents business zakat. It is an obligatory amount payable by the Group and the Bank to comply with the principles of Shariah.

2.16 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Group's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is charged to the income statements in the year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations.



3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	833,127	667,267	823,153	652,734
Money at call and interbank placements with remaining maturity not exceeding one month	1,686,568	7,780,942	1,686,330	7,780,760
	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494

4. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bank Negara Malaysia	250,000	–
Licensed Islamic banks	100,000	–
Other financial institutions	2,798	–
	352,798	–

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-FOR-TRADING

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At fair value				
Shares	–	47	–	–
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	50,573	149,737	50,573	149,737
Bank Negara Negotiable Notes	2,202,117	–	2,202,117	–
Islamic Debt Securities	26,757	–	26,757	–
Islamic Commercial Papers	–	137,891	–	137,891
	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,628

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES

The following tables summarise the contractual or underlying principal amounts of derivatives financial instruments held at fair value through income statements and hedging purposes. The principal or contractual amount of these instruments reflect the volume of transactions outstanding at financial position date, and do not represent amounts at risk.

Trading derivative financial instruments are revalued on a gross position and the unrealised gains or losses are reflected in derivative financial assets and liabilities respectively.

Group and Bank	Principal	Fair value	
	amount	Assets	Liabilities
31.12.2010	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Forward contract	5,208,060	15,496	–
Cross currency profit rate swap	85,870	91	–
Profit rate swap	500,000	970	(3,157)
Structured deposits	462,995	27,769	(27,769)
	6,256,925	44,326	(30,926)

Group and Bank	Principal	Fair value	
	amount	Assets	Liabilities
30.06.2009	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Forward contract	1,455,651	–	(2,622)
Cross currency profit rate swap	85,870	168	–
Profit rate swap	109,538	1,416	(987)
Structured deposits	344,800	18,192	(18,202)
	1,995,859	19,776	(21,811)



7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At fair value				
Unit trust	3,229	2,622	3,229	2,622
Bond	–	70,380	–	70,380
At fair value				
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	4,444,171	2,651,555	4,444,171	2,651,555
Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificates	2,277,443	1,437,982	2,277,443	1,437,982
Islamic Debt Securities	4,614,882	3,689,981	4,616,893	3,689,981
Promissory notes	5,108	5,604	5,108	5,604
Bank Negara Negotiable Notes	149,364	–	149,364	–
Islamic Commercial Papers	872,867	453,816	872,867	453,816
Accepted Bills	384,155	107,997	384,155	107,997
Malaysian Islamic Treasury Bills	–	29,819	–	29,819
	12,747,990	8,376,754	12,750,001	8,376,754
At fair value				
Islamic Development Bank Unit Trust	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923
At cost				
Unquoted shares in Malaysia	22,061	26,590	22,061	26,590
Less: Accumulated impairment loss	(13,871)	(15,835)	(13,871)	(15,835)
	8,190	10,755	8,190	10,755
At cost				
Unquoted shares outside Malaysia	1,688	2,996	1,688	2,996
	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD-TO-MATURITY

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At amortised cost		
Quoted securities outside Malaysia:		
Bond	61,650	–
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Islamic Debt Securities	177,361	175,050
Less:		
Accumulated impairment loss	(23,067)	(12,287)
	154,294	162,763
	215,944	162,763

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS

(a) By type

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At amortised cost				
Cash line	520,835	164,272	533,241	164,272
Term financing				
House financing	9,461,194	7,136,157	9,461,194	7,136,157
Syndicated financing	356,238	81,329	356,238	81,329
Leasing financing	632,741	329,189	632,741	329,189
Bridging financing	361,215	299,524	361,215	299,524
Personal financing	5,127,450	2,733,611	5,127,450	2,733,611
Other term financing	3,636,239	3,874,823	3,636,239	3,874,823
Staff financing	298,667	298,368	298,667	298,368
Credit cards	450,542	393,442	450,542	393,442
Trade bills discounted	1,067,736	1,539,200	1,067,736	1,539,200
Trust receipts	60,969	151,672	60,969	151,672
Pawn broking	13,897	–	–	–
	21,987,723	17,001,587	21,986,232	17,001,587
Less: Unearned income	(9,702,990)	(6,290,584)	(9,702,990)	(6,290,584)
Gross financing, advances and others	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others				
– collective assessment allowance	(345,041)	–	(345,041)	–
– individual assessment allowance	(79,061)	–	(79,061)	–
– general allowance	–	(170,844)	–	(170,844)
– specific allowance	–	(878,295)	–	(878,295)
Net financing, advances and others	11,860,631	9,661,864	11,859,140	9,661,864



9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(b) By contract

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil	6,209,417	5,719,619	6,209,417	5,719,619
Ijarah	334,106	289,200	334,106	289,200
Ijarah Muntahiah Bit-Tamleek	11,657	28,367	11,657	28,367
Mudharabah	6,000	8,934	6,000	8,934
Murabahah	1,120,380	1,680,071	1,120,380	1,680,071
At-Tawarruq	2,573,328	167,378	2,573,328	167,378
Bai Al-Inah	1,662,823	2,274,418	1,675,229	2,274,418
Istisna'	353,125	543,016	353,125	543,016
Ar-Rahn	13,897	–	–	–
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(c) By type of customer

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Domestic non-bank financial institutions	1,218	12,459	13,624	12,459
Domestic business enterprise	2,082,941	2,093,866	2,082,941	2,093,866
Small medium industries	401,119	867,061	401,119	867,061
Government & statutory	151,526	156,910	151,526	156,910
Individuals	9,324,459	7,145,048	9,310,562	7,145,048
Other domestic entities	57,741	17,932	57,741	17,932
Foreign entities	265,729	417,727	265,729	417,727
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(d) By profit rate sensitivity

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Fixed rate				
House financing	2,198,946	2,298,214	2,198,946	2,298,214
Others	8,005,296	7,462,649	8,003,805	7,462,649
Floating rate				
Others	2,080,491	950,140	2,080,491	950,140
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(e) By remaining contractual maturity

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Maturity within one year	2,071,456	3,192,515	2,057,559	3,192,515
More than one year to three years	705,542	723,940	705,542	723,940
More than three years to five years	1,385,004	1,206,909	1,397,410	1,206,909
More than five years	8,122,731	5,587,639	8,122,731	5,587,639
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(f) By sector

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Primary agriculture	182,111	342,277	182,111	342,277
Mining and quarrying	897	18,835	897	18,835
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	791,995	962,784	791,995	962,784
Electricity, gas and water	150,860	105,367	150,860	105,367
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	479,868	546,741	479,868	546,741
Construction	508,293	750,994	508,293	750,994
Real estate	187,445	124,565	187,445	124,565
Transport, storage and communications	408,349	360,304	408,349	360,304
Finance, insurance and business activities	154,408	280,621	166,814	280,621
Education, health and others	85,375	67,815	85,375	67,815
Household sectors	9,321,823	7,077,728	9,307,926	7,077,728
Other sectors	13,309	72,972	13,309	72,972
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003



9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(g) Movement in impaired financing and advances (“impaired financing”) are as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At 1 July 2009/2008		
– as previously stated	1,360,449	1,949,904
– effect of adopting FRS 139	675,069	–
At 1 July 2009/2008, as restated	2,035,518	1,949,904
Classified as impaired during the period/year	315,241	228,431
Reclassified as not impaired during the period/year	(362,279)	(131,580)
Amount recovered	(311,447)	(184,080)
Amount written off	(1,079,122)	(540,033)
Exchange differences	(45,690)	37,807
At 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	552,221	1,360,449*
Gross impaired financing as a percentage of gross financing advances and others	4.50%	12.70%*

* Based on 6 months non-performing classification and net of profit-in-suspense. If restated, the impaired financing would be RM1,803,434,000 and the ratio would be 16.43%.

(h) Impaired financing by sector

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Primary agriculture	10,947	64,900
Mining and quarrying	851	2,130
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	83,810	290,385
Electricity, gas and water	–	75,046
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	42,729	94,821
Construction	130,925	403,423
Real estate	1,263	8,700
Transport, storage and communications	1,538	13,476
Finance, insurance and business activities	–	51,598
Education, health and others	6,112	10,553
Household sectors	270,847	338,344
Other sectors	3,199	7,073
	552,221	1,360,449*

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(i) Movement of allowance for impaired/non-performing financing

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Collective assessment allowance		
At 1 July 2009/2008		
– as previously stated	–	–
– effect of adopting FRS 139	504,927	–
At 1 July 2009/2008, as restated	504,927	–
Allowance made during the period/year	538,979	–
Amount recovered	(111,808)	–
Amount written off	(555,129)	–
Exchange differences	(31,928)	–
At 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	345,041	–
Individual assessment allowance		
At 1 July 2009/2008		
– as previously stated	–	–
– effect of adopting FRS 139	859,374	–
At 1 July 2009/2008, as restated	859,374	–
Allowance made during the period/year	124,827	–
Amount recovered	(163,025)	–
Amount written off	(740,797)	–
Exchange differences	(1,318)	–
At 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	79,061	–
General allowance		
At 1 July 2009/2008		
– as previously stated	170,844	169,382
– effect of adopting FRS 139	(170,844)	–
At 1 July 2009/2008, as restated	–	169,382
Exchange differences	–	1,462
At 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	–	170,844



9. FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS (continued)

(i) Movement of allowance for impaired/non-performing financing (continued)

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Specific allowance		
At 1 July 2009/2008		
– as previously stated	878,295	1,228,131
– effect of adopting FRS 139	(878,295)	–
At 1 July 2009/2008, as restated	–	1,228,131
Allowance made during the period/year	–	303,755
Amount recovered	–	(133,074)
Amount written off	–	(540,033)
Exchange differences	–	19,516
At 31 December 2010/30 June 2009	–	878,295

10. OTHER ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bill receivable	306	495	306	495
Other receivables*	13,898	62,095	12,936	59,319
Deposit and prepayments	23,851	19,668	23,382	19,273
Related companies**	1,036	3,886	1,168	4,124
	39,091	86,144	37,792	83,211

* Other receivables are stated net of allowances for doubtful debts of RM96,330,000 (2009: RM96,354,000) and RM96,330,000 (2009: RM96,330,000) for the Group and Bank respectively.

This also includes proposed strategic investment in the establishment of Amana Bank Limited of Rps731.8 million.

** This relates to amounts due from holding and related companies that are non-trade in nature, not subject to financing charges and has no fixed term repayments.

11. STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Recognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

Group	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances	41,160	37,628	–	–	41,160	37,628
Property and equipment	–	–	(27,437)	(11,267)	(27,437)	(11,267)
Provisions	8,919	11,592	–	–	8,919	11,592
Unabsorbed capital allowances	21,582	23,707	–	–	21,582	23,707
Tax assets/(liabilities)	71,661	72,927	(27,437)	(11,267)	44,224	61,660

Bank	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Allowance for impairment on financing and advance	41,160	37,628	–	–	41,160	37,628
Property and equipment	–	–	(27,437)	(11,267)	(27,437)	(11,267)
Provisions	8,893	11,592	–	–	8,893	11,592
Unabsorbed capital allowances	21,582	23,707	–	–	21,582	23,707
Tax assets/(liabilities)	71,635	72,927	(27,437)	(11,267)	44,198	61,660

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Unabsorbed capital allowances	43,784	43,784	43,784	43,784
	43,784	43,784	43,784	43,784

The unabsorbed capital allowances for the Bank is in respect of its leasing business whereby management considered it uncertain whether the Bank is able to utilise the benefits in the future. As such, deferred tax assets have not been recognised.



13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 30.06.2009 RM'000
At cost		
Unquoted shares in Malaysia	27,947	72,795
Less: Accumulated impairment loss	(820)	(52,668)
	27,127	20,127

Name of company	Principal activities	Effective ownership interest		Paid up capital
		31.12.2010 %	30.06.2009 %	31.12.2010 RM'000
Al-Wakalah Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Provide nominee services	100	100	25
BIMB Investment Management Berhad	Managing of Islamic Unit Trust Funds	100	100	15,000
Bank Islam Trust Company (Labuan) Ltd.	Provide services as a Labuan registered trust company	100	100	922
and its subsidiary:				
BIMB Offshore Company Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	Resident Corporate Secretary and Director for Offshore Companies	100	100	*
Bank Islam (L) Ltd.	Ceased operation	–	100	**
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn. Bhd.	Foreign currency clearing house	100	100	10,000
Farihan Corporation Sdn. Bhd.	Pawn broking business	80	–	2,500

* Represents RM2.00

** Written off during the period

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14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Building in progress RM'000	Improvements and renovations RM'000	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RM'000	Office equipment RM'000	Computer equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Renovation work-in progress RM'000	Management information system development cost RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost									
At 1 July 2008	12,342	26,586	35,711	44,388	113,177	699	16,515	55,946	305,364
Additions	–	503	4,664	5,591	9,804	–	10,220	21,340	52,122
Reclassifications	–	1,883	12,842	6,522	13,415	–	(21,247)	(13,415)	–
Disposals	–	(67)	(68)	(302)	(2,464)	–	(51)	–	(2,952)
Written off	–	–	–	–	(294)	–	–	(19,457)	(19,751)
Exchange difference	–	111	276	–	20	5	2	1	415
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	12,342	29,016	53,425	56,199	133,658	704	5,439	44,415	335,198
Acquisition of new subsidiary	–	–	49	19	41	–	126	–	235
Additions	–	4,888	27,626	11,337	17,039	957	2,926	37,056	101,829
Reclassifications	–	704	3,772	759	70,333	–	(5,235)	(70,333)	–
Disposals	–	(4)	(1,051)	(619)	(6,953)	(564)	–	–	(9,191)
Written off	(12,342)	(7,345)	(10,893)	(579)	(109)	–	(579)	(475)	(32,322)
Exchange difference	–	(17)	(187)	(124)	(360)	(8)	–	–	(696)
At 31 December 2010	–	27,242	72,741	66,992	213,649	1,089	2,677	10,663	395,053



14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Group	Building in progress RM'000	Improvements and renovations RM'000	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RM'000	Office equipment RM'000	Computer equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Renovation work-in progress RM'000	Management information system development cost RM'000	Total RM'000
Depreciation and impairment loss									
At 1 July 2008									
Accumulated depreciation	–	16,227	24,906	40,513	83,091	451	50	–	165,238
Accumulated impairment loss	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	16,227	24,906	40,513	83,091	451	50	–	177,580
Depreciation for the year	–	3,311	9,134	3,650	16,490	123	104	–	32,812
Disposals	–	(67)	(62)	(219)	(2,223)	–	(46)	–	(2,617)
Written off	–	–	–	–	(294)	–	–	–	(294)
Exchange difference	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009									
Accumulated depreciation	–	19,471	33,978	43,944	97,071	574	108	–	195,146
Accumulated impairment loss	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	19,471	33,978	43,944	97,071	574	108	–	207,488
Acquisition of new subsidiary	–	–	41	7	36	–	126	–	210
Depreciation for the period	–	4,354	11,821	6,168	34,831	255	464	–	57,893
Disposals	–	(4)	(886)	(591)	(6,899)	(558)	–	–	(8,938)
Written off	(12,342)	(6,084)	(9,267)	(536)	(5)	–	–	–	(28,234)
Exchange difference	–	(17)	(187)	(112)	(355)	(8)	–	–	(679)
At 31 December 2010									
Accumulated depreciation	–	17,720	35,500	48,880	124,679	263	698	–	227,740
Accumulated impairment loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying amounts									
At 1 July 2008	–	10,359	10,805	3,875	30,086	248	16,465	55,946	127,784
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	–	9,545	19,447	12,255	36,587	130	5,331	44,415	127,710
At 31 December 2010	–	9,522	37,241	18,112	88,970	826	1,979	10,663	167,313

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14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Bank	Building in progress RM'000	Improvements and renovations RM'000	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RM'000	Office equipment RM'000	Computer equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Renovation work-in progress RM'000	Management information system development cost RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost									
At 1 July 2008	12,342	26,586	35,647	43,806	112,402	699	16,462	55,946	303,890
Additions	–	503	4,662	5,495	9,712	–	9,204	21,340	50,916
Reclassifications	–	1,883	12,842	6,522	13,415	–	(21,247)	(13,415)	–
Disposals	–	(67)	(17)	(239)	(2,464)	–	(5)	–	(2,792)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(19,457)	(19,457)
Exchange difference	–	111	276	–	1	5	2	1	396
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	12,342	29,016	53,410	55,584	133,066	704	4,416	44,415	332,953
Additions	–	4,854	27,616	11,175	16,851	957	2,787	37,056	101,296
Reclassifications	–	704	3,772	759	70,333	–	(5,235)	(70,333)	–
Disposals	–	(4)	(1,051)	(569)	(6,950)	(564)	–	–	(9,138)
Written off	(12,342)	(7,345)	(10,893)	(546)	(104)	–	(579)	(475)	(32,284)
Exchange difference	–	(17)	(187)	(105)	(340)	(8)	–	–	(657)
At 31 December 2010	–	27,208	72,667	66,298	212,856	1,089	1,389	10,663	392,170



14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Bank	Building in progress RM'000	Improvements and renovations RM'000	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RM'000	Office equipment RM'000	Computer equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Renovation work-in progress RM'000	Management information system development cost RM'000	Total RM'000
Depreciation and impairment loss									
At 1 July 2008									
Accumulated depreciation	–	16,227	24,840	40,116	82,440	451	–	–	164,074
Accumulated impairment loss	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	16,227	24,840	40,116	82,440	451	–	–	176,416
Depreciation for the year	–	3,311	9,134	3,557	16,418	123	–	–	32,543
Disposals	–	(67)	(11)	(155)	(2,223)	–	–	–	(2,456)
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009									
Accumulated depreciation	–	19,471	33,963	43,518	96,635	574	–	–	194,161
Accumulated impairment loss	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	19,471	33,963	43,518	96,635	574	–	–	206,503
Depreciation for the period	–	4,354	11,817	6,085	34,691	255	–	–	57,202
Disposals	–	(4)	(886)	(541)	(6,897)	(558)	–	–	(8,886)
Written off	(12,342)	(6,084)	(9,267)	(507)	–	–	–	–	(28,200)
Exchange difference	–	(17)	(187)	(103)	(338)	(8)	–	–	(653)
At 31 December 2010									
Accumulated depreciation	–	17,720	35,440	48,452	124,091	263	–	–	225,966
Accumulated impairment loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying amounts									
At 1 July 2008	–	10,359	10,807	3,690	29,962	248	16,462	55,946	127,474
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	–	9,545	19,447	12,066	36,431	130	4,416	44,415	126,450
At 31 December 2010	–	9,488	37,227	17,846	88,765	826	1,389	10,663	166,204

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15. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

Group and Bank	Unexpired period more than 50 years RM'000
Cost/Valuation	
As at 1 July 2009/31 December 2010	14,784
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2009	348
Amortisation for the period	260
At 31 December 2010	608
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	14,436
At 31 December 2010	14,176

16. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) By type of deposit

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Non-Mudharabah fund				
Demand deposits	7,098,681	6,347,081	7,099,693	6,347,908
Saving deposits	2,576,870	2,032,461	2,576,870	2,032,461
Negotiable Islamic Debt Securities ("NIDC")	5,819,875	7,133,790	5,820,515	7,134,987
Others	78,923	60,419	78,923	60,419
	15,574,349	15,573,751	15,576,001	15,575,775
Mudharabah fund				
Saving deposits	987,346	680,589	987,346	680,589
General investment deposits	2,449,607	2,535,289	2,449,607	2,535,289
Special investment deposits	7,855,253	6,414,767	7,875,296	6,419,628
Others	-	235	-	235
	11,292,206	9,630,880	11,312,249	9,635,741
	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516



16. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

(a) By type of deposit

Maturity structure of investment deposits and NIDCs are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Due within six months	10,426,963	10,906,919	10,447,646	10,912,977
More than six months to one year	4,616,743	2,627,097	4,616,743	2,627,097
More than one year to three years	638,204	1,526,601	638,204	1,526,601
More than three years to five years	20,955	452,408	20,955	452,408
More than five years	421,870	570,821	421,870	570,821
	16,124,735	16,083,846	16,145,418	16,089,904

(b) By type of customer

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	6,795,607	5,934,355	6,795,607	5,934,355
Business enterprises	8,606,738	10,486,914	8,606,738	10,486,914
Individuals	4,510,064	3,795,843	4,510,064	3,795,843
Others	6,954,146	4,987,519	6,975,841	4,994,404
	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516

17. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Licensed Islamic banks	307,984	8,078
Other financial institutions	70,145	–
	378,129	8,078

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Sundry creditors	364,084	265,400	362,786	263,672
Profit equalisation reserve (Note 19)	–	46,369	–	46,369
Amount due to subsidiaries *	–	–	–	299
	364,084	311,769	362,786	310,340

* This relates to amount due to subsidiary companies that are non-trade in nature, not subject to financing charges and has no fixed terms of repayment.

19. PROFIT EQUALISATION RESERVE

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
At 1 July 2009/1 July 2008	46,369	49,085
Net amount recognised in the income statement	(46,369)	(2,716)
As at 31 December/30 June	–	46,369

20. PROVISION FOR ZAKAT AND TAXATION

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Zakat	11,604	10,423	11,575	10,036
Taxation	28	20,023	–	20,023
	11,632	30,446	11,575	30,059



21. SHARE CAPITAL

Group and Bank	Number of share		Amount	
	2010 '000	2009 '000	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of RM1.00 each				
At 1 July 2009/1 July 2008	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Increased during the period	540,000	–	540,000	–
At 31 December/30 June	2,540,000	2,000,000	2,540,000	2,000,000
Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) of RM1.00 each				
At 1 July 2009/1 July 2008	540,000	–	540,000	–
Increased during the year	–	540,000	–	540,000
Decreased during the period	(540,000)	–	(540,000)	–
At 31 December/30 June	–	540,000	–	540,000
At 31 December/30 June	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of RM1.00 each				
At 1 July 2009/1 July 2008	1,725,490	1,725,490	1,725,490	1,725,490
Converted from CRNCPS of RM1.00 each	540,000	–	540,000	–
At 31 December/30 June	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
CRNCPS of RM1.00 each				
At 1 July 2009/1 July 2008	–	–	–	–
Issued during the period/year	540,000	–	540,000	–
Converted to ordinary shares of RM1.00 each	(540,000)	–	(540,000)	–
At 31 December/30 June	–	–	–	–
At 31 December/30 June	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490

During the period, the Bank issued 540 million CRNCPS with a nominal value of RM1.00 each. On 29 September 2010, all the 540 million CRNCPS were converted into 540 million ordinary shares of the Bank.

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

22. OTHER RESERVES

Group	Statutory reserve RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Translation reserve RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 July 2008	508,821	(82,610)	58,483	484,694
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(23,030)	(23,030)
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	–	73,067	–	73,067
Transfer from current year profit	80,303	–	–	80,303
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	589,124	(9,543)	35,453	615,034
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	41,008	41,008
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	–	92,969	–	92,969
Transfer from current period profit	205,889	–	–	205,889
At 31 December 2010	795,013	83,426	76,461	954,900

Bank	Statutory reserve RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Translation reserve RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 July 2008	508,821	(82,610)	58,630	484,841
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	(23,071)	(23,071)
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	–	73,067	–	73,067
Transfer from current year profit	80,303	–	–	80,303
At 30 June 2009/1 July 2009	589,124	(9,543)	35,559	615,140
Foreign exchange translation differences	–	–	41,312	41,312
Unrealised net gain on revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	–	92,969	–	92,969
Transfer from current period profit	205,889	–	–	205,889
At 31 December 2010	795,013	83,426	76,871	955,310

The statutory reserve is maintained in compliance with Section 15 of the Islamic Banking Act, 1983 and is not distributable as cash dividends.

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets available-for-sale, excluding impairment losses, until the financial asset is derecognised.

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the offshore banking operations in the Federal Territory of Labuan.



23. SINGLE TIER TAX SYSTEM

Prior to the year assessment 2008, company income tax was based on the full imputation system where tax on dividend was imposed at both the company's and shareholders' level. The tax at shareholders' level took into account the tax imputed at the company's level through tax credits.

Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2007, the single tier system was introduced and took effect from the year of assessment 2008. Under the single tier system, tax on a company's profit is a final tax and dividend distributed to shareholders will be exempted from tax. With the implementation of the single tier system, companies with a credit balance in the Section 108 account are allowed either to elect for an irrevocable option to switch over to the single tier system or to continue using the available credit balance as at 31 December 2007 after adjusting for any tax deductions for the purpose of dividend distribution, until 31 December 2013.

The Bank did not elect for the irrevocable option to disregard the available Section 108 balance accumulated until 31 December 2007. Therefore, the Bank is allowed to continue utilising its available Section 108 balance for the purpose of dividend distribution until the credit balances are fully utilised or upon expiry of the six year transitional period on 31 December 2013, whichever is earlier.

As at 31 December 2010, the Bank has a credit balance of RM155,758,139.05 (June 2009: RM160,326,114.21) in its Section 108 account.

Subsequent to the financial period ended 31 December 2010, the Board of Directors had proposed a cash dividend for the financial period ended 31 December 2010. The cash dividend will be sufficiently franked out from the available Section 108 credit balance.

24. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF DEPOSITORS' FUNDS

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:				
(i) General investment deposits	200,173	126,536	200,015	126,383
(ii) Other deposits	1,635,568	895,884	1,635,715	895,979
	1,835,741	1,022,420	1,835,730	1,022,362

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24. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF DEPOSITORS' FUNDS

(i) Income derived from investment of general investment deposits

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	129,293	84,357	129,135	84,204
Financial assets:				
– held-for-trading	513	364	513	364
– available-for-sale	48,777	18,720	48,777	18,720
– held-to-maturity	903	621	903	621
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	15,294	21,088	15,294	21,088
	194,780	125,150	194,622	124,997
<i>of which</i>				
<i>Financing income earned on impaired financing</i>	11,539	–	11,539	–
Other dealing income				
Net (loss)/gain from sale of financial assets held-for-trading	(34)	485	(34)	485
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	3,846	715	3,846	715
	3,812	1,200	3,812	1,200
Other operating income				
Net gain from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	1,580	186	1,580	186
	1,580	186	1,580	186
Other income				
Gain on disposal of leased assets	1	–	1	–
	1	–	1	–
	200,173	126,536	200,015	126,383



24. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF DEPOSITORS' FUNDS (continued)

(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	1,054,871	595,380	1,055,018	595,475
Financial assets:				
– held-for-trading	4,154	2,673	4,154	2,673
– available-for-sale	398,789	133,838	398,789	133,838
– held-to-maturity	7,754	4,426	7,754	4,426
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	125,631	150,496	125,631	150,496
	1,591,199	886,813	1,591,346	886,908
<i>of which</i>				
<i>Financing income earned on impaired financing</i>	96,498	–	96,498	–
Other dealing income				
Net (loss)/gain from sale of financial assets held-for-trading	(373)	2,719	(373)	2,719
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	31,390	5,016	31,390	5,016
	31,017	7,735	31,017	7,735
Other operating income				
Net gain from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	13,341	1,336	13,341	1,336
	13,341	1,336	13,341	1,336
Other income				
Gain on disposal of leased assets	11	–	11	–
	11	–	11	–
	1,635,568	895,884	1,635,715	895,979

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

25. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Finance, income and hibah				
Financing, advances and others	5,973	3,209	5,310	3,209
Financial assets available-for-sale	137,866	64,897	137,866	64,897
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	9,923	57,282	9,923	57,274
	153,762	125,388	153,099	125,380
Other dealing income				
Net gain from foreign exchange transactions	24,387	25,435	24,387	25,435
Net gain from sale of financial assets held-for-trading	18	–	–	–
Net gain on revaluation of financial assets held-for-trading	–	7	–	11
Net derivatives (losses)/gain	(7,162)	453	(7,162)	453
	17,243	25,895	17,225	25,899
Other operating income				
Net gain from sale of financial assets available-for-sale	–	2,663	–	2,663
Profit on sale of foreign currencies	4,776	1,266	–	–
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on foreign currency cash balance	–	150	–	–
Reversal of allowance for doubtful debts	360	4,490	–	–
Gross dividend income from securities				
– quoted in Malaysia	–	11	–	9
– unquoted in Malaysia	8,880	4,920	8,880	4,920
– unit trust in Malaysia	73	138	73	138
– unit trust outside Malaysia	130	104	130	104
	14,219	13,742	9,083	7,834



25. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Fees and commission				
ATM fees	23,230	12,123	23,230	12,123
Financing fees	17,379	17,362	17,379	17,362
Cheque issued and return, closing account and other fees	12,194	2,452	12,194	2,452
Takaful service fees and commission	14,123	5,784	14,123	5,784
Credit card fees and commission	52,527	17,137	52,527	17,137
Commitment fees	331	1,339	331	1,339
Commission on MEPS	7,195	3,885	7,195	3,885
Processing fees	1,212	412	1,155	398
Corporate advisory fees	10,630	3,020	10,630	3,020
Unit trust management fees	2,674	805	–	–
Commission on structured deposits	3,362	7,108	3,362	7,108
Ta'widh charges	3,526	2,184	3,526	2,184
Others	16,293	13,137	14,410	12,361
	164,676	86,748	160,062	85,153
Other income				
Net (loss)/gain on disposal of property and equipment	(1,536)	335	(1,541)	335
Rental income	2	–	(54)	68
Other income	967	169	580	56
	(567)	504	(1,015)	459
	349,333	252,277	338,454	244,725

26. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCING, ADVANCES AND OTHERS

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others:		
– collective assessment allowance	538,979	–
– individual assessment allowance	124,827	–
– specific allowance	–	303,755
Impaired financing and advances recovered	(274,833)	(133,074)
Bad debts and financing recovered	(181,271)	(44,964)
Recovered from Danaharta	–	(2,426)
	207,702	123,291

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27. IMPAIRMENT ON OTHER ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Financial assets:				
– available-for-sale	19,727	100	19,727	100
– held-to-maturity	–	(5,994)	–	(5,994)
	19,727	(5,894)	19,727	(5,894)
Investment in subsidiary companies	–	–	–	820
Other receivables	–	10,557	–	10,557
	19,727	4,663	19,727	5,483

28. INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEPOSITORS

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Deposits from customers				
– Mudharabah fund	352,400	181,794	352,652	181,794
– Non-Mudharabah fund	248,315	241,956	248,375	242,201
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions				
– Mudharabah fund	21,622	7,491	21,622	7,491
	622,337	431,241	622,649	431,486

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Salaries and wages	232,603	122,214	227,899	119,893
Allowances and bonuses	111,479	57,218	110,668	56,587
Employees' Provident Fund	39,226	21,839	38,397	21,352
Directors' remuneration	10,423	4,815	10,334	4,765
Others	37,241	22,348	36,653	21,964
	430,972	228,434	423,951	224,561



30. OTHER OVERHEAD EXPENSES

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Promotion				
Advertisement and publicity	20,398	9,626	20,084	9,592
Credit card expenses	15,286	7,665	15,286	7,665
Commissions	16,412	4,582	16,008	4,384
	52,096	21,873	51,378	21,641
Establishment				
Office rental	42,725	25,547	41,912	25,178
Depreciation of property and equipment	57,893	32,812	57,202	32,543
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	260	174	260	174
EDP expenses	17,571	8,265	17,571	8,265
Rental equipment	10,196	15,252	10,031	15,211
Office maintenance	31,473	13,335	31,288	13,126
Utilities	15,026	9,097	14,824	9,001
Security services	16,697	10,253	16,595	10,144
Takaful and insurance	15,167	9,517	14,972	9,407
Others	324	364	324	364
	207,332	124,616	204,979	123,413
General expenses				
Auditors' remuneration				
– statutory audit fees	542	454	455	400
– others	900	150	900	150
Professional fees	15,210	8,161	13,271	7,888
Office supplies	17,384	11,918	17,195	11,843
Travelling & transportation	13,814	6,401	13,641	6,318
Subscription fees	3,797	2,729	3,794	2,729
Bad debts written off	–	1	–	–
Property and equipment written off	–	19,457	–	19,457
Outsourcing fees	42,206	9,485	42,206	9,485
Processing charges	19,698	8,844	19,698	8,844
Others	49,354	20,511	48,722	20,400
	162,905	88,111	159,882	87,514
	422,333	234,600	416,239	232,568

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31. DIRECTORS AND SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Executive Director:				
Salaries and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	8,992	3,985	8,976	3,982
Benefit-in-kind	305	162	305	162
	9,297	4,147	9,281	4,144
Non-Executive Directors:				
Fees	964	467	927	443
Allowances	467	363	431	340
Benefits-in-kind	69	–	69	–
	1,500	830	1,427	783
Total	10,797	4,977	10,708	4,927
Total (excluding benefits-in-kind) (Note 29)	10,423	4,815	10,334	4,765
Shariah Supervisory Council	491	188	467	182



31. DIRECTORS AND SHARIAH SUPERVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

The total remuneration (including benefits-in-kind) of the Directors of the Bank is as follows:

31 December 2010	Remuneration received from the Bank				Remuneration received from subsidiary companies			Group Total RM'000
	Salary and Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	Benefits -in-kind RM'000	Bank Total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	
Executive Director								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	7,403	–	1,573	305	9,281	–	16	9,297
Non-Executive Director								
Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh	–	81	79	–	160	–	–	160
Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail	–	107	49	25	181	–	–	181
Johan Abdullah	–	95	12	25	132	–	–	132
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	160	112	–	272	37	36	345
Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	163	114	–	277	–	–	277
Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Hassan Al-Qaed	–	125	16	19	160	–	–	160
Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib	–	115	46	–	161	–	–	161
Mohamad Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	8
Salaam Said Salim Al-Shakysy	–	55	1	–	56	–	–	56
Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik	–	20	–	–	20	–	–	20
	–	927	431	69	1,427	37	36	1,500
	7,403	927	2,004	374	10,708	37	52	10,797

Note: Included in the above is bonus payout for financial year ended 30 June 2009, as well as bonus payout for the financial period 12 months ended 30 June 2010.

30 June 2009	Remuneration received from the Bank				Remuneration received from subsidiary companies			Group Total RM'000
	Salary and Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	Benefits -in-kind RM'000	Bank Total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	
Executive Director								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	3,200	–	782	162	4,144	–	3	4,147
Non-Executive Director								
Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh	–	66	72	–	138	–	–	138
Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail	–	48	13	–	61	–	–	61
Johan Abdullah	–	45	6	–	51	–	–	51
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	48	58	–	106	24	23	153
Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	48	60	–	108	–	–	108
Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Hassan Al-Qaed	–	47	7	–	54	–	–	54
Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib	–	30	21	–	51	–	–	51
Salaam Said Salim Al-Shakysy	–	47	3	–	50	–	–	50
Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik	–	47	–	–	47	–	–	47
Hashim Abdulla Ahmad Al-Dabal	–	17	–	–	17	–	–	17
Tan Sri Dato' Dr Abdullah Mohd Tahir	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	100
	–	443	340	–	783	24	23	830
	3,200	443	1,122	162	4,927	24	26	4,977

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32. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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

The compensation for key management personnel other than the Directors' remuneration is as follows:

	Group and Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Other key management personnel:		
– Short-term employee benefits	17,703	7,748

Note: Included in the above is bonus payout for financial year ended 30 June 2009, as well as bonus payout for the financial period 12 months ended 30 June 2010.

33. TAX EXPENSE

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Malaysian income tax				
Current year	102,363	31,704	101,603	30,593
Refund of tax from Inland Revenue Board for prior years	(41,589)	–	(41,589)	–
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	733	11,294	748	11,273
	61,507	42,998	60,762	41,866
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences arising from:				
Current year	37,325	61,748	37,351	61,748
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(19,889)	(37,125)	(19,889)	(37,125)
	17,436	24,623	17,462	24,623
	78,943	67,621	78,224	66,489



33. TAX EXPENSE (continued)

The corporate tax rates are 25% for year of assessment 2009 and for the subsequent years of assessment. Consequently deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using these tax rates.

A reconciliation of effective tax expense for the Group and Bank are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Profit before tax expense	501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Income tax using Malaysian tax rate of 25% (2009: 25%)	125,372	58,966	125,850	58,274
Income not subject to tax	(7,832)	–	(7,832)	–
Non-deductible expenses	22,148	34,486	20,936	34,067
Refund of tax from Inland Revenue Board for prior years (Over)/Under provision in prior years	139,688	93,452	138,954	92,341
– Income tax	(41,589)	–	(41,589)	–
– Deferred tax	733	11,294	748	11,273
	(19,889)	(37,125)	(19,889)	(37,125)
	78,943	67,621	78,224	66,489

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the adjusted net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank (after adjustment for dividends paid on Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares amounting to RM19,115,000) of RM389,648,000 (2009: RM161,876,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year of 1,816,965,410 (2009: 1,725,490,000).

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Identity of related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

The Group has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries (see note 13) and substantial shareholders of the holding company.

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35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

- (a) The significant related party transactions of the Group and the Bank, other than key management personnel compensation, are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	Transactions amount for		Transactions amount for	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Holding company				
Income payable attributable on deposits placed	892	912	892	912
Finance cost payable	–	2,579	–	2,579
Ultimate holding corporation				
Income payable attributable on deposits placed	15,722	30,696	15,722	30,696
Rental of premises payable	2,989	1,617	2,989	1,617
Fees and commission	1	50	1	50
Net gain on forex transaction	–	741	–	741
Subsidiaries				
Fees and commission	–	–	1,226	–
Office rental receivable	–	–	17	68
Income payable attributable on deposits placed	–	–	312	15
Finance cost	–	–	341	–
Others	–	–	158	–
Other related companies				
Income receivable from financing, advance and others	–	2,382	–	2,382
Fees and commission	17	10	17	10
Income from Bancatakaful service fee	14,123	5,784	14,123	5,784
Income payable attributable on deposits placed	4,333	5,223	4,333	5,223
Office rental payable	4,363	5,071	4,363	5,071
Rental of equipment payable	–	8	–	8
Co-operative society in which the employees have interest				
Rental of equipment payable	4,064	2,502	4,064	2,502
Income payable attributable on deposits placed	3	1	3	1
Others	–	349	–	349



35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) The significant outstanding balance of the Group and the Bank with related party, are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	Net balance outstanding as at 31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	Net balance outstanding as at 31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Holding company				
Amount due from				
Others	4	17	4	17
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	221	186,643	221	186,643
Subordinated financing	–	100,000	–	100,000
Ultimate holding corporation				
Amount due from				
Others	16	17	16	17
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	1,381,422	1,379,015	1,381,422	1,379,015
Subsidiaries				
Amount due from				
Financing, advances and others	–	–	12,406	–
Redeemable non-cumulative preference shares	–	–	2,011	–
Others	–	–	127	238
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	–	–	21,695	7,231
Others	–	–	2,341	–
Other related companies				
Amount due from				
Financing, advances and others	–	58,765	–	58,765
Others	1,020	3,825	1,020	3,825
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	139,665	339,941	139,665	339,941
Co-operative society in which the employees have interest				
Amount due from				
Financing, advances and others	5,016	2,434	5,016	2,434
Amount due to				
Demand and investment deposits	988	1,111	988	1,111

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36. CREDIT TRANSACTIONS AND EXPOSURES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	Group and Bank	
	18 months ended 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 months ended 30.06.2009 RM'000
Outstanding credit exposures with connected parties	401,428	573,311
% of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties as a proportion of total credit exposures	3.25%	2.01%
% of outstanding credit exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0.002%	0.002%

The above disclosure on Credit Transaction and Exposures with Connected Parties is presented in accordance with Para 9.1 of Bank Negara Malaysia's Revised Guidelines on Credit Transaction and Exposures with Connected Parties.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

(a) Credit risk

Credit Risk arises from all transactions that could lead to actual, contingent or potential claims against any party, borrower or obligor. The Bank recognizes four kinds of credit risk in its portfolio: Default Risk, Settlement Risk, Country Risk and Contingent Financing Risk.

The primary exposure to credit risk arises from financing activities. Credit policy to govern the activities is rigorously being enhanced with the objectives of improving and preserving the quality of assets originated. The management of credit risks is performed by four distinct departments: Credit Analysis, Credit Risk Management, Credit Monitoring Unit of Internal Audit, Credit Administration and Credit Recovery, who all play a crucial role in the overall credit risk management cycle.

The Bank monitors its credit exposures either on a portfolio basis or individual basis by annual reviews. Credit risk is proactively monitored through a set of early warning signals that could trigger immediate reviews of (certain parts of) the portfolio. The affected portfolio or financing is placed on the watch list to enforce close monitoring and prevent financing to turn non-performing financing or to increase the chances of full recovery.

A comprehensive limit structure is in place to ensure that risks taken are within the risk appetite as set by the Board and to avoid credit risk contagion to a single customer, sector, product, Shariah contract, etc.

Credit risk arising from dealing and investing activities are managed by the establishment of limits which includes counter parties limits and permissible acquisition of private entities' instruments, subject to specified minimum rating threshold. Furthermore, the dealing and investing activities are monitored by an independent middle office unit.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table presents the Group's and Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments, without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Group and Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the instruments issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	Group 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Cash and short term funds	2,519,695	2,509,483
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institution	352,798	352,798
Financial assets held-for-trading	2,279,447	2,279,447
Derivative financial assets	44,326	44,326
Financial assets available-for-sale	12,763,020	12,765,031
Financial assets held-to-maturity	215,944	215,944
Financing, advances and others	11,860,631	11,859,140
Sub-total	<u>30,035,861</u>	<u>30,026,169</u>
Credit related obligation:		
Credit commitments	7,126,492	7,126,492
Other Treasury related exposures	75,000	75,000
Sub-total	<u>7,201,492</u>	<u>7,201,492</u>
Total credit exposures	<u>37,237,353</u>	<u>37,227,661</u>

The concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank as at 31 December 2010 is as follows:

Group RM'000	Cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with financial institutions	Financial assets held-for- trading	Derivative assets	Financial assets available- for-sale	Financial assets held-to- maturity	Financing, advances and others#	On-Balance Sheets Total	Commitments and contingencies@
Primary agriculture	-	-	-	96,410	-	182,111	278,521	146,548
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	897	897	9,786
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	-	-	-	70,535	-	791,995	862,530	1,126,126
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	1,122,257	-	150,860	1,273,117	453,231
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	-	-	-	131,754	-	479,868	611,622	656,031
Construction	-	-	-	356,803	-	508,293	865,096	-
Real estate	-	-	-	109,593	-	187,445	297,038	1,310,717
Transport, storage and communications	-	16,306	-	1,539,352	-	408,349	1,964,007	547,321
Finance, insurance and business activities	352,798	2,263,141	44,326	9,333,087	215,944	154,408	12,363,704	614,481
Education, health and others	-	-	-	-	-	85,375	85,375	775,606
Household sectors	-	-	-	-	-	9,321,823	9,321,823	183,514
Other sectors	2,519,695	-	-	3,229	-	13,309	2,536,233	1,378,131
	<u>2,872,493</u>	<u>2,279,447</u>	<u>44,326</u>	<u>12,763,020</u>	<u>215,944</u>	<u>12,284,733</u>	<u>30,459,963</u>	<u>7,201,492</u>

Gross financing, advances and others

@ Commitment and contingencies excluding derivative

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The concentration of credit risk for Group and Bank as at 31 December 2010 is as follows (continued):

Bank RM'000	Cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with financial institutions	Financial assets held-for- trading	Derivative assets	Financial assets available- for-sale	Financial assets held-to- maturity	Financing, advances and others#	On-Balance Sheets Total contingencies®	Commitments and
Primary agriculture	-	-	-	96,410	-	182,111	278,521	146,548
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	897	897	9,786
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	-	-	-	70,535	-	791,995	862,530	1,126,126
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	1,122,257	-	150,860	1,273,117	453,231
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	-	-	-	131,754	-	479,868	611,622	656,031
Construction	-	-	-	356,803	-	508,293	865,096	-
Real estate	-	-	-	109,593	-	187,445	297,038	1,310,717
Transport, storage and communications	-	16,306	-	1,539,352	-	408,349	1,964,007	547,321
Finance, insurance and business activities	352,798	2,263,141	44,326	9,335,098	215,944	166,814	12,378,121	614,481
Education, health and others	-	-	-	-	-	85,375	85,375	775,606
Household sectors	-	-	-	-	-	9,307,926	9,307,926	183,514
Other sectors	2,509,483	-	-	3,229	-	13,309	2,526,021	1,378,131
	2,862,281	2,279,447	44,326	12,765,031	215,944	12,283,242	30,450,271	7,201,492

Gross financing, advances and others

@ Commitment and contingencies excluding derivative

Financing and advances

	Group 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	11,336,180	11,334,689
Past due but not impaired	396,332	396,332
Impaired*	552,221	552,221
	12,284,733	12,283,242
Allowance for impaired financing, advances and others		
- collective assessment allowance	(345,041)	(345,041)
- individual assessment allowance	(79,061)	(79,061)
	11,860,631	11,859,140

* Included in the balance is RM83,293,000 of financing outstanding where no individual impairment provision is made as the expected cash flows of collateral recovery exceeds the carrying amount.



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Financing and advances (continued)

(i) Neither past due nor impaired financing

	Group 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Excellent to good	6,052,669	6,051,178
Satisfactory	3,657,993	3,657,993
Fair	1,625,518	1,625,518
	11,336,180	11,334,689

(ii) Past due but not impaired financing

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
By ageing	
Month-in-arrears 1	255,656
Month-in-arrears 2	140,676
	396,332

Past due but not impaired financing are those for which contractual profit or principal payments are past due, but the Group and the Bank believe that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of collateral available and/or the stage of collection amounts owed to the Group and the Bank.

(iii) Impaired financing

Impaired financing by assessment type

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
By ageing	
Individually assessed	242,748
<i>of which:</i>	
<i>Month-in-arrears 0</i>	116,645
<i>Month-in-arrears 1</i>	5,784
<i>Month-in-arrears 2</i>	1,141
<i>Month-in-arrears 3 and above</i>	119,178
Collectively assessed	309,473
	552,221

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Financing and advances (continued)

(iii) Impaired financing (continued)

Collateral value for impaired financing

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Properties	985,576
Shares	280
Others	34,150
	<u>1,020,006</u>

Rescheduled and restructured financing

	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Consumer	65,759
Business	86,139
	<u>151,898</u>

Rescheduled and restructured financing are financing that have been rescheduled or restructured due to deterioration in borrowers' financial position and when the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the financing is rescheduled or restructured its satisfactory performance is monitored for a period of six months before it is reclassified to performing.

Credit quality

(i) Financing, advances and others by line of business assessed by reference to internal rating system:

Bank	Consumer	Business	Total
31 December 2010	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Excellent to good	4,719,327	1,331,851	6,051,178
Satisfactory	2,710,591	947,402	3,657,993
Fair	1,255,461	370,057	1,625,518
Past due but not impaired	369,777	26,555	396,332
Impaired	268,768	283,453	552,221
Total	<u>9,323,924</u>	<u>2,959,318</u>	<u>12,283,242</u>



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

(ii) Other financial assets (excluding equity securities) by external party:

Bank 31 December 2010	Financial assets held-for- trading RM'000	Derivative assets RM'000	Financial assets available- for-sale RM'000	Financial assets held-to- maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
Government bonds and treasury bills	2,268,997	–	8,205,367	–	10,474,364
Quasi-government	–	–	80,283	–	80,283
Islamic debts securities					
Rated AAA	10,450	–	3,251,765	–	3,262,215
Rated AA1 to AA3	–	–	1,134,759	–	1,134,759
Rated A1 to A3	–	–	60,624	61,650	122,274
Lower than A	–	–	10,084	–	10,084
Unrated	–	–	22,149	154,294	176,443
Derivative assets					
Bank and financial institution counterparties	–	44,326	–	–	44,326
	2,279,447	44,326	12,765,031	215,944	15,304,748

(b) Market risk

All the Bank's businesses are subject to the risk that market prices and rates will move, resulting in profit or losses to the Bank. Furthermore, significant or sudden movements in rates could affect the Bank's liquidity/funding position. The Bank is exposed to the following main market/liquidity risk factors:

- **Rate of Return or Profit Risk:** the potential impact on the Bank's profitability caused by changes in the market rate of return, either due to general market movements or due to issuer/borrower specific causes;
- **Foreign Exchange Risk:** the impact of exchange rate movements on the Bank's currency positions;
- **Equity Investment Risk:** the profitability impact on the Bank's equity positions or investments caused by changes in equity prices or values;
- **Commodity Inventory Risk:** the risk of loss due to movements in commodity prices;
- **Displaced Commercial Risk:** the risk arising from assets managed by the Bank on behalf of depositors/investors as the Bank follows the practice of potentially foregoing part or all of its Mudarib share of profit on these assets;
- **Liquidity Risk:** the potential inability of the Bank to meet its funding requirements at a reasonable cost (funding liquidity risk) or its inability to liquidate positions quickly at a reasonable price (market liquidity risk).

Market risks in both the trading and banking portfolios are managed by the Market Risk and Analytics Department ("MRAD"). MRAD identifies the various risk factors, measures exposures to these factors using appropriate tools and theoretical models and assesses the Bank's ability to effectively manage the resulting risks. Limits commensurate with the Bank's risk appetite are set at various levels and monitored on a daily basis with strict approval and escalation procedures in case of any breach. The limit structure is complemented with Value at Risk analysis to arrive at a holistic measure for the maximum expected one-day loss on our trading portfolio within a 99% confidence interval using historical simulation and stress tests to capture unexpected losses. Risk Management Division recognizes the limitations of theoretical models and is committed to continuously improve on the assumptions used by performing periodical back tests.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

The following table shows the period-end, average, high and low VaR (at a 99% confidence level over a one-day holding period and 1000 days observation period) for a trading book market risk.

RM'000	As at	1 July 2009 to 31 Dec 2010		
	31.12.2010	Average	High	Low
Total	1,407	641	6,854	107

Breakdown of the VaR utilisation by risk portfolio (RM'000):

Currency	Net Open Position	Exchange rate	Annual Volatility	1-day VaR
AED	(1,593)	3.6730	0%	0.65
AUD	(15)	1.0172	30%	0.57
BDT	(43)	70.4750	5%	0.10
BND	(180)	1.2884	15%	5.66
CAD	(37)	1	21%	0.74
CHF	(215)	0.9353	28%	4.07
EUR	(866)	1.3291	30%	29.46
GBP	(717)	1.5426	22%	38.91
HKD	(20)	7.7822	1%	0.02
IDR	(162)	8995	10%	2.31
JPY	(262)	81.53	21%	6.08
NZD	(166)	0.7706	33%	3.08
PKR	(75)	85.715	5%	0.81
SAR	(279)	3.7502	0%	0.45
SEK	(72)	6.7492	33%	2.16
SGD	(61)	1.2883	16%	0.80
THB	(185)	30.15	11%	1.54
USD	296	3.0853	15%	3.48
Total	(4,652)			100.89

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

Summarised below is the Bank's sensitivity to an increase of 1 basis point in yield/profit rate at the balance sheet date:

	RM'000
Economic value	(1,509)
Impact on earnings	(976)



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk

The Group and the Bank are exposed to various risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market profit rates on its financial position and cash flows. The following table summarises the Group's and the Bank's exposure to profit rate risk. The assets and liabilities at carrying amount are categorised by the earlier contractual repricing or maturity dates.

Group	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %	
	As at 31 December 2010 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years				Non profit sensitive
Assets										
Cash, balances and placements with banks	1,949,340	-	100,000	-	-	-	823,153	-	2,872,493	2.18
Financial assets held-for-trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,279,447	2,279,447	2.54
Derivative financial assets	-	-	44,235	91	-	-	-	-	44,326	0.71
Financial assets available-for-sale	1,251,770	1,941,514	1,479,525	5,985,931	2,104,280	-	-	-	12,763,020	3.66
Financial assets held-to-maturity	-	-	-	146,742	69,202	-	-	-	215,944	3.43
Financing, advances and others										
– performing	1,102,446	773,502	626,960	2,740,830	6,488,775	-	-	-	11,732,513	7.39
– impaired net of allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,118	-	128,118	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,409	-	314,409	-
Total assets	4,303,556	2,715,016	2,250,720	8,873,594	8,662,257	1,265,680	2,279,447	30,350,270		

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Group	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 31 December 2010 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	13,743,929	1,031,074	1,210,525	138,195	-	10,742,832	-	26,866,555	1.87
Deposits and placements of bank and other financial institutions	371,431	-	-	6,698	-	-	-	378,129	3.24
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	30,926	-	-	-	-	30,926	0.49
Bills and acceptance payable	163,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,191	2.23
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	375,716	-	375,716	-
Total Liabilities	14,278,551	1,031,074	1,241,451	144,893	-	11,118,548	-	27,814,517	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,278	-	2,535,278	
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	475	
Total equity	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,753	-	2,535,753	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	14,278,551	1,031,074	1,241,451	144,893	-	13,654,301	-	30,350,270	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(9,974,995)	1,683,942	1,009,269	8,728,701	8,662,257	(12,388,621)	2,279,447	-	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	100,000	400,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(9,874,995)	2,083,942	1,009,269	8,228,701	8,662,257	(12,388,621)	2,279,447	-	



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Group	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 30 June 2009 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	7,795,293	182	–	–	–	652,734	–	8,448,209	2.76
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	287,675	287,675	2.09
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	19,776	–	–	–	19,776	0.99
Financial assets available-for-sale	330,554	1,080,040	1,124,752	3,303,180	2,626,904	–	–	8,465,430	3.92
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	7,760	–	155,003	–	–	–	162,763	2.39
Financing, advances and others									
– performing	711,659	868,035	544,284	2,116,720	4,939,012	–	–	9,179,710	7.73
– non-performing net of allowances	–	–	–	–	–	482,154	–	482,154	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	445,412	–	445,412	–
Total assets	8,837,506	1,956,017	1,669,036	5,594,679	7,565,916	1,580,300	287,675	27,491,129	

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Group	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 30 June 2009 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	9,758,073	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,511,812	–	9,121,613	–	25,204,631	2.12
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	8,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,078	3.76
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	21,811	–	–	–	21,811	1.09
Bills and acceptance payable	283,212	–	–	–	–	–	–	283,212	3.20
Subordinated financing	–	–	–	100,000	–	–	–	100,000	2.75
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	342,215	–	342,215	–
Total Liabilities	10,049,363	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	9,463,828	–	25,959,947	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	1,531,182	–	1,531,182	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	1,531,182	–	1,531,182	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	10,049,363	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	10,995,010	–	27,491,129	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(1,211,857)	(841,691)	(346,389)	3,961,056	7,565,916	(9,414,710)	287,675	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	–	100,000	–	(100,000)	–	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(1,211,857)	(741,691)	(346,389)	3,861,056	7,565,916	(9,414,710)	287,675	–	



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Bank	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 31 December 2010 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Assets									
Cash, balances and placements with banks	1,939,128	-	100,000	-	-	823,153	-	2,862,281	2.11
Financial assets held-for-trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,279,447	2,279,447	2.54
Derivative financial assets	-	-	44,235	91	-	-	-	44,326	0.71
Financial assets available-for-sale	1,251,770	1,941,514	1,479,525	5,985,931	2,106,291	-	-	12,765,031	3.66
Financial assets held-to-maturity	-	-	-	146,742	69,202	-	-	215,944	3.43
Financing, advances and others									
– performing	1,102,446	773,502	613,063	2,753,236	6,488,775	-	-	11,731,022	7.41
– impaired net of allowances	-	-	-	-	-	128,118	-	128,118	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	337,997	-	337,997	-
Total assets	4,293,344	2,715,016	2,236,823	8,886,000	8,664,268	1,289,268	2,279,447	30,364,166	

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Bank	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 31 December 2010 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	13,763,135	1,033,563	1,210,525	138,195	-	10,742,832	-	26,888,250	1.87
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	371,431	-	-	6,698	-	-	-	378,129	3.24
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	30,926	-	-	-	-	30,926	0.49
Bills and acceptance payable	165,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,532	2.23
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	374,361	-	374,361	-
Total Liabilities	14,300,098	1,033,563	1,241,451	144,893	-	11,117,193	-	27,837,198	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	2,526,968	-	2,526,968	
Total equity	-	-	-	-	-	2,526,968	-	2,526,968	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	14,300,098	1,033,563	1,241,451	144,893	-	13,644,161	-	30,364,166	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(10,006,754)	1,681,453	995,372	8,741,107	8,664,268	(12,354,893)	2,279,447	-	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	100,000	400,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(9,906,754)	2,081,453	995,372	8,241,107	8,664,268	(12,354,893)	2,279,447	-	



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Bank	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %	
	As at 30 June 2009 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years				Non profit sensitive
Assets										
Cash, balances and placements with banks	7,780,760	–	–	–	–	–	652,734	–	8,433,494	2.74
Financial assets held-for-trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	287,628	287,628	2.04	
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	19,776	–	–	–	19,776	3.66	
Financial assets available-for-sale	330,554	1,080,040	1,124,752	3,303,180	2,626,904	–	–	8,465,430	3.92	
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	7,760	–	155,003	–	–	–	162,763	2.39	
Financing, advances and others										
– performing	711,659	868,035	544,284	2,116,720	4,939,012	–	–	9,179,710	7.73	
– non-performing net of allowances	–	–	–	–	–	–	482,154	–	482,154	–
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	459,871	–	459,871	–
Total assets	8,822,973	1,955,835	1,669,036	5,594,679	7,565,916	1,594,759	287,628	27,490,826		

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Profit rate risk (continued)

Bank	Non trading book						Trading book	Total	Effective profit rate %
	As at 30 June 2009 RM'000	Up to 1 month	>1-3 month	>3-12 month	1-5 years	Over 5 years			
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers	9,764,204	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,511,812	–	9,121,612	–	25,211,516	2.12
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	8,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,078	3.76
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	21,811	–	–	–	21,811	1.09
Bills and acceptance payable	289,469	–	–	–	–	–	–	289,469	3.20
Subordinated financing	–	–	–	100,000	–	–	–	100,000	2.75
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	340,399	–	340,399	–
Total Liabilities	10,061,751	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	9,462,011	–	25,971,273	
Equity									
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	1,519,553	–	1,519,553	
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	1,519,553	–	1,519,553	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	10,061,751	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	10,981,564	–	27,490,826	
On-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap	(1,238,778)	(842,628)	(346,389)	3,961,056	7,565,916	(9,386,805)	287,628	–	
Off-balance sheet profit sensitivity gap (profit rate swaps)	–	100,000	–	(100,000)	–	–	–	–	
Total profit sensitivity gap	(1,238,778)	(742,628)	(346,389)	3,861,056	7,565,916	(9,386,805)	287,628	–	

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to the risk arising mainly from withdrawals of deposits. A comprehensive set of tools is used to measure the liquidity and profit rate gaps in the banking book and is deliberated monthly at the asset and liability management committee. The Bank has adopted the liquidity framework introduced by Bank Negara Malaysia based on the contractual and behavioural cash flow assumptions derived from the Bank's assets, liabilities and off balance sheet commitments.



37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of assets and liabilities for the Group and Bank at balance sheet date in the relevant maturity tenures based on remaining contractual maturities:

RM'000	Up to 1 week	>1 week to 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 year	Total Assets
Assets							
Cash, balances and placements with banks	1,812,493	960,000	–	100,000	–	–	2,872,493
Financial assets held-for-trading	449,791	798,756	796,349	157,221	–	77,330	2,279,447
Derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	43,265	1,061	44,326
Financial assets available-for-sale	6,459	1,245,310	1,941,514	461,083	1,018,443	8,090,211	12,763,020
Financial assets held-to-maturity	–	–	–	–	–	215,944	215,944
Financing, advances and others	375,113	369,294	787,399	300,518	312,545	9,715,762	11,860,631
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	314,409	314,409
Total Assets	2,643,856	3,373,360	3,525,262	1,018,822	1,374,253	18,414,717	30,350,270
Liabilities							
Deposits from customers	13,286,464	5,155,747	5,493,246	885,808	1,182,629	862,661	26,866,555
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	350,500	20,930	–	–	–	6,699	378,129
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	27,769	3,157	30,926
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	538,907	538,907
Total Liabilities	13,636,964	5,176,677	5,493,246	885,808	1,210,398	1,411,424	27,814,517
Equity							
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	–	–	–	–	–	2,535,278	2,535,278
Minority interest	–	–	–	–	–	475	475
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	2,535,753	2,535,753
Net maturity mismatch	(10,993,108)	(1,803,317)	(1,967,984)	133,014	163,855	14,467,540	–
RM'000	Up to 1 week	>1 week to 3 month	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 year to 3 years	Total	
Derivative financial instruments							
– outflow	(295,158)	(1,861,930)	(973,639)	(1,616,451)	(159,373)	(4,906,551)	
– inflow	294,896	1,874,447	981,541	1,611,044	155,965	4,917,893	
	(262)	12,517	7,902	(5,407)	(3,408)	11,342	

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37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Contingent liabilities and commitments for the Group and Bank at balance sheet date in the relevant maturity tenures based on remaining contractual maturities:

RM'000	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Direct credit substitutes	267,151	192,356	298	35	459,840
Assets sold with recourse	242	–	–	–	242
Transaction related contingent items	482,276	316,727	36,986	10,730	846,719
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	115,779	174,938	22,028	–	312,745
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines	1,003	1,589	55,672	560,877	619,141
Unutilised credit card lines	–	768,840	–	–	768,840
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	3,846,432	141,015	131,518	–	4,118,965
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	75,000	–	–	–	75,000
Derivative Contracts	5,208,060	271,740	400,000	–	5,879,800
	9,995,943	1,867,205	646,502	571,642	13,081,292

(d) Operational risk

This risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems and external events, which includes legal risk and Shariah non compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. In managing this risk a dedicated team has been established who determine the Bank's operational risk profile in comparison to the Bank's risk appetite and determine risk mitigating measures. The Operational Risk Management Department provides/uses various tools and techniques to assess, monitor and manage operational risks.



38. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments. Fair value is the amount at which the financial assets 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 financial position date.

Quoted and observable market prices, where available, are used as the measure of fair values of the financial instruments. 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.

Fair value information for non-financial assets and liabilities are excluded as they do not fall within the scope of FRS 132, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation" which requires the fair value information to be disclosed. These include investment in subsidiary companies and property and equipment.

The following summarises the carrying and the estimated fair values of the financial assets and liabilities on the financial position:

Group	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,519,695	8,448,209
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	352,798	–	352,798	–
Financial assets held-for-trading	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,675
Derivative financial assets	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Financial assets available-for-sale	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,763,020	8,465,430
Financial assets held-to-maturity	215,944	162,763	217,528	162,763
Financing, advances and others	11,860,631	9,661,864	12,050,982	9,832,708
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,866,334	25,204,631
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Derivative financial liabilities	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bills and acceptance payable	163,191	283,212	163,191	283,212
Subordinated financing	–	100,000	–	100,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

38. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Bank	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	2,509,483	8,433,494	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	352,798	-	352,798	-
Financial assets held-for-trading	2,279,447	287,628	2,279,447	287,628
Derivative financial assets	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Financial assets available-for-sale	12,765,031	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430
Financial assets held-to-maturity	215,944	162,763	217,528	162,763
Financing, advances and others	11,859,140	9,661,864	12,049,491	9,832,708
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	26,888,250	25,211,516	26,888,029	25,211,516
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Derivative financial liabilities	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bills and acceptance payable	165,532	289,469	165,532	289,469
Subordinated financing	-	100,000	-	100,000

The fair value of the Group's and of the Bank's financial instruments which include cash and short-term funds, deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions and short-term borrowings are not materially sensitive to shifts in market profit rate because of the limited term to maturity of these instruments.

As such, the carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities at financial position date approximate their fair values.



38. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

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

Financial assets held-for-trading and available-for-sale

The estimated fair values are generally based on quoted and observable market prices. Where there is no ready market in certain securities, fair values have been estimated by reference to market indicative yields or net tangible asset backing of the investee.

Financing, advances and others

Their fair value is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the prevailing market rates of financing with similar credit risks and maturities. The fair values are represented by their carrying value, net of impairment loss, being the recoverable amount.

Deposits from customers

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

Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

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 profit rates for deposits and placements with similar remaining period to maturities.

Bills and acceptance payable

The estimated fair values of bills and acceptance payables with maturity of less than six months approximate their carrying values. For bills and acceptance payable with maturities of six months or more, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for borrowings with similar risks profile.

39. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Group and the Bank have lease commitments in respect of vehicle and equipment on hire, all of which are classified as operating leases. A summary of the non-cancellable long term commitments are as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Within one year	260	252	249	252
Between one and five years	9	237	1	237
	269	489	250	489

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

40. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Group and Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Property and equipment		
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	52,333	119,459
Approved but not contracted for and provided for in the financial statements	36,633	39,956
	88,966	159,415

41. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital Management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth, and to maintain investor, depositor, customer and market confidence. In line with this, the Group manages its capital actively and ensure the capital adequacy ratios which takes into account the risk profile of the Group are comfortably above the regulatory minimum.

Capital Initiatives

To enhance the capital adequacy ratios, on 21 April 2009, Bank Negara Malaysia granted approval to Bank Islam to issue up to 540 million Islamic Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS) with a nominal value of RM1.00 each. The Islamic CRNCPS was subscribed in two tranches. The first tranche of RM324 million was paid-up on 1 July 2009 and the second tranche of RM216 million was paid-up on 13 October 2009. This resulted in an increase in share capital of the Bank to RM2,265,490,000. Subsequently, on 29 September 2010, all the 540 million Islamic CRNCPS was converted into 540 million ordinary shares of Bank Islam. The ordinary shares qualify as Tier 1 capital for the purpose of determining the capital adequacy ratios of the Bank.

On 1 July 2009, the Bank fully settled the subordinated Mudharabah financing facility granted by the immediate holding company.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

The Bank is required to comply with the core capital ratio and risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio prescribed by BNM. The Bank was in compliance with all prescribed capital ratios throughout the period.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratios remained strong. The table below shows the composition of the regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios as of 31 December 2010 determined according to the requirements of the Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB) as required under the Islamic Banking Act (IBA) 1983.



41. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

The Risk Weighted Capital Ratio (RWCR) of the Group and Bank are set out below:

(a) The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and of the Bank:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Before proposed dividend				
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
After proposed dividend				
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%

(b) Tier I and Tier II capital components of the Group and of the Bank:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Tier I capital				
Paid-up share capital	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Share premium	500,020	500,020	500,020	500,020
Accumulated losses	(1,185,132)	(1,309,362)	(1,193,852)	(1,321,097)
Other reserves	795,013	589,124	795,013	589,124
Less: Deferred tax assets	(44,224)	(61,660)	(44,198)	(61,660)
Total Tier I capital	2,331,167	1,443,612	2,322,473	1,431,877
Tier II capital				
Redeemable Subordinated Mudharabah	–	20,000	–	20,000
General allowance	–	170,844	–	170,844
Collective assessment allowance #	182,452	–	182,452	–
Total Tier II capital	182,452	190,844	182,452	190,844
Total capital	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,504,925	1,622,721
Less: investment in subsidiaries	–	–	(27,127)	(20,127)
Capital base	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,477,798	1,602,594

Excludes collective assessment allowance restricted from Tier II capital by BNM amounting to RM162,590,000.

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by each major risk category is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Credit risk	12,507,496	10,064,719	12,489,781	10,059,007
Market risk	572,562	313,419	576,707	316,631
Operational risk	1,718,698	1,403,225	1,700,522	1,397,202
	14,798,756	11,781,363	14,767,010	11,772,840

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41. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

(d) The off-Balance Sheet and counterparties credit risk for the Group and Bank are as follows:

31 December 2010

Nature of item	Principal Amount RM'000	Positive Fair Value of Derivative Contracts RM'000	Credit Equivalent Amount RM'000	Risk Weighted Asset RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	459,840		459,840	439,315
Assets sold with recourse	242		242	242
Transaction related contingent items	846,719		423,360	396,877
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	312,745		62,549	61,078
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	1,003		201	224
– exceeding one year	618,138		309,068	251,715
Unutilised credit card lines	768,840		153,768	115,326
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at a time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	4,118,965		–	–
	7,126,492		1,409,028	1,264,777
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	5,208,060	42,284	93,866	26,161
Profit rate related contracts				
– one year to less than five years	671,740	–	27,304	7,007
	5,879,800	42,284	121,170	33,168
Other Treasury related exposures				
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	75,000		37,500	37,500
	75,000		37,500	37,500
Total	13,081,292	42,284	1,567,698	1,335,445



41. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

(d) The off-Balance Sheet and counterparties credit risk for the Group and Bank are as follows (continued):

30 June 2009

Nature of item	Principal Amount RM'000	Positive Fair Value of Derivative Contracts RM'000	Credit Equivalent Amount RM'000	Risk Weighted Asset RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	615,699		615,699	417,935
Assets sold with recourse	6,220		6,220	6,220
Transaction related contingent items	702,411		351,206	339,589
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	390,819		78,164	26,367
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	238		48	71
– exceeding one year	333,712		166,856	155,622
Unutilised credit card lines	908,596		181,719	136,289
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	3,035,041		–	–
	5,992,736		1,399,912	1,082,093
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,455,651	6,015	15,753	6,607
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	9,538	25	25	5
– one year to less than five years	185,453	179	20,579	4,116
	1,650,642	6,219	36,357	10,728
Other Treasury related exposures				
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	50,000		25,000	25,000
	50,000		25,000	25,000
Total	7,693,378	6,219	1,461,269	1,117,821

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

42. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group's reportable segments, as described below, can be classified into four segments. Each segments offer different products and services. The following summary describes the operations in each of the segments:

- Consumer Banking Includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail customers
- Corporate and Commercial Banking Includes the Group's corporate finance activities, loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers, commercial customers and small & medium enterprises
- Treasury Division Undertakes the Group's funding activities through borrowings and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities
- Shareholders unit Operates the Group's funds management activities

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before allocation of overheads and income tax. Only the performance for the 18 months to 31 December 2010 is as per FRS 8.

As at 31 December 2010	Consumer Banking RM'000	Corporate and Commercial Banking RM'000	Treasury RM'000	Shareholders unit RM'000	Elimination RM'000	Total RM'000
Total Revenue	1,078,020	267,070	692,317	149,968	(2,301)	2,185,074
Net fund based income	726,995	277,974	48,587	309,232	–	1,362,788
Non-fund based income	118,873	40,602	68,208	20,553	(1,918)	246,318
Net income	845,868	318,576	116,795	329,785	(1,918)	1,609,106
Allowances for impairment	(63,047)	(144,655)	(19,493)	(234)	–	(227,429)
Profit before overheads, zakat & taxation	782,821	173,921	97,302	329,551	(1,918)	1,381,677
Operating expenses						(880,190)
Profit before zakat & taxation						501,487

As at 30 June 2009	Corporate and Institutional Banking Offshore RM'000	Corporate and Institutional Banking Domestic RM'000	Commercial Banking RM'000	Consumer Banking RM'000	Others RM'000	Elimination RM'000	Total RM'000
Total operating income*	12,661	571,501	74,665	602,773	13,610	(513)	1,274,697
Segment results	(30,135)	146,392	(87,997)	239,449	13,305	908	281,922
Unallocated corporate expenses							(46,056)
Profit from operations							235,866
Zakat							(6,369)
Tax expense							(67,621)
Profit for the year							161,876

* Operating income consists of income derived from investment of depositors' fund and income derived from investment of shareholders' fund.



43. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

(a) Issuance of 540 million Islamic Convertible Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (CRNCPS)

On 21 April 2009, Bank Negara Malaysia granted approval to Bank Islam to issue up to 540 million CRNCPS with a nominal value of RM1.00 each.

The CRNCPS was subscribed in two tranches. The first tranche of RM324 million was paid-up on 1 July 2009 and the second tranche of RM216 million was paid-up on 13 October 2009. This resulted in an increase in share capital of the Bank to RM2,265,490,000.

Subsequently on 29 September 2010, all the 540 million Islamic CRNCPS was converted into 540 million ordinary shares of Bank Islam.

(b) Conversion of 540 million Islamic CRNCPS into 540 million ordinary shares of Bank Islam

On 28 September 2010, the Board of Directors of Bank Islam approved the conversion of the 540 million Islamic CRNCPS into 540 million ordinary shares of Bank Islam.

Upon the conversion, effective 29 September 2010, the new shareholding structure of Bank Islam is as follows:

	%
BIMB Holdings Berhad	51.0
Dubai Financial Group LLC	30.5
Lembaga Tabung Haji	18.5
	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

(c) Redemption of the RM100 million Subordinated Mudharabah financing facility

On 1 July 2009 the subordinated Mudharabah financing facility granted by the immediate holding company was fully settled.

(d) Change in financial period

Following Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH)'s subscription to BIMB Holdings Berhad's restricted share issue, LTH has become the holding company of BIMB Holdings Berhad and the ultimate holding company of Bank Islam. As stipulated in the Companies Act 1965, the financial year of a subsidiary company must coincide with its holding company. Accordingly, the Bank changed its financial year end from 30 June to 31 December to be in line with LTH's financial year end.

(e) Acquisition of 80% stake in Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd

On 14 June 2010, the Bank acquired a strategic stake of 80% in Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd, an existing Islamic pawn broking operator through a capital injection of RM2.0 million.

44. SUBSEQUENT EVENT AFTER THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

On 7 February 2011, the Bank completed the share subscription exercise for the 20% stake in Sri Lanka based Amana Bank Ltd. The 20% stake was acquired via the subscription of Amana Bank's new shares for a total consideration of about RM21.3 million and a share swap of Bank Islam's existing shareholdings in Amana Investment Ltd for Amana Bank's shares. The total cost investment is RM22.6 million.

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for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

45. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Change in accounting policies

During the current reporting period, the Group and the Bank adopted the following significant standards and amendments to standards:

- (i) FRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
- (ii) IC Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- (iii) Amendments to FRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IC Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- (iv) FRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures
- (v) FRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- (vi) FRS 8 Operating Segments

The objective of FRS 139 is to establish principles for recognition, derecognition and measuring of an entity's financial instruments and for hedge accounting. A significant portion of the requirements under FRS 139 had been addressed with the adoption of BNM's revised GP8: Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Licensed Institutions on 1 January 2005, which included certain principles which address the conditions of the recognition, derecognition and measurement of financial instruments and hedge accounting. With the full adoption of FRS 139 on 1 July 2009, the following are the material changes in accounting policies:

Impairment of financing and advances

The adoption of FRS 139 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the assessment for impairment, particularly financing and advances. Prior to adoption of FRS139, the Group and Bank's allowances on financing were determined in accordance with BNM's GP3: Guidelines on the Classification of Non-Performing Loans and Provision for Substandard, Bad and Doubtful Debts. Upon the adoption of FRS 139, the Group and the Bank assess at each financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financing or a group of financing is impaired. The financing or group of financing is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of financing (a 'loss event') and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financing or group of financing that can be reliably estimated.

The Group and the Bank first assess individually whether the objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financing which are individually significant, and collectively for financing which are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed financing, the financing is included in a group of financing with similar credit risk characteristic and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financing's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the financing is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement.

In the Amendments to FRS 139 listed above, MASB has included an additional transitional arrangement for entities in the financial sector, whereby BNM may prescribe an alternative basis for collective assessment of impairment by banking institution. This transitional arrangement is prescribed in BNM's guidelines on Classification and Impairment Provisions for Loans/Financing issued on 8 January 2010, whereby banking institutions are required to maintain a collective assessment impairment allowances of at least 1.5% of total financing, net of individual impairment allowance. As at the date of this report, the Group and the Bank have adopted the transitional provisions under the Amendment to FRS 139 and the collective assessment impairment allowance of the Group and the Bank have been determined based on the transitional arrangement issued by BNM.



45. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Change in accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financing and advances (continued)

The change in accounting policy above have been accounted for prospectively, in line with the transitional arrangements under para 103AA of FRS 139, with adjustments to the carrying values of financial assets affecting the income statement as at the beginning of the current financial period being adjusted to opening retained profits. As a result of the adoption of the basis of impairment on financing under FRS 139 and the transitional provisions as stated above, the Group and Bank have recognised opening individual assessment allowance against opening reserves of RM53.6 million as at 1 July 2009.

Any further collective assessment allowance and individual assessment allowance charged subsequent to the initial adoption of FRS 139 is recognised as allowance for impairment on financing in the income statement. For collective assessment a model risk approach to the allowances has been incorporated.

Recognition of financing income

Prior to the adoption of FRS 139, financing income was recognised in the income statement at contractual profit rate. FRS 139 requires financing income to be recognised on an effective profit rate basis, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financing or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financing.

This change in accounting policy has been accounted for prospectively in accordance with the transitional arrangement under para 103AA of FRS 139, where an adjustment of RM20.4 million was made to the opening retained profits.

Prior to the adoption of FRS 139, financing income accrued and recognised as income prior to date that a financing is classified as non-performing financing is reversed out of income and set-off against the financing income receivables account in the statement of financial position. Thereafter, financing income on the non-performing financing is recognised as income on a cash basis. Upon the adoption of FRS 139, once a financing has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, financing income is thereafter recognised using the profit rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impaired loss.

Recognition of embedded derivatives

Upon the adoption of FRS 139, embedded derivative are to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to that of the host contract and the fair value of the resulting derivative can be reliably measured.

Based on the assessment by the Group and the Bank, there is no material embedded derivative which were not closely related to the host contracts and which required bifurcation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2010

45. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Adjustment due to change in accounting policies

The change in accounting policies as described above has resulted in adjustments to opening reserves of the Bank as follows:

	RM'000
Effects on opening reserves:	
As at 1 July 2009 as previously stated	(205,937)
Effects of adoption of FRS139	(59,529)
As at 31 December 2010, as restated	<u>(265,466)</u>

(c) Comparative figures

(i) FRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements

As a result of the adoption of the revised FRS 101, income statements of the Group and the Bank for the comparative financial year ended 30 June 2009 have been re-presented as to two separate statements, i.e. an income statement displaying components of profit or loss and a statement of comprehensive income. All non-owner changes in equity which were previously presented in statement of changes in equity are now included in the statement of comprehensive income as other comprehensive income. Consequently, components of comprehensive income are not presented in the statement of changes in equity. Since these changes only affect presentation aspects, there is no impact on earnings per ordinary share.

(ii) FRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The adoption of FRS 7 during the financial period has resulted in some changes in the disclosure of financial instruments, whereby the disclosures are now made by categories of financial assets or liabilities. The disclosure of comparative figures in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2009 and the income statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2009 have been restated to conform with the current period's presentation. Since these changes only affect the presentation of disclosure items, there is no impact on the financial results of the Group and the Bank for the comparative period.

Pillar 3 Disclosure

as at 31 December 2010



OVERVIEW

The Pillar 3 Disclosure for financial reporting beginning 1 January 2010 is introduced under the Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”)’s Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Bank (“CAFIB”), which is the equivalent to Basel II issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the Islamic Financial Services Board.

CAFIB consists of 3 Pillars:

- Pillar 1 sets minimum regulatory capital to cover credit, market and operational risk
- Pillar 2 aims to ensure that Islamic banking institutions have adequate capital to support their operations at all times
- Pillar 3 aims to enhance transparency by setting the minimum requirements for market disclosures of information on the risk management practices and capital adequacy of Islamic banks

The Bank Islam Group (“the Group”) has adopted the Standardised Approach in determining the capital requirements for credit risk and market risk and applied the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk of the Pillar 1 since January 2008. Under the Standardised Approach, standard risk weights are used to assess the capital requirements for exposures in credit and market risk whilst the capital required for operational risk under the Basic Indicator Approach is computed based on a fixed percentage over the Group’s average gross income for a fixed number of quarterly periods.

The Group’s Pillar 3 Disclosure is governed by the BNM’s CAFIB – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) which sets out the minimum disclosure standards, the approach in determining the appropriateness of information disclosed and the internal controls over the disclosure process which cover the verification and review of the accuracy of information disclosed.

The Group’s main activity is Islamic banking business which focuses on retail banking and financing operations. The following tables show the minimum regulatory capital requirement to support the Group’s and the Bank’s risk weighted assets.

	31.12.2010		30.06.2009	
	Risk- Weighted Assets RM’000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM’000	Risk- Weighted Assets RM’000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM’000
Group				
Credit risk	12,507,496	1,000,600	10,064,719	805,178
Market risk	572,562	45,805	313,419	25,073
Operational risk	1,718,698	137,496	1,403,225	112,258
Total	14,798,756	1,183,901	11,781,363	942,509
Bank				
Credit risk	12,489,781	999,182	10,059,007	804,721
Market risk	576,707	46,137	316,631	25,330
Operational risk	1,700,522	136,042	1,397,202	111,776
Total	14,767,010	1,181,361	11,772,840	941,827

The Group does not have any capital requirement for Large Exposure Risk as there is no amount in excess of the lowest threshold arising from equity holdings as specified in the BNM’s CAFIB.

Pillar 3 Disclosure

as at 31 December 2010

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The Pillar 3 Disclosure is prepared on a consolidated basis and comprises information on Bank Islam Berhad (including the offshore banking operations in the Federal Territory of Labuan) and its' subsidiaries.

There are no significant restrictions or impediments on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group. There were no capital deficiencies in any of the subsidiary companies of the Group as at the financial year end.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital Management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth, and to maintain investor, depositor, customer and market confidence. In line with this, the Group manages its capital actively and ensure the capital adequacy ratios which takes into account the risk profile of the Group are comfortably above the regulatory minimum.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

The Bank is required to comply with the core capital ratio and risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio prescribed by BNM. The Bank was in compliance with all prescribed capital ratios throughout the period.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratios remained strong. The table below shows the composition of the regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios as of 31 December 2010 determined according to the requirements of the CAFIB as required under the Islamic Banking Act (IBA) 1983.

The Risk Weighted Capital Ratio (RWCR) of the Group and Bank are set out below:

(a) The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and of the Bank:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010	30.06.2009	31.12.2010	30.06.2009
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Before proposed dividend				
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
After proposed dividend				
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%



2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(b) Tier I and Tier II capital components of the Group and of the Bank:

	Group		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Tier I capital				
Paid-up share capital	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Share premium	500,020	500,020	500,020	500,020
Accumulated losses	(1,185,132)	(1,309,362)	(1,193,852)	(1,321,097)
Other reserves	795,013	589,124	795,013	589,124
Less: Deferred tax assets	(44,224)	(61,660)	(44,198)	(61,660)
Total Tier I capital	2,331,167	1,443,612	2,322,473	1,431,877
Tier II capital				
Redeemable Subordinated Mudharabah	–	20,000	–	20,000
General allowance	–	170,844	–	170,844
Collective assessment allowance#	182,452	–	182,452	–
Total Tier II capital	182,452	190,844	182,452	190,844
Total capital	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,504,925	1,622,721
Less: investment in subsidiaries	–	–	(27,127)	(20,127)
Capital base	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,477,798	1,602,594

Excludes collective assessment allowance restricted from Tier II capital by BNM amounting to RM162,590,000.

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2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows:

(i) Group

31 December 2010 Exposure Class	Gross Exposures RM'000	Net Exposures RM'000	Risk- weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	6,211,397	6,211,397	–	–
Public Sector Entities	373,947	373,947	194,830	15,586
Banks, Developments Financial Institutions (“DFIs”) and Multilateral Development Banks (“MDBs”)	3,063,214	3,063,214	616,943	49,356
Corporate	7,667,290	7,621,689	3,270,903	261,672
Regulatory Retail	7,151,194	7,149,263	5,289,319	423,146
Residential Mortgages	1,903,832	1,903,752	755,297	60,424
Higher Risk Assets	25,066	25,066	37,600	3,008
Other Assets	988,497	988,497	376,376	30,110
Defaulted Exposures	634,755	478,430	630,783	50,463
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,019,192	27,815,255	11,172,051	893,765
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,363,578	1,363,578	1,196,690	95,735
Derivative Financial Instruments	121,170	121,170	33,168	2,653
Other Treasury-related exposures	37,500	37,500	37,500	3,000
Defaulted Exposures	45,450	45,450	68,087	5,447
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,567,698	1,567,698	1,335,445	106,835
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	29,586,890	29,382,953	12,507,496	1,000,600
Market Risk				
	Long position	Short Position		
Benchmark Rate Risk	8,106,786	(5,879,692)	2,227,094	18,012
Foreign Exchange Risk	15,967	(268,501)	(252,534)	21,480
Equity Risk	–	–	–	–
Inventory Risk	–	–	78,916	6,313
Total Market Risk	8,122,753	(6,148,193)	2,053,476	45,805
Operational Risk			1,718,698	137,496
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			14,798,756	1,183,901



2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(i) Group (continued)

30 June 2009 Exposure Class	Gross Exposures RM'000	Net Exposures RM'000	Risk- weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	10,837,287	10,837,287	–	–
Public Sector Entities	826,760	826,760	167,905	13,432
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,611,307	1,611,263	354,649	28,372
Corporate	5,453,204	5,311,543	2,337,795	187,024
Regulatory Retail	4,958,778	4,775,661	3,581,337	286,507
Residential Mortgages	1,809,555	1,809,555	750,184	60,015
Higher Risk Assets	27,671	27,671	41,507	3,321
Other Assets	966,817	966,716	537,535	43,003
Defaulted Exposures	948,357	897,510	1,175,986	94,079
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	27,439,736	27,063,966	8,946,898	715,753
Off-Balance Sheet Exposure				
Credit-related Exposures	1,363,896	1,363,896	1,034,528	82,762
Derivative Financial Instruments	36,357	36,357	10,728	858
Other Treasury-related exposures	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,000
Defaulted Exposures	36,016	36,016	47,565	3,805
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,461,269	1,461,269	1,117,821	89,425
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,901,005	28,525,235	10,064,719	805,178
Market Risk				
	Long position	Short Position		
Benchmark Rate Risk	1,797,717	(1,411,820)	385,897	10,675
Foreign Exchange Risk	67,426	(179,868)	(112,442)	14,389
Equity Risk	47	–	47	9
Total Market Risk	1,865,190	(1,591,688)	273,502	25,073
Operational Risk			1,403,225	112,258
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			11,781,363	942,509

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2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(ii) Bank

31 December 2010 Exposure Class	Gross Exposures RM'000	Net Exposures RM'000	Risk- weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposure				
Sovereign/Central Banks	6,211,397	6,211,397	–	–
Public Sector Entities	373,947	373,947	194,830	15,586
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	3,062,855	3,062,855	616,943	49,356
Corporate	7,667,290	7,621,689	3,270,831	261,666
Regulatory Retail	7,151,194	7,149,263	5,289,319	423,146
Residential Mortgages	1,903,832	1,903,752	755,297	60,424
Higher Risk Assets	25,066	25,066	37,600	3,008
Other Assets	961,002	961,002	358,733	28,698
Defaulted Exposures	634,755	478,430	630,783	50,463
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	27,991,338	27,787,401	11,154,336	892,347
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,363,578	1,363,578	1,196,690	95,735
Derivative Financial Instruments	121,170	121,170	33,168	2,653
Other Treasury-related exposures	37,500	37,500	37,500	3,000
Defaulted Exposures	45,450	45,450	68,087	5,447
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,567,698	1,567,698	1,335,445	106,835
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	29,559,036	29,355,099	12,489,781	999,182
Market Risk				
	Long position	Short Position		
Benchmark Rate Risk	8,106,786	(5,879,692)	2,227,094	18,012
Foreign Exchange Risk	11,022	(272,646)	(261,624)	21,812
Inventory Risk	–	–	78,916	6,313
Total Market Risk	8,117,808	(6,152,338)	2,044,386	46,137
Operational Risk			1,700,522	136,042
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			14,767,010	1,181,361



2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)

Capital Adequacy Ratios (continued)

(c) The breakdown of risk-weighted assets by exposures in each major risk category is as follows (continued):

(ii) Bank (continued)

30 June 2009 Exposure Class	Gross Exposures RM'000	Net Exposures RM'000	Risk- weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirement at 8% RM'000
Credit Risk				
On-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Sovereign/Central Banks	10,837,287	10,837,287	–	–
Public Sector Entities	826,760	826,760	167,905	13,432
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	1,611,119	1,611,075	354,611	28,369
Corporate	5,453,204	5,311,543	2,337,795	187,024
Regulatory Retail	4,958,778	4,775,661	3,581,337	286,507
Residential Mortgages	1,809,555	1,809,555	750,184	60,015
Higher Risk Assets	27,671	27,671	41,507	3,321
Other Assets	946,616	946,515	531,861	42,549
Defaulted Exposures	948,357	897,510	1,175,986	94,079
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	27,419,347	27,043,577	8,941,186	715,296
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures				
Credit-related Exposures	1,363,896	1,363,896	1,034,528	82,762
Derivative Financial Instruments	36,357	36,357	10,728	858
Other Treasury-related exposures	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,000
Defaulted Exposures	36,016	36,016	47,565	3,805
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,461,269	1,461,269	1,117,821	89,425
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,880,616	28,504,846	10,059,007	804,721
Market Risk				
	Long position	Short Position		
Benchmark Rate Risk	1,797,717	(1,411,820)	385,897	10,675
Foreign Exchange Risk	56,278	(183,192)	(126,914)	14,655
Total Market Risk	1,853,995	(1,595,012)	258,983	25,330
Operational Risk			1,397,202	111,776
Total RWA and Capital Requirements			11,772,840	941,827

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3. CREDIT RISK

3.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances

The Group and the Bank has fully adopted FRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on 1 July 2009. The adoption of FRS 139 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy relating to the assessment for impairment, particularly financing and advances. The change in accounting policy has been accounted for prospectively.

The table below present the gross financing and advances analysed by credit quality as at 31 December 2010 with the adoption of FRS 139:

	Group 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	11,336,180	11,334,689
Past due but not impaired	396,332	396,332
Impaired	552,221	552,221
	12,284,733	12,283,242
Gross impaired financing as a percentage of gross financing and advances	4.50%	4.50%

(a) Neither Past Due Nor Impaired

The credit quality of gross financing and advances which are neither past due nor impaired is as follows:

	Group 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Excellent to good	6,052,669	6,051,178
Satisfactory	3,657,993	3,657,993
Fair	1,625,518	1,625,518
	11,336,180	11,334,689

(b) Past Due But Not Impaired

Past due but not impaired financing are those for which contractual profit or principal payments are past due, and includes financing which are due one or more days after the contractual due date but less than 3 months.

Analysis of the past due but not impaired financing and advances by aging analysis:

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Month-in-arrears 1	255,656
Month-in-arrears 2	140,676
	396,332



3. CREDIT RISK (continued)

3.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(b) Past Due But Not Impaired (continued)

Analysis of the past due but not impaired financing and advances by sector:

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Primary agriculture	225
Mining and quarrying	–
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	7,901
Electricity, gas and water	–
Wholesale & retail trade, and hotels & restaurants	5,061
Construction	3,087
Real estate	1,196
Transport, storage and communications	5,853
Finance, insurance and business activities	2,644
Education, health and others	139
Household sectors	370,195
Other sectors	31
	396,332

(c) Impaired financing and advances

Prior to adoption of FRS139, the Group and Bank's allowances on financing were determined in accordance with BNM's GP3: Guidelines on the Classification of Non-Performing Loans and Provision for Substandard, Bad and Doubtful Debts. Upon the adoption of FRS 139, the Group and the Bank assess at each financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financing or a group of financing is impaired. The financing or group of financing is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of financing (a 'loss event') and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financing or group of financing that can be reliably estimated.

The Group and the Bank first assess individually whether the objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financing which are individually significant, and collectively for financing which are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed financing, the financing is included in a group of financing with similar credit risk characteristic and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financing's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the financing is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement.

The Group and the Bank have adopted the transitional provisions under the Amendment to FRS 139 and the collective assessment impairment allowance of the Group and the Bank have been determined based on the transitional arrangement as prescribed in BNM's guidelines on Classification and Impairment Provisions for Loans/Financing issued on 8 January 2010, whereby banking institutions are required to maintain a collective assessment impairment allowance of at least 1.5% of total financing, net of individual impairment allowance.

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3. CREDIT RISK (continued)

3.1 Credit Quality of Gross Financing and Advances (continued)

(c) Impaired financing and advances (continued)

Impaired financing by assessment type:

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Individually assessed	242,748
<i>of which:</i>	
<i>Month-in-arrears 0</i>	116,645
<i>Month-in-arrears 1</i>	5,784
<i>Month-in-arrears 2</i>	1,141
<i>Month-in-arrears 3 and above</i>	119,178
Collectively assessed	309,473
	552,221

RM'000	Impaired financing at 31.12.2010	Individual assessment allowance at 1.07.2009	Net charge for the 18 months financial period	Amounts written off/ Other movements	Individual assessment allowance at 31.12.2010	Collective assessment allowance at 31.12.2010	Total impairment allowances for financing at 31.12.2010	Net performing financing as at 30.06.2009
Primary Agriculture	10,947	29,463	(12,076)	(17,387)	–	3,264	3,264	64,900
Mining and quarrying	851	–	–	–	–	485	485	2,130
Manufacturing (including agro-based)	83,810	273,665	19,099	(255,203)	37,561	8,802	46,363	290,385
Electricity, gas and water	–	104,022	(103,558)	(464)	–	2,979	2,979	75,046
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	42,729	134,467	3,265	(116,520)	21,212	12,220	33,432	94,821
Construction	130,925	219,307	66,619	(267,613)	18,313	12,978	31,291	403,423
Real estate	1,263	–	122	–	122	2,927	3,049	8,700
Transport, storage and communication	1,538	9,388	(529)	(8,859)	–	18,453	18,453	13,476
Finance, insurance and business services	–	9,560	(7,876)	(1,684)	–	2,799	2,799	51,598
Education, health and others	6,112	12,097	587	(12,684)	–	2,270	2,270	10,553
Household sectors	270,847	17,877	(2,466)	(13,558)	1,853	270,751	272,604	338,344
Other Sectors	3,199	49,528	(1,385)	(48,143)	–	7,113	7,113	7,073
Total	552,221	859,374	(38,198)	(742,115)	79,061	345,041	424,102	1,360,449



3. CREDIT RISK (continued)

3.2 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach

Under the Standardised Approach, the Group makes use of credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies in its calculation of credit risk-weighted assets. The following are the rating agencies or Eligible Credit Assessment Institutions (“ECAI”) ratings used by the Group and are recognised by BNM in the CAFIB:

- (a) Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”)
- (b) Moody’s Investors Services (“Moody’s”)
- (c) Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”)
- (d) Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad (“RAM”)
- (e) Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (“MARC”)

The ECAI ratings accorded to the following counterparty exposure classes are used in the calculation of risk-weighted assets for capital adequacy purposes:

- (a) Sovereigns and central banks
- (b) Banking institutions
- (c) Corporate

Unrated and Rated Counterparties

As a general rule, the rating specific to the credit exposure is used, i.e. the issue rating. Where no specific rating exists, the credit rating assigned to the issuer or counterparty of that particular credit exposure is used. In cases where an exposure has neither an issue or issuer rating, it is deemed as unrated or the rating of another rated obligation of the same counterparty may be used if the exposure is ranked at least pari passu with the obligation that is rated, as stipulated in the CAFIB.

Where a counterparty or an exposure is rated by more than one ECAI, the second highest rating is then used to determine the risk weight. In cases where the credit exposures are secured by guarantees issued by eligible or rated guarantors, the risk weights similar to that of the guarantor are assigned.

The below table summaries risk-weight assigned to Corporate based on either the issue or issuer ratings assigned:

Risk-weight Rating Agency	← 20%	50%	100% Ratings	150%	100% →
S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated
Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated
RAM	AAA to AA	A+ to A-	BBB to BB	B to D	Unrated
MARC	AAA to AA	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B to D	Unrated

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3. CREDIT RISK (continued)

3.2 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The following present the credit exposures by risk weights and after credit risk mitigation of the Group:

(i) As at 31 December 2010

Risk Weights	Exposures after Netting & Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)									Total Risk Weighted RM'000
	Sovereigns/ Central Banks RM'000	Public Sector Entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs & MDBs RM'000	Corporate RM'000	Regulatory Retail RM'000	Residential Mortgages RM'000	Higher Risk Assets RM'000	Other Assets RM'000	Total Exposures after Netting & CRM RM'000	
0%	6,211,419	-	141,950	864,757	48,878	4,774	-	612,215	7,883,993	-
20%	-	223,897	2,916,487	4,344,124	3,103	-	-	-	7,487,611	1,497,522
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,614	-	-	1,294,614	453,115
50%	-	-	118,840	263,518	192,994	604,589	-	-	1,179,941	589,971
75%	-	-	-	32,948	7,181,272	-	-	-	7,214,220	5,410,665
100%	-	190,534	5,437	3,260,648	6,103	2,928	-	389,625	3,855,275	3,855,275
150%	-	35	-	116,421	306,770	-	44,073	-	467,299	700,948
Total Exposures	6,211,419	414,466	3,182,714	8,882,416	7,739,120	1,906,905	44,073	1,001,840	29,382,953	12,507,496
RWA by Exposures	-	235,366	648,154	4,460,575	5,949,329	758,337	66,110	389,625	12,507,496	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	46.0%	21.5%	55.4%	78.0%	40.8%	150.0%	52.4%	39.7%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

(ii) As at 30 June 2009

Risk Weights	Exposures after Netting & Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)									Total Risk Weighted RM'000
	Sovereigns/ Central Banks RM'000	Public Sector Entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs & MDBs RM'000	Corporate RM'000	Regulatory Retail RM'000	Residential Mortgages RM'000	Higher Risk Assets RM'000	Other Assets RM'000	Total Exposures after Netting & CRM RM'000	
0%	10,873,305	400,197	782	1,194,401	-	-	-	311,427	12,780,112	-
20%	-	323,323	1,533,124	2,473,372	-	-	-	39,702	4,369,521	873,904
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,442	-	-	1,032,442	361,355
50%	-	-	108,927	146,030	7,660	799,206	-	4,771	1,066,594	533,297
75%	-	-	-	-	5,028,748	-	-	-	5,028,748	3,771,561
100%	-	135,648	-	2,794,077	50,830	92,210	-	621,484	3,694,249	3,694,249
150%	-	-	-	299,994	184,304	-	64,968	4,303	553,569	830,353
Total Exposures	10,873,305	859,168	1,642,833	6,907,874	5,271,542	1,923,858	64,968	981,687	28,525,235	10,064,719
RWA by Exposures	-	200,313	361,089	3,811,757	4,102,677	853,168	97,451	638,264	10,064,719	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	23.3%	22.0%	59.4%	16.2%	5.1%	150.0%	65.0%	35.3%	
Deduction from Capital Base										



3. CREDIT RISK (continued)

3.2 Assignment of Risk Weights for Portfolios Under the Standardised Approach (continued)

The following present the credit exposures by risk weights and after credit risk mitigation of the Bank:

(i) As at 31 December 2010

Risk Weights	Exposures after Netting & Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)									Total Risk Weighted RM'000
	Sovereigns/ Central Banks RM'000	Public Sector Entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs & MDBs RM'000	Corporate RM'000	Regulatory Retail RM'000	Residential Mortgages RM'000	Higher Risk Assets RM'000	Other Assets RM'000	Total Exposures after Netting & CRM RM'000	
0%	6,211,419	-	141,950	864,757	48,878	4,774	-	602,363	7,874,141	-
20%	-	223,897	2,916,128	4,344,124	3,103	-	-	-	7,487,252	1,497,450
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,614	-	-	1,294,614	453,115
50%	-	-	118,840	263,518	192,994	604,589	-	-	1,179,941	589,971
75%	-	-	-	32,948	7,181,272	-	-	-	7,214,220	5,410,665
100%	-	190,534	5,437	3,260,648	6,103	2,928	-	371,982	3,837,632	3,837,632
150%	-	35	-	116,421	306,770	-	44,073	-	467,299	700,948
Total Exposures	6,211,419	414,466	3,182,355	8,882,416	7,739,120	1,906,905	44,073	974,345	29,355,099	12,489,781
RWA by Exposures	-	235,366	648,083	4,460,575	5,949,329	758,337	66,110	371,981	12,489,781	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	56.8%	20.4%	50.1%	76.3%	39.7%	150.0%	31.1%	41.9%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

(ii) As at 30 June 2009

Risk Weights	Exposures after Netting & Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)									Total Risk Weighted RM'000
	Sovereigns/ Central Banks RM'000	Public Sector Entities RM'000	Banks, DFIs & MDBs RM'000	Corporate RM'000	Regulatory Retail RM'000	Residential Mortgages RM'000	Higher Risk Assets RM'000	Other Assets RM'000	Total Exposures after Netting & CRM RM'000	
0%	10,873,305	400,197	782	1,194,401	-	-	-	296,900	12,765,585	-
20%	-	323,323	1,532,936	2,473,372	-	-	-	39,702	4,369,333	873,867
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,442	-	-	1,032,442	361,355
50%	-	-	108,927	146,030	7,660	799,206	-	4,771	1,066,594	533,297
75%	-	-	-	-	5,028,748	-	-	-	5,028,748	3,771,561
100%	-	135,648	-	2,794,077	50,830	92,210	-	615,810	3,688,575	3,688,575
150%	-	-	-	299,994	184,304	-	64,968	4,303	553,569	830,353
Total Exposures	10,873,305	859,168	1,642,645	6,907,874	5,271,542	1,923,858	64,968	961,486	28,504,846	10,059,007
RWA by Exposures	-	200,313	361,051	3,811,757	4,102,677	853,168	97,451	632,590	10,059,007	
Average Risk Weight	0.0%	23.3%	22.0%	59.4%	16.2%	5.1%	150.0%	65.0%	35.3%	
Deduction from Capital Base										

Pillar 3 Disclosure

as at 31 December 2010

4. CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)

As a first way out, the assessment of credit when granting a financing facility is based on a particular customer's cash flows as the main source of payment and not on the collateral offered. However the acceptance of tangible security as collateral would offer a second way out in the event of business failure thereby improving recovery rates.

The type of collaterals accepted by the Bank has an impact on the calculation of the Bank's capital adequacy as the quality and type of collateral determines whether the Bank is able to obtain capital relief and the extent of such relief.

The main types of collateral obtained by the Group to mitigate credit risk are as follows:

- (a) Cash on lien
- (b) Landed property
- (c) Shariah compliant quoted shares and unit trusts
- (d) Malaysian Federal Government Securities
- (e) Rate/Unrated Islamic Securities/Sukuk
- (f) Guarantee

Currently, there is no material concentration of CRM held. The reliance that can be placed on CRM is carefully assessed in light of issues such as compliant with Shariah rules, legal enforceability, market value and counterparty credit risk of the guarantor. Policies and procedures are in place to govern the protection of the Group's position from the onset of a customer relationship, for instance in requiring standard terms and conditions or specifically agreed upon documentation to ensure the legal enforceability of the credit risk mitigants.

Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM):

31 December 2010 Exposure Class	Exposures	Exposures	Exposures
	before CRM	covered by Guarantees	covered by Eligible Financial and Non-Financial Collateral
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000

On-Balance Sheet Exposures

Sovereign/Central Banks	6,211,397	–	–
Public Sector Entities	373,947	–	–
Banks, DFIs and MDBs	3,063,214	–	–
Corporates	7,667,290	77,517	119,574
Regulatory Retail	7,151,194	46,447	10,034
Residential Mortgages	1,903,832	4,774	930
Higher Risk Assets	25,066	–	–
Other Assets	988,497	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	634,755	–	–
Total for On-Balance Sheet Exposures	28,019,192	128,738	130,538

Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

Credit-related Exposures	1,363,578	–	–
Derivative Financial Instruments	121,170	–	–
Other Treasury-related exposures	37,500	–	–
Defaulted Exposures	45,450	17,710	10,018
Total for Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	1,567,698	17,710	10,018
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	29,586,890	146,448	140,556



5. THE OFF-BALANCE SHEET AND COUNTERPARTIES CREDIT RISK FOR THE GROUP AND THE BANK

(i) As at 31 December 2010

Nature of item	Principal Amount RM'000	Positive Fair Value of Derivative Contracts RM'000	Credit Equivalent Amount RM'000	Risk Weighted Asset RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	459,840		459,840	439,315
Assets sold with recourse	242		242	242
Transaction related contingent items	846,719		423,360	396,877
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	312,745		62,549	61,078
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
– not exceeding one year	1,003		201	224
– exceeding one year	618,138		309,068	251,715
Unutilised credit card lines	768,840		153,768	115,326
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	4,118,965		–	–
	7,126,492		1,409,028	1,264,777
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	5,208,060	42,284	93,866	26,161
Profit rate related contract				
– one year to less than five years	671,740	–	27,304	7,007
	5,879,800	42,284	121,170	33,168
Other Treasury-related exposures				
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	75,000		37,500	37,500
	75,000		37,500	37,500
Total	13,081,292	42,284	1,567,698	1,335,445

Pillar 3 Disclosure

as at 31 December 2010

5. THE OFF-BALANCE SHEET AND COUNTERPARTIES CREDIT RISK FOR THE GROUP AND THE BANK

(ii) As at 30 June 2009

Nature of item	Principal Amount RM'000	Positive Fair Value of Derivative Contracts RM'000	Credit Equivalent Amount RM'000	Risk Weighted Asset RM'000
Credit related exposures				
Direct credit substitutes	615,699		615,699	417,935
Assets sold with recourse	6,220		6,220	6,220
Transaction related contingent items	702,411		351,206	339,589
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	390,819		78,164	26,367
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of				
– not exceeding one year	238		48	71
– exceeding one year	333,712		166,856	155,622
Unutilised credit card lines	908,596		181,719	136,289
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	3,035,041		–	–
	5,992,736		1,399,912	1,082,093
Derivative Financial Instruments				
Foreign exchange related contracts				
– less than one year	1,455,651	6,015	15,753	6,607
Profit rate related contracts				
– less than one year	9,538	25	25	5
– one year to less than five years	185,453	179	20,579	4,116
	1,650,642	6,219	36,357	10,728
Other Treasury related exposures				
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	50,000		25,000	25,000
	50,000		25,000	25,000
Total	7,693,378	6,219	1,461,269	1,117,821



Penyata Kewangan

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Laporan Para Pengarah

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

Para Pengarah dengan sukacita menyerahkan laporan dan penyata kewangan diaudit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Bank terlibat terutamanya dalam perniagaan perbankan Islam dan penyediaan perkhidmatan yang berkaitan. Aktiviti-aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikat dinyatakan dalam Nota 13 penyata kewangan.

Tidak terdapat sebarang perubahan penting dalam sifat aktiviti-aktiviti ini semasa tempoh kewangan.

PENUKARAN AKHIR TAHUN KEWANGAN

Kumpulan dan Bank telah menukar akhir tahun kewangan dari 30 Jun ke 31 Disember agar selaras dengan akhir tahun kewangan syarikat induknya, Lembaga Tabung Haji. Oleh itu, penyata kewangan adalah untuk tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010.

KEPUTUSAN

	Kumpulan RM'000	Bank RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum perbelanjaan zakat dan cukai	501,487	503,400
Perbelanjaan zakat dan cukai	(92,775)	(91,622)
Keuntungan bagi 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010	408,712	411,778
Hasil daripada:		
Pemegang ekuiti Bank	408,763	411,778
Kepentingan minoriti	(51)	–
Keuntungan bagi 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010	408,712	411,778

DIVIDEN

Dividen ke atas saham biasa dan Saham Keutamaan Tidak Berkumpul Boleh Tebus dan Boleh Tukar (CRNCPS) yang dibayar atau diisytiharkan oleh Bank semasa tempoh kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	RM'000
Bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010:	
Dividen sebanyak 4% setahun ke atas 540 juta CRNCPS bernilai RM1.00 setiap satu, dibayar pada 30 Ogos 2010	19,115

Para Pengarah mencadangkan dividen sebanyak 4.75% yang berjumlah RM80,708,081 (bersih cukai) untuk dibayar ke atas saham biasa bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010.

TERBITAN SAHAM

Semasa tempoh kewangan, Bank telah menaikkan jumlah modal terbitan dan berbayarnya dari RM1,725,490,000 ke RM2,265,490,000 menerusi:

- Terbitan 540,000,000 Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus dan Boleh Tukar Islam (CRNCPS) bernilai RM1 setiap satu. CRNCPS tersebut dilanggan sepenuhnya dalam dua peringkat iaitu pada 1 Julai dan 13 Oktober 2009.
- Seterusnya pada 29 September 2010, kesemua 540 juta CRNCPS Islam tersebut ditukar kepada 540 juta saham biasa Bank.



OPSYEN DIBERIKAN KE ATAS SAHAM TIDAK DITERBITKAN

Tiada opsyen diberikan kepada mana-mana pihak untuk mengambil saham-saham Bank yang tidak diterbitkan semasa tempoh kewangan.

RIZAB DAN PERUNTUKAN

Tiada pemindahan penting daripada atau kepada rizab atau peruntukan semasa tempoh kewangan di bawah tinjauan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan.

PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS

Sebelum penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank disiapkan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa tindakan yang sepatutnya telah diambil berhubung hapus kira pembiayaan lapuk dan pembuatan peruntukan penjejasan untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas dan telah berpuas hati bahawa kesemua pembiayaan lapuk telah dihapus kira dan peruntukan penjejasan yang mencukupi telah dibuat untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas.

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang boleh menjadikan jumlah yang telah dihapus kira untuk pembiayaan lapuk, atau jumlah peruntukan penjejasan untuk pembiayaan yang terjejas dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank, tidak mencukupi sehingga tahap yang ketara.

ASET SEMASA

Sebelum penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dibuat, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa sebarang aset semasa, selain daripada pembiayaan, yang tidak berkemungkinan untuk direalisasikan dalam perjalanan lazim perniagaan pada nilai yang ditunjukkan dalam rekod perakaunan Kumpulan dan Bank telah dikurang kira kepada nilai anggaran yang boleh direalisasikan.

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang boleh menjadikan nilai yang ditentukan ke atas aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan.

KAEDAH PENILAIAN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang perkara yang telah timbul yang boleh menjadikan pematuhan terhadap kaedah penilaian sedia ada bagi aset dan liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan atau tidak wajar.

LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA DAN LIABILITI LAIN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, tidak wujud:

- (a) sebarang caj ke atas aset Kumpulan atau Bank yang telah timbul sejak akhir tempoh kewangan dan yang menggunakan liabiliti mana-mana pihak lain, atau
- (b) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka berkaitan Kumpulan atau Bank yang telah timbul sejak akhir tempoh kewangan selain yang terjadi dalam perjalanan lazim perniagaan perbankan.

Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain mana-mana syarikat dalam Kumpulan telah berkuat kuasa, atau mungkin berkuat kuasa dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas akhir tempoh kewangan yang mana, pada pendapat para Pengarah, akan atau boleh menjejaskan kemampuan Kumpulan dan Bank dalam memenuhi tanggungjawabnya bila dan ketika diperlukan.

PERUBAHAN KEADAAN

Pada tarikh laporan ini dibuat, para Pengarah tidak menyedari sebarang keadaan, yang tidak dibentangkan dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan yang boleh menjadikan sebarang jumlah yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan.

Laporan Para Pengarah

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

PERKARA LUAR BIASA

Keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh kewangan adalah tidak, mengikut pendapat para Pengarah, terjejas dengan ketara disebabkan oleh sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau kejadian penting dan luar biasa.

Dalam masa di antara akhir tempoh kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini dibuat, tidak timbul sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau kejadian penting dan luar biasa yang berkemungkinan menjejaskan keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh kewangan semasa dalam mana laporan ini dibuat.

PERISTIWA PENTING SEMASA TEMPOH KEWANGAN

Kejadian penting semasa tempoh kewangan adalah seperti yang dibentangkan dalam Nota 43 penyata kewangan.

PEMATUHAN TERHADAP JANGKAAN BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA MENGENAI LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah-langkah sewajarnya bagi memastikan bahawa jangkaan Bank Negara Malaysia berkenaan laporan kewangan telah dipatuhi, termasuk seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Garis Panduan Laporan Kewangan untuk Bank-bank Islam Berlesen, Pekeliling mengenai Penggunaan FRS dan Syarat-syarat Laporan Kewangan untuk Bank-bank Islam yang telah Disemak serta Garis Panduan mengenai Klasifikasi dan Peruntukan Penjejasan untuk Pinjaman/Pembiayaan.

PERISTIWA EKORAN SELEPAS TEMPOH KEWANGAN

Peristiwa-peristiwa penting berikutan tempoh kewangan adalah seperti yang didedahkan dalam Nota 44 kepada penyata kewangan.

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan terakhir adalah:

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail

Johan Abdullah

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

Zaiton Mohd Hassan

Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Al-Hasan Al-Ali

Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib

Mohamed Ridza Mohamed Abdulla (dilantik pada 1.12.2010)

Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh (meletak jawatan pada 15.7.2010)

Salaam Said Salim Al-Shaksy (meletak jawatan pada 26.5.2010)

Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik (meletak jawatan pada 29.10.2009)

Tiada antara Pengarah yang berkhidmat setakat 31 Disember 2010 memiliki sebarang kepentingan dalam saham biasa Bank dan syarikat-syarikat berkaitannya semasa tempoh kewangan.



IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan lepas, tiada antara Pengarah Bank telah menerima atau layak menerima sebarang imbuhan (selain daripada imbuhan yang termasuk dalam jumlah agregat emolumen yang telah diterima atau patut dan belum diterima oleh para Pengarah seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam penyata kewangan atau gaji tetap kakitangan sepenuh masa Bank) disebabkan kontrak yang dibuat oleh Bank atau syarikat berkaitan dengan mana-mana Pengarah atau dengan sebuah firma di mana Pengarah adalah ahlinya, atau dengan firma di mana Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang besar.

Tiada urus janji semasa dan pada akhir tempoh kewangan yang bermatlamat membolehkan para Pengarah Bank memperoleh manfaat menerusi pemerolehan saham atau debentur Bank atau mana-mana badan korporat lain.

SYARIKAT/LEMBAGA PENGARAH LANGSUNG DAN INDUK

Para Pengarah menganggap BMB Holdings Berhad, sebuah syarikat yang diperbadankan di Malaysia dan Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH), sebuah lembaga tabung jemaah haji yang ditubuhkan di Malaysia masing-masing sebagai syarikat pemegang langsung dan lembaga induk.

PELAN PERNIAGAAN DAN PANDANGAN 2011

PELAN PERNIAGAAN, STRATEGI DAN PANDANGAN MASA DEPAN

Tanda-tanda kelembapan pertumbuhan dalam ekonomi Malaysia menjadi ketara pada suku ke-3 2010 apabila pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) menurun mendadak ke 5.3% tahun-ke-tahun (YoY) dari 8.9% YoY pada suku ke-2 2010 dan 10.1% YoY pada suku pertama 2010. Prestasi sederhana dalam pertumbuhan KDNK ini dijangka berlanjutan sehingga beberapa suku tahunan seterusnya, sekurang-kurangnya sehingga separuh tahun kedua 2011 (2H2011) ekoran kesan bes yang terjejas serta pertumbuhan global yang lembab, yang mencerminkan pasaran buruh dan perumahan yang lemah di AS, langkah berjimat cermat di Eropah, langkah bertenang di China dan keadaan perniagaan yang terjejas di Jepun.

Bagaimanapun, memandangkan permintaan domestik terutamanya dalam aktiviti-aktiviti sektor swasta dijangka terus mampu melindungi ekonomi Malaysia daripada sebarang kesan buruk ekoran kelembapan dalam permintaan global, kemungkinan berlakunya satu lagi kemerosotan yang teruk adalah sifar. Kesan berganda yang terhasil daripada pelaksanaan projek-projek di bawah Rancangan Malaysia ke-10 (10MP) dan Pelan Transformasi Ekonomi (ETP) contohnya dijangka menghasilkan lebih banyak aktiviti ekonomi yang memberangsangkan menjelang penghujung 2011.

Bank meramalkan ekonomi Malaysian mencatat pertumbuhan sekitar 7% bagi 2010. Walaupun sektor luaran mungkin terjejas akibat pertumbuhan global yang lembab, momentum pertumbuhan permintaan domestik dijangka bertahan pada 2011, disokong oleh peluasan dalam aktiviti sektor swasta. Selain daripada latar belakang ekonomi yang sederhana, penerusan pemulihan kadar faedah menjelang 2H2011, tahap hutang isi rumah yang tinggi dan peralihan perniagaan kepada pungutan dana pasaran hutang adalah di antara cabaran-cabaran yang bakal dihadapi oleh industri perbankan pada 2011.

Walaupun perbankan pelanggan kekal sebagai pendorong utama pertumbuhan Bank di mana fokusnya ialah ke atas aset-aset hasil tinggi dengan risiko terhitung, matlamat jangka panjangnya ialah untuk mendapatkan komposisi perniagaan yang seimbang di antara komponen runcit dan bukan runcit dengan peningkatan fokus ke atas portfolio pembiayaan bercagar. Bagi menurunkan lagi nisbah kos berbanding pendapatan, Bank akan mengambil kesempatan ke atas inisiatif rekayasa semula proses perniagaannya. Tahun 2011 adalah tahun kedua pelaksanaan Pelan Pertumbuhan Mampan Bank, satu rangka tindakan strategik baharu yang dicipta bagi mencapai pertumbuhan organik yang lebih tinggi dan pada masa yang sama memperkukuhkan tambatan domestik menerusi pertumbuhan pembiayaan yang lebih mantap dan bahagian pelanggan yang lebih besar.

Laporan Para Pengarah

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

PENARAFAN OLEH AGENSI PENARAFAN LUAR

Semasa tempoh kewangan, Bank ditarafkan seperti berikut:

Agensi penarafan	Tarikh diberikan	Penarafan
RAM Rating Services Berhad	28 Oktober 2010	Penarafan jangka panjang: A1 Penarafan jangka panjang: P1 Jangkaan: Stabil

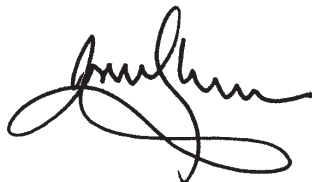
JURUAUDIT

Juruaudit, Messrs KPMG Desa Megat & Co., telah menyatakan kesanggupan mereka untuk menerima perlantikan semula.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah sejajar dengan resolusi para Pengarah:



Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris



Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,

Tarikh: 25 Februari 2011

Penyata Para Pengarah

menurut Seksyen 169(15) Akta Syarikat, 1965



Pada pendapat para Pengarah, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 123 hingga 205 telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan berkaitan diluluskan yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia dan seperti yang diubah suai oleh Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia serta peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 bagi memberi pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai hal ehwal Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2010 dan keputusan operasi serta aliran tunai mereka bagi tempoh berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah sejajar dengan resolusi para Pengarah:

Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris

Dato' Sri Zukri Samat

Kuala Lumpur,

Tarikh: 25 Februari 2011

Laporan Majlis Pengawasan Syariah



الحمد لله رب العالمين, والعاقبة للمتقين, ولا عدوان إلا على الظالمين,
والتصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد سيد المرسلين وإمام المتقين, وعلى
آله الطيبين الأطهار وأصحابه الأبرار, ومن تبعهم بإحسان
إلى يوم الدين.

السلم عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته dan "Salam Sejahtera"

Kepada semua pemegang saham, pendeposit dan pelanggan Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad;

Dalam menjalankan peranan dan tanggungjawab Majlis Pengawasan Syariah Bank seperti yang telah ditetapkan dalam Garis Panduan Urus Tadbir Jawatankuasa Syariah untuk Institusi Kewangan Islam yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, kami dengan ini membentangkan laporan berikut bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010:

1. Majlis telah mengadakan dua belas (12) mesyuarat dan empat belas (14) mesyuarat jawatankuasa kecil (Jawatankuasa Penilaian Syariah) bagi menilai dan meluluskan pelbagai produk, urus niaga dan proses. Pada pendapat kami, kontrak-kontrak, urus niaga dan urus janji yang dimeterai oleh Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad sepanjang tempoh berakhir 31 Disember 2010 yang telah disemak oleh Majlis adalah mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah manakala peruntukan keuntungan dan penyataan kerugian berkaitan akaun pelaburan adalah menepati dasar yang telah diluluskan oleh kami sejajar dengan peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.
2. Sebagai tambahan, Majlis dalam mesyuarat tersebut juga telah menilai, mengguna pakai dan meluluskan beberapa inisiatif Bank dalam memperkukuhkan urus tadbir Syariah Bank.
3. Bank sepanjang tempoh kewangan telah mengesan pendapatan tidak halal dari pelbagai sumber berjumlah RM8,369.07 untuk diluluskan bagi tujuan kebajikan sebaik menerima kelulusan Majlis.
4. Bank telah menjalankan audit Syariah yang dilaksanakan oleh Bahagian Audit Dalaman dan penilaian Syariah oleh Jabatan Syariah di seluruh organisasi dan laporannya dibincangkan dalam mesyuarat Majlis. Majlis dengan ini mengesahkan bahawa usaha yang sepatutnya telah diambil bagi membetulkan pelanggaran hukum Syariah tersebut, dan Bank juga telah melaksanakan beberapa mekanisme bagi menghalang pelanggaran hukum Syariah tersebut daripada berulang.
5. Bank telah menganjurkan latihan Syariah "Hijrah to Excel" yang melibatkan kesemua kakitangan di seluruh negara bagi menerapkan budaya kesedaran Risiko Pematuhan Syariah di seluruh organisasi.
6. Majlis telah menilai penyata kewangan Bank dan mengesahkan bahawa penyata kewangan dan perkiraan Zakat adalah mematuhi kehendak Syariah.



Adalah menjadi tanggungjawab pihak Pengurusan Bank untuk memastikan bahawa ia menjalankan perniagaannya menurut peraturan dan dasar-dasar Syariah seperti yang ditentukan oleh majlis kawal selia Syariah dan menjadi tanggungjawab kami untuk membentuk pendapat bebas berdasarkan penilaian kami ke atas operasi Bank dan melaporkannya kepada anda. Bagi melakukannya, kami telah mendapatkan semua maklumat dan penjelasan yang dianggap perlu bagi menyediakan kami dengan bukti yang mencukupi bagi memberi jaminan yang munasabah bahawa Bank telah mematuhi peraturan dan dasar-dasar Syariah.

Oleh itu, kami, Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon dan Mohd Bakir Haji Mansor, sebagai dua daripada ahli Majlis Pengawasan Syariah Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, dengan ini mengesahkan bagi pihak Majlis bahawa, operasi Bank bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010 telah dilaksanakan dengan mematuhi kehendak-kehendak Syariah. Allah Yang Maha Mengetahui.

Bagi pihak Majlis:

Dr. Ahmad Shahbari @ Sobri Salamon

Mohd. Bakir Haji Mansor

Kuala Lumpur,

Tarikh: 25 Februari 2011

Akuan Berkanun

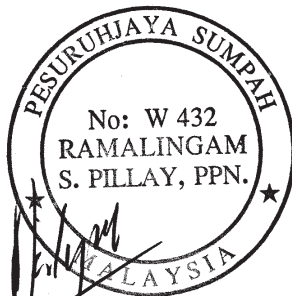
menurut Seksyen 169(16) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Saya, **Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh**, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, sesungguhnya dan sebenarnya mengakui bahawa penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 123 hingga 205 adalah, mengikut pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat perakuan ini dengan sepenuh kepercayaan bahawa ia adalah benar dan memenuhi peruntukan Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sesungguhnya dan sebenarnya diperakui oleh penama di atas di Kuala Lumpur pada 25 Februari 2011.



Malkiat Singh @ Malkit Singh Maan a/l Delbara Singh



Level 4, Bazaar 4,
Level 1, Block-G (Selatan),
Pusat Bandar Damansara,
50490 - KUALA LUMPUR

Laporan Juruaudit Bebas

kepada ahli-ahli Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad



LAPORAN KE ATAS PENYATA KEWANGAN

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, yang terdiri daripada Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2010, dan Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh berakhir 18 bulan, serta ringkasan dasar-dasar perakaunan penting dan nota-nota penjelasan lain, seperti yang dibentangkan pada mukasurat 123 hingga 205.

TANGGUNGJAWAB PARA PENGARAH KE ATAS PENYATA KEWANGAN

Para Pengarah Bank bertanggungjawab ke atas penyediaan penyata kewangan ini yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama menurut Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan di Malaysia yang diubah suai oleh Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia, dan mengekalkan kawalan dalaman yang dianggap perlu oleh para Pengarah bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salah nyata penting, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab kami ialah untuk memberi pendapat tentang penyata kewangan ini berdasarkan audit kami. Kami telah menjalankan pengauditan menurut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut mengkehendaki kami mematuhi kehendak-kehendak etika serta merancang dan melaksanakan audit bagi mendapatkan jaminan munasabah bahawa penyata kewangan ini adalah bebas daripada salah nyata penting.

Sesuatu audit adalah melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur bagi mendapatkan bukti audit mengenai jumlah dan pendedahan yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan kami, termasuk penilaian risiko akibat salah nyata penting dalam penyata kewangan, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan. Dalam membuat penilaian risiko, kami menilai kawalan dalaman Bank yang berkaitan dengan penyediaan penyata kewangannya yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama bagi membentuk prosedur audit yang sesuai dengan keadaan, tetapi bukan bertujuan untuk memberi pendapat tentang keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Bank. Audit juga melibatkan penilaian kesesuaian dasar-dasar perakaunan yang digunakan dan kewajaran anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh para Pengarah, serta penilaian ke atas pembentangan keseluruhan penyata kewangan.

Kami yakin bahawa bukti audit yang kami perolehi adalah mencukupi dan sesuai bagi menyediakan asas untuk pendapat audit kami.

Pendapat

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan ini telah disediakan dengan teliti menurut Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan di Malaysia yang diubah suai oleh Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia untuk memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai keadaan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2010 serta prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunainya bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 18 bulan.

LAPORAN KEHENDAK-KEHENDAK PERUNDANGAN DAN KAWAL ATUR LAIN

Menurut kehendak Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia, kami juga melaporkan bahawa:

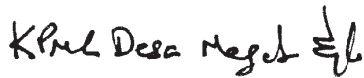
- (a) Pada pendapat kami, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain serta senarai daftar yang perlu disimpan oleh Bank dan anak-anak syarikatnya mengikut kehendak Akta telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta tersebut.
- (b) Kami berpuas hati bahawa akaun-akaun anak-anak syarikat yang digabungkan dengan penyata kewangan Bank adalah sesuai dan wajar dalam bentuk dan isi kandungan bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan kami telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan untuk tujuan tersebut.
- (c) Laporan audit ke atas akaun-akaun anak-anak syarikat tidak mengandungi sebarang syarat atau ulasan buruk yang dibuat di bawah Seksyen 174(3) Akta.

Laporan Juruaudit Bebas

kepada ahli-ahli Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad

PERKARA-PERKARA LAIN

Laporan ini dibuat hanya untuk ahli-ahli Bank, sebagai sebuah badan, menurut Seksyen 174 Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia dan bukan untuk sebarang tujuan lain. Kami tidak bertanggungjawab ke atas mana-mana pihak untuk isi kandungan laporan ini.



KPMG Desa Megat & Co.
Nombor Firma: AF 0759
Akauntan Berkanun



Adrian Lee Lye Wang
Nombor Kelulusan: 2679/11/11(J)
Akauntan Berkanun

Petaling Jaya

Tarikh: 25 Februari 2011

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

setakat 31 Disember 2010



	Nota	Kumpulan		Bank	
		31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Aset					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	4	352,798	–	352,798	–
Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	5	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,628
Aset kewangan derivatif	6	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	7	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430
Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang	8	215,944	162,763	215,944	162,763
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	9	11,860,631	9,661,864	11,859,140	9,661,864
Aset-aset lain	10	39,091	86,144	37,792	83,211
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	11	10,000	139,729	10,000	139,729
Aset cukai semasa		39,605	15,733	38,500	14,258
Aset cukai tertunda	12	44,224	61,660	44,198	61,660
Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	13	–	–	27,127	20,127
Hartanah dan peralatan	14	167,313	127,710	166,204	126,450
Pra-bayaran pajakan	15	14,176	14,436	14,176	14,436
Jumlah aset		30,350,270	27,491,129	30,364,166	27,490,826
Liabiliti dan ekuiti					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	16	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	17	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	6	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar		163,191	283,212	165,532	289,469
Lain-lain liabiliti	18	364,084	311,769	362,786	310,340
Zakat dan cukai	20	11,632	30,446	11,575	30,059
Pembiayaan subordinat		–	100,000	–	100,000
Jumlah liabiliti		27,814,517	25,959,947	27,837,198	25,971,273

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

setakat 31 Disember 2010

	Nota	Kumpulan		Bank	
		31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Ekuiti					
Modal saham	21	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Rizab		269,788	(194,308)	261,478	(205,937)
Ekuiti dari pemegang ekuiti Bank		2,535,278	1,531,182	2,526,968	1,519,553
Kepentingan minoriti		475	–	–	–
Jumlah ekuiti		2,535,753	1,531,182	2,526,968	1,519,553
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		30,350,270	27,491,129	30,364,166	27,490,826
Pendedahan luar lembaranimbangan	41(d)	13,081,292	7,693,378	13,081,292	7,693,378
Kecukupan modal					
Sebelum cadangan dividen					
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1		15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran		16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
Selepas cadangan dividen					
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1		15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran		16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Pendapatan

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010



	Nota	Kumpulan		Bank	
		18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	24	1,835,741	1,022,420	1,835,730	1,022,362
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan dana pemegang saham	25	349,333	252,277	338,454	244,725
Peruntukan penjejasan ke atas pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	26	(207,702)	(123,291)	(207,702)	(123,291)
Penjejasan aset-aset lain	27	(19,727)	(4,663)	(19,727)	(5,483)
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan	19	46,369	2,716	46,369	2,716
Perbelanjaan langsung		(26,885)	(16,563)	(26,885)	(16,563)
Jumlah pendapatan boleh agih		1,977,129	1,132,896	1,966,239	1,124,466
Pendapatan daripada pendeposit	28	(622,337)	(431,241)	(622,649)	(431,486)
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		1,354,792	701,655	1,343,590	692,980
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	29	(430,972)	(228,434)	(423,951)	(224,561)
Lain-lain perbelanjaan overhead	30	(422,333)	(234,600)	(416,239)	(232,568)
Kos kewangan		–	(2,755)	–	(2,755)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat dan cukai		501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Zakat		(13,832)	(6,369)	(13,398)	(6,000)
Perbelanjaan cukai	33	(78,943)	(67,621)	(78,224)	(66,489)
Keuntungan bagi tempoh/tahun		408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Diagihkan kepada:					
Pemegang ekuiti Bank		408,763	161,876	411,778	160,607
Kepentingan minoriti		(51)	–	–	–
Keuntungan bagi tempoh/tahun		408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Pendapatan sesaham (sen)	34	21.44	9.38	–	–

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Keuntungan bagi tempoh/tahun	408,712	161,876	411,778	160,607
Pendapatan komprehensif lain				
Perbezaan terjemahan mata wang bagi operasi asing	41,008	(23,030)	41,312	(23,071)
Keuntungan bersih atas penilaian semula aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	92,969	73,067	92,969	73,067
Pendapatan komprehensif lain bagi tempoh/tahun, bersih cukai	133,977	50,037	134,281	49,996
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh/tahun	542,689	211,913	546,059	210,603
Diagihkan kepada:				
Pemegang ekuiti Bank	542,740	211,913	546,059	210,603
Kepentingan minoriti	(51)	–	–	–
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh/tahun	542,689	211,913	546,059	210,603

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Gabungan Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010



Kumpulan	← Pendapatan boleh agih kepada pemegang ekuiti Bank →				Jumlah ekuiti RM'000	Kepentingan minoriti RM'000	Jumlah ekuiti RM'000
	Modal saham RM'000	Premium saham RM'000	Rizab lain RM'000	Kerugian terkumpul RM'000			
Pada 1 Julai 2009							
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,309,362)	1,531,182	–	1,531,182
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	–	–	–	(59,529)	(59,529)	–	(59,529)
Pada 1 Julai 2009, dinyatakan semula	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,368,891)	1,471,653	–	1,471,653
Keuntungan bagi tempoh	–	–	–	408,763	408,763	(51)	408,712
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	–	–	133,977	–	133,977	–	133,977
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh	–	–	133,977	408,763	542,740	(51)	542,689
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus dan Boleh Tukar (CRNCPS) diterbitkan dan ditukar menjadi saham biasa	540,000	–	–	–	540,000	–	540,000
Dividen dibayar bagi CRNCPS	–	–	–	(19,115)	(19,115)	–	(19,115)
Langganan saham anak syarikat oleh kepentingan minoriti	–	–	–	–	–	526	526
Pada 31 Disember 2010	2,265,490	500,020	954,900	(1,185,132)	2,535,278	475	2,535,753
Pada 1 Julai 2008	1,725,490	500,020	484,694	(1,390,935)	1,319,269	–	1,319,269
Keuntungan bagi tahun	–	–	–	161,876	161,876	–	161,876
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	–	–	50,037	–	50,037	–	50,037
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	–	–	50,037	161,876	211,913	–	211,913
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun	–	–	80,303	(80,303)	–	–	–
Pada 30 Jun 2009	1,725,490	500,020	615,034	(1,309,362)	1,531,182	–	1,531,182
	Nota 21		Nota 22				

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

Bank	← Tidak Boleh Diagih →				Jumlah ekuiti RM'000
	Modal	Premium	Rizab	Kerugian	
	saham RM'000	saham RM'000	lain RM'000	terkumpul RM'000	
Pada 1 Julai 2009					
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,321,097)	1,519,553
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	–	–	–	(59,529)	(59,529)
Pada 1 Julai 2009, dinyatakan semula	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,380,626)	1,460,024
Keuntungan bagi tempoh	–	–	–	411,778	411,778
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	–	–	134,281	–	134,281
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh	–	–	134,281	411,778	546,059
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun	–	–	205,889	(205,889)	–
Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus Boleh Tukar (CRNCPS) diterbitkan dan ditukar menjadi saham biasa	540,000	–	–	–	540,000
Dividen dibayar bagi CRNCPS	–	–	–	(19,115)	(19,115)
Pada 31 Disember 2010	2,265,490	500,020	955,310	(1,193,852)	2,526,968
Pada 1 Julai 2008	1,725,490	500,020	484,841	(1,401,401)	1,308,950
Keuntungan bagi tahun	–	–	–	160,607	160,607
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	–	–	49,996	–	49,996
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh/tahun	–	–	49,996	160,607	210,603
Pemindahan ke rizab berkanun	–	–	80,303	(80,303)	–
Pada 30 Jun 2009	1,725,490	500,020	615,140	(1,321,097)	1,519,553
	Nota 21		Nota 22		

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Aliran Tunai

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010



	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Aliran tunai dari aktiviti operasi				
Keuntungan sebelum zakat dan cukai	501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Pelarasan untuk:				
Susut nilai hartanah dan peralatan	57,893	32,812	57,202	32,543
Pelunasan pra-bayaran pajakan	260	174	260	174
Kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	19,727	100	19,727	100
Pembalikan kerugian penjejasan ke atas aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang	–	(5,994)	–	(5,994)
Kerugian penjejasan ke atas bil belum terima lain	–	10,557	–	10,557
Kerugian penjejasan ke atas pelaburan dalam anak syarikat	–	–	–	820
Peruntukan penjejasan ke atas pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	207,702	123,291	207,702	123,291
Kerugian/(keuntungan) bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	1,536	(335)	1,541	(335)
Kerugian/(keuntungan) bersih ke atas jualan aset-aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	389	(3,204)	407	(3,204)
Keuntungan bersih ke atas jualan aset-aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan	(14,921)	(4,185)	(14,921)	(4,185)
Keuntungan nilai saksama ke atas aset-aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan	(35,236)	(5,738)	(35,236)	(5,742)
Dividen dari sekuriti	(9,083)	(5,173)	(9,083)	(5,171)
Kerugian/(keuntungan) derivatif bersih	7,162	(453)	7,162	(453)
Hartanah dan peralatan dihapus kira	–	19,457	–	19,457
Keuntungan operasi sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabiliti	736,916	397,175	738,161	394,954
Perubahan aset dan liabiliti:				
Deposit dan simpanan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	370,051	(50,365)	370,051	(50,365)
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	(2,480,514)	(723,837)	(2,479,023)	(723,837)
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	129,729	222,422	129,729	222,422
Bil belum terima	189	29,561	189	29,561
Lain-lain bil belum terima	21,216	(46,597)	19,081	(45,494)
Deposit daripada pelanggan	1,661,924	4,450,312	1,676,734	4,448,348
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	(120,021)	(707,236)	(123,937)	(706,702)
Liabiliti lain	54,268	5,722	54,399	5,457
Tunai dijana daripada operasi	373,758	3,577,157	385,384	3,574,344
Zakat yang dibayar	(12,649)	(1,962)	(11,859)	(1,962)
Cukai yang dibayar	(90,411)	(28,338)	(89,662)	(26,250)
Bayaran balik cukai	400	14	–	–
Tunai bersih dijana daripada aktiviti operasi	271,098	3,546,871	283,863	3,546,132

Penyata Aliran Tunai

bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pelaburan				
Pelaburan tambahan daripada anak syarikat	–	–	(7,000)	(5,000)
Pembelian hartanah dan peralatan	(101,829)	(52,122)	(101,296)	(50,916)
Kutipan daripada pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	2,805	670	2,795	670
Dividen daripada sekuriti	8,234	5,148	8,234	5,146
Kutipan bersih daripada pembelian sekuriti	(6,217,935)	(5,171,342)	(6,220,011)	(5,173,127)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(6,308,725)	(5,217,646)	(6,317,278)	(5,223,227)
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pembiayaan				
Kutipan daripada Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus Boleh Tukar (CRNCPS)	540,000	–	540,000	–
Penebusan pembiayaan subordinat	(100,000)	–	(100,000)	–
Dividen dibayar ke atas CRNCPS	(19,115)	–	(19,115)	–
Tunai bersih dijana daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	420,885	–	420,885	–
Penyusutan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	(5,616,742)	(1,670,775)	(5,612,530)	(1,677,095)
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 1 Julai	8,448,209	10,142,422	8,433,494	10,134,055
Perbezaan tukaran terjemahan	41,026	(23,438)	41,317	(23,466)
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	2,872,493	8,448,209	2,862,281	8,433,494
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	352,798	–	352,798	–
	2,872,493	8,448,209	2,862,281	8,433,494

Nota-nota pada muka surat 131 hingga 205 membentuk bahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010



1. AKTIVITI UTAMA DAN MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad terlibat terutamanya dalam perniagaan perbankan Islam dan penyediaan perkhidmatan kewangan yang berkaitan. Aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikatnya adalah seperti yang didedahkan dalam Nota 13 kepada penyata kewangan.

Bank adalah sebuah syarikat liabiliti berhad, diperbadankan dan bermastautin di Malaysia. Alamat pejabat berdaftar dan pejabat utama perniagaannya adalah seperti berikut:

Tingkat 11, Wisma Bank Islam
Jalan Dungun, Bukit Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur.

Syarikat pemegang langsung Bank ialah BIMB Holdings Berhad, sebuah syarikat liabiliti berhad awam yang diperbadankan di Malaysia dan disenaraikan di Papan Utama Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Lembaga pemegang utama ialah Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH), sebuah lembaga tabung jemaah haji yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Tabung Haji 1995 (Akta 535).

Penyata kewangan gabungan terdiri daripada Bank dan anak-anak syarikatnya (bersama dirujuk sebagai Kumpulan).

Penyata kewangan gabungan telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 9 Februari 2011.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

Dasar-dasar perakaunan di bawah telah diguna pakai secara konsisten dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan gabungan untuk semua tempoh yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

2.1 Asas penyediaan

(a) Penyata pematuhan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan (FRS) yang berkaitan yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) seperti yang diubah suai oleh Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan kehendak-kehendak Syariah.

Semasa tempoh laporan semasa, Kumpulan dan Bank mengguna pakai piawaian penting dan pindaan piawaian berikut:

(i) FRS 139 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran

Piawaian ini menentukan dasar-dasar untuk pengiktirafan, nyahiktiraf dan pengukuran instrumen kewangan sesuatu entiti dan untuk perakaunan lindung nilai. Dasar-dasar perakaunan ini dibentangkan dalam Nota 2.5, Nota 2.9 dan Nota 45(a) penyata kewangan.

(ii) Tafsiran IC 9 Penilaian Semula Derivatif Terbenam

Tafsiran ini menjelaskan bahawa penilaian semula derivatif terbenam selepas pengiktirafan awalnya adalah dilarang melainkan terma instrumen tersebut telah berubah dan telah menjejaskan aliran tunai dengan ketara. Tafsiran IC ini tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan penting ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

(iii) Pindaan ke atas FRS 139 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran, FRS 7 Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan dan Tafsiran IC 9 Penilaian Semula Derivatif Terbenam

Pindaan-pindaan ini membolehkan klasifikasi semula beberapa aset kewangan bukan derivatif yang diklasifikasikan sebagai pegangan untuk dagangan menjadi sama ada pegangan hingga matang, pendahuluan pembiayaan atau sedia untuk dijual, serta membolehkan pemindahan beberapa aset kewangan daripada sedia untuk dijual kepada pembiayaan dan pendahuluan. Pindaan-pindaan ini tidak dijangka mempunyai kesan penting ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

(iv) FRS 7 Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan

Piawaian ini mengkehendaki pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan yang membolehkan pengguna menilai kepentingan penyata kewangan tersebut untuk kedudukan dan prestasi kewangan entiti terbabit, serta ciri-ciri dan tahap risiko yang timbul daripada instrumen kewangan di mana entiti terbabit terdedah dan bagaimana risiko-risiko tersebut ditangani. Piawaian ini memerlukan pendedahan kualitatif yang menjelaskan objektif, dasar-dasar dan proses pihak pengurusan dalam menangani risiko-risiko tersebut, serta pendedahan kuantitatif yang menyediakan maklumat mengenai tahap pendedahan risiko entiti terbabit berdasarkan maklumat yang disediakan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama entiti itu.

(v) FRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan

Piawaian ini menetapkan kehendak-kehendak keseluruhan bagi pembentangan penyata kewangan, garis panduan struktur dan kehendak minimum bagi kandungannya. Piawaian ini mengasingkan perubahan ekuiti pemilik dan bukan pemilik, di mana penyata perubahan ekuiti hanya meliputi perincian urus niaga dengan pemilik, manakala semua perubahan ekuiti bukan pemilik dibentangkan secara berasingan. Sebagai tambahan, piawaian ini memperkenalkan penyata pendapatan keseluruhan, yang membentangkan item-item pendapatan dan perbelanjaan yang diiktiraf dalam keuntungan dan kerugian bersama dengan semua item-item pendapatan dan perbelanjaan lain, sama ada dalam satu penyata tunggal, atau dalam dua penyata berkaitan. Pelaksanaan piawaian ini tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan ke atas keputusan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank kerana perubahan yang diperkenalkan hanya berciri pembentangan.

(vi) FRS 8 Segmen Operasi

Piawaian ini mengkehendaki pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan untuk penggunaan dasar yang sama bagi laporan segmen seperti yang digunakan oleh pihak pengurusan dalam menilai prestasi segmen operasi.

Kumpulan belum mengguna pakai piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan Tafsiran berikut yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) tetapi belum berkuat kuasa:

(i) *FRS, Tafsiran dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2010*

- FRS 4, Kontrak insurans
- FRS 123, Kos pinjaman (disemak)
- Pindaan FRS 1, Guna pakai pertama Piawaian Laporan Kewangan
- Pindaan FRS 2, Bayaran berasaskan Saham: Syarat-syarat dan Pembatalan Letak Hak
- Pindaan FRS 7, Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan
- Pindaan FRS 101, Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Instrumen dan Tanggungan Kewangan Boleh Letak yang Timbul daripada Pembubaran
- Pindaan FRS 127, Penyata Kewangan Gabungan dan Berasingan: Kos Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat, Entiti Kawalan Bersama atau Bersekutu
- Penambahbaikan ke atas FRS (2009)
- Tafsiran IC 10, Laporan Kewangan dan Kemosotan Interim
- Tafsiran IC 11, FRS 2 – Urus niaga Saham Kumpulan dan Perbendaharaan
- Tafsiran IC 13, Program Kesetiaan Pelanggan
- Tafsiran IC 14, FRS 119 – Had ke atas Aset Manfaat Tertakrif, Kehendak Pendanaan Minimum dan Interaksi Antaranya



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

(ii) *FRS, Terjemahan dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Mac 2010*

- Pindaan FRS 132, Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan – Klasifikasi Isu-isu Hak

(iii) *FRS, Terjemahan dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2010*

- FRS 1, Guna pakai Pertama Piawaian Laporan Kewangan (disemak)
- FRS 3, Gabungan Perniagaan (disemak)
- FRS 127, Penyata Kewangan Gabungan dan Berasingan (disemak)
- Pindaan FRS 2, Bayaran berasaskan Saham
- Pindaan FRS 5, Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Operasi Dihentikan
- Pindaan FRS 138, Aset Tak Ketara
- Tafsiran IC 12, Perjanjian Konsesi Perkhidmatan
- Tafsiran IC 16, Lindung Nilai Pelaburan Bersih dalam Operasi Asing
- Tafsiran IC 17, Agihan Aset Bukan Tunai kepada Pemilik
- Pindaan Tafsiran IC 9, Penilaian Semula Derivatif Terbenam

(iv) *FRS, Terjemahan dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2011*

- Pindaan FRS 1, Guna pakai Pertama Piawaian Laporan Kewangan
 - Pengecualian Terhadap daripada Perbandingan FRS 7 Pendedahan untuk Pengguna pakai Pertama Kali
 - Pengecualian Tambahan untuk Pengguna pakai Pertama Kali
- Pindaan FRS 2, Penyelesaian Tunai Urus niaga Bayaran Berasaskan Saham Kumpulan
- Pindaan FRS 7, Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan – Mempertingkatkan Pendedahan mengenai Instrumen Kewangan
- Tafsiran IC 4, Menentukan sama ada sesuatu Perjanjian mengandungi Pajak
- Tafsiran IC 18, Pemindahan Aset daripada Pelanggan
- Penambahbaikan ke atas FRS (2010)

(v) *FRS, Terjemahan dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2011*

- Tafsiran IC 19, Menghapuskan Liabiliti Kewangan dengan Instrumen Ekuiti
- Pindaan Tafsiran IC 14, Pra-bayaran Kehendak Pendanaan Minimum

(vi) *FRS, Terjemahan dan pindaan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2012*

- FRS 124, Pendedahan Pihak Berkaitan (disemak)
- Tafsiran IC 15, Perjanjian Pembinaan Harta Tanah

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (sambungan)

Kumpulan merancang untuk mengguna pakai kesemua piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran di atas bermula dari tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2011 bagi piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran yang akan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2010, 1 Mac 2010, 1 Julai 2010 dan 1 Januari 2011.

Kumpulan juga merancang untuk mengguna pakai kesemua piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran tersebut bermula dari tempoh tahunan 1 Januari 2012, bagi piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran yang akan berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2011 dan 1 Januari 2012.

Guna pakai awal sesuatu piawaian, pindaan atau tafsiran, yang mana akan diguna pakai secara prospektif atau memerlukan pendedahan lanjutan, dijangka tidak akan mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan ke atas penyata kewangan semasa atau terdahulu sejurus selepas guna pakai pertamanya.

Kesan dan pendedahan seperti yang dikehendaki oleh FRS 108.30(b), Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran dan Kesilapan Perakaunan, berkaitan guna pakai Tafsiran IC 12 tidak didedahkan disebabkan oleh pengecualian dalam Tafsiran tersebut.

Guna pakai awal piawaian, pindaan dan tafsiran lain dijangka tidak akan memberi kesan penting ke atas penyata kewangan Kumpulan.

(b) Asas ukuran

Penyata kewangan gabungan telah disediakan di bawah kaedah kos sejarah kecuali bagi instrumen kewangan derivatif, aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk dagangan dan aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan, yang mana telah diukur pada nilai saksama.

(c) Mata wang fungsi dan bentang

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang merupakan mata wang fungsi Bank dan semua nilai dibundarkan kepada ribu terdekat (RM'000), kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan, pihak pengurusan dikehendaki membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan ke atas guna pakai dasar-dasar perakaunan dan jumlah yang dilaporkan bagi aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran. Anggaran dan andaian tersirat disemak secara berterusan. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan pada tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak dan mana-mana tempoh masa hadapan yang berkaitan.

Aspek-aspek penting anggaran, ketidakpastian dan pertimbangan kritikal yang digunakan dalam guna pakai dasar-dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan penting dalam penentuan jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan dijelaskan dalam nota-nota berikut:

- Nota 2.5 dan Nota 38 – Instrumen kewangan: Penentuan nilai saksama
- Nota 2.9 – Penjejasan
- Nota 12 – Aset cukai tertunda



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.2 Asas penggabungan

Anak-anak Syarikat

Anak-anak syarikat adalah entiti yang mana Kumpulan memiliki kuasa untuk mengurus tadbir dasar-dasar kewangan dan operasinya, bagi memperoleh manfaat daripada aktiviti-aktivitinya. Hak mengundi dipertimbangkan apabila menaksir kawalan. Keputusan kewangan anak-anak syarikat disertakan dalam penyata kewangan gabungan bermula dari tarikh berkuat kuasanya kawalan tersebut sehingga tarikh kawalan tersebut tamat.

Kaedah pembelian perakaunan digunakan bagi menjelaskan pemerolehan anak-anak syarikat. Kos pemerolehan diukur sebagai nilai saksama aset yang diberikan, liabiliti yang terjadi atau diambilalih, dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterbitkan pada tarikh tukaran serta kos langsung hasil gabungan perniagaan tersebut. Aset-aset boleh dikenal pasti yang diperolehi, liabiliti dan liabiliti luar jangka yang diambil alih dalam gabungan perniagaan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pemerolehan, tanpa mengambil kira tahap sebarang kepentingan minoriti. Sebarang perbezaan di antara kos gabungan perniagaan dan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama bersih aset-aset boleh dikenal pasti, liabiliti dan liabiliti luar jangka adalah diiktiraf sebagai muhibbah.

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan gabungan, urus niaga intra-kumpulan, imbalan, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan daripada urus niaga intra-kumpulan adalah dihapuskan. Kerugian tidak direalisasikan hasil daripada urus niaga intra-kumpulan juga dihapuskan dalam cara yang sama tetapi hanya sehingga tahap di mana tiada bukti penjejasan bagi aset yang dipindahkan. Dasar-dasar perakaunan yang konsisten diguna pakai oleh anak-anak syarikat bagi urus niaga dan peristiwa dalam keadaan yang serupa.

Kepentingan minoriti mewakili bahagian jumlah keseluruhan keuntungan atau kerugian bagi tempoh tinjauan dan aset bersih sesebuah anak syarikat yang disebabkan oleh kepentingan ekuiti yang tidak dimiliki secara langsung atau tidak langsung oleh Kumpulan. Kepentingan minoriti dibentangkan dalam penyata gabungan kedudukan kewangan dalam ekuiti dan dibentangkan dalam penyata gabungan perubahan ekuiti secara berasingan daripada ekuiti hasil pemegang ekuiti Bank. Kepentingan minoriti dalam keputusan Kumpulan dibentangkan dalam penyata pendapatan gabungan sebagai peruntukan jumlah keseluruhan keuntungan atau kerugian bagi tempoh tinjauan di antara kepentingan minoriti dan pemegang ekuiti Bank. Apabila kerugian berkaitan pihak minoriti dalam anak syarikat melebihi kepentingan minoriti dalam ekuiti anak syarikat tersebut, lebih terbabit dan sebarang kerugian lanjut berkaitan pihak minoriti adalah disebabkan oleh kepentingan Kumpulan kecuali sehingga tahap di mana pihak minoriti itu mempunyai ikatan tanggungan, dan mampu membuat pelaburan tambahan bagi menampung kerugian tersebut. Sekiranya anak syarikat kemudiannya melaporkan keuntungan, maka keuntungan tersebut diperuntukkan kepada Kumpulan sehingga bahagian kerugian pihak minoriti yang sebelum ini diserap oleh Kumpulan telah diperolehi semula.

Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos ditolak kerugian penjejasan, jika ada. Apabila terdapat tanda penjejasan, jumlah bawaan pelaburan dinilai. Penurunan nilai dibuat jika jumlah bawaan melebihi jumlah boleh diperolehi semula.

2.3 Mata wang asing

(a) Mata wang fungsi dan bentang

Item-item dalam penyata kewangan setiap entiti dalam Kumpulan diukur menggunakan mata wang persekitaran ekonomi utama di mana entiti tersebut beroperasi, iaitu mata wang fungsi. Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang merupakan mata wang Bank.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.3 Mata wang asing (sambungan)

(b) Urus niaga dan baki mata wang asing

Bagi menyiapkan penyata kewangan setiap entiti, urus niaga dalam mata wang asing diterjemah ke dalam mata wang fungsi entiti berkaitan pada kadar tukaran lazim pada tarikh urus niaga tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti monetari yang disebut dalam mata wang asing diterjemah ke dalam mata wang fungsi pada kadar penutup tukaran tentuan pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan. Perbezaan tukaran yang timbul ke atas pelaksanaan item monetari atau ke atas terjemahan item monetari pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan adalah diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan. Item bukan monetari yang diukur pada kos sejarah dalam mata wang asing diterjemah pada kadar tukaran lazim pada tarikh urus niaga awal. Item bukan monetari yang diukur pada nilai saksama dalam mata wang asing diterjemah pada kadar tukaran pada tarikh di mana nilai saksama tersebut ditentukan.

Sebarang komponen tukaran bagi keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas item bukan monetari diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti sekiranya keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas nilai saksama item bukan monetari tersebut diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti. Sebarang komponen tukaran bagi keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas item bukan monetari diiktiraf secara langsung dalam penyata pendapatan sekiranya keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas nilai saksama item bukan monetari tersebut diiktiraf secara langsung dalam penyata pendapatan.

(c) Operasi asing

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti operasi dalam mata wang fungsi selain daripada RM, termasuk pelarasan nilai saksama yang timbul daripada pemerolehan, diterjemah kepada RM pada kadar tukaran lazim pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan. Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan operasi asing tersebut diterjemah kepada RM pada kadar tukaran sederhana bagi tempoh tinjauan.

Kesemua perbezaan tukaran yang terhasil diiktiraf dalam pendapatan keseluruhan lain dalam rizab terjemahan.

Kadar penutup yang digunakan dalam terjemahan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti monetari mata wang asing dan penyata kewangan operasi asing adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2010	30.06.2009
1 USD	RM3.0825	RM3.5190

2.4 Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai adalah termasuk tunai dan dana jangka pendek, serta deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain.

2.5 Instrumen kewangan

Instrumen kewangan diklasifikasi dan diukur menggunakan dasar-dasar perakaunan di bawah.

Pengiktirafan dan nyahiktiraf

Pembelian dan jualan instrumen kewangan diiktiraf pada tarikh bila mana Kumpulan mengikut janji untuk membeli atau menjual instrumen tersebut. Aset-aset kewangan dinyahiktiraf apabila hak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset-aset kewangan telah luput atau telah dipindahkan dan Kumpulan telah memindahkan kesemua risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan. Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf dari lembaran imbangan apabila tanggungan yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak tersebut luput.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Aset-aset kewangan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengkategorikan aset-aset kewangannya seperti berikut:

(a) Pembiayaan dan akaun belum terima

Pembiayaan dan akaun belum terima adalah aset-aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan yang tidak disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif.

Aset-aset kewangan ini seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif, ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan.

(b) Aset-aset kewangan pada nilai saksama menerusi keuntungan atau kerugian

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama menerusi keuntungan dan kerugian adalah sama ada:

(i) *Dipegang untuk dagangan*

Aset kewangan yang diperolehi atau didapati terutamanya untuk tujuan jualan atau pembelian semula pada tempoh terdekat atau ia adalah sebahagian daripada portfolio yang diuruskan bersama dan yang mana terdapat bukti sebenar terkini mengenai pengambilan keuntungan secara jangka pendek; atau

(ii) *Ditetapkan di bawah opsyen nilai saksama*

Aset-aset kewangan memenuhi sekurang-kurangnya satu daripada kriteria berikut selepas penetapannya:

- ia menghapuskan atau mengurangkan dengan ketara percanggahan ukuran atau pengiktirafan yang akan timbul daripada pengukuran aset kewangan, atau pengiktirafan keuntungan atau kerugian ke atasnya, menggunakan asas yang berlainan; atau
- aset kewangan mengandungi derivatif terbenam yang perlu direkodkan secara berasingan

Aset-aset kewangan ini seterusnya diukur pada nilai saksamanya dan sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama akan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

(c) Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang

Aset-aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau ditentukan dan tempoh matang tetap yang mana Kumpulan mempunyai tujuan dan kemampuan positif untuk memegangnya sehingga matang. Aset-aset kewangan ini seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif, ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan.

Sebarang jualan atau klasifikasi semula dalam jumlah yang besar bagi aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang tetapi belum menghampiri tempoh matang akan menghasilkan klasifikasi semula kesemua aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang menjadi aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan dan Bank akan dihalang daripada mengklasifikasikan sebarang aset kewangan sebagai aset kewangan yang dipegang hingga matang bagi tahun kewangan semasa dan dua tahun kewangan seterusnya.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(d) Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan

Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan adalah aset kewangan yang sama ada ditetapkan dalam kategori ini atau tidak diklasifikasikan dalam mana-mana kategori lain dan diukur pada nilai saksama.

Pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak mempunyai harga pasaran disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif dan yang mana nilai saksamanya tidak boleh diukur dengan tepat adalah dinyatakan pada kos ditolak sebarang kerugian penjejasan. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama adalah diiktiraf dalam rizab nilai saksama menerusi penyata perubahan ekuiti sehingga sekuriti terbabit dijual, dilupuskan atau terjejas, yang mana pada masa itu keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam ekuiti akan dipindahkan ke penyata pendapatan. Keuntungan atau kerugian daripada jualan sekuriti sedia untuk jualan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Kesemua aset kewangan, kecuali yang diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi keuntungan atau kerugian, adalah tertakluk kepada semakan untuk penjejasan. Lihat nota 2.9 Penjejasan.

Instrumen kewangan derivatif

Kumpulan memegang instrumen kewangan derivatif bagi melindungi nilai mata wang asing dan pendedahan kadar keuntungannya. Kedudukan dagangan tukaran asing, termasuk kontrak lani dan hadapan, dinilai semula pada kadar pasaran lazim pada tarikh lembaran imbangan dan keuntungan serta kerugian yang terhasil bagi tahun kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan daripada kontrak hos dan dijelaskan sebagai derivatif jika, dan hanya jika, ia tidak berkait rapat dengan ciri-ciri dan risiko ekonomi kontrak hos dan kontrak hos tidak dikategorikan pada nilai saksama menerusi keuntungan atau kerugian. Kontrak hos, dalam kes di mana derivatif terbenam diiktiraf secara berasingan, dijelaskan sejajar dengan dasar yang berwajaran dengan ciri-ciri kontrak hos.

Liabiliti kewangan

Liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf pada nilai saksama, bersih dari kos urus niaga, dan seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif, kecuali bagi derivatif yang merupakan liabiliti, yang mana akan diukur pada nilai saksama.

Liabiliti kewangan dialihkan atau dinyahiktiraf dari lembaran imbangan apabila tanggungan yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dibuang, dibatalkan atau luput.

Kontrak jaminan kewangan

Kontrak jaminan kewangan adalah satu kontrak yang memerlukan pengeluar kontrak membuat bayaran khusus bagi membayar balik kepada pemegang kerugian yang dialami ekoran penghutang tertentu gagal membuat bayaran pada masanya menurut terma-terma instrumen hutang yang asli atau telah diubahsuai.

Jaminan kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan pada nilai saksama pada tarikh jaminan diberi. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, setiap jaminan diukur pada jumlah awal yang tertinggi ditolak pelunasan yang dikira bagi mengiktiraf ukuran awal dalam penyata pendapatan sepanjang tempoh jaminan kewangan tersebut serta anggaran terbaik jumlah yang diperlukan untuk melangsaikan jaminan terbabit.

Apabila sesuatu kontrak jaminan kewangan berkemungkinan dilunaskan, anggaran bagi tanggungan tersebut dibuat. Sekiranya nilai bawaan kontrak jaminan kewangan tersebut lebih rendah daripada tanggungan, nilai bawaan itu diselaraskan kepada jumlah tanggungan dan dijelaskan sebagai peruntukan.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.5 Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Penentuan nilai saksama

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang didagangkan di pasaran aktif (seperti sekuriti dan derivatif atas kaunter) adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran disebut harga pada tarikh lembaran imbalan yang diperoleh daripada harga pasaran. Bagi instrumen kewangan tidak disebut harga, nilai saksama ditentukan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Ini termasuk penggunaan urus niaga tulus terkini, rujukan kepada instrumen-instrumen lain yang secara amnya adalah sama, analisis aliran tunai berdiskaun dan model penentuan harga opsi.

Klasifikasi semula aset-aset kewangan

Aset kewangan bukan derivatif yang dipegang untuk dagangan boleh diklasifikasikan semula sekiranya aset kewangan tersebut tidak lagi dipegang untuk tujuan dijual dalam jangkamasa terdekat. Sebagai tambahan, aset kewangan yang memenuhi takrif pembiayaan dan belum terima boleh diklasifikasikan semula di luar kategori dipegang untuk dagangan atau sedia untuk dijual sekiranya kumpulan mempunyai tujuan dan kemampuan untuk memegang aset kewangan tersebut untuk masa hadapan atau sehingga tarikh klasifikasi semula.

Klasifikasi semula dibuat pada nilai saksama pada tarikh klasifikasi semula. Nilai saksama menjadi kos baharu atau kos dilunaskan di mana berkenaan, dan tiada pembalikan keuntungan atau kerugian nilai saksama direkodkan sebelum tarikh klasifikasi semula. Kadar keuntungan efektif bagi aset kewangan yang diklasifikasikan semula sebagai pembiayaan dan belum terima serta kategori dipegang hingga matang adalah ditentukan pada tarikh klasifikasi semula. Peningkatan lanjut dalam anggaran aliran tunai melaraskan kadar keuntungan efektif.

2.6 Hartanah dan peralatan

(a) Pengiktirafan dan ukuran

Kesemua item hartanah dan peralatan dinyatakan pada kos ditolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian penjejasan, jika ada.

Kos adalah termasuk perbelanjaan yang berlaku secara langsung ekoran pemerolehan aset. Kos aset bina sendiri termasuk kos bahan-bahan dan tenaga buruh langsung dan sebarang kos lain yang berlaku secara langsung ekoran pembawaan aset untuk berfungsi bagi tujuan penggunaannya, serta kos membuka dan mengalihkan item tersebut dan memulihkan tapak di mana ia terletak. Pembelian perisian yang mana penting untuk fungsi peralatan berkaitan dimodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada peralatan tersebut.

Apabila bahagian-bahagian penting sesuatu item dari hartanah dan peralatan mempunyai hayat berguna yang berbeza, ia dijelaskan sebagai item berasingan (komponen penting) hartanah dan peralatan.

Hartanah dan peralatan yang tidak lagi mempunyai kegunaan aktif dan dipegang untuk pelupusan dinyatakan pada jumlah bawaan pada tarikh di mana aset tersebut ditarik balik dari kegunaan aktif, ditolak kerugian penjejasan, jika ada.

Keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas pelupusan item sesuatu aset adalah perbezaan di antara hasil kutipan bersih dari pelupusan dan jumlah bawaan bersih aset dan diiktiraf dalam "pendapatan lain" dalam penyata pendapatan.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.6 Hartanah dan peralatan (sambungan)

(b) Kos Lanjut

Kos menggantikan sebahagian item daripada aset adalah termasuk dalam jumlah bawaan aset tersebut hanya apabila ada kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang terangkum dalam bahagian tersebut akan mengalir ke dalam Kumpulan dan kos item tersebut boleh diukur dengan tepat. Jumlah bawaan bahagian yang digantikan adalah dinyahiktiraf. Kos penyelenggaraan harian bagi hartanah dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan apabila ia berlaku.

(c) Susut Nilai

Susut nilai disediakan dalam penyata pendapatan atas dasar garis lurus ke atas anggaran hayat berguna aset-aset tersebut. Kos pembangunan Sistem Maklumat Pengurusan dan kerja dalam proses tidak disusut nilai sehingga aset-aset tersebut sedia untuk digunakan.

Anggaran hayat berguna bagi tempoh semasa adalah seperti berikut:

- Penambahbaikan dan ubah suai bangunan 6 tahun
- Perabot, lekapan, lengkapan dan peralatan 6 tahun
- Kenderaan bermotor 5 tahun
- Peralatan komputer
 - Sistem Perbankan 7 tahun
 - Perkakasan/perisian lain 5 tahun

Kaedah susut nilai, hayat berguna dan nilai baki adalah dinilai semula pada tarikh lembaran imbalan.

2.7 Aset pajakan

Tanah pegangan pajakan yang lazimnya mempunyai hayat ekonomi tak tentu dan hak miliknya tidak dijangka untuk diberikan kepada pemajak pada akhir tempoh pajakan dianggap sebagai pajakan operasi. Bayaran yang dibuat apabila Memeterai atau memperoleh tanah pegangan pajakan dijelaskan sebagai prabayaran pajakan. Prabayaran pajakan tersebut dilunaskan menggunakan asas garis lurus ke atas tempoh pajakan.

2.8 Bil belum terima dan akaun belum terima lain

Bil belum terima dan akaun belum terima lain dinyatakan pada kos ditolak peruntukan untuk penjejasan, jika ada.

2.9 Penjejasan

Aset kewangan

Kumpulan menaksir pada setiap tarikh lembaran imbalan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa pembiayaan dan belum terima, aset-aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang atau aset-aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual mengalami penjejasan. Aset kewangan atau sekumpulan aset kewangan adalah terjejas dan kerugian penjejasan berlaku jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti objektif berlakunya penjejasan ekoran satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal aset-aset tersebut dan sebelum tarikh lembaran imbalan ("peristiwa kerugian") dan peristiwa atau peristiwa-peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi aset kewangan atau kumpulan aset kewangan terbabit. Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan untuk menentukan terdapatnya bukti objektif kerugian penjejasan adalah termasuk:

- (i) kesukaran kewangan yang ketara bagi pengeluar atau penanggung obligasi;
- (ii) pelanggaran kontrak, seperti keingkaran dalam pembayaran keuntungan atau pembayaran wang pokok;
- (iii) kemungkinan bahawa peminjam akan mengalami kemuflihan atau penyusunan semula kewangan; atau
- (iv) turun taraf berturut-turut sebanyak dua tahap bagi penarafan luar.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.9 Penjejasan (sambungan)

Pembiayaan diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas apabila jumlah pokok atau keuntungan atau kedua-duanya telah lampau tempoh selama tiga bulan atau lebih, atau apabila sesuatu pembiayaan tertunggak selama kurang daripada tiga bulan, pembiayaan tersebut menunjukkan petanda kredit yang lemah.

Bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima, Kumpulan akan menaksir sama ada bukti objektif berlakunya penjejasan wujud secara berasingan bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang mana kedua-duanya penting, dan secara kolektif bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang mana tidak penting secara berasingan. Sekiranya Kumpulan menentukan bahawa tiada bukti objektif berlakunya penjejasan bagi pembiayaan dan belum terima yang ditaksir secara berasingan, sama ada penting atau tidak, ia merangkumkan aset-aset dalam sekumpulan pembiayaan dan belum terima dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dan menaksir kesemuanya secara kolektif untuk mengesan penjejasan. Pembiayaan dan belum terima yang ditaksir secara berasingan untuk penjejasan dan di mana kerugian penjejasan adalah diiktiraf atau terus diiktiraf tidak dirangkumkan dalam penaksiran kolektif untuk mengesan penjejasan.

Jumlah kerugian penjejasan diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan aset dan nilai terkini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang didiskaunkan pada kadar keuntungan efektif asal aset tersebut. Jumlah kerugian diiktiraf menggunakan akaun peruntukan dan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Untuk tujuan penilaian penjejasan secara kolektif, pembiayaan dan belum terima dikumpulkan berdasarkan ciri-ciri risiko yang serupa, dengan mengambil kira jenis aset, industri, lokasi geografi, jenis cagar, status lampau tempoh dan lain-lain faktor berkaitan. Ciri-ciri ini relevan kepada anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi kumpulan aset terbabit dengan memberi petunjuk tentang kemampuan pihak lawan untuk membayar kesemua jumlah yang patut dibayar menurut terma-terma kontrak aset yang sedang dinilai.

Aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi sekumpulan pembiayaan dan belum terima yang dinilai secara kolektif untuk mengesan penjejasan adalah dianggarkan berasaskan aliran tunai kontrak bagi aset-aset dalam kumpulan tersebut dan pengalaman kerugian sejarah bagi aset-aset dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dengan yang terdapat dalam kumpulan terbabit. Pengalaman kerugian sejarah diselaraskan berasaskan data semasa boleh pantau bagi mencerminkan kesan keadaan semasa yang tidak menjejaskan tempoh di mana pengalaman kerugian sejarah didasarkan dan mengalihkan kesan keadaan dalam tempoh sejarah yang tidak wujud pada masa ini.

Apabila sesuatu pembiayaan tidak boleh dikutip semula, ia dihapus kira bagi peruntukan berkaitan untuk penjejasan. Pembiayaan tersebut dihapus kira selepas semua prosedur yang berkenaan selesai dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan. Perolehan semula jumlah yang sebelum ini dihapus kira kemudiannya dikreditkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan.

Sekiranya, dalam tempoh selanjutnya, jumlah kerugian penjejasan berkurangan dan pengurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif kepada peristiwa yang berlaku selepas penjejasan tersebut diiktiraf, kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf sebelum ini dibalikkan dengan melaraskan peruntukan akaun penjejasan. Jumlah pembalikan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Dalam kes sekuriti ekuiti sedia untuk jualan, susut nilai ketara atau berlanjutan dalam nilai saksama sekuriti tersebut juga dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan sama ada penjejasan wujud. Apabila bukti mengenainya wujud, kerugian bersih terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti sebelum ini akan dialihkan daripada ekuiti dan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan. Dalam kes instrumen hutang yang diklasifikasi sebagai sedia untuk jualan, penjejasan ditaksir berdasarkan kriteria yang sama seperti semua aset kewangan lain. Pembalikan penjejasan instrumen hutang diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan. Pembalikan penjejasan saham ekuiti tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan, peningkatan dalam nilai saksama saham ekuiti selepas penjejasan diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.9 Penjelasan (sambungan)

Aset-aset lain

Jumlah bawaan aset-aset lain disemak pada penghujung setiap tempoh laporan bagi menentukan sama ada terdapat tanda-tanda penjejasan. Sekiranya tanda-tanda tersebut wujud, jumlah boleh diperolehi semula bagi aset-aset tersebut dianggarkan.

Jumlah boleh diperolehi semula sesuatu aset ialah nilai gunanya yang tertinggi dan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual. Dalam menaksir nilai guna, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada nilai terkininya menggunakan kadar diskaun pra-cukai yang menggambarkan penaksiran pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko-risiko khusus kepada aset tersebut.

Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf sekiranya jumlah bawaan sesuatu aset melebihi jumlah boleh diperolehi semula. Kerugian penjejasan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Kerugian penjejasan yang diiktiraf pada tempoh terdahulu ditaksir pada setiap tarikh laporan untuk meninjau tanda-tanda sama ada kerugian tersebut telah berkurangan atau tidak wujud lagi. Kerugian penjejasan dipulihkan sekiranya terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah boleh diperolehi semula. Kerugian penjejasan hanya dipulihkan sehingga tahap di mana jumlah bawaan aset tidak melebihi jumlah bawaan yang sepatutnya ditentukan, bersih daripada susut nilai atau pelunasan, sekiranya tiada kerugian penjejasan telah diiktiraf. Pemulihan kerugian penjejasan dikreditkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan pada tahun di mana pemulihan tersebut diiktiraf.

2.10 Bil belum bayar dan penerimaan belum bayar

Bil belum bayar dan penerimaan belum bayar mewakili bil-bil dan penerimaan Kumpulan dan Bank yang didiskaunkan semula dan belum dilunaskan di pasaran.

2.11 Rizab penyamaan keuntungan ("PER")

PER merujuk kepada jumlah yang diasingkan daripada atau dimasukkan semula kepada jumlah keseluruhan pendapatan kasar bagi mengurangkan turun naik dalam kadar keuntungan belum bayar kepada pendeposit. Ia mematuhi 'Rangka Kerja Kadar Pulangan' atau BNM/GP2-i yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia. PER ditunjukkan di bawah liabiliti lain Bank.

2.12 Modal Saham

Saham biasa diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuiti dalam lembaranimbangan. Kos yang terhasil secara langsung daripada penerbitan saham ekuiti baharu diletakkan di bawah ekuiti sebagai potongan daripada hasil kutipan.

2.13 Pengiktirafan pendapatan

Pendapatan pembiayaan

Pendapatan pembiayaan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif. Kadar keuntungan efektif adalah kadar yang memberi diskaun ke atas bayaran tunai masa hadapan atau pendapatan menerusi jangka hayat instrumen kewangan terbabit atau, apabila sesuai, tempoh yang lebih pendek kepada jumlah bawaan bersih instrumen kewangan terbabit. Dalam pengiraan kadar keuntungan efektif, Kumpulan telah mempertimbangkan kesemua terma-terma kontrak instrumen kewangan terbabit tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit masa hadapan. Pengiraan itu termasuk semua yuran dan kos urus niaga yang penting kepada kadar keuntungan efektif, serta premium atau diskaun.

Apabila sesuatu aset kewangan atau sekumpulan aset kewangan telah diturun nilai ekoran kerugian penjejasan, pendapatan diiktiraf menggunakan kadar keuntungan yang telah digunakan untuk memberi diskaun kepada aliran tunai masa hadapan dengan tujuan mengukur kerugian penjejasan.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (sambungan)

2.13 Pengiktirafan pendapatan (sambungan)

Pengiktirafan yuran dan pendapatan lain

Urus janji, pengurusan dan yuran penyertaan pembiayaan, komisen taja jamin dan yuran broker diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan berdasarkan urus janji kontrak. Yuran jaminan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan selepas jaminan tersebut diterbitkan. Yuran daripada aktiviti khidmat nasihat dan pembiayaan korporat diiktiraf sebagai bersih daripada cukai perkhidmatan dan diskaun apabila setiap peringkat penugasan diselesaikan.

Pendapatan dividen daripada anak syarikat dan lain-lain pelaburan diiktiraf apabila hak Bank untuk menerima bayaran telah disahkan.

2.14 Cukai pendapatan

Perbelanjaan cukai terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan tertunda. Perbelanjaan cukai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan kecuali sehingga tahap di mana ia berkait dengan item-item yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti, di mana dalam kes ini ia diiktiraf dalam ekuiti.

Cukai semasa ialah jangkaan cukai belum bayar ke atas pendapatan boleh cukai bagi tahun terbabit, menggunakan kadar cukai berancang atau berancang secara substantif pada tarikh lembaran imbangan, dan sebarang pelarasan kepada cukai belum bayar bagi tahun-tahun terdahulu.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah lembaran imbangan, menyediakan perbezaan sementara di antara jumlah bawaan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti untuk tujuan laporan dan jumlah yang digunakan untuk tujuan percukaian. Cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi perbezaan sementara berikut: pengiktirafan awal muhibbah, pengiktirafan awal aset-aset atau liabiliti-liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan satu gabungan perniagaan dan yang tidak memberi kesan ke atas perakaunan atau keuntungan boleh cukai (kerugian cukai). Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka digunakan ke atas perbezaan sementara, berdasarkan undang-undang yang diluluskan atau diluluskan secara substantif pada tarikh lembaran imbangan.

Liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf untuk kesemua perbezaan sementara boleh cukai.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf sehingga tahap berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan akan tersedia dan perbezaan sementara boleh digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda disamak pada setiap tarikh laporan dan dikurangkan sehingga tahap tiada lagi kemungkinan bahawa manfaat cukai berkaitan akan direalisasikan.

Cukai tambahan yang timbul daripada pengagihan dividen diiktiraf pada masa yang sama dengan liabiliti untuk membayar dividen berkaitan diiktiraf.

2.15 Zakat

Ini mewakili zakat perniagaan. Ia adalah jumlah wajib yang harus dibayar oleh Kumpulan dan Bank bagi mematuhi prinsip Syariah.

2.16 Manfaat kakitangan

Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek

Tanggungjawab manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek iaitu bagi gaji, bonus tahunan, cuti tahunan berbayar dan cuti sakit diukur pada asas tidak terdiskaun dan dibelanjakan apabila khidmat diberikan.

Peruntukan diiktiraf bagi jumlah yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah pelan bonus tunai jangka pendek atau perkongsian untung sekiranya Kumpulan mempunyai tanggungan sah atau konstruktif terkini untuk membayar jumlah terbabit ekoran perkhidmatan lalu yang diberikan oleh kakitangan dan tanggungan tersebut boleh dianggar dengan tepat.

Caruman Kumpulan bagi Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dicaj ke dalam penyata pendapatan pada tahun di mana ia berlaku. Apabila caruman telah dibayar, Kumpulan tidak lagi mempunyai tanggungan untuk membuat bayaran lanjut.

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3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Tunai dan baki di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	833,127	667,267	823,153	652,734
Wang panggilan dan simpanan antara bank dengan baki tempoh matang tidak melebihi satu bulan	1,686,568	7,780,942	1,686,330	7,780,760
	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,509,483	8,433,494

4. DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DI BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bank Negara Malaysia	250,000	–
Bank-bank Islam Berlesen	100,000	–
Institusi kewangan lain	2,798	–
	352,798	–

5. ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG-UNTUK-DAGANGAN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada nilai saksama				
Saham	–	47	–	–
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	50,573	149,737	50,573	149,737
Nota Boleh Runding Bank Negara	2,202,117	–	2,202,117	–
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	26,757	–	26,757	–
Kertas Dagangan Islam	–	137,891	–	137,891
	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,628



6. ASET/LIABILITI KEWANGAN DERIVATIF

Berikut adalah ringkasan jumlah pokok kontrak atau tersirat bagi instrumen kewangan derivatif yang dipegang pada nilai saksama menerusi penyata pendapatan dan tujuan lindung nilai. Jumlah pokok atau jumlah kontrak instrumen ini menggambarkan volum urus niaga yang belum dijelaskan pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan, dan tidak mewakili jumlah berisiko.

Instrumen kewangan derivatif dagangan dinilai semula pada kedudukan nilai kasar dan keuntungan atau kerugian tidak direalisasi masing-masing ditunjukkan dalam aset dan liabiliti kewangan derivatif.

Kumpulan and Bank	Jumlah pokok	Nilai saksama	
		Aset	Liabiliti
31.12.2010	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kontrak hadapan	5,208,060	15,496	–
Tukaran kadar keuntungan mata wang silang	85,870	91	–
Tukaran kadar keuntungan	500,000	970	(3,157)
Deposit berstruktur	462,995	27,769	(27,769)
	6,256,925	44,326	(30,926)

Kumpulan and Bank	Jumlah pokok	Nilai saksama	
		Aset	Liabiliti
20.06.2010	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kontrak hadapan	1,455,651	–	(2,622)
Tukaran kadar keuntungan mata wang silang	85,870	168	–
Tukaran kadar keuntungan	109,538	1,416	(987)
Deposit berstruktur	344,800	18,192	(18,202)
	1,995,859	19,776	(21,811)

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7. ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA-UNTUK-JUALAN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada nilai saksama				
Amanah saham	3,229	2,622	3,229	2,622
Bon	–	70,380	–	70,380
Pada nilai saksama				
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	4,444,171	2,651,555	4,444,171	2,651,555
Sijil Hutang Islam Boleh Runding	2,277,443	1,437,982	2,277,443	1,437,982
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	4,614,882	3,689,981	4,616,893	3,689,981
Nota janji	5,108	5,604	5,108	5,604
Nota Boleh Runding Bank Negara	149,364	–	149,364	–
Kertas Dagangan Islam	872,867	453,816	872,867	453,816
Bil Diterima	384,155	107,997	384,155	107,997
Bil Perbendaharaan Islam Malaysia	–	29,819	–	29,819
	12,747,990	8,376,754	12,750,001	8,376,754
Pada nilai saksama				
Amanah Saham Islamic Development Bank	1,923	1,923	1,923	1,923
Pada kos				
Saham tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	22,061	26,590	22,061	26,590
Ditolak: Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	(13,871)	(15,835)	(13,871)	(15,835)
	8,190	10,755	8,190	10,755
Pada kos				
Saham tidak disebut harga di luar Malaysia	1,688	2,996	1,688	2,996
	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430



8. ASET KEWANGAN DIPEGANG-HINGGA-MATANG

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada kos dilunaskan		
Sekuriti disebut harga di luar Malaysia:		
Bon	61,650	–
Sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	177,361	175,050
Ditolak: Kerugian Penjejasan Terkumpul	(23,067)	(12,287)
	154,294	162,763
	215,944	162,763

9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN

(a) Mengikut jenis

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada kos dilunaskan				
Kemudahan tunai	520,835	164,272	533,241	164,272
Pembiayaan bertempoh				
Pembiayaan perumahan	9,461,194	7,136,157	9,461,194	7,136,157
Pembiayaan bersindiket	356,238	81,329	356,238	81,329
Pembiayaan pajakan	632,741	329,189	632,741	329,189
Pembiayaan penyambung	361,215	299,524	361,215	299,524
Pembiayaan peribadi	5,127,450	2,733,611	5,127,450	2,733,611
Pembiayaan bertempoh lain	3,636,239	3,874,823	3,636,239	3,874,823
Pembiayaan kakitangan	298,667	298,368	298,667	298,368
Kad kredit	450,542	393,442	450,542	393,442
Bil dagangan didiskaunkan	1,067,736	1,539,200	1,067,736	1,539,200
Resit amanah	60,969	151,672	60,969	151,672
Pajakan gadai	13,897	–	–	–
	21,987,723	17,001,587	21,986,232	17,001,587
Ditolak: Pendapatan belum diterima	(9,702,990)	(6,290,584)	(9,702,990)	(6,290,584)
Jumlah kasar pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003
Peruntukan untuk penjejasan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain				
– peruntukan penaksiran kolektif	(345,041)	–	(345,041)	–
– peruntukan penaksiran individu	(79,061)	–	(79,061)	–
– peruntukan am	–	(170,844)	–	(170,844)
– peruntukan khusus	–	(878,295)	–	(878,295)
Jumlah bersih pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	11,860,631	9,661,864	11,859,140	9,661,864

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9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(b) Mengikut kontrak

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bai' Bithaman Ajil	6,209,417	5,719,619	6,209,417	5,719,619
Ijarah	334,106	289,200	334,106	289,200
Ijarah Muntahiah Bit-Tamleek	11,657	28,367	11,657	28,367
Mudharabah	6,000	8,934	6,000	8,934
Murabahah	1,120,380	1,680,071	1,120,380	1,680,071
At-Tawarruq	2,573,328	167,378	2,573,328	167,378
Bai Al-Inah	1,662,823	2,274,418	1,675,229	2,274,418
Istisna'	353,125	543,016	353,125	543,016
Ar-Rahn	13,897	–	–	–
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(c) Mengikut jenis pelanggan

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Institusi kewangan bukan bank tempatan	1,218	12,459	13,624	12,459
Perusahaan tempatan	2,082,941	2,093,866	2,082,941	2,093,866
Industri kecil sederhana	401,119	867,061	401,119	867,061
Kerajaan & berkanun	151,526	156,910	151,526	156,910
Individu	9,324,459	7,145,048	9,310,562	7,145,048
Entiti tempatan lain	57,741	17,932	57,741	17,932
Entiti asing	265,729	417,727	265,729	417,727
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(d) Mengikut kepekaan kadar keuntungan

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Kadar tetap				
Pembiayaan perumahan	2,198,946	2,298,214	2,198,946	2,298,214
Lain-lain	8,005,296	7,462,649	8,003,805	7,462,649
Kadar terapung				
Lain-lain	2,080,491	950,140	2,080,491	950,140
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003



9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(e) Mengikut baki kematangan kontrak

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Matang dalam satu tahun	2,071,456	3,192,515	2,057,559	3,192,515
Lebih dari satu hingga tiga tahun	705,542	723,940	705,542	723,940
Lebih dari tiga hingga lima tahun	1,385,004	1,206,909	1,397,410	1,206,909
Lebih dari lima tahun	8,122,731	5,587,639	8,122,731	5,587,639
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

(f) Mengikut sektor

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Agrikultur utama	182,111	342,277	182,111	342,277
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	897	18,835	897	18,835
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	791,995	962,784	791,995	962,784
Elektrik, gas dan air	150,860	105,367	150,860	105,367
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	479,868	546,741	479,868	546,741
Pembinaan	508,293	750,994	508,293	750,994
Harta tanah	187,445	124,565	187,445	124,565
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	408,349	360,304	408,349	360,304
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	154,408	280,621	166,814	280,621
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	85,375	67,815	85,375	67,815
Sektor isi rumah	9,321,823	7,077,728	9,307,926	7,077,728
Sektor-sektor lain	13,309	72,972	13,309	72,972
	12,284,733	10,711,003	12,283,242	10,711,003

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9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(g) Pergerakan dalam pembiayaan dan pendahuluan terjejas (“pembiayaan terjejas”) adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008		
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	1,360,449	1,949,904
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	675,069	–
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008, dinyatakan semula	2,035,518	1,949,904
Diklasifikasi sebagai penjejasan semasa tempoh/tahun	315,241	228,431
Diklasifikasi semula sebagai bukan penjejasan semasa tempoh/tahun	(362,279)	(131,580)
Jumlah diperolehi semula	(311,447)	(184,080)
Jumlah dihapus kira	(1,079,122)	(540,033)
Perbezaan tukaran	(45,690)	37,807
Pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	552,221	1,360,449*
Pembiayaan terjejas kasar sebagai peratusan jumlah kasar pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	4.50%	12.70%*

* Berdasarkan klasifikasi tidak berbayar selama 6 bulan dan keuntungan tergantung bersih. Jika dinyatakan semula, pembiayaan terjejas adalah berjumlah RM1,803,434,000 dan nisbahnya ialah 16.43%.

(h) Pembiayaan terjejas mengikut sektor

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Agrikultur utama	10,947	64,900
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	851	2,130
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	83,810	290,385
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	75,046
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	42,729	94,821
Pembinaan	130,925	403,423
Harta tanah	1,263	8,700
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	1,538	13,476
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	–	51,598
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	6,112	10,553
Sektor isi rumah	270,847	338,344
Sektor-sektor lain	3,199	7,073
	552,221	1,360,449*



9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(i) Pergerakan bagi peruntukan pembiayaan terjejas/tidak berbayar

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan penaksiran kolektif		
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008		
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	–	–
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	504,927	–
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008, seperti dinyatakan semula	504,927	–
Peruntukan dibuat semasa tempoh/tahun	538,979	–
Jumlah diperolehi semula	(111,808)	–
Jumlah dihapus kira	(555,129)	–
Perbezaan tukaran	(31,928)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	345,041	–
Peruntukan penaksiran individu		
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008		
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	–	–
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	859,374	–
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008, seperti dinyatakan semula	859,374	–
Peruntukan dibuat semasa tempoh/tahun	124,827	–
Jumlah diperolehi semula	(163,025)	–
Jumlah dihapus kira	(740,797)	–
Perbezaan tukaran	(1,318)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	79,061	–
Peruntukan am		
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008		
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	170,844	169,382
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	(170,844)	–
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008, seperti dinyatakan semula	–	169,382
Perbezaan tukaran	–	1,462
Pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	–	170,844

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9. PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN (sambungan)

(i) Pergerakan bagi peruntukan pembiayaan terjejas/tidak berbayar (sambungan)

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan khusus		
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008		
– seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	878,295	1,228,131
– kesan guna pakai FRS 139	(878,295)	–
Pada 1 Julai 2009/2008, seperti dinyatakan semula	–	1,228,131
Peruntukan dibuat semasa tempoh/tahun	–	303,755
Jumlah diperolehi semula	–	(133,074)
Jumlah dihapus kira	–	(540,033)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	19,516
Pada 31 Disember 2010/30 Jun 2009	–	878,295

10. ASET-ASET LAIN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bil belum terima	306	495	306	495
Jumlah belum terima lain*	13,898	62,095	12,936	59,319
Deposit dan prabayaran	23,851	19,668	23,382	19,273
Syarikat berkaitan**	1,036	3,886	1,168	4,124
	39,091	86,144	37,792	83,211

* Jumlah belum terima lain dinyatakan pada peruntukan hutang ragu bersih berjumlah RM96,330,000 (2009: RM96,354,000) dan RM96,330,000 (2009: RM96,330,000) masing-masing bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Ini termasuk cadangan pelaburan strategik dalam penubuhan Amana Bank Limited sebanyak Rps731.8 juta.

** Ini merujuk kepada jumlah yang patut diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat pegangan dan berkaitan yang mana berciri bukan dagangan, tidak tertakluk kepada caj pembiayaan dan tidak mempunyai tempoh bayaran balik yang tetap.

11. DEPOSIT BERKANUN DENGAN BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Deposit berkanun tanpa faedah disimpan dengan Bank Negara Malaysia bagi mematuhi Seksyen 37(1)(c) Akta Bank Pusat Malaysia, 1958 (disemak 1994), di mana jumlahnya ditentukan sebagai peratusan jumlah liabiliti layak.



12. ASET CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf

Aset cukai tertunda dijelaskan seperti berikut:

Kumpulan	Aset		Liabiliti		Bersih	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan penjejasan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	41,160	37,628	-	-	41,160	37,628
Hartanah dan peralatan	-	-	(27,437)	(11,267)	(27,437)	(11,267)
Peruntukan	8,919	11,592	-	-	8,919	11,592
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	21,582	23,707	-	-	21,582	23,707
Aset/(liabiliti) cukai	71,661	72,927	(27,437)	(11,267)	44,224	61,660

Bank	Aset		Liabiliti		Bersih	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan penjejasan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	41,160	37,628	-	-	41,160	37,628
Hartanah dan peralatan	-	-	(27,437)	(11,267)	(27,437)	(11,267)
Peruntukan	8,893	11,592	-	-	8,893	11,592
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	21,582	23,707	-	-	21,582	23,707
Aset/(liabiliti) cukai	71,635	72,927	(27,437)	(11,267)	44,198	61,660

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi item-item berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan modal tidak diserap	43,784	43,784	43,784	43,784
	43,784	43,784	43,784	43,784

Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi item-item tersebut kerana diramalkan bahawa peruntukan modal tidak diserap tidak akan digunakan bagi keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Peruntukan modal tidak diserap bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah bagi perniagaan pajakan di mana pihak pengurusan berpendapat bahawa tiada kepastian sama ada Bank boleh menggunakan manfaatnya di masa hadapan.

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13. PELABURAN DALAM ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT

	31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada kos		
Saham tidak disebut harga di Malaysia	27,947	72,795
Ditolak: Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	(820)	(52,668)
	27,127	20,127

Nama syarikat	Aktiviti utama	Kepentingan pemilikan efektif		Modal berbayar
		31.12.2010 %	30.06.2009 %	31.12.2010 RM'000
Al-Wakalah Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Menyediakan khidmat pencalonan	100	100	25
BIMB Investment Management Berhad	Pengurus Dana Amanah Saham Islam	100	100	15,000
Bank Islam Trust Company (Labuan) Ltd.	Menyediakan khidmat selaka syarikat amanah berdaftar Labuan	100	100	922
dan anak syarikat:				
BIMB Offshore Company Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	Setiausaha korporat residen dan pengarah bagi Syarikat Pesisir Luar Pantai	100	100	*
Bank Islam (L) Ltd.	Operasi ditamatkan	–	100	**
BIMB Foreign Currency Clearing Agency Sdn. Bhd.	Gedung penjelasan mata wang asing	100	100	10,000
Farihan Corporation Sdn. Bhd.	Perniagaan pajak gadai	80	–	2,500

* Mewakili RM2.00

** Dihapus kira semasa tempoh



14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN

Kumpulan	Pembinaan dalam proses RM'000	Penambahbaikan dan pengubahsuaian RM'000	Perabot kelengkapan dan pemasangan RM'000	Peralatan pejabat RM'000	Peralatan komputer RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Pengubahsuaian dalam proses RM'000	Kos pembangunan sistem		Jumlah RM'000
								pengurusan maklumat RM'000	RM'000	
Kos										
Pada 1 Julai 2008	12,342	26,586	35,711	44,388	113,177	699	16,515	55,946		305,364
Tambahan	–	503	4,664	5,591	9,804	–	10,220	21,340		52,122
Klasifikasi semula	–	1,883	12,842	6,522	13,415	–	(21,247)	(13,415)		–
Pelupusan	–	(67)	(68)	(302)	(2,464)	–	(51)	–		(2,952)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	(294)	–	–	(19,457)		(19,751)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	111	276	–	20	5	2	1		415
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	12,342	29,016	53,425	56,199	133,658	704	5,439	44,415		335,198
Pemeroleshan anak syarikat baharu	–	–	49	19	41	–	126	–		235
Tambahan	–	4,888	27,626	11,337	17,039	957	2,926	37,056		101,829
Klasifikasi semula	–	704	3,772	759	70,333	–	(5,235)	(70,333)		–
Pelupusan	–	(4)	(1,051)	(619)	(6,953)	(564)	–	–		(9,191)
Hapus kira	(12,342)	(7,345)	(10,893)	(579)	(109)	–	(579)	(475)		(32,322)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	(17)	(187)	(124)	(360)	(8)	–	–		(696)
Pada 31 Disember 2010	–	27,242	72,741	66,992	213,649	1,089	2,677	10,663		395,053

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14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

Kumpulan	Pembinaan dalam proses RM'000	Penambahbaikan dan pengubahsuaian RM'000	Perabot kelengkapan dan pemasangan RM'000	Peralatan pejabat RM'000	Peralatan komputer RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Pengubahsuaian dalam proses RM'000	Kos pembangunan sistem pengurusan maklumat RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Susut nilai dan kerugian penjejasan									
Pada 1 Julai 2008									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	16,227	24,906	40,513	83,091	451	50	–	165,238
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	16,227	24,906	40,513	83,091	451	50	–	177,580
Susut nilai bagi tahun	–	3,311	9,134	3,650	16,490	123	104	–	32,812
Pelupusan	–	(67)	(62)	(219)	(2,223)	–	(46)	–	(2,617)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	(294)	–	–	–	(294)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	19,471	33,978	43,944	97,071	574	108	–	195,146
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	19,471	33,978	43,944	97,071	574	108	–	207,488
Pemolehan anak syarikat baharu	–	–	41	7	36	–	126	–	210
Susut nilai bagi tempoh	–	4,354	11,821	6,168	34,831	255	464	–	57,893
Pelupusan	–	(4)	(886)	(591)	(6,899)	(558)	–	–	(8,938)
Hapus kira	(12,342)	(6,084)	(9,267)	(536)	(5)	–	–	–	(28,234)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	(17)	(187)	(112)	(355)	(8)	–	–	(679)
Pada 31 Disember 2010									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	17,720	35,500	48,880	124,679	263	698	–	227,740
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah bawaan									
Pada 1 Julai 2008	–	10,359	10,805	3,875	30,086	248	16,465	55,946	127,784
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	–	9,545	19,447	12,255	36,587	130	5,331	44,415	127,710
Pada 31 Disember 2010	–	9,522	37,241	18,112	88,970	826	1,979	10,663	167,313



14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

Bank	Pembinaan dalam proses RM'000	Penambahbaikan dan pengubahsuaian RM'000	Perabot kelengkapan dan pemasangan RM'000	Peralatan pejabat RM'000	Peralatan komputer RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Pengubahsuaian dalam proses RM'000	Kos	Jumlah RM'000
								pembangunan sistem pengurusan maklumat RM'000	
Kos									
Pada 1 Julai 2008	12,342	26,586	35,647	43,806	112,402	699	16,462	55,946	303,890
Tambahan	–	503	4,662	5,495	9,712	–	9,204	21,340	50,916
Klasifikasi semula	–	1,883	12,842	6,522	13,415	–	(21,247)	(13,415)	–
Pelupusan	–	(67)	(17)	(239)	(2,464)	–	(5)	–	(2,792)
Hapus kira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(19,457)	(19,457)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	111	276	–	1	5	2	1	396
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	12,342	29,016	53,410	55,584	133,066	704	4,416	44,415	332,953
Tambahan	–	4,854	27,616	11,175	16,851	957	2,787	37,056	101,296
Klasifikasi semula	–	704	3,772	759	70,333	–	(5,235)	(70,333)	–
Pelupusan	–	(4)	(1,051)	(569)	(6,950)	(564)	–	–	(9,138)
Hapus kira	(12,342)	(7,345)	(10,893)	(546)	(104)	–	(579)	(475)	(32,284)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	(17)	(187)	(105)	(340)	(8)	–	–	(657)
Pada 31 Disember 2010	–	27,208	72,667	66,298	212,856	1,089	1,389	10,663	392,170

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14. HARTANAH DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

Bank	Pembinaan dalam proses RM'000	Penambahbaikan dan pengubahsuaian RM'000	Perabot kelengkapan dan pemasangan RM'000	Peralatan pejabat RM'000	Peralatan komputer RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Pengubahsuaian dalam proses RM'000	Kos pembangunan sistem pengurusan maklumat RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Susut nilai dan kerugian penjejasan									
Pada 1 Julai 2008									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	16,227	24,840	40,116	82,440	451	–	–	164,074
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	16,227	24,840	40,116	82,440	451	–	–	176,416
Susut nilai bagi tahun	–	3,311	9,134	3,557	16,418	123	–	–	32,543
Pelupusan	–	(67)	(11)	(155)	(2,223)	–	–	–	(2,456)
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	19,471	33,963	43,518	96,635	574	–	–	194,161
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	12,342	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,342
	12,342	19,471	33,963	43,518	96,635	574	–	–	206,503
Susut nilai bagi tempoh	–	4,354	11,817	6,085	34,691	255	–	–	57,202
Pelupusan	–	(4)	(886)	(541)	(6,897)	(558)	–	–	(8,886)
Hapus kira	(12,342)	(6,084)	(9,267)	(507)	–	–	–	–	(28,200)
Perbezaan tukaran	–	(17)	(187)	(103)	(338)	(8)	–	–	(653)
Pada 31 Disember 2010									
Susut nilai terkumpul	–	17,720	35,440	48,452	124,091	263	–	–	225,966
Kerugian penjejasan terkumpul	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah bawaan									
Pada 1 Julai 2008									
	–	10,359	10,807	3,690	29,962	248	16,462	55,946	127,474
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009									
	–	9,545	19,447	12,066	36,431	130	4,416	44,415	126,450
Pada 31 Disember 2010									
	–	9,488	37,227	17,846	88,765	826	1,389	10,663	166,204



15. PRABAYARAN PAJAKAN

Kumpulan dan Bank	Tempoh tidak luput daripada 50 tahun RM'000
Kos/Penilaian	
Pada 1 Julai 2009/31 Disember 2010	14,784
Pelunasan	
Pada 1 Julai 2009	348
Pelunasan bagi tempoh	260
Pada 31 Disember 2010	608
Jumlah bawaan	
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	14,436
Pada 31 Disember 2010	14,176

16. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Mengikut jenis deposit

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Dana bukan Mudharabah				
Deposit tuntutan	7,098,681	6,347,081	7,099,693	6,347,908
Deposit simpanan	2,576,870	2,032,461	2,576,870	2,032,461
Sekuriti Hutang Islam Boleh Runding ("NIDC")	5,819,875	7,133,790	5,820,515	7,134,987
Lain-lain	78,923	60,419	78,923	60,419
	15,574,349	15,573,751	15,576,001	15,575,775
Dana Mudharabah				
Deposit simpanan	987,346	680,589	987,346	680,589
Deposit pelaburan am	2,449,607	2,535,289	2,449,607	2,535,289
Deposit pelaburan khas	7,855,253	6,414,767	7,875,296	6,419,628
Lain-lain	-	235	-	235
	11,292,206	9,630,880	11,312,249	9,635,741
	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516

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16. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN (sambungan)

(a) Mengikut jenis deposit

Struktur kematangan deposit pelaburan dan NIDC adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Matang dalam enam bulan	10,426,963	10,906,919	10,447,646	10,912,977
Lebih daripada enam bulan hingga satu tahun	4,616,743	2,627,097	4,616,743	2,627,097
Lebih daripada satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	638,204	1,526,601	638,204	1,526,601
Lebih daripada tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	20,955	452,408	20,955	452,408
Lebih daripada lima tahun	421,870	570,821	421,870	570,821
	16,124,735	16,083,846	16,145,418	16,089,904

(b) Mengikut jenis pelanggan

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	6,795,607	5,934,355	6,795,607	5,934,355
Perusahaan	8,606,738	10,486,914	8,606,738	10,486,914
Individu	4,510,064	3,795,843	4,510,064	3,795,843
Lain-lain	6,954,146	4,987,519	6,975,841	4,994,404
	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,888,250	25,211,516

17. DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN DI BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Bank-bank Islam berlesen	307,984	8,078
Institusi kewangan lain	70,145	–
	378,129	8,078



18. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pemiutang runcit	364,084	265,400	362,786	263,672
Rizab penyamaan keuntungan (Nota 19)	–	46,369	–	46,369
Jumlah harus dibayar kepada anak-anak syarikat *	–	–	–	299
	364,084	311,769	362,786	310,340

* Ini merujuk kepada jumlah yang harus dibayar kepada anak-anak syarikat yang berciri bukan dagangan, tidak tertakluk kepada caj pembiayaan dan tidak mempunyai tempoh bayaran balik tetap.

19. RIZAB PENYAMAAN KEUNTUNGAN

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Pada 1 Julai 2009/1 Julai 2008	46,369	49,085
Jumlah bersih diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	(46,369)	(2,716)
Setakat 31 Disember/30 Jun	–	46,369

20. PERUNTUKAN ZAKAT DAN CUKAI

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Zakat	11,604	10,423	11,575	10,036
Cukai	28	20,023	–	20,023
	11,632	30,446	11,575	30,059

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21. MODAL SAHAM

Kumpulan dan Bank	Bilangan saham		Jumlah	
	2010 '000	2009 '000	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Dibenarkan:				
Saham biasa RM1.00 setiap satu				
Pada 1 Julai 2009/1 Julai 2008	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Peningkatan semasa tempoh kewangan	540,000	–	540,000	–
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	2,540,000	2,000,000	2,540,000	2,000,000
Saham keutamaan tidak boleh kumpul boleh tebus boleh tukar (CRNCPS) sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu				
Pada 1 Julai 2009/1 Julai 2008	540,000	–	540,000	–
Dinaikkan semasa tahun	–	540,000	–	540,000
Dikurangkan semasa tempoh kewangan	(540,000)	–	(540,000)	–
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	–	540,000	–	540,000
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	2,540,000
Diterbitkan dan dibayar penuh				
Saham biasa sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu				
Pada 1 Julai 2009/1 Julai 2008	1,725,490	1,725,490	1,725,490	1,725,490
Ditukar daripada CRNCPS sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu	540,000	–	540,000	–
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
CRNCPS sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu				
Pada 1 Julai 2009/1 Julai 2008	–	–	–	–
Diterbitkan semasa tempoh/tahun	540,000	–	540,000	–
Ditukarkan kepada saham biasa sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu	(540,000)	–	(540,000)	–
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	–	–	–	–
Pada 31 Disember/30 Jun	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490

Semasa tempoh di bawah tinjauan, Bank telah menerbitkan 540 juta CRNCPS dengan nilai nominal sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu. Pada 29 September 2010, kesemua 540 juta CRNCPS tersebut ditukar menjadi 540 juta saham biasa Bank.



22. RIZAB-RIZAB LAIN

Kumpulan	Rizab berkanun RM'000	Rizab nilai saksama RM'000	Rizab terjemahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Julai 2008	508,821	(82,610)	58,483	484,694
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(23,030)	(23,030)
Keuntungan bersih tidak direalisasi ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	–	73,067	–	73,067
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan bagi tempoh	80,303	–	–	80,303
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	589,124	(9,543)	35,453	615,034
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	41,008	41,008
Keuntungan bersih tidak direalisasi ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	–	92,969	–	92,969
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan bagi tempoh	205,889	–	–	205,889
Pada 31 Disember 2010	795,013	83,426	76,461	954,900

Bank	Rizab berkanun RM'000	Rizab nilai saksama RM'000	Rizab terjemahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pada 1 Julai 2008	508,821	(82,610)	58,630	484,841
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	(23,071)	(23,071)
Keuntungan bersih tidak direalisasi ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	–	73,067	–	73,067
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan bagi tempoh	80,303	–	–	80,303
Pada 30 Jun 2009/1 Julai 2009	589,124	(9,543)	35,559	615,140
Perbezaan terjemahan tukaran asing	–	–	41,312	41,312
Keuntungan bersih tidak direalisasi ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	–	92,969	–	92,969
Pemindahan daripada keuntungan bagi tempoh	205,889	–	–	205,889
Pada 31 Disember 2010	795,013	83,426	76,871	955,310

Rizab berkanun disenggara dengan mematuhi Seksyen 15 Akta Perbankan Islam, 1983 dan tidak boleh diagihkan sebagai dividen tunai.

Rizab nilai saksama adalah termasuk perubahan bersih terkumpul dalam nilai saksama aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan, tidak termasuk kerugian penjejakan, sehingga aset kewangan tersebut dinyahiktiraf.

Rizab terjemahan terdiri daripada semua perbezaan tukaran asing yang timbul daripada terjemahan penyata kewangan bagi operasi luar pantai di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

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23. SISTEM CUKAI SATU PERINGKAT

Sebelum tahun taksiran 2008, cukai pendapatan syarikat adalah berdasarkan sistem taksiran penuh di mana cukai atas dividen dikenakan dikedua-dua peringkat syarikat dan pemegang saham. Cukai di peringkat pemegang saham mengambil kira cukai yang ditaksir pada peringkat syarikat menerusi kredit cukai.

Sejajar dengan Akta Kewangan, 2007, sistem satu peringkat diperkenalkan dan berkuat kuasa bermula dari tahun taksiran 2008. Di bawah sistem satu peringkat, cukai ke atas keuntungan syarikat adalah cukai akhir dan dividen yang diagihkan kepada pemegang saham akan dikecualikan dari cukai. Dengan pelaksanaan sistem satu peringkat, syarikat dengan baki kredit dalam akaun Seksyen 108 dibenarkan memilih sama ada opsyen tak boleh batal untuk bertukar kepada sistem satu peringkat atau terus menggunakan baki kredit yang ada setakat 31 Disember 2007 selepas pelarasan untuk sebarang penolakan cukai bagi tujuan pengagihan dividen, sehingga 31 Disember 2013.

Bank tidak memilih opsyen tak boleh batal bagi menyetipkan baki terkumpul yang ada dalam Seksyen 108 sehingga 31 Disember 2007. Oleh itu, Bank dibenarkan untuk terus menggunakan baki 108 yang ada untuk tujuan pengagihan dividen sehingga baki kredit digunakan sepenuhnya atau sehingga tempoh luput enam tahun peralihan pada 31 Disember 2013, yang mana lebih awal.

Setakat 31 Disember 2010, Bank mempunyai baki kredit sebanyak RM155,758,139.05 (Jun 2009: RM160,326,114.21) dalam akaun Seksyen 108.

Berikutan tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010, Lembaga Pengarah telah mencadangkan dividen tunai untuk tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010. Dividen tunai tersebut akan diteluskan daripada baki kredit yang ada dalam Seksyen 108.

24. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PENDEPOSIT

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan:				
(i) Deposit pelaburan am	200,173	126,536	200,015	126,383
(ii) Lain-lain deposit	1,635,568	895,884	1,635,715	895,979
	1,835,741	1,022,420	1,835,730	1,022,362



24. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PENDEPOSIT (sambungan)

(i) Pendapatan daripada pelaburan deposit pelaburan am

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	129,293	84,357	129,135	84,204
Aset kewangan:				
– dipegang-untuk-dagangan	513	364	513	364
– sedia-untuk-jualan	48,777	18,720	48,777	18,720
– dipegang-hingga-matang	903	621	903	621
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	15,294	21,088	15,294	21,088
	194,780	125,150	194,622	124,997
<i>yang mana</i>				
<i>Pendapatan pembiayaan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan terjejas</i>	11,539	–	11,539	–
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
(Kerugian)/keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	(34)	485	(34)	485
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	3,846	715	3,846	715
	3,812	1,200	3,812	1,200
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	1,580	186	1,580	186
	1,580	186	1,580	186
Pendapatan lain				
Keuntungan daripada pelupusan aset pajakan	1	–	1	–
	1	–	1	–
	200,173	126,536	200,015	126,383

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24. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PENDEPOSIT (sambungan)

(ii) Pendapatan daripada pelaburan deposit lain

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	1,054,871	595,380	1,055,018	595,475
Aset kewangan:				
– dipegang-untuk-dagangan	4,154	2,673	4,154	2,673
– sedia-untuk-jualan	398,789	133,838	398,789	133,838
– dipegang-hingga-matang	7,754	4,426	7,754	4,426
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	125,631	150,496	125,631	150,496
	1,591,199	886,813	1,591,346	886,908
<i>yang mana</i>				
<i>Pendapatan pembiayaan diperoleh daripada pembiayaan terjejas</i>	96,498	–	96,498	–
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
(Kerugian)/keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	(373)	2,719	(373)	2,719
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	31,390	5,016	31,390	5,016
	31,017	7,735	31,017	7,735
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	13,341	1,336	13,341	1,336
	13,341	1,336	13,341	1,336
Pendapatan lain				
Keuntungan daripada pelupusan aset pajakan	11	–	11	–
	11	–	11	–
	1,635,568	895,884	1,635,715	895,979



25. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PEMEGANG SAHAM

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Kewangan, pendapatan dan hibah				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	5,973	3,209	5,310	3,209
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-dijual	137,866	64,897	137,866	64,897
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	9,923	57,282	9,923	57,274
	153,762	125,388	153,099	125,380
Pendapatan urus janji lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada urus niaga tukaran asing	24,387	25,435	24,387	25,435
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	18	–	–	–
Keuntungan bersih daripada penilaian semula aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan (Kerugian)/keuntungan derivatif bersih	– (7,162)	7 453	– (7,162)	11 453
	17,243	25,895	17,225	25,899
Pendapatan operasi lain				
Keuntungan bersih daripada jualan aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	–	2,663	–	2,663
Keuntungan daripada jualan mata wang asing	4,776	1,266	–	–
Keuntungan tukaran asing tidak direalisasi daripada baki tunai mata wang asing	–	150	–	–
Pembalikan peruntukan untuk hutang ragu	360	4,490	–	–
Pendapatan dividen kasar daripada sekuriti				
– disebuttharga di Malaysia	–	11	–	9
– tidak disebuttharga di Malaysia	8,880	4,920	8,880	4,920
– amanah saham di Malaysia	73	138	73	138
– amanah saham di luar Malaysia	130	104	130	104
	14,219	13,742	9,083	7,834

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25. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PELABURAN DANA PEMEGANG SAHAM (sambungan)

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Yuran dan komisen				
Yuran ATM	23,230	12,123	23,230	12,123
Yuran pembiayaan	17,379	17,362	17,379	17,362
Yuran cek dikeluarkan dan dipulangkan, penutupan akaun dan lain-lain	12,194	2,452	12,194	2,452
Yuran dan komisen perkhidmatan Takaful	14,123	5,784	14,123	5,784
Yuran dan komisen kad kredit	52,527	17,137	52,527	17,137
Yuran komitmen	331	1,339	331	1,339
Komisen ke atas MEPS	7,195	3,885	7,195	3,885
Yuran pemprosesan	1,212	412	1,155	398
Yuran khidmat nasihat koporat	10,630	3,020	10,630	3,020
Yuran pengurusan amanah saham	2,674	805	–	–
Komisen ke atas deposit berstruktur	3,362	7,108	3,362	7,108
Caj-caj Ta'widi	3,526	2,184	3,526	2,184
Lain-lain	16,293	13,137	14,410	12,361
	164,676	86,748	160,062	85,153
Pendapatan lain				
(Kerugian)/keuntungan bersih daripada pelupusan hartanah dan peralatan	(1,536)	335	(1,541)	335
Pendapatan sewa	2	–	(54)	68
Pendapatan lain	967	169	580	56
	(567)	504	(1,015)	459
	349,333	252,277	338,454	244,725

26. PERUNTUKAN PEMBIAYAAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN LAIN-LAIN PENJEJASAN

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Peruntukan untuk pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain penjejasan:		
– peruntukan taksiran kolektif	538,979	–
– peruntukan taksiran individu	124,827	–
– peruntukan khusus	–	303,755
Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan terjejas diperoleh semula	(274,833)	(133,074)
Hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk diperoleh semula	(181,271)	(44,964)
Diperoleh semula daripada Danaharta	–	(2,426)
	207,702	123,291



27. PENJEJASAN KE ATAS ASET-ASET LAIN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Aset kewangan:				
– sedia-untuk-jualan	19,727	100	19,727	100
– dipegang-hingga-matang	–	(5,994)	–	(5,994)
	19,727	(5,894)	19,727	(5,894)
Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	–	–	–	820
Jumlah belum terima lain	–	10,557	–	10,557
	19,727	4,663	19,727	5,483

28. PENDAPATAN DARIPADA PENDEPOSIT

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan				
– dana Mudharabah	352,400	181,794	352,652	181,794
– dana bukan Mudharabah	248,315	241,956	248,375	242,201
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain				
– dana Mudharabah	21,622	7,491	21,622	7,491
	622,337	431,241	622,649	431,486

29. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	232,603	122,214	227,899	119,893
Elaun dan bonus	111,479	57,218	110,668	56,587
Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	39,226	21,839	38,397	21,352
Imbuan para pengarah	10,423	4,815	10,334	4,765
Lain-lain	37,241	22,348	36,653	21,964
	430,972	228,434	423,951	224,561

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30. PERBELANJAAN OVERHED LAIN

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Promosi				
Iklan dan publisiti	20,398	9,626	20,084	9,592
Perbelanjaan kad kredit	15,286	7,665	15,286	7,665
Komisen	16,412	4,582	16,008	4,384
	52,096	21,873	51,378	21,641
Perusahaan				
Sewa pejabat	42,725	25,547	41,912	25,178
Susut nilai hartanah dan peralatan	57,893	32,812	57,202	32,543
Pelunasan prabayaran pajakan	260	174	260	174
Perbelanjaan EDP	17,571	8,265	17,571	8,265
Peralatan sewa	10,196	15,252	10,031	15,211
Penyelenggaraan pejabat	31,473	13,335	31,288	13,126
Utiliti	15,026	9,097	14,824	9,001
Khidmat sekuriti	16,697	10,253	16,595	10,144
Takaful dan insurans	15,167	9,517	14,972	9,407
Lain-lain	324	364	324	364
	207,332	124,616	204,979	123,413
Perbelanjaan am				
Imbuan juruaudit				
– yuran audit berkanun	542	454	455	400
– lain-lain	900	150	900	150
Yuran profesional	15,210	8,161	13,271	7,888
Bekalan pejabat	17,384	11,918	17,195	11,843
Perjalanan & pengangkutan	13,814	6,401	13,641	6,318
Yuran Langganan	3,797	2,729	3,794	2,729
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	–	1	–	–
Hartanah dan peralatan dihapus kira	–	19,457	–	19,457
Yuran khidmat luar	42,206	9,485	42,206	9,485
Caj pemprosesan	19,698	8,844	19,698	8,844
Lain-lain	49,354	20,511	48,722	20,400
	162,905	88,111	159,882	87,514
	422,333	234,600	416,239	232,568



31. IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH DAN AHLI MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Pengarah Eksekutif:				
Gaji dan imbuhan lain, termasuk Elaun mesyuarat	8,992	3,985	8,976	3,982
Manfaat barangan	305	162	305	162
	9,297	4,147	9,281	4,144
Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif:				
Yuran	964	467	927	443
Elaun	467	363	431	340
Manfaat barangan	69	–	69	–
	1,500	830	1,427	783
Jumlah	10,797	4,977	10,708	4,927
Jumlah (tidak termasuk manfaat barangan) (Nota 29)	10,423	4,815	10,334	4,765
Majlis Pengawasan Syariah	491	188	467	182

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31. IMBUHAN PARA PENGARAH DAN AHLI MAJLIS PENGAWASAN SYARIAH (sambungan)

Jumlah keseluruhan imbuhan (termasuk manfaat barangan) bagi para Pengarah Bank adalah seperti berikut:

31 Disember 2010	Imbuhan diterima daripada Bank				Imbuhan diterima daripada anak-anak syarikat			Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
	Gaji dan Bonus RM'000	Yuran RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Manfaat barangan RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Yuran RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	
Pengarah Eksekutif								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	7,403	–	1,573	305	9,281	–	16	9,297
Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif								
Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh	–	81	79	–	160	–	–	160
Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail	–	107	49	25	181	–	–	181
Johan Abdullah	–	95	12	25	132	–	–	132
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	160	112	–	272	37	36	345
Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	163	114	–	277	–	–	277
Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Hassan Al-Ali	–	125	16	19	160	–	–	160
Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib	–	115	46	–	161	–	–	161
Mohamad Ridza Mohamed Abdulla	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	8
Salaam Said Salim Al-Shakysy	–	55	1	–	56	–	–	56
Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik	–	20	–	–	20	–	–	20
	–	927	431	69	1,427	37	36	1,500
	7,403	927	2,004	374	10,708	37	52	10,797

Nota: Termasuk dalam senarai di atas adalah pemberian bonus bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2009, serta pemberian bonus bagi tempoh kewangan 12 bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2010.

30 Jun 2009	Imbuhan diterima daripada Bank				Imbuhan diterima daripada anak-anak syarikat			Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
	Gaji dan Bonus RM'000	Yuran RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Manfaat barangan RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Yuran RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	
Pengarah Eksekutif								
Dato' Sri Zukri Samat	3,200	–	782	162	4,144	–	3	4,147
Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif								
Dato' Mohd Bakke Salleh	–	66	72	–	138	–	–	138
Dato' Paduka Ismee Ismail	–	48	13	–	61	–	–	61
Johan Abdullah	–	45	6	–	51	–	–	51
Zahari @ Mohd Zin Idris	–	48	58	–	106	24	23	153
Zaiton Mohd Hassan	–	48	60	–	108	–	–	108
Fadhel Abdulbaqi Abu Hassan Al-Ali	–	47	7	–	54	–	–	54
Marwan Hassan Ali El-Khatib	–	30	21	–	51	–	–	51
Salaam Said Salim Al-Shakysy	–	47	3	–	50	–	–	50
Ahmed Saeed Sultan Bin Braik	–	47	–	–	47	–	–	47
Hashim Abdulla Ahmad Al-Dabal	–	17	–	–	17	–	–	17
Tan Sri Dato' Dr Abdullah Mohd Tahir	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	100
	–	443	340	–	783	24	23	830
	3,200	443	1,122	162	4,927	24	26	4,977



32. KAKITANGAN PENGURUSAN UTAMA

Kakitangan pengurusan utama ditakrif sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti Kumpulan sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Kakitangan pengurusan utama termasuk semua Pengarah Kumpulan, dan sebilangan ahli pengurusan kanan Kumpulan.

Pampasan untuk kakitangan pengurusan utama selain daripada imbuhan para Pengarah adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000

Kakitangan pengurusan utama lain:

– Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	17,703	7,748
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Nota: Termasuk dalam senarai di atas adalah pemberian bonus bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2009, serta pemberian bonus bagi tempoh kewangan 12 bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2010.

33. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Cukai pendapatan Malaysia				
Tahun semasa	102,363	31,704	101,603	30,593
Bayaran balik cukai daripada				
Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri bagi tahun sebelum	(41,589)	–	(41,589)	–
Peruntukan (Lebih)/Kurang pada tahun-tahun sebelum	733	11,294	748	11,273
	61,507	42,998	60,762	41,866
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda berkaitan pengasalan dan pembalikan perbezaan sementara daripada:				
Tahun semasa	37,325	61,748	37,351	61,748
Peruntukan (Lebih)/Kurang pada tahun-tahun sebelum	(19,889)	(37,125)	(19,889)	(37,125)
	17,436	24,623	17,462	24,623
	78,943	67,621	78,224	66,489

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33. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI (sambungan)

Kadar cukai korporat adalah 25% bagi tahun taksiran 2010 dan bagi tahun-tahun taksiran berikutnya. Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti cukai tertunda diukur menggunakan kadar cukai berikut.

Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai efektif bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum perbelanjaan cukai	501,487	235,866	503,400	233,096
Cukai pendapatan menggunakan kadar cukai Malaysia sebanyak 25% (2009: 25%)	125,372	58,966	125,850	58,274
Perbelanjaan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(7,832)	–	(7,832)	–
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh dipotong	22,148	34,486	20,936	34,067
	139,688	93,452	138,954	92,341
Bayaran balik cukai daripada Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri bagi tahun sebelum Peruntukan (Lebih)/Kurang pada tahun-tahun sebelum	(41,589)	–	(41,589)	–
– Cukai pendapatan	733	11,294	748	11,273
– Cukai tertunda	(19,889)	(37,125)	(19,889)	(37,125)
	78,943	67,621	78,224	66,489

34. PENDAPATAN SESAHAM

Pendapatan asas sesaham dikira berdasarkan pelarasan keuntungan bersih hasil daripada pemegang ekuiti Bank (selepas pelarasan untuk dividen yang dibayar ke atas Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus Boleh Tukar berjumlah RM19,115,000) sebanyak RM389,648,000 (2009: RM161,876,000) dan bilangan purata berwajaran saham biasa yang belum dijelaskan semasa tahun tinjauan sebanyak 1,816,965,410 (2009: 1,725,490,000).

35. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Identiti pihak berkaitan

Bagi tujuan penyata kewangan ini, sesuatu pihak dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan sekiranya Kumpulan mempunyai kemampuan, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung, untuk mengawal pihak tersebut atau mempengaruhinya dalam membuat keputusan berkaitan kewangan dan operasi, atau sebaliknya, atau apabila Kumpulan dan pihak tersebut tertakluk kepada kawalan lazim atau pengaruh penting lazim. Pihak berkaitan mungkin adalah individu atau entiti lain.

Kumpulan mempunyai hubungan pihak berkaitan dengan anak-anak syarikatnya (lihat nota 13) dan pemegang saham penting dalam syarikat pegangan.



35. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

- (a) Urus niaga penting pihak berkaitan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank, selain daripada pampasan kakitangan pengurusan utama, adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	Jumlah urus niaga bagi		Jumlah urus niaga bagi	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Syarikat pegangan				
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	892	912	892	912
Kos kewangan patut dibayar	–	2,579	–	2,579
Syarikat pegangan utama				
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	15,722	30,696	15,722	30,696
Sewa premis patut dibayar	2,989	1,617	2,989	1,617
Yuran dan komisen	1	50	1	50
Keuntungan bersih daripada urus niaga forex	–	741	–	741
Anak-anak syarikat				
Yuran dan komisen	–	–	1,226	–
Sewa pejabat patut diterima	–	–	17	68
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	–	–	312	15
Kos kewangan	–	–	341	–
Lain-lain	–	–	158	–
Lain-lain syarikat berkaitan				
Pendapatan patut diterima daripada pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	2,382	–	2,382
Yuran dan komisen	17	10	17	10
Pendapatan daripada yuran perkhidmatan Bankatakaful	14,123	5,784	14,123	5,784
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	4,333	5,223	4,333	5,223
Sewa pejabat patut dibayar	4,363	5,071	4,363	5,071
Sewa peralatan patut dibayar	–	8	–	8
Syarikat kerjasama di mana kakitangan mempunyai kepentingan				
Sewa peralatan patut dibayar	4,064	2,502	4,064	2,502
Pendapatan patut dibayar daripada simpanan deposit	3	1	3	1
Lain-lain	–	349	–	349

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35. URUS NIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (sambungan)

(b) Baki penting belum dijelaskan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank dengan pihak berkaitan adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	Baki bersih belum dijelaskan setakat		Baki bersih belum dijelaskan setakat	
	31.12.2010	30.06.2009	31.12.2010	30.06.2009
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Syarikat pegangan				
<i>Jumlah patut diterima daripada</i>				
Lain-lain	4	17	4	17
<i>Jumlah patut dibayar kepada</i>				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	221	186,643	221	186,643
Pembiayaan subordinat	–	100,000	–	100,000
Syarikat pegangan utama				
<i>Jumlah patut diterima daripada</i>				
Lain-lain	16	17	16	17
<i>Jumlah patut dibayar kepada</i>				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	1,381,422	1,379,015	1,381,422	1,379,015
Anak-anak syarikat				
<i>Jumlah patut diterima daripada</i>				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	–	12,406	–
Saham keutamaan tidak terkumpul boleh tebus	–	–	2,011	–
Lain-lain	–	–	127	238
<i>Jumlah patut dibayar kepada</i>				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	–	–	21,695	7,231
Lain-lain	–	–	2,341	–
Syarikat berkaitan lain				
<i>Jumlah patut diterima daripada</i>				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	–	58,765	–	58,765
Lain-lain	1,020	3,825	1,020	3,825
<i>Jumlah patut dibayar kepada</i>				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	139,665	339,941	139,665	339,941
Syarikat kerjasama di mana kakitangan mempunyai kepentingan				
<i>Jumlah patut diterima daripada</i>				
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	5,016	2,434	5,016	2,434
<i>Jumlah patut dibayar kepada</i>				
Deposit tuntutan dan pelaburan	988	1,111	988	1,111



36. URUS NIAGA DAN PENDEDAHAN KREDIT DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	18 bulan berakhir 31.12.2010 RM'000	12 bulan berakhir 30.06.2009 RM'000
Pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan kepada pihak berkaitan	401,428	573,311
% pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan kepada pihak berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan pendedahan kredit	3.25%	2.01%
% pendedahan kredit belum dijelaskan kepada pihak berkaitan yang belum dibayar atau dimungkiri	0.002%	0.002%

Pendedahan mengenai Urus niaga dan Pendedahan Kredit dengan Pihak Berkaitan di atas dibentangkan menurut Perenggan 9.1 Garis Panduan Urus niaga dan Pendedahan Kredit dengan Pihak Berkaitan Bank Negara Malaysia yang Disemak.

37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN

(a) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit timbul daripada semua urus niaga yang boleh mengakibatkan tuntutan sebenar, luar jangka atau berpotensi ke atas mana-mana pihak, peminjam atau penanggung. Bank mengiktiraf empat jenis risiko kredit dalam portfolionya: Risiko Mungkir, Risiko Pelangsaian, Risiko Negara dan Risiko Pembiayaan Luar Jangka.

Pendedahan utama kepada risiko kredit timbul daripada aktiviti pembiayaan. Dasar kredit yang mengurus tadbir aktiviti tersebut dipertingkatkan secara rapi untuk memperbaiki dan memelihara kualiti aset asal. Pengurusan risiko kredit dilaksanakan oleh empat jabatan berbeza: Analisis Kredit, Pengurusan Risiko Kredit, Unit Pemantauan Kredit Audit Dalaman, Pentadbiran Kredit dan Pemulihan Kredit, yang mana kesemuanya memainkan peranan penting dalam kitaran pengurusan risiko kredit secara keseluruhan.

Bank memantau pendedahan kreditnya sama ada berdasarkan portfolio atau individu menerusi semakan tahunan. Risiko kredit dipantau secara proaktif menerusi satu set tanda amaran awal yang boleh mencetuskan semakan segera ke atas portfolio terbabit (atau sebahagian daripadanya). Portfolio atau pembiayaan yang terjejas diletakkan dalam senarai pantauan untuk pemerhatian rapi dan bagi mengelakkan pembiayaan tersebut menjadi pembiayaan tidak berbayar atau bagi meningkatkan peluang pembayaran semula sepenuhnya.

Satu struktur had menyeluruh disediakan bagi memastikan risiko yang diambil adalah di dalam lingkungan keinginan risiko seperti yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan bagi mengelakkan penuluran risiko kredit kepada pelanggan, sektor, produk, kontrak Syariah dan sebagainya.

Risiko kredit yang timbul daripada aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan diuruskan menerusi penetapan had yang merangkumi had rakan syarikat dan pengambilalihan instrumen entiti swasta yang dibenarkan, tertakluk kepada ambang penarafan minimum yang khusus. Selain itu, aktiviti urus janji dan pelaburan dipantau oleh unit pejabat tengah bebas.

Pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit

Jadual berikut mewakili pendedahan maksimum Kumpulan dan Bank kepada risiko kredit instrumen kewangan di dalam dan luar lembaranimbangan, tanpa mengambil kira sebarang cagarang yang dipegang atau peningkatan kredit lain. Bagi aset dalam lembaranimbangan, pendedahan kepada risiko kredit menyamai jumlah bawaannya. Bagi liabiliti luar jangka, pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit adalah jumlah maksimum yang patut dibayar oleh Kumpulan dan Bank sekiranya tanggungan instrumen yang diterbitkan digesa. Bagi komitmen kredit, pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit adalah jumlah penuh kemudahan kredit belum dikeluarkan yang diberikan kepada pelanggan.

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

	Kumpulan 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,519,695	2,509,483
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	352,798	352,798
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	2,279,447	2,279,447
Aset kewangan derivatif	44,326	44,326
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	12,763,020	12,765,031
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga-matang	215,944	215,944
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	11,860,631	11,859,140
Jumlah kecil	30,035,861	30,026,169
Obligasi berkaitan kredit:		
Komitmen kredit	7,126,492	7,126,492
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	75,000	75,000
Jumlah kecil	7,201,492	7,201,492
Jumlah pendedahan kredit	37,237,353	37,227,661

Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2010 adalah seperti berikut:

Kumpulan RM'000	Tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan deposit and simpanan dengan institusi kewangan	Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan	Aset derivatif	Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	Aset kewangan dipegang sehingga matang	Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain#	Jumlah dalam lembaran imbangan	Komitmen dan luar jangka®
Agrikultur utama	-	-	-	96,410	-	182,111	278,521	146,548
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	-	-	-	-	-	897	897	9,786
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	-	-	-	70,535	-	791,995	862,530	1,126,126
Elektrik, gas dan air	-	-	-	1,122,257	-	150,860	1,273,117	453,231
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	-	-	-	131,754	-	479,868	611,622	656,031
Pembinaan	-	-	-	356,803	-	508,293	865,096	-
Harta tanah	-	-	-	109,593	-	187,445	297,038	1,310,717
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	-	16,306	-	1,539,352	-	408,349	1,964,007	547,321
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	352,798	2,263,141	44,326	9,333,087	215,944	154,408	12,363,704	614,481
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	-	-	-	-	-	85,375	85,375	775,606
Sektor isi rumah	-	-	-	-	-	9,321,823	9,321,823	183,514
Sektor-sektor lain	2,519,695	-	-	3,229	-	13,309	2,536,233	1,378,131
	2,872,493	2,279,447	44,326	12,763,020	215,944	12,284,733	30,459,963	7,201,492

Jumlah kasar pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain

@ Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk derivatif



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Tumpuan risiko kredit bagi Kumpulan dan Bank setakat 31 Disember 2010 adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

Bank RM'000	Tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan deposit and simpanan dengan institit keuangan	Aset keuangan dipegang untuk dagangan	Aset derivatif	Aset keuangan sedia untuk dijual	Aset keuangan dipegang sehingga matang	Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain#	Jumlah dalam lembaran imbangan	Komitmen dan luar jangka®
Agrikultur utama	-	-	-	96,410	-	182,111	278,521	146,548
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	-	-	-	-	-	897	897	9,786
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	-	-	-	70,535	-	791,995	862,530	1,126,126
Elektrik, gas dan air	-	-	-	1,122,257	-	150,860	1,273,117	453,231
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	-	-	-	131,754	-	479,868	611,622	656,031
Pembinaan	-	-	-	356,803	-	508,293	865,096	-
Harta tanah	-	-	-	109,593	-	187,445	297,038	1,310,717
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	-	16,306	-	1,539,352	-	408,349	1,964,007	547,321
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	352,798	2,263,141	44,326	9,335,098	215,944	166,814	12,378,121	614,481
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	-	-	-	-	-	85,375	85,375	775,606
Sektor isi rumah	-	-	-	-	-	9,307,926	9,307,926	183,514
Sektor-sektor lain	2,509,483	-	-	3,229	-	13,309	2,526,021	1,378,131
	2,862,281	2,279,447	44,326	12,765,031	215,944	12,283,242	30,450,271	7,201,492

Jumlah kasar pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain

@ Komitmen dan luar jangka tidak termasuk derivatif

Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

	Kumpulan 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Bukan lampau tempoh atau terjejas	11,336,180	11,334,689
Lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas	396,332	396,332
Terjejas*	552,221	552,221
	12,284,733	12,283,242
Peruntukan untuk penjejasan pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain		
- peruntukan penaksiran kolektif	(345,041)	(345,041)
- peruntukan penaksiran individu	(79,061)	(79,061)
	11,860,631	11,859,140

* Termasuk di dalam jumlah ini adalah pembiayaan sebanyak RM83,293,000 yang mana tiada peruntukan penaksiran individu dibuat kerana anggaran aliran tunai untuk jumlah boleh diperolehi semula melebihi jumlah bawaan.

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

(i) Pembiayaan bukan lampau tempoh atau terjejas

	Kumpulan 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	6,052,669	6,051,178
Memuaskan	3,657,993	3,657,993
Sederhana	1,625,518	1,625,518
	11,336,180	11,334,689

(ii) Pembiayaan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas

	Kumpulan dan Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Mengikut peningkatan tempoh	
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1	255,656
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2	140,676
	396,332

Pembiayaan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas adalah di mana keuntungan kontrak atau bayaran pokok telah lampau tempoh, tetapi Kumpulan dan Bank yakin bahawa penjejasan adalah tidak wajar berdasarkan tahap cagaran yang ada dan/atau peringkat jumlah kutipan yang terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

(iii) Pembiayaan terjejas

Pembiayaan terjejas mengikut jenis taksiran

	Kumpulan dan Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Pembiayaan terjejas mengikut jenis taksiran	
Taksiran individu	242,748
<i>di mana:</i>	
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 0</i>	116,645
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1</i>	5,784
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2</i>	1,141
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 3 dan ke atas</i>	119,178
Taksiran kolektif	309,473
	552,221



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

(iii) Pembiayaan terjejas (sambungan)

Nilai cagaran bagi pembiayaan terjejas

	Kumpulan dan Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Hartanah	985,576
Saham	280
Lain-lain	34,150
	1,020,006

Pembiayaan dijadualkan dan distruktur semula

	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Pengguna	65,759
Perniagaan	86,139
	151,898

Pembiayaan yang dijadualkan dan distruktur semula adalah disebabkan oleh penjejasan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan apabila Bank telah membuat konsesi yang ia tidak akan dipertimbangkan. Apabila sesuatu pembiayaan dijadualkan atau distruktur semula, prestasinya yang memuaskan dipantau selama tempoh enam bulan sebelum ia diklasifikasi semula sebagai berbayar.

Kualiti kredit

(i) Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain mengikut jenis perniagaan ditaksir mengikut rujukan sistem penarafan dalaman:

Bank 31 Disember 2010	Pngguna RM'000	Perniagaan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	4,719,327	1,331,851	6,051,178
Memuaskan	2,710,591	947,402	3,657,993
Sederhana	1,255,461	370,057	1,625,518
Lampau tempoh tetapi tidak terjejas	369,777	26,555	396,332
Terjejas	268,768	283,453	552,221
Jumlah	9,323,924	2,959,318	12,283,242

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(a) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Kualiti kredit (sambungan)

(ii) Aset kewangan lain (tidak termasuk sekuriti ekuiti) oleh pihak luar:

Bank 31 Disember 2010	Aset kewangan dipegang untuk dagangan RM'000	Aset derivatif RM'000	Aset kewangan sedia untuk jualan RM'000	Aset kewangan dipegang hingga matang RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Bon Kerajaan dan bil perbendaharaan	2,268,997	–	8,205,367	–	10,474,364
Separa kerajaan	–	–	80,283	–	80,283
Sekuriti hutang Islam					
Penarafan AAA	10,450	–	3,251,765	–	3,262,215
Penarafan AA1 hingga AA3	–	–	1,134,759	–	1,134,759
Penarafan A1 hingga A3	–	–	60,624	61,650	122,274
Rendah daripada A	–	–	10,084	–	10,084
Tiada penarafan	–	–	22,149	154,294	176,443
Aset derivatif					
Bank dan rakan-rakan institusi kewangan	–	44,326	–	–	44,326
	2,279,447	44,326	12,765,031	215,944	15,304,748

(b) Risiko pasaran

Kesemua perniagaan Bank adalah tertakluk kepada risiko bahawa harga dan kadar pasaran akan berubah, yang menyebabkan keuntungan atau kerugian kepada Bank. Selain itu, perubahan kadar yang ketara atau mendadak boleh menjejaskan kedudukan kecairan/pembiayaan Bank. Bank terdedah kepada faktor-faktor risiko pasaran/kecairan utama berikut:

- **Kadar Risiko Pulangan atau Keuntungan:** kesan berpotensi ke atas keuntungan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam kadar pulangan pasaran, sama ada ekoran perubahan am pasaran atau sebab khusus penerbit/peminjam;
- **Risiko Tukaran Asing:** kesan perubahan kadar tukaran ke atas kedudukan mata wang Bank;
- **Risiko Pelaburan Ekuiti:** kesan keuntungan ke atas kedudukan ekuiti atau pelaburan Bank yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam harga atau nilai ekuiti;
- **Risiko Inventori Komoditi:** risiko kerugian disebabkan perubahan dalam harga komoditi;
- **Risiko Komersil Tersesar:** risiko yang timbul daripada aset-aset yang diuruskan oleh Bank bagi pihak pendeposit/pelabur di mana Bank mematuhi amalan mengetepikan sebahagian atau kesemua bahagian keuntungan Mudarib ke atas aset-aset ini;
- **Risiko Kecairan:** ketidakmampuan berpotensi Bank untuk memenuhi syarat-syarat pembiayaan pada kos yang wajar (risiko kecairan pembiayaan) atau ketidakmampuan untuk mencairkan kedudukan dengan cepat pada harga yang wajar (risiko kecairan pasaran).

Risiko pasaran dalam portfolio dagangan dan perbankan kami diuruskan oleh Jabatan Risiko dan Analisis Pasaran (“MRAD”). MRAD mengenal pasti faktor-faktor risiko yang pelbagai, mengukur pendedahan kepada faktor-faktor ini menggunakan alat dan model teori yang sesuai serta menaksir kemampuan Bank menguruskan risiko-risiko yang terhasil dengan berkesan. Had yang sejajar dengan keinginan risiko Bank ditetapkan pada pelbagai tahap dan dipantau setiap hari dengan kelulusan dan prosedur peningkatan yang ketat sekiranya berlaku sebarang kemungkiran. Struktur had dilengkapkan dengan analisis Nilai Berisiko bagi mencapai ukuran menyeluruh jangkaan kerugian maksimum sehari ke atas portfolio dagangan kami dalam lingkungan 99% sela keyakinan menggunakan simulasi sejarah dan ujian tekanan bagi menangkap kerugian yang tidak dijangka. Bahagian Pengurusan Risiko menyedari had model teori dan berlitizam untuk terus memperbaiki andaian yang digunakan dengan menjalankan ujian ulangan berkala.



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Jadual berikut menunjukkan VaR sederhana, tinggi dan rendah pada penghujung tempoh (pada tahap keyakinan 99% untuk tempoh pegangan sehari dan tempoh pemantauan 1000 hari) bagi risiko pasaran buku dagangan.

RM'000	1 Julai 2009 hingga 31 Disember 2010			
	Setakat 31.12.2010	Sederhana	Tinggi	Rendah
Jumlah	1,407	641	6,854	107

Perincian penggunaan VaR mengikut portfolio risiko (RM'000):

Mata wang	Kedudukan terbuka bersih	Kadar tukaran	Ketaktentuan tahunan	VaR 1-hari
AED	(1,593)	3.6730	0%	0.65
AUD	(15)	1.0172	30%	0.57
BDT	(43)	70.4750	5%	0.10
BND	(180)	1.2884	15%	5.66
CAD	(37)	1	21%	0.74
CHF	(215)	0.9353	28%	4.07
EUR	(866)	1.3291	30%	29.46
GBP	(717)	1.5426	22%	38.91
HKD	(20)	7.7822	1%	0.02
IDR	(162)	8995	10%	2.31
JPY	(262)	81.53	21%	6.08
NZD	(166)	0.7706	33%	3.08
PKR	(75)	85.715	5%	0.81
SAR	(279)	3.7502	0%	0.45
SEK	(72)	6.7492	33%	2.16
SGD	(61)	1.2883	16%	0.80
THB	(185)	30.15	11%	1.54
USD	296	3.0853	15%	3.48
Jumlah	(4,652)			100.89

Bank terdedah kepada risiko yang berkaitan dengan kesan turun naik dalam kadar hasil/keuntungan tahap semasa ke atas kedudukan kewangan dan aliran tunai kedudukan aset dan liabiliti. Kadar turun naik dalam kadar hasil/keuntungan boleh dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dalam kadar keuntungan yang memberi kesan ke atas nilai instrumen kewangan. Risiko kadar hasil/keuntungan dipantau dan diuruskan oleh Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset dan Liabiliti ("ALCO") bagi melindungi pendapatan daripada kesan turun naik dalam kadar hasil/keuntungan.

Di bawah ialah rumusan kepekaan Bank terhadap peningkatan 1 mata asas dalam kadar hasil/keuntungan pada tarikh lembaranimbangan:

	RM'000
Nilai ekonomi	(1,509)
Kesan ke atas pendapatan	(976)

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan

Kumpulan dan Bank terdedah kepada pelbagai risiko berhubung kesan turun naik dalam tahap semasa kadar keuntungan pasaran ke atas kedudukan kewangan dan aliran tunai. Jadual berikut merumuskan pendedahan Kumpulan dan Bank kepada risiko kadar keuntungan. Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti pada jumlah bawaan dikategorikan mengikut penentuan semula harga atau tarikh matang.

Kumpulan Setakat 31 Disember 2010 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	1,949,340	-	100,000	-	-	823,153	-	2,872,493	2.18
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk -dagangan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,279,447	2,279,447	2.54
Aset kewangan derivatif	-	-	44,235	91	-	-	-	44,326	0.71
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	1,251,770	1,941,514	1,479,525	5,985,931	2,104,280	-	-	12,763,020	3.66
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga -matang	-	-	-	146,742	69,202	-	-	215,944	3.43
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain - berbayar	1,102,446	773,502	626,960	2,740,830	6,488,775	-	-	11,732,513	7.39
- penjejasan bersih dari peruntukan	-	-	-	-	-	128,118	-	128,118	-
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	314,409	-	314,409	-
Jumlah aset	4,303,556	2,715,016	2,250,720	8,873,594	8,662,257	1,265,680	2,279,447	30,350,270	



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Kumpulan Setakat 31 Disember 2010 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13,743,929	1,031,074	1,210,525	138,195	-	10,742,832	-	26,866,555	1.87
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	371,431	-	-	6,698	-	-	-	378,129	3.24
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	-	-	30,926	-	-	-	-	30,926	0.49
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	163,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,191	2.23
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	375,716	-	375,716	-
Jumlah Liabiliti	14,278,551	1,031,074	1,241,451	144,893	-	11,118,548	-	27,814,517	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,278	-	2,535,278	
Kepentingan minoriti	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	475	
Jumlah ekuiti	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,753	-	2,535,753	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	14,278,551	1,031,074	1,241,451	144,893	-	13,654,301	-	30,350,270	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaranimbangan	(9,974,995)	1,683,942	1,009,269	8,728,701	8,662,257	(12,388,621)	2,279,447	-	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaranimbangan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	100,000	400,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(9,874,995)	2,083,942	1,009,269	8,228,701	8,662,257	(12,388,621)	2,279,447	-	

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Kumpulan Setakat 30 Jun 2009 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	7,795,293	182	–	–	–	652,734	–	8,448,209	2.76
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	287,675	287,675	2.09
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	19,776	–	–	–	19,776	0.99
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	330,554	1,080,040	1,124,752	3,303,180	2,626,904	–	–	8,465,430	3.92
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga-matang	–	7,760	–	155,003	–	–	–	162,763	2.39
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain – berbayar	711,659	868,035	544,284	2,116,720	4,939,012	–	–	9,179,710	7.73
– tidak berbayar bersih dari peruntukan	–	–	–	–	–	482,154	–	482,154	–
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	445,412	–	445,412	–
Jumlah aset	8,837,506	1,956,017	1,669,036	5,594,679	7,565,916	1,580,300	287,675	27,491,129	



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Kumpulan Setakat 30 Jun 2009 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	9,758,073	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,511,812	–	9,121,613	–	25,204,631	2.12
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	8,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,078	3.76
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	21,811	–	–	–	21,811	1.09
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	283,212	–	–	–	–	–	–	283,212	3.20
Pembiayaan subordinated	–	–	–	100,000	–	–	–	100,000	2.75
Liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	342,215	–	342,215	–
Jumlah Liabiliti	10,049,363	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	9,463,828	–	25,959,947	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	1,531,182	–	1,531,182	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	1,531,182	–	1,531,182	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	10,049,363	2,797,708	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	10,995,010	–	27,491,129	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaranimbangan	(1,211,857)	(841,691)	(346,389)	3,961,056	7,565,916	(9,414,710)	287,675	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaranimbangan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	–	100,000	–	(100,000)	–	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(1,211,857)	(741,691)	(346,389)	3,861,056	7,565,916	(9,414,710)	287,675	–	

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Bank Setakat 31 Disember 2010 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Aset									
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	1,939,128	-	100,000	-	-	823,153	-	2,862,281	2.11
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk -dagangan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,279,447	2,279,447	2.54
Aset kewangan derivatif	-	-	44,235	91	-	-	-	44,326	0.71
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	1,251,770	1,941,514	1,479,525	5,985,931	2,106,291	-	-	12,765,031	3.66
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga -matang	-	-	-	146,742	69,202	-	-	215,944	3.43
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain - berbaya	1,102,446	773,502	613,063	2,753,236	6,488,775	-	-	11,731,022	7.41
- penjejasan bersih dari peruntukan	-	-	-	-	-	128,118	-	128,118	-
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	337,997	-	337,997	-
Jumlah aset	4,293,344	2,715,016	2,236,823	8,886,000	8,664,268	1,289,268	2,279,447	30,364,166	



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Bank Setakat 31 Disember 2010 RM'000	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13,763,135	1,033,563	1,210,525	138,195	-	10,742,832	-	26,888,250	1.87
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	371,431	-	-	6,698	-	-	-	378,129	3.24
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	-	-	30,926	-	-	-	-	30,926	0.49
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	165,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,532	2.23
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	374,361	-	374,361	-
Jumlah Liabiliti	14,300,098	1,033,563	1,241,451	144,893	-	11,117,193	-	27,837,198	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	-	-	-	-	-	2,526,968	-	2,526,968	
Jumlah ekuiti	-	-	-	-	-	2,526,968	-	2,526,968	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	14,300,098	1,033,563	1,241,451	144,893	-	13,644,161	-	30,364,166	
Jurang kepekaan									
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaranimbangan	(10,006,754)	1,681,453	995,372	8,741,107	8,664,268	(12,354,893)	2,279,447	-	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaranimbangan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	100,000	400,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(9,906,754)	2,081,453	995,372	8,241,107	8,664,268	(12,354,893)	2,279,447	-	

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Bank	Buku bukan dagangan							Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Setakat 30 Jun 2009 RM'000	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Tidak peka keuntungan			
Aset										
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	7,780,760	–	–	–	–	–	652,734	–	8,433,494	2.74
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	287,628	287,628	2.04
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	19,776	–	–	–	–	19,776	3.66
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	330,554	1,080,040	1,124,752	3,303,180	2,626,904	–	–	–	8,465,430	3.92
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga-matang	–	7,760	–	155,003	–	–	–	–	162,763	2.39
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain – berbayar	711,659	868,035	544,284	2,116,720	4,939,012	–	–	–	9,179,710	7.73
– tidak berbayar bersih dari peruntukan	–	–	–	–	–	–	482,154	–	482,154	–
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	–	459,871	–	459,871	–
Jumlah aset	8,822,973	1,955,835	1,669,036	5,594,679	7,565,916	1,594,759	287,628	27,490,826		



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(b) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

Risiko kadar keuntungan (sambungan)

Bank	Buku bukan dagangan						Buku dagangan	Jumlah	Kadar keuntungan efektif %
	Setakat 30 Jun 2009 RM'000	Sehingga 1 bulan	>1-3 bulan	>3-12 bulan	1-5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun			
Liabiliti									
Deposit daripada pelanggan	9,764,204	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,511,812	–	9,121,612	–	25,211,516	2.12
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain									
financial institutions	8,078	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,078	3.76
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	21,811	–	–	–	21,811	1.09
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	289,469	–	–	–	–	–	–	289,469	3.20
Pembiayaan subordinated	–	–	–	100,000	–	–	–	100,000	2.75
Liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	340,399	–	340,399	–
Jumlah Liabiliti	10,061,751	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	9,462,011	–	25,971,273	
Ekuiti									
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	1,519,553	–	1,519,553	
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	1,519,553	–	1,519,553	
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemegang saham	10,061,751	2,798,463	2,015,425	1,633,623	–	10,981,564	–	27,490,826	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan dalam lembaranimbangan	(1,238,778)	(842,628)	(346,389)	3,961,056	7,565,916	(9,386,805)	287,628	–	
Jurang kepekaan keuntungan luar lembaranimbangan (tukaran kadar keuntungan)	–	100,000	–	(100,000)	–	–	–	–	
Jumlah jurang kepekaan keuntungan	(1,238,778)	(742,628)	(346,389)	3,861,056	7,565,916	(9,386,805)	287,628	–	

(c) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah berhubung dengan risiko yang timbul daripada penarikan deposit. Satu set alat menyeluruh digunakan untuk mengukur kecairan dan jurang kadar keuntungan dalam buku perbankan dan dipertimbangkan setiap bulan oleh jawatankuasa pengurusan aset dan liabiliti. Bank telah mengguna pakai rangka kerja kecairan yang diperkenalkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia berdasarkan andaian aliran tunai kontrak dan tingkah laku yang diperoleh daripada aset, liabiliti dan komitmen di luar lembaranimbangan Bank.

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37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis aset dan liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank pada tarikh lembaran imbangan dalam tempoh matang berkaitan berdasarkan baki tempoh matang kontrak:

RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu > 1 minggu	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan	>1 hingga 3 bulan	3 hingga > 6 bulan	6 hingga > 12 bulan	>1 tahun	Jumlah
Aset							
Tunai, baki dan simpanan di bank	1,812,493	960,000	–	100,000	–	–	2,872,493
Aset kewangan dipegang -untuk-dagangan	449,791	798,756	796,349	157,221	–	77,330	2,279,447
Aset kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	43,265	1,061	44,326
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	6,459	1,245,310	1,941,514	461,083	1,018,443	8,090,211	12,763,020
Aset kewangan dipegang -hingga-matang	–	–	–	–	–	215,944	215,944
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan da lain-lain	375,113	369,294	787,399	300,518	312,545	9,715,762	11,860,631
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	314,409	314,409
Jumlah Aset	2,643,856	3,373,360	3,525,262	1,018,822	1,374,253	18,414,717	30,350,270
Liabiliti							
Deposit daripada pelanggan	13,286,464	5,155,747	5,493,246	885,808	1,182,629	862,661	26,866,555
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	350,500	20,930	–	–	–	6,699	378,129
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	–	–	–	–	27,769	3,157	30,926
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	538,907	538,907
Jumlah Liabiliti	13,636,964	5,176,677	5,493,246	885,808	1,210,398	1,411,424	27,814,517
Ekuiti							
Ekuiti pemegang ekuiti Bank	–	–	–	–	–	2,535,278	2,535,278
Kepentingan minoriti	–	–	–	–	–	475	475
Jumlah ekuiti	–	–	–	–	–	2,535,753	2,535,753
Kematangan salah padan bersih	(10,993,108)	(1,803,317)	(1,967,984)	133,014	163,855	14,467,540	–



37. DASAR-DASAR PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (sambungan)

(c) Risiko kecairan (sambungan)

Instrumen kewangan derivatif yang akan dijelaskan secara kasar dikategorikan mengikut kumpulan kematangan berdasarkan baki tempoh dari tarikh lembaran imbalan hingga tarikh kematangan kontrak. Jumlah yang didedahkan adalah aliran tunai kontrak tidak terdiskaun.

Bank RM'000	Sehingga 1 minggu	>1 minggu hingga 3 bulan	>3 hingga 6 bulan	>6 hingga 12 bulan	1 tahun hingga > 3 tahun	Jumlah
Instrumen kewangan derivatif						
– aliran keluar	(295,158)	(1,861,930)	(973,639)	(1,616,451)	(159,373)	(4,906,551)
– aliran masuk	294,896	1,874,447	981,541	1,611,044	155,965	4,917,893
	(262)	12,517	7,902	(5,407)	(3,408)	11,342

Liabiliti luar jangka dan komitmen pada tarikh lembaran imbalan dalam tempoh kematangan berkaitan berdasarkan baki kematangan kontrak.

Bank RM'000	Kurang daripada 1 tahun	1 hingga 3 tahun	3 hingga 5 tahun	Lebih 5 tahun	Jumlah
Pengganti kredit langsung	267,151	192,356	298	35	459,840
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	242	–	–	–	242
Item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	482,276	316,727	36,986	10,730	846,719
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	115,779	174,938	22,028	–	312,745
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia formal dan had kredit	1,003	1,589	55,672	560,877	619,141
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	–	768,840	–	–	768,840
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan penjejasan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	3,846,432	141,015	131,518	–	4,118,965
Tanggungan di bawah perjanjian taja jamin yang sedang berlangsung	75,000	–	–	–	75,000
Kontrak Derivatif	5,208,060	271,740	400,000	–	5,879,800
	9,995,943	1,867,205	646,502	571,642	13,081,292

(d) Risiko Operasi

Risiko ini ditakrif sebagai risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses dalaman, manusia dan sistem serta peristiwa luar, yang termasuk risiko perundangan dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah tetapi tidak termasuk risiko strategik dan reputasi. Bagi menguruskan risiko ini, sebuah pasukan telah ditubuhkan bagi menentukan profil risiko operasi Bank berbanding keinginan risiko Bank dan seterusnya menentukan langkah-langkah meringankan kesan risiko. Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko Operasi menyediakan/menggunakan pelbagai alat dan teknik untuk menilai, memantau dan menguruskan risiko operasi.

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38. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN

Instrumen kewangan adalah terdiri daripada aset kewangan, liabiliti kewangan dan instrumen luar lembaranimbangan. Nilai saksama adalah jumlah di mana aset kewangan boleh ditukar atau liabiliti kewangan dilangsaikan, di antara pihak yang berpengetahuan dan berkesanggupan dalam satu urusan niaga telus. Maklumat yang dibentangkan dalam laporan ini mewakili anggaran nilai saksama setakat tarikh kedudukan kewangan.

Harga pasaran disebut harga dan boleh pantau, apabila tersedia, digunakan sebagai pengukur nilai saksama instrumen kewangan. Apabila harga pasaran disebut harga dan boleh pantau tidak tersedia, nilai saksama dianggarkan berdasarkan pelbagai kaedah dan andaian berkaitan ciri-ciri risiko instrumen kewangan, kadar diskaun, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain.

Maklumat nilai saksama bagi aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan tidak dirangkumkan kerana ia tidak termasuk dalam lingkungan skop FRS 132, "Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan dan Pembentangan" yang memerlukan maklumat nilai saksama tersebut didedahkan. Ini termasuk pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat serta hartanah dan peralatan.

Berikut adalah rumusan nilai saksama bawaan dan anggaran bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan bagi kedudukan kewangan:

Kumpulan	Nilai bawaan		Nilai saksama	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,519,695	8,448,209	2,519,695	8,448,209
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	352,798	–	352,798	–
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	2,279,447	287,675	2,279,447	287,675
Aset kewangan derivatif	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	12,763,020	8,465,430	12,763,020	8,465,430
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga-matang	215,944	162,763	217,528	162,763
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	11,860,631	9,661,864	12,050,982	9,832,708
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	26,866,555	25,204,631	26,866,334	25,204,631
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	163,191	283,212	163,191	283,212
Pembiayaan subordinat	–	100,000	–	100,000



38. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Bank	Nilai bawaan		Nilai saksama	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	2,509,483	8,433,494	2,509,483	8,433,494
Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain	352,798	-	352,798	-
Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan	2,279,447	287,628	2,279,447	287,628
Aset kewangan derivatif	44,326	19,776	44,326	19,776
Aset kewangan sedia-untuk-jualan	12,765,031	8,465,430	12,765,031	8,465,430
Aset kewangan dipegang-hingga-matang	215,944	162,763	217,528	162,763
Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain	11,859,140	9,661,864	12,049,491	9,832,708
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	26,888,250	25,211,516	26,888,029	25,211,516
Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	378,129	8,078	378,129	8,078
Liabiliti kewangan derivatif	30,926	21,811	30,926	21,811
Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar	165,532	289,469	165,532	289,469
Pembiayaan subordinat	-	100,000	-	100,000

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang termasuk tunai dan dana jangka pendek, deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain serta pinjaman jangka pendek adalah tidak peka kepada perubahan dalam kadar keuntungan pasaran disebabkan oleh tempoh matang terhadap instrumen-instrumen ini.

Oleh itu, nilai bawaan aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti kewangan ini pada tarikh kedudukan kewangan menghampiri nilai saksamanya.

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38. NILAI SAKSAMA ASET DAN LIABILITI KEWANGAN (sambungan)

Nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan kaedah-kaedah dan andaian-andaian berikut:

Deposit dan simpanan di bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Bagi deposit dan simpanan di institusi kewangan dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan, nilai bawaan adalah anggaran berwajaran bagi nilai saksama. Bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan tempoh matang enam bulan ke atas, anggaran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan aliran tunai terdiskaun menggunakan kadar keuntungan pasaran wang semasa di mana deposit dan simpanan serupa akan dibuat dengan instrumen kewangan yang memiliki risiko kredit dan baki tempoh matang yang serupa.

Aset kewangan dipegang-untuk-dagangan dan sedia-untuk-jualan

Anggaran nilai saksama secara amnya adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran yang disebut harga dan boleh cerap. Apabila tiada pasaran sedia dalam sekuriti tertentu, nilai saksama dianggarkan dengan merujuk kepada hasil indikatif pasaran atau sokongan aset nyata bersih penerima pelaburan.

Pembiayaan, pendahuluan dan lain-lain

Nilai saksamanya dianggar dengan pendiskaunan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa pembiayaan dengan risiko kredit dan tempoh matang yang serupa. Nilai saksamanya diwakili oleh nilai bawaannya, bersih daripada kerugian penjejasan, sebagai jumlah boleh diperoleh semula.

Deposit daripada pelanggan

Bagi deposit daripada pelanggan dengan tempoh matang kurang dari satu tahun, nilai bawaan adalah anggaran berwajaran bagi nilai saksamanya. Bagi deposit dengan tempoh matang satu tahun atau lebih, nilai saksama dianggar dengan pendiskaunan aliran tunai menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa untuk deposit daripada pelanggan yang serupa.

Deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi deposit dan simpanan bank dan institusi kewangan lain dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan menghampiri nilai bawaannya. Bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan tempoh matang enam bulan atau lebih, nilai saksama dianggar berdasarkan pendiskaunan aliran tunai menggunakan kadar keuntungan pasaran wang semasa bagi deposit dan simpanan dengan baki tempoh matang yang serupa.

Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar

Anggaran nilai saksama bagi bil dan penerimaan belum bayar dengan tempoh matang kurang daripada enam bulan menghampiri nilai bawaannya. Bagi bil dan penerimaan belum bayar dengan tempoh matang enam bulan atau lebih, nilai saksama dianggar berdasarkan pendiskaunan aliran tunai menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa untuk pinjaman dengan profil risiko yang serupa.

39. KOMITMEN PAJAKAN

Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai komitmen pajakan bagi penyewaan kenderaan dan peralatan, yang mana kesemuanya diklasifikasi sebagai pajakan operasi. Ringkasan komitmen jangka panjang tidak boleh batal tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Dalam satu tahun	260	252	249	252
Di antara satu hingga lima tahun	9	237	1	237
	269	489	250	489



40. KOMITMEN MODAL

	Kumpulan dan Bank	
	31.12.2010	30.06.2009
	RM'000	RM'000
Hartanah dan peralatan		
Dikontrakkan tetapi tidak diperuntukkan dalam penyata kewangan	52,333	119,459
Diluluskan tetapi tidak dikontrak dan diperuntukkan dalam penyata kewangan	36,633	39,956
	88,966	159,415

41. KECUKUPAN MODAL

Pengurusan Modal

Matlamat Kumpulan apabila menguruskan modal adalah untuk mengekalkan kedudukan modal yang mantap bagi menyokong pertumbuhan perniagaan, dan mengekalkan keyakinan pelabur, pendeposit, pelanggan dan pasaran. Sejarar dengan ini, Kumpulan menguruskan modalnya secara aktif dan memastikan bahawa nisbah kecukupan modal yang mengambil kira profil risiko Kumpulan berada di atas tahap minimum kawalan atur.

Inisiatif Modal

Bagi mempertingkatkan nisbah kecukupan modal, pada 21 April 2009, Bank Negara Malaysia memberi kelulusan kepada Bank Islam untuk menerbitkan 540 juta Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus Boleh Tukar (CRNCPS) dengan nilai nominal sebanyak RM1.00 setiap satu. CRNCPS Islam tersebut dilanggan dalam dua bahagian. Bahagian pertama berjumlah RM324 juta dibayar pada 1 Julai 2009 manakala bahagian kedua yang berjumlah RM216 juta dibayar pada 13 Oktober 2009. Ini menghasilkan peningkatan dalam modal saham Bank menjadi RM2,265,490,000. Seterusnya pada 29 September 2010, kesemua 540 juta CRNCPS Islam tersebut ditukar menjadi 540 juta saham biasa Bank Islam. Saham biasa tersebut layak sebagai modal Peringkat 1 bagi tujuan menentukan nisbah kecukupan modal Bank.

Pada 1 Julai 2009, Bank telah menjelaskan sepenuhnya kemudahan pembiayaan subordinat Mudharabah yang diberikan oleh syarikat pegangan langsung.

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Bank dikehendaki mematuhi nisbah modal teras dan nisbah kecukupan modal risiko berwajaran yang ditetapkan oleh BNM. Bank telah mematuhi kesemua nisbah modal yang ditetapkan sepanjang tempoh tinjauan.

Nisbah kecukupan modal Bank kekal kukuh. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan komposisi modal kawal atur dan nisbah kecukupan modal setakat 31 Disember 2010 yang ditentukan menurut kehendak-kehendak Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank-bank Islam (CAFIB) seperti yang dikehendaki di bawah Akta Perbankan Islam (IBA) 1983.

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41. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran (RWCR) bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

(a) Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Sebelum cadangan dividen				
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1	15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran	16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
Selepas cadangan dividen				
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1	15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran	16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%

(b) Komponen modal Peringkat I dan Peringkat II bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Modal Peringkat I				
Modal saham berbayar	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Premium saham	500,020	500,020	500,020	500,020
Kerugian terkumpul	(1,185,132)	(1,309,362)	(1,193,852)	(1,321,097)
Rizab-rizab lain	795,013	589,124	795,013	589,124
Ditolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(44,224)	(61,660)	(44,198)	(61,660)
Jumlah modal Peringkat I	2,331,167	1,443,612	2,322,473	1,431,877
Modal Peringkat II				
Mudharabah Subordinat Boleh Tebus	–	20,000	–	20,000
Peruntukan am	–	170,844	–	170,844
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif #	182,452	–	182,452	–
Jumlah modal Peringkat II	182,452	190,844	182,452	190,844
Jumlah modal	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,504,925	1,622,721
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	–	–	(27,127)	(20,127)
Modal asas	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,477,798	1,602,594

Tidak termasuk peruntukan taksiran kolektif yang disekat daripada modal Peringkat II oleh BNM berjumlah RM162,590,000.

(c) Butiran aset-aset risiko berwajaran mengikut setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Risiko kredit	12,507,496	10,064,719	12,489,781	10,059,007
Risiko pasaran	572,562	313,419	576,707	316,631
Risiko operasi	1,718,698	1,403,225	1,700,522	1,397,202
	14,798,756	11,781,363	14,767,010	11,772,840



41. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

(d) Pendedahan di luar kunci kira-kira dan risiko kredit rakan niaga bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

31 Disember 2010

Ciri-ciri item	Jumlah pokok RM'000	Nilai saksama positif bagi kontrak derivatif RM'000	Jumlah secara kredit RM'000	Aset risiko berwajib RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	459,840		459,840	439,315
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	242		242	242
Item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	846,719		423,360	396,877
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	312,745		62,549	61,078
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	1,003		201	224
– melebihi satu tahun	618,138		309,068	251,715
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	768,840		153,768	115,326
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan penjejasan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	4,118,965		–	–
	7,126,492		1,409,028	1,264,777
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	5,208,060	42,284	93,866	26,161
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
–satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	671,740	–	27,304	7,007
	5,879,800	42,284	121,170	33,168
Lain-lain pendedahan berkaitan Perbendaharaan				
Tanggungan di bawah perjanjian taja jamin yang sedang berlangsung	75,000		37,500	37,500
	75,000		37,500	37,500
Jumlah	13,081,292	42,284	1,567,698	1,335,445

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41. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

(d) Pendedahan di luar kunci kira-kira dan risiko kredit rakan niaga bagi Kumpulan dan Bank (sambungan):

30 Jun 2009

Ciri-ciri item	Jumlah pokok RM'000	Nilai saksama positif bagi kontrak derivatif RM'000	Jumlah secara kredit RM'000	Aset risiko berwajar RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	615,699		615,699	417,935
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	6,220		6,220	6,220
Item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	702,411		351,206	339,589
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	390,819		78,164	26,367
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia dan had kredit formal, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– tidak melebihi satu tahun	238		48	71
– melebihi satu tahun	333,712		166,856	155,622
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	908,596		181,719	136,289
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan penjejasan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	3,035,041		–	–
	5,992,736		1,399,912	1,082,093
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	1,455,651	6,015	15,753	6,607
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– kurang daripada satu tahun	9,538	25	25	5
– satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	185,453	179	20,579	4,116
	1,650,642	6,219	36,357	10,728
Lain-lain pendedahan berkaitan Perbendaharaan				
Tanggungjawab di bawah perjanjian taja jamin yang sedang berlangsung	50,000		25,000	25,000
	50,000		25,000	25,000
Jumlah	7,693,378	6,219	1,461,269	1,117,821



42. SEGMENT OPERASI

Segmen Kumpulan yang boleh dilaporkan, seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah, boleh diklasifikasi ke dalam empat segmen. Setiap segmen menawarkan produk-produk dan perkhidmatan berbeza. Ringkasan berikut menjelaskan operasi dalam setiap segmen terbabit:

- Perbankan Pengguna Termasuk pinjaman, deposit dan urus niaga dan imbalan lain dengan pelanggan runcit
- Perbankan Korporat dan Komersil Termasuk aktiviti kewangan korporat Kumpulan, pinjaman, deposit serta urus niaga dan imbalan lain dengan pelanggan korporat, pelanggan komersil dan perusahaan kecil & sederhana
- Bahagian Perbendaharaan Menangani aktiviti pembiayaan Kumpulan menerusi peminjaman dan pelaburan dalam aset cair seperti simpanan jangka pendek serta sekuriti hutang korporat dan kerajaan
- Unit pemegang saham Menjalankan aktiviti pengurusan dana Kumpulan

Maklumat mengenai keputusan setiap segmen yang boleh dilaporkan disertakan di bawah. Prestasi diukur berdasarkan keuntungan segmen sebelum peruntukan overhead dan cukai pendapatan. Hanya prestasi bagi 18 bulan sehingga 31 Disember 2010 adalah mengikut FRS 8.

Setakat 31 Disember 2010	Perbankan pengguna RM'000	Perbankan korporat dan komersil RM'000	Perbendaharaan RM'000	Unit pemegang saham RM'000	Penghapusan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Jumlah Hasil	1,078,020	267,070	692,317	149,968	(2,301)	2,185,074
Pendapatan bersih berasaskan dana	726,995	277,974	48,587	309,232	–	1,362,788
Pendapatan berasaskan bukan dana	118,873	40,602	68,208	20,553	(1,918)	246,318
Pendapatan bersih	845,868	318,576	116,795	329,785	(1,918)	1,609,106
Peruntukan penjejasan	(63,047)	(144,655)	(19,493)	(234)	–	(227,429)
Keuntungan sebelum overhead, zakat & cukai	782,821	173,921	97,302	329,551	(1,918)	1,381,677
Perbelanjaan operasi						(880,190)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat & cukai						501,487

Setakat 30 Jun 2009	Perbankan korporat dan institusi		Perbankan komersil RM'000	Perbankan pengguna RM'000	Lain-lain RM'000	Penghapusan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	Luar pantai RM'000	Domestik RM'000					
Jumlah pendapatan operasi*	12,661	571,501	74,665	602,773	13,610	(513)	1,274,697
Keputusan segmen	(30,135)	146,392	(87,997)	239,449	13,305	908	281,922
Perbelanjaan korporat tidak diperuntukkan							(46,056)
Keuntungan daripada operasi							235,866
Zakat							(6,369)
Perbelanjaan cukai							(67,621)
Keuntungan bagi tahun							161,876

* Pendapatan operasi terdiri daripada pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit dan pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pemegang saham.

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43. PERISTIWA PENTING SEMASA TEMPOH KEWANGAN

(a) Terbitan 540 juta Saham Keutamaan Tidak Boleh Kumpul Boleh Tebus Boleh Tukar Islam (CRNCPS)

Pada 21 April 2009, Bank Negara Malaysia memberikan kelulusan kepada Bank Islam untuk menerbitkan sehingga 540 juta CRNCPS dengan nilai nominal RM1.00 setiap satu.

CRNCPS tersebut dilanggan dalam dua bahagian. Bahagian pertama berjumlah RM324 juta dibayar pada 1 Julai 2009 manakala bahagian kedua berjumlah RM216 juta dibayar pada 13 Oktober 2009. Ini menghasilkan peningkatan dalam modal saham Bank kepada RM2,265,490,000.

Seterusnya pada 29 September 2010, kesemua 540 juta CRNCPS Islam tersebut ditukar kepada 540 juta saham biasa Bank Islam.

(b) Penukaran 540 juta CRNCPS Islam kepada 540 juta saham biasa Bank Islam

Pada 28 September 2010, Lembaga Pengarah Bank Islam meluluskan penukaran 540 juta CRNCPS Islam kepada 540 juta saham biasa Bank Islam.

Berikutan penukaran tersebut, berkuat kuasa 29 September 2010, struktur pegangan saham baharu Bank Islam adalah seperti berikut:

	%
BIMB Holdings Berhad	51.0
Dubai Financial Group LLC	30.5
Lembaga Tabung Haji	18.5
	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

(c) Penebusan RM100 juta kemudahan pembiayaan subordinat Mudharabah

Pada 1 Julai 2009, kemudahan pembiayaan subordinat Mudharabah yang diberikan oleh syarikat pegangan langsung telah dilangsaikan sepenuhnya.

(d) Perubahan tempoh kewangan

Berikutan langganan Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH) kepada terbitan saham terhad BIMB Holdings Berhad, LTH telah menjadi syarikat pegangan BIMB Holdings Berhad dan syarikat pegangan utama Bank Islam. Seperti yang telah ditetapkan dalam Akta Syarikat 1965, tahun kewangan bagi anak syarikat harus sejajar dengan syarikat pegangannya. Justeru itu, Bank telah mengubah penghujung tahun kewangannya daripada 30 Jun kepada 31 Disember agar selaras dengan penghujung tahun kewangan LTH.

(e) Pengambilalihan 80% saham dalam Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd

Pada 14 Jun 2010, Bank telah mengambil alih saham strategik sebanyak 80% dalam Farihan Corporation Sdn Bhd, sebuah operator pajak gadaai Islam menerusi suntikan modal berjumlah RM2.0 juta.

44. PERISTIWA BERIKUTAN SELEPAS TEMPOH KEWANGAN

Pada 7 Februari 2011, Bank telah menyelesaikan pelaksanaan langganan saham untuk kepentingan dalam Amana Bank Ltd. Kepentingan sebanyak 20% tersebut diperolehi menerusi langganan saham baharu Amana Bank untuk jumlah pertimbangan sebanyak lebih kurang RM21.3 juta serta pertukaran saham pegangan saham sedia ada Bank Islam dalam Amana Investment Ltd untuk saham Amana Bank. Jumlah kos pelaburan tersebut ialah RM22.6 juta.



45. PERUBAHAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN

(a) Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan

Semasa tempoh laporan semasa, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai piawaian-piawaian dan pindaan-pindaan penting berikut:

- (i) Instrumen Kewangan FRS 139: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran
- (ii) Tafsiran IC 9 Penaksiran Semula Derivatif Terbenam
- (iii) Pindaan ke atas Instrumen Kewangan FRS 139: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran, Instrumen Kewangan FRS 7: Pendedahan dan Tafsiran IC 9 Penaksiran Semula Derivatif Terbenam
- (iv) Instrumen Kewangan FRS 7: Pendedahan
- (v) FRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan
- (vi) FRS 8 Segmen Operasi

Objektif FRS 139 adalah bagi menentukan dasar-dasar untuk pengiktirafan, nyahiktiraf dan pengukuran instrumen kewangan sesebuah entiti dan untuk perakaunan lindung nilai. Sebahagian besar syarat-syaratnya di bawah FRS 139 telah ditangani dengan guna pakai GP8: Garis Panduan Laporan Kewangan untuk Institusi Berlesen BNM yang telah disemak pada 1 Januari 2005, yang merangkumkan beberapa dasar-dasar yang menangani keadaan pengiktirafan, nyahiktiraf dan pengukuran instrumen kewangan dan perakaunan lindung nilai. Dengan guna pakai penuh FRS 139 pada 1 Julai 2009, berikut adalah perubahan penting dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan:

Penjejasan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan

Guna pakai FRS 139 telah menghasilkan perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan berkaitan penaksiran penjejasan, terutamanya pembiayaan dan pendahuluan. Sebelum guna pakai FRS139, peruntukan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank ditentukan menurut GP3: Garis Panduan Klasifikasi Pinjaman Tidak Berbayar dan Peruntukan untuk Hutang Substandard, lapuk dan Ragu BNM. Selepas guna pakai FRS 139, Kumpulan dan Bank menaksir pada setiap tarikh kedudukan kewangan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa sesuatu pembiayaan atau sekumpulan pembiayaan mengalami penjejasan. Pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan tersebut dianggap mengalami penjejasan sekiranya, dan hanya sekiranya, terdapat bukti objektif berlakunya penjejasan berikutan berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa selepas pengiktirafan awal pembiayaan ('peristiwa kerugian') dan bahawa peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan tersebut yang mana boleh dianggarkan dengan tepat.

Kumpulan dan Bank pada mulanya menaksir secara individu sama ada bukti objektif berlakunya penjejasan wujud secara individu bagi pembiayaan yang penting secara individu, dan secara kolektif bagi pembiayaan yang tidak penting secara individu. Sekiranya ditentukan bahawa tiada bukti objektif wujudnya penjejasan bagi pembiayaan yang ditaksir secara individu, pembiayaan tersebut dirangkumkan ke dalam sekumpulan pembiayaan dengan ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dan ditaksir secara kolektif bagi mengesan penjejasan.

Sekiranya terdapat bukti objektif bahawa kerugian penjejasan telah berlaku, jumlah kerugian tersebut diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan pembiayaan tersebut dan nilai terkini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan. Jumlah bawaan pembiayaan tersebut dikurangkan menerusi penggunaan akaun peruntukan dan jumlah kerugian diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Dalam Pindaan FRS 139 yang disenaraikan di atas, MASB telah merangkumkan satu susunan peralihan tambahan bagi entiti-entiti dalam sektor kewangan, di mana BNM boleh menetapkan asas alternatif untuk penaksiran kolektif penjejasan oleh institusi perbankan. Susunan peralihan ini ditetapkan dalam garis panduan Klasifikasi dan Peruntukan Penjejasan untuk Pinjaman/Pembiayaan BNM yang dikeluarkan pada 8 Januari 2010, di mana institusi-institusi perbankan dikehendaki mengekalkan peruntukan penaksiran kolektif penjejasan pada sekurang-kurangnya 1.5% daripada jumlah keseluruhan pembiayaan, bersih daripada peruntukan penjejasan individu. Setakat tarikh laporan ini, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai peruntukan peralihan di bawah Pindaan FRS 139 dan peruntukan penaksiran kolektif penjejasan Kumpulan dan Bank telah ditentukan berdasarkan susunan peralihan yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM.

Nota-nota Mengiringi Penyata Kewangan

bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2010

45. PERUBAHAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(a) Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan (sambungan)

Penjelasan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan (sambungan)

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan di atas telah dijelaskan terlebih dahulu sejajar dengan susunan peralihan di bawah Perenggan 103AA FRS 139, dengan pelarasan kepada nilai bawaan aset kewangan yang memberi kesan kepada penyata pendapatan pada permulaan tempoh kewangan semasa selepas diselaraskan kepada keuntungan dikekalkan. Berikutnya guna pakai asas penjelasan pembiayaan di bawah FRS 139 dan peruntukan peralihan seperti yang dinyatakan di atas, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengiktiraf peruntukan penaksiran kolektif pembukaan dan peruntukan penaksiran individu berbanding rizab pembukaan setakat 1 Julai 2009.

Sebarang peruntukan penaksiran kolektif dan peruntukan penaksiran individu lanjut yang dicaj selepas guna pakai awal FRS 139 diiktiraf sebagai peruntukan penjelasan pembiayaan dalam penyata pendapatan. Untuk penaksiran kolektif, pendekatan risiko model ke atas peruntukan telah dirangkumkan.

Pengiktirafan pendapatan pembiayaan

Sebelum guna pakai FRS 139, pendapatan pembiayaan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan pada kadar keuntungan kontrak. FRS 139 mengkehendaki pendapatan pembiayaan diiktiraf pada asas kadar keuntungan efektif, iaitu kadar yang mendiskaunkan secara tepat anggaran penerimaan tunai masa hadapan menerusi jangkaan hayat pembiayaan tersebut atau, apabila wajar, tempoh yang lebih pendek bagi jumlah bawaan bersih pembiayaan tersebut.

Perubahan dasar perakaunan ini telah dijelaskan terlebih dahulu sejajar dengan susunan peralihan di bawah Perenggan 103AA FRS 139, di mana pelarasan sebanyak RM20.4 juta telah dibuat ke atas pembukaan keuntungan dikekalkan.

Sebelum guna pakai FRS 139, pendapatan pembiayaan yang terkumpul dan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan sebelum tarikh pembiayaan tersebut diklasifikasi sebagai pembiayaan tidak berbayar, dikeluarkan daripada pendapatan dan ditolak selesai daripada akaun belum terima pendapatan pembiayaan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan. Kemudian, pendapatan pembiayaan bagi pembiayaan tidak berbayar diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan atas asas tunai. Selepas guna pakai FRS 139, apabila sesuatu pembiayaan telah dikurang kira ekoran kerugian penjelasan, pendapatan pembiayaan kemudian diiktiraf menggunakan kadar keuntungan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi tujuan mengukur kerugian penjelasan.

Pengiktirafan derivatif terbenam

Sejurus guna pakai FRS 139, derivatif terbenam harus dasingkan daripada kontrak hos dan dijelaskan sebagai derivatif sekiranya ciri-ciri ekonomi dan risiko-risiko derivatif terbenam tersebut tidak berhubung kait rapat dengan kontrak hos dan sekiranya nilai saksama derivatif yang terhasil boleh diukur dengan tepat.

Berdasarkan penaksiran oleh Kumpulan dan Bank, tidak terdapat derivatif terbenam yang penting yang tidak berhubung kait rapat dengan kontrak hos dan yang memerlukan pendwicabangan.



45. PERUBAHAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN (sambungan)

(b) Pelarasan berikutan perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan seperti yang dijelaskan di atas telah menyebabkan pelarasan ke atas rizab pembukaan Bank seperti berikut:

	RM'000
Kesan ke atas rizab pembukaan:	
Setakat 1 Julai 2009 seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	(205,937)
Kesan guna pakai FRS139	(59,529)
Setakat 31 Disember 2010, seperti dinyatakan semula	<u>(265,466)</u>

(c) Angka perbandingan

(i) FRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan

Berikutan guna pakai FRS 101 yang telah disemak, penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan perbandingan berakhir 30 Jun 2009 telah dibentangkan semula sebagai dua penyata berasingan, iaitu penyata pendapatan yang membentangkan komponen keuntungan atau kerugian serta penyata pendapatan keseluruhan. Kesemua perubahan ekuiti bukan pemilik yang sebelum ini dibentangkan dalam penyata perubahan ekuiti kini dirangkumkan dalam penyata pendapatan keseluruhan sebagai pendapatan keseluruhan lain. Hasilnya, komponen dalam pendapatan keseluruhan tidak dibentangkan dalam penyata perubahan ekuiti. Memandangkan perubahan-perubahan ini hanya melibatkan aspek pembentangan, tidak terdapat kesan ke atas pendapatan sesaham biasa.

(ii) FRS 7 Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan

Guna pakai FRS 7 semasa tempoh kewangan telah menghasilkan beberapa perubahan dalam pendedahan instrumen kewangan, di mana pendedahan tersebut kini dibuat mengikut kategori aset atau liabiliti kewangan. Pendedahan angka perbandingan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan setakat 30 Jun 2009 dan penyata pendapatan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2009 telah dinyatakan semula sebagai mematuhi pembentangan bagi tempoh semasa. Memandangkan perubahan-perubahan ini hanya melibatkan aspek pembentangan item-item pendedahan, tidak terdapat kesan ke atas keputusan kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tempoh perbandingan.

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

TINJAUAN

Pendedahan Tunggak 3 untuk laporan kewangan bermula 1 Januari 2010 diperkenalkan di bawah Rangka Kerja Kecukupan Modal untuk Bank Islam ("CAFIB") Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), yang setara dengan Basel II yang dikeluarkan oleh Jawatankuasa Basel berkenaan Pemantauan Perbankan dan Lembaga Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam.

CAFIB terdiri daripada 3 Tunggak:

- Tunggak 1 menetapkan modal kawal selia minimum bagi merangkumi risiko kredit, pasaran dan operasi
- Tunggak 2 bermatlamat memastikan bahawa institusi-institusi perbankan Islam mempunyai modal yang mencukupi bagi menyokong operasi mereka setiap masa
- Tunggak 3 bermatlamat mempertingkatkan ketelusan dengan menetapkan syarat-syarat minimum bagi pendedahan pasaran mengenai maklumat berkaitan amalan-amalan pengurusan risiko dan kecukupan modal bank-bank Islam

Kumpulan Bank Islam ("Kumpulan") mengguna pakai Pendekatan Berpiawai bagi menentukan keperluan modal risiko kredit dan risiko pasaran dan mengguna pakai Pendekatan Penunjuk Asas bagi risiko operasi Tunggak 1 sejak Januari 2008. Di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai, piawaian risiko berwajaran digunakan bagi menaksir keperluan modal untuk pendedahan dalam risiko kredit dan pasaran manakala keperluan modal untuk risiko operasi di bawah Pendekatan Penunjuk Asas dikira berdasarkan peratusan tetap daripada purata pendapatan kasar Kumpulan untuk bilangan tetap tempoh sukuan.

Pendedahan Tunggak 3 Kumpulan diurus tadbir oleh CAFIB BNM – Syarat-syarat Pendedahan (Tunggak 3) yang menetapkan piawaian pendedahan minimum, pendekatan dalam menentukan kesesuaian maklumat yang didedahkan serta kawalan dalaman bagi proses pendedahan yang meliputi pengesahan dan semakan ke atas ketepatan maklumat yang didedahkan.

Aktiviti utama Kumpulan adalah perniagaan perbankan Islam dengan tumpuan ke atas perbankan runcit dan operasi pembiayaan. Jadual berikut menunjukkan keperluan modal kawal selia minimum bagi menyokong aset-aset risiko berwajaran Kumpulan dan Bank.

Kumpulan	31.12.2010		30.06.2009	
	Aset Risiko Berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan Minimum Modal pada 8% RM'000	Aset Risiko Berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan Minimum Modal pada 8% RM'000
Risiko kredit	12,507,496	1,000,600	10,064,719	805,178
Risiko pasaran	572,562	45,805	313,419	25,073
Risiko operasi	1,718,698	137,496	1,403,225	112,258
Jumlah	14,798,756	1,183,901	11,781,363	942,509
Bank				
Risiko kredit	12,489,781	999,182	10,059,007	804,721
Risiko pasaran	576,707	46,137	316,631	25,330
Risiko operasi	1,700,522	136,042	1,397,202	111,776
Jumlah	14,767,010	1,181,361	11,772,840	941,827

Kumpulan tidak mempunyai sebarang keperluan modal untuk Risiko Pendedahan Besar kerana tiada jumlah lebihan bagi ambang terendah yang timbul daripada pegangan ekuiti seperti yang dinyatakan dalam CAFIB BNM.



1. SKOP GUNA PAKAI

Pendedahan Tunggak 3 disediakan atas asas gabungan dan terdiri daripada maklumat berkaitan Bank Islam Berhad (termasuk operasi perbankan luar pesisir di Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan) dan anak-anak syarikatnya.

Tiada sekatan atau halangan ketara ke atas pemindahan dana atau modal kawal selia di dalam Kumpulan. Tidak terdapat kekurangan modal dalam mana-mana anak syarikat Kumpulan setakat akhir tahun kewangan.

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL

Pengurusan Modal

Matlamat Kumpulan ketika menguruskan modal adalah untuk mengekalkan kedudukan modal yang kukuh bagi menyokong pertumbuhan perniagaan, serta mengekalkan keyakinan para pelabur, pendeposit, pelanggan dan pasaran. Sejajar dengan ini, Kumpulan menguruskan modalnya secara aktif dan memastikan bahawa nisbah kecukupan modal yang mengambilkira profil risiko Kumpulan berada selesa di atas paras minimum kawal selia.

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal

Bank dikehendaki mematuhi nisbah modal teras dan nisbah kecukupan modal risiko berwajaran yang ditetapkan oleh BNM. Bank telah mematuhi kesemua nisbah modal yang telah ditetapkan sepanjang tempoh tinjauan.

Nisbah kecukupan modal Bank kekal kukuh. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan komposisi modal kawal selia dan nisbah kecukupan modal setakat 31 Disember 2010 yang ditentukan mengikut syarat-syarat CAFIB seperti yang dikehendaki di bawah Akta Perbankan Islam (IBA) 1983.

Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran (RWCR) bagi Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

(a) Nisbah kecukupan modal bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Sebelum cadangan dividen				
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1	15.75%	12.25%	15.73%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran	16.99%	13.87%	16.78%	13.61%
Selepas cadangan dividen				
Nisbah Modal Peringkat 1	15.21%	12.25%	15.18%	12.16%
Nisbah Modal Risiko Berwajaran	16.44%	13.87%	16.23%	13.61%

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(b) Komponen modal Peringkat I dan Peringkat II bagi Kumpulan dan Bank:

	Kumpulan		Bank	
	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000	31.12.2010 RM'000	30.06.2009 RM'000
Modal Peringkat I				
Modal saham berbayar	2,265,490	1,725,490	2,265,490	1,725,490
Premium saham	500,020	500,020	500,020	500,020
Kerugian terkumpul	(1,185,132)	(1,309,362)	(1,193,852)	(1,321,097)
Rizab-rizab lain	795,013	589,124	795,013	589,124
Ditolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(44,224)	(61,660)	(44,198)	(61,660)
Jumlah modal Peringkat I	2,331,167	1,443,612	2,322,473	1,431,877
Modal Peringkat II				
Mudharabah Subordinat Boleh Tebus	–	20,000	–	20,000
Peruntukan am	–	170,844	–	170,844
Peruntukan taksiran kolektif #	182,452	–	182,452	–
Jumlah modal Peringkat II	182,452	190,844	182,452	190,844
Jumlah modal	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,504,925	1,622,721
Ditolak: Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat	–	–	(27,127)	(20,127)
Modal asas	2,513,619	1,634,456	2,477,798	1,602,594

Tidak termasuk peruntukan taksiran kolektif yang dihadkan daripada modal Peringkat II oleh BNM berjumlah RM162,590,000.



2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset risiko berwajaran mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Kumpulan

31 Disember 2010 Kelas Pendedahan	Pendedahan kasar RM'000	Pendedahan bersih RM'000	Aset risiko berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan minimum modal pada 8% RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Bank Asing/Bank Pusat	6,211,397	6,211,397	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	373,947	373,947	194,830	15,586
Bank, Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (“DFIs”) dan Bank Pembangunan Multilateral (“MDBs”) Korporat	3,063,214	3,063,214	616,943	49,356
Runcit Kawal Selia	7,667,290	7,621,689	3,270,903	261,672
Gadai Janji Perumahan	7,151,194	7,149,263	5,289,319	423,146
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	1,903,832	1,903,752	755,297	60,424
Aset-aset lain	25,066	25,066	37,600	3,008
Aset-aset lain	988,497	988,497	376,376	30,110
Pendedahan Teringkar	634,755	478,430	630,783	50,463
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,019,192	27,815,255	11,172,051	893,765
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,363,578	1,363,578	1,196,690	95,735
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	121,170	121,170	33,168	2,653
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	37,500	37,500	37,500	3,000
Pendedahan Teringkar	45,450	45,450	68,087	5,447
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,567,698	1,567,698	1,335,445	106,835
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	29,586,890	29,382,953	12,507,496	1,000,600
Risiko Pasaran				
	Kedudukan Jangka Panjang	Kedudukan Jangka Pendek		
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	8,106,786	(5,879,692)	2,227,094	18,012
Risiko Tukaran Asing	15,967	(268,501)	(252,534)	21,480
Risiko Ekuiti	–	–	–	–
Risiko Inventori	–	–	78,916	6,313
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	8,122,753	(6,148,193)	2,053,476	45,805
Risiko Operasi			1,718,698	137,496
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal			14,798,756	1,183,901

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset risiko berwajaran mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(i) Kumpulan (sambungan)

30 Jun 2009 Kelas Pendedahan	Pendedahan kasar RM'000	Pendedahan bersih RM'000	Aset risiko berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan minimum modal pada 8% RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Bank Asing/Bank Pusat	10,837,287	10,837,287	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	826,760	826,760	167,905	13,432
Banks, DFI dan MDB	1,611,307	1,611,263	354,649	28,372
Korporat	5,453,204	5,311,543	2,337,795	187,024
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,958,778	4,775,661	3,581,337	286,507
Gadai Janji Perumahan	1,809,555	1,809,555	750,184	60,015
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	27,671	27,671	41,507	3,321
Aset-aset lain	966,817	966,716	537,535	43,003
Pendedahan Teringkar	948,357	897,510	1,175,986	94,079
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	27,439,736	27,063,966	8,946,898	715,753
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,363,896	1,363,896	1,034,528	82,762
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	36,357	36,357	10,728	858
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,000
Pendedahan Teringkar	36,016	36,016	47,565	3,805
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,461,269	1,461,269	1,117,821	89,425
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	28,901,005	28,525,235	10,064,719	805,178
Risiko Pasaran				
	Kedudukan Jangka Panjang	Kedudukan Jangka Pendek		
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	1,797,717	(1,411,820)	385,897	10,675
Risiko Tukaran Asing	67,426	(179,868)	(179,868)	14,389
Risiko Ekuiti	47	–	47	9
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	1,865,190	(1,591,688)	273,502	25,073
Risiko Operasi			1,403,225	112,258
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal			11,781,363	942,509



2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset risiko berwajaran mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(ii) Bank

31 Disember 2010 Kelas Pendedahan	Pendedahan kasar RM'000	Pendedahan bersih RM'000	Aset risiko berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan minimum modal pada 8% RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Bank Asing/Bank Pusat	6,211,397	6,211,397	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	373,947	373,947	194,830	15,586
Banks, DFI dan MDB	3,062,855	3,062,855	616,943	49,356
Korporat	7,667,290	7,621,689	3,270,831	261,666
Runcit Kawal Selia	7,151,194	7,149,263	5,289,319	423,146
Gadai Janji Perumahan	1,903,832	1,903,752	755,297	60,424
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	25,066	25,066	37,600	3,008
Aset-aset lain	961,002	961,002	358,733	28,698
Pendedahan Teringkar	634,755	478,430	630,783	50,463
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	27,991,338	27,787,401	11,154,336	892,347
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,363,578	1,363,578	1,196,690	95,735
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	121,170	121,170	33,168	2,653
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	37,500	37,500	37,500	3,000
Pendedahan Teringkar	45,450	45,450	68,087	5,447
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,567,698	1,567,698	1,335,445	106,835
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	29,559,036	29,355,099	12,489,781	999,182
Risiko Pasaran				
	Kedudukan Jangka Panjang	Kedudukan Jangka Pendek		
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	8,106,786	(5,879,692)	2,227,094	18,012
Risiko Tukaran Asing	11,022	(272,646)	(261,624)	21,812
Risiko Ekuiti	–	–	78,916	6,313
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran	8,117,808	(6,152,338)	2,044,386	46,137
Risiko Operasi			1,700,522	136,042
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal			14,767,010	1,181,361

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

2. KECUKUPAN MODAL (sambungan)

Nisbah Kecukupan Modal (sambungan)

(c) Butiran aset risiko berwajaran mengikut pendedahan dalam setiap kategori risiko utama adalah seperti berikut (sambungan):

(ii) Bank (sambungan)

30 Jun 2009 Kelas Pendedahan	Pendedahan kasar RM'000	Pendedahan bersih RM'000	Aset risiko berwajaran RM'000	Keperluan minimum modal pada 8% RM'000
Risiko Kredit				
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan				
Entiti Sektor Awam	10,837,287	10,837,287	–	–
Entiti Sektor Awam	826,760	826,760	167,905	13,432
Banks, DFI dan MDB	1,611,119	1,611,075	354,611	28,369
Korporat	5,453,204	5,311,543	2,337,795	187,024
Runcit Kawal Selia	4,958,778	4,775,661	3,581,337	286,507
Gadai Janji Perumahan	1,809,555	1,809,555	750,184	60,015
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	27,671	27,671	41,507	3,321
Aset-aset lain	946,616	946,515	531,861	42,549
Pendedahan Teringkar	948,357	897,510	1,175,986	94,079
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	27,419,347	27,043,577	8,941,186	715,296
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan				
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,363,896	1,363,896	1,034,528	82,762
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	36,357	36,357	10,728	858
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,000
Pendedahan Teringkar	36,016	36,016	47,565	3,805
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,461,269	1,461,269	1,117,821	89,425
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	28,880,616	28,504,846	10,059,007	804,721
Risiko Pasaran				
	Kedudukan Jangka Panjang	Kedudukan Jangka Pendek		
Risiko Kadar Tanda Aras	1,797,717	(1,411,820)	385,897	10,675
Risiko Tukaran Asing	56,278	(183,192)	(126,914)	14,655
Risiko Ekuiti	1,853,995	(1,595,012)	258,983	25,330
Jumlah Risiko Pasaran			1,397,202	111,776
Jumlah RWA dan Keperluan Modal			11,772,840	941,827



3. RISIKO KREDIT

3.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai sepenuhnya Instrumen Kewangan FRS 139: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran pada 1 Julai 2009. Guna pakai FRS 139 telah menyebabkan perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan berkaitan penaksiran penjejasan, khususnya bagi pembiayaan dan pendahuluan. Perubahan dasar perakaunan ini telah dijelaskan terlebih dahulu.

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar yang dianalisis mengikut kualiti kredit setakat 31 Disember 2010 dengan guna pakai FRS 139:

	Kumpulan 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Bukan lampau tempoh atau terjejas	11,336,180	11,334,689
Lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas	396,332	396,332
Terjejas	552,221	552,221
	12,284,733	12,283,242
Pembiayaan terjejas kasar sebagai peratusan pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar	4.50%	4.50%

(a) Bukan Lampau Tempoh atau Terjejas

Kualiti kredit bagi pembiayaan dan pendahuluan kasar yang bukan lampau tempoh atau terjejas adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan 31.12.2010 RM'000	Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Cemerlang hingga baik	6,052,669	6,051,178
Memuaskan	3,657,993	3,657,993
Sederhana	1,625,518	1,625,518
	11,336,180	11,334,689

(b) Lampau Tempoh tetapi Bukan Terjejas

Pembiayaan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas adalah di mana keuntungan kontrak atau bayaran jumlah pokok telah lampau tempoh, dan termasuk pembiayaan yang patut dibayar satu hari atau lebih selepas tarikh tempoh kontrak tetapi kurang daripada 3 bulan.

Analisis pembiayaan dan pendahuluan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas menurut analisis usia:

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1	255,656
Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2	140,676
	396,332

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(b) Lampau Tempoh tetapi Bukan Terjejas (sambungan)

Analisis pembiayaan dan pendahuluan lampau tempoh tetapi bukan terjejas menurut sektor:

	Kumpulan and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Agrikultur utama	225
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	–
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	7,901
Elektrik, gas dan air	–
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	5,061
Pembinaan	3,087
Harta tanah	1,196
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	5,853
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	2,644
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	139
Sektor isi rumah	370,195
Sektor-sektor lain	31
	<hr/>
	396,332

(c) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan terjejas

Sebelum guna pakai FRS139, peruntukan pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank ditentukan menurut GP3: Garis Panduan Klasifikasi Pinjaman Tidak Berbayar dan Peruntukan Hutang Subpiawai, Lapuk dan Ragu oleh BNM. Selepas guna pakai FRS 139, Kumpulan dan Bank menaksir pada setiap tarikh kedudukan kewangan sama ada terdapat bukti objektif bahawa sesuatu pembiayaan atau sekumpulan pembiayaan telah terjejas. Pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan dianggap terjejas sekiranya, dan hanya sekiranya, terdapat bukti objektif wujudnya penjejasan berikutan satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berlaku selepas pengiktirafan awal pembiayaan ('peristiwa kerugian') dan bahawa peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan pembiayaan atau kumpulan pembiayaan terbabit yang boleh dianggar dengan tepat.

Kumpulan dan Bank menaksir secara individu sama ada bukti objektif penjejasan wujud secara individu bagi pembiayaan yang penting secara individu, dan secara kolektif bagi pembiayaan yang tidak penting secara individu. Sekiranya didapati tiada bukti objektif wujudnya penjejasan bagi pembiayaan yang ditaksir secara individu, pembiayaan tersebut dirangkumkan ke dalam kumpulan pembiayaan yang mempunyai ciri-ciri risiko kredit yang serupa dan ditaksir untuk penjejasan secara kolektif.

Sekiranya terdapat bukti objektif bahawa kerugian penjejasan telah berlaku, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara jumlah bawaan pembiayaan tersebut dan nilai terkini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan. Jumlah bawaan pembiayaan dikurangkan menerusi penggunaan akaun peruntukan dan jumlah kerugian diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengguna pakai peruntukan peralihan di bawah Pindaan FRS 139 dan penaksiran kolektif peruntukan penjejasan Kumpulan dan Bank telah ditentukan berdasarkan susunan peralihan seperti yang ditetapkan dalam garis panduan Klasifikasi dan Peruntukan Penjejasan bagi Pinjaman/Pembiayaan oleh BNM yang dikeluarkan pada 8 Januari 2010, di mana institusi-institusi perbankan dikehendaki mengekalkan penaksiran kolektif peruntukan penjejasan pada sekurang-kurangnya 1.5% daripada jumlah keseluruhan pembiayaan, bersih daripada peruntukan penjejasan individu.



3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.1 Kualiti Kredit bagi Pembiayaan dan Pendahuluan Kasar (sambungan)

(c) Pembiayaan dan pendahuluan terjejas (sambungan)

Pembiayaan terjejas mengikut jenis taksiran:

	Group and Bank 31.12.2010 RM'000
Taksiran secara individu	242,748
<i>di mana:</i>	
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 0</i>	116,645
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 1</i>	5,784
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 2</i>	1,141
<i>Bulan-dalam-tunggakan 3 ke atas</i>	119,178
Taksiran secara kolektif	309,473
	552,221

RM'000	Pembiayaan terjejas pada 31.12.2010	Peruntukan taksiran individu pada 1.07.2009	Caj bersih bagi tempoh kewangan 18 bulan	Jumlah dihapus kira/ pergerakan lain	Peruntukan taksiran individu pada 31.12.2010	Peruntukan taksiran kolektif pada 31.12.2010	Jumlah peruntukan penjejasan pembiayaan pada 31.12.2010	Pembiayaan tidak berbayar setakat 30.06.2009
Agrikultur utama	10,947	29,463	(12,076)	(17,387)	–	3,264	3,264	64,900
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	851	–	–	–	–	485	485	2,130
Perkilangan (termasuk berasaskan agro)	83,810	273,665	19,099	(255,203)	37,561	8,802	46,363	290,385
Elektrik, gas dan air	–	104,022	(103,558)	(464)	–	2,979	2,979	75,046
Dagangan borong & runcit, dan hotel & restoran	42,729	134,467	3,265	(116,520)	21,212	12,220	33,432	94,821
Pembinaan	130,925	219,307	66,619	(267,613)	18,313	12,978	31,291	403,423
Harta tanah	1,263	–	122	–	122	2,927	3,049	8,700
Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi	1,538	9,388	(529)	(8,859)	–	18,453	18,453	13,476
Aktiviti kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	–	9,560	(7,876)	(1,684)	–	2,799	2,799	51,598
Pendidikan, kesihatan dan lain-lain	6,112	12,097	587	(12,684)	–	2,270	2,270	10,553
Sektor isi rumah	270,847	17,877	(2,466)	(13,558)	1,853	270,751	272,604	338,344
Sektor-sektor lain	3,199	49,528	(1,385)	(48,143)	–	7,113	7,113	7,073
Jumlah	552,221	859,374	(38,198)	(742,115)	79,061	345,041	424,102	1,360,449

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.2 Penentuan Risiko Berwajaran bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai

Di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai, Kumpulan menggunakan penarafan kredit yang diberikan oleh agensi-agensi penarafan kredit dalam perkiraan kredit aset risiko berwajaran. Berikut adalah agensi-agensi penarafan atau penarafan Institusi Penaksiran Kredit Luaran ("ECAI") yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan diiktiraf oleh BNM dalam CAFIB:

- Standard & Poor's ("S&P")
- Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's")
- Fitch Ratings ("Fitch")
- Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad ("RAM")
- Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad ("MARC")

Penarafan ECAI yang diberikan kepada kelas pendedahan pihak berwajaran berikut digunakan dalam perkiraan aset-aset risiko berwajaran bagi tujuan kecukupan modal:

- Bank asing dan bank pusat
- Institusi-institusi perbankan
- Korporat

Pihak Berwajaran Bertaraf dan Tidak Bertaraf

Sebagai peraturan am, penarafan yang khusus digunakan untuk pendedahan kredit iaitu penarafan isu. Apabila tiada penarafan khusus wujud, penarafan kredit yang diberikan kepada pengeluar isu atau pihak berwajaran bagi pendedahan kredit tersebut akan digunakan. Dalam kes di mana sesuatu pendedahan tidak mempunyai isu atau penarafan isu, ia dianggap tidak bertaraf atau penarafan tanggungan bertaraf lain bagi pihak berwajaran yang sama boleh digunakan sekiranya pendedahan tersebut ditarafkan sekurang-kurangnya pari passu dengan tanggungan yang bertaraf, seperti yang dimaktubkan dalam CAFIB.

Apabila satu pihak berwajaran atau pendedahan ditarafkan oleh lebih daripada satu ECAI, penarafan kedua tertinggi digunakan bagi menentukan risiko berwajaran. Dalam kes di mana pendedahan kredit dilindungi oleh jaminan yang dikeluarkan oleh penjamin bertaraf atau berkelayakan, risiko berwajaran yang serupa dengan risiko berwajaran penjamin akan digunakan.

Jadual di bawah merumuskan risiko berwajaran yang ditentukan untuk Korporat berdasarkan kepada isu atau penarafan isu yang telah ditentukan:

Risiko berwajaran Agensi Penarafan	← 20%	50%	100%	150%	100% →
	Penarafan				
S&P	AAA hingga AA-	A+ hingga A-	BBB+ hingga BB-	B+ hingga D	Tanpa penarafan
Moody's	Aaa hingga Aa3	A1 hingga A3	Baa1 hingga Ba3	B1 hingga C	Tanpa penarafan
Fitch	AAA hingga AA-	A+ hingga A-	BBB+ hingga BB-	B+ hingga D	Tanpa penarafan
RAM	AAA hingga AA	A+ hingga A-	BBB hingga BB	B hingga D	Tanpa penarafan
MARC	AAA hingga AA	A+ hingga A-	BBB+ hingga BB-	B hingga D	Tanpa penarafan



3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.2 Penentuan Risiko Berwajaran bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut risiko berwajaran dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Kumpulan:

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2010

Risiko berwajaran	Pendedahan Selepas Jumlah Bersih & Pengurangan Risiko Kredit									Jumlah Aset berwajaran RM'000
	Bank Asing/ Bank Pusat RM'000	Entiti Sektor Awam RM'000	Banks, DFI & MDB RM'000	Korporat RM'000	Runcit Kawal Selia RM'000	Gadai Janji Perumahan RM'000	Aset-aset berisiko tinggi RM'000	Aset-aset lain RM'000	Jumlah pendedahan selepas jumlah bersih & pengurangan risiko kredit RM'000	
0%	6,211,419	-	141,950	864,757	48,878	4,774	-	612,215	7,883,993	-
20%	-	223,897	2,916,487	4,344,124	3,103	-	-	-	7,487,611	1,497,522
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,614	-	-	1,294,614	453,115
50%	-	-	118,840	263,518	192,994	604,589	-	-	1,179,941	589,971
75%	-	-	-	32,948	7,181,272	-	-	-	7,214,220	5,410,665
100%	-	190,534	5,437	3,260,648	6,103	2,928	-	389,625	3,855,275	3,855,275
150%	-	35	-	116,421	306,770	-	44,073	-	467,299	700,948
Jumlah Pendedahan	6,211,419	414,466	3,182,714	8,882,416	7,739,120	1,906,905	44,073	1,001,840	29,382,953	12,507,496
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	-	235,366	648,154	4,460,575	5,949,329	758,337	66,110	389,625	12,507,496	
Purata Risiko Berwajaran	0.0%	46.0%	21.5%	55.4%	78.0%	40.8%	150.0%	52.4%	39.7%	
Potongan daripada Asas Modal										

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.2 Penentuan Risiko Berwajaran bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut risiko berwajaran dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Kumpulan (sambungan):

(ii) Setakat 30 Jun 2009

Risiko berwajaran	Pendedahan Selepas Jumlah Bersih & Pengurangan Risiko Kredit									Jumlah pendedahan selepas jumlah bersih & pengurangan risiko kredit	Jumlah Aset berwajaran
	Bank Asing/ Bank Pusat RM'000	Entiti Sektor Awam RM'000	Banks, DFI & MDB RM'000	Korporat RM'000	Runcit Kawal Selia RM'000	Gadai Janji Perumahan RM'000	Aset-aset berisiko tinggi RM'000	Aset-aset lain RM'000	Aset-aset berisiko tinggi RM'000		
0%	10,783,305	400,197	782	1,194,401	-	-	-	311,427	12,690,112	-	
20%	-	323,323	1,533,124	2,473,372	-	-	-	39,702	4,369,521	873,904	
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,442	-	-	1,032,442	361,355	
50%	-	-	108,927	146,030	7,660	799,206	-	4,771	1,066,594	533,297	
75%	-	-	-	-	5,028,748	-	-	-	5,028,748	3,771,561	
100%	-	135,648	-	2,794,077	50,830	92,210	-	621,484	3,694,249	3,694,249	
150%	-	-	-	299,994	184,304	-	64,968	4,303	553,569	830,353	
Jumlah Pendedahan	10,783,305	859,168	1,642,833	6,907,874	5,271,542	1,923,858	64,968	981,687	28,435,235	10,064,719	
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	-	200,313	361,088	3,811,757	4,102,677	853,168	97,451	638,264	10,064,719		
Purata Risiko Berwajaran	0.0%	23.3%	22.0%	59.4%	16.2%	5.1%	150.0%	65.0%	35.3%		
Potongan daripada Asas Modal											



3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.2 Penentuan Risiko Berwajaran bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut risiko berwajaran dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Bank:

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2010

Risiko berwajaran	Pendedahan Selepas Jumlah Bersih & Pengurangan Risiko Kredit									Jumlah Aset berwajaran RM'000
	Bank Asing/ Bank Pusat RM'000	Entiti Sektor Awam RM'000	Banks, DFI & MDB RM'000	Korporat RM'000	Runcit Kawal Selia RM'000	Gadai Janji Perumahan RM'000	Aset-aset berisiko tinggi RM'000	Aset-aset lain RM'000	Jumlah pendedahan selepas jumlah bersih & pengurangan risiko kredit RM'000	
0%	6,211,419	-	141,950	864,757	48,878	4,774	-	602,363	7,874,141	-
20%	-	223,897	2,916,128	4,344,124	3,103	-	-	-	7,487,252	1,497,450
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,614	-	-	1,294,614	453,115
50%	-	-	118,840	263,518	192,994	604,589	-	-	1,179,941	589,971
75%	-	-	-	32,948	7,181,272	-	-	-	7,214,220	5,410,665
100%	-	190,534	5,437	3,260,648	6,103	2,928	-	371,982	3,837,632	3,837,632
150%	-	35	-	116,421	306,770	-	44,073	-	467,299	700,948
Jumlah Pendedahan	6,211,419	414,466	3,182,355	8,882,416	7,739,120	1,906,905	44,073	974,345	29,355,099	12,489,781
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	-	235,366	648,083	4,460,574	5,949,330	758,337	66,110	371,982	12,489,781	
Purata Risiko Berwajaran	0.0%	56.8%	20.4%	50.1%	76.3%	39.7%	150.0%	31.1%	41.9%	
Potongan daripada Asas Modal										

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

3. RISIKO KREDIT (sambungan)

3.2 Penentuan Risiko Berwajaran bagi Portfolio di bawah Pendekatan Berpiawai (sambungan)

Berikut adalah pendedahan kredit mengikut risiko berwajaran dan selepas pengurangan risiko kredit Bank (sambungan):

(ii) Setakat 30 Jun 2009

Risiko berwajaran	Pendedahan Selepas Jumlah Bersih & Pengurangan Risiko Kredit								Jumlah pendedahan selepas jumlah bersih & pengurangan risiko kredit	Jumlah Aset berwajaran
	Bank Asing/ Bank Pusat	Entiti Sektor Awam	Banks, DFI & MDB	Korporat	Runcit Kawal Selia	Gadai Janji Perumahan	Aset-aset berisiko tinggi	Aset-aset lain		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
0%	10,783,305	400,197	782	1,194,401	-	-	-	296,900	12,765,585	-
20%	-	323,323	1,532,936	2,473,372	-	-	-	39,702	4,369,333	873,867
35%	-	-	-	-	-	1,032,442	-	-	1,032,442	361,355
50%	-	-	108,927	146,030	7,660	799,206	-	4,771	1,066,594	533,297
75%	-	-	-	-	5,028,748	-	-	-	5,028,748	3,771,561
100%	-	135,648	-	2,794,077	50,830	92,210	-	615,810	3,688,575	3,688,575
150%	-	-	-	299,994	184,304	-	64,968	4,303	553,569	830,352
Jumlah Pendedahan	10,783,305	859,168	1,642,645	6,907,874	5,271,542	1,923,858	64,968	961,486	28,504,846	10,059,007
RWA mengikut Pendedahan	-	200,313	361,051	3,811,757	4,102,677	853,168	97,451	632,590	10,059,007	
Purata Risiko Berwajaran	0.0%	23.3%	22.0%	59.4%	16.2%	5.1%	150.0%	65.0%	35.3%	
Potongan daripada Asas Modal										

4. PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT (CRM)

Sebagai jalan penyelesaian pertama, penaksiran kredit apabila meluluskan sesuatu kemudahan pembiayaan adalah berdasarkan aliran tunai pelanggan sebagai sumber utama pembayaran dan bukan cagaran yang ditawarkan. Bagaimanapun, penerimaan sekuriti nyata sebagai cagaran adalah merupakan jalan penyelesaian kedua sekiranya berlaku kegagalan perniagaan yakni mempertingkatkan kadar pemuliharaan.

Jenis cagaran yang diterima oleh Bank mempunyai kesan ke atas kecukupan modal Bank kerana kualiti dan jenis cagaran menentukan sama ada Bank berupaya mendapatkan bantuan modal dan tahap bantuan tersebut.

Jenis-jenis cagaran utama yang diperolehi oleh Kumpulan bagi mengurangkan risiko kredit adalah seperti berikut:

- Tunai atas lien
- Harta tanah
- Saham dan amanah saham disebut harga yang mematuhi prinsip Syariah
- Sekuriti Kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia
- Sekuriti Islam Bertaraf / Tidak Bertaraf / Sukuk
- Jaminan



4. PENGURANGAN RISIKO KREDIT (CRM) (sambungan)

Pada masa ini, tidak terdapat tumpuan penting bagi CRM yang dipegang. Kebergantungan ke atas CRM ditaksir dengan cermat berikutan isu-isu seperti pematuhan kepada peraturan Syariah, penguatkuasaan undang-undang, nilai pasaran dan risiko kredit pihak berwajib bagi penjamin. Dasar-dasar dan prosedur-prosedur telah disediakan bagi melindungi kedudukan Kumpulan sejak permulaan hubungan dengan pelanggan, contohnya dalam mendapatkan terma-terma dan syarat-syarat piawai atau dokumentasi yang dipersetujui secara khusus untuk memastikan penguatkuasaan undang-undang bagi pengurangan risiko kredit.

Pendedahan Pengurangan Risiko Kredit (CRM):

	Pendedahan dilindungi oleh cagaran keuangan		
31 Disember 2010	Pendedahan sebelum CRM RM'000	Pendedahan dilindungi oleh jaminan RM'000	dan bukan keuangan RM'000
Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan			
Bank Asing/Bank Pusat	6,211,397	-	-
Entiti Sektor Awam	373,947	-	-
Banks, DFI dan MDB	3,063,214	-	-
Korporat	7,667,290	77,517	119,574
Runcit Kawal Selia	7,151,194	46,447	10,034
Gadai Janji Perumahan	1,903,832	4,774	930
Aset Berisiko Tinggi	25,066	-	-
Aset-aset lain	988,497	-	-
Pendedahan Teringkar	634,755	-	-
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam Lembaran Imbangan	28,019,192	128,738	130,538
Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan			
Pendedahan berkaitan Kredit	1,363,578	-	-
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif	121,170	-	-
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan	37,500	-	-
Pendedahan Teringkar	45,450	17,710	10,018
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	1,567,698	17,710	10,018
Jumlah bagi Pendedahan Dalam dan Luar Lembaran Imbangan	29,586,890	146,448	140,556

Pendedahan Tunggak 3

setakat 31 Disember 2010

5. RISIKO KREDIT LUAR LEMBARAN IMBANGAN DAN PIHAK BERWAJARAN BAGI KUMPULAN DAN BANK

(i) Setakat 31 Disember 2010

Ciri-ciri item	Jumlah Pokok RM'000	Nilai Saksama Positif bagi kontrak Derivatif RM'000	Jumlah kesetaraan kredit RM'000	Aset risiko ber wajaran RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti kredit langsung	459,840		459,840	439,315
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	242		242	242
Item-item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	846,719		423,360	396,877
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	312,745		62,549	61,078
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia formal dan had kredit, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– Tidak melebihi satu tahun	1,003		201	224
– Melebihi satu tahun	618,138		309,068	251,715
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	768,840		153,768	115,326
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan penjejasan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	4,118,965		–	–
	7,126,492		1,409,028	1,264,777
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– Kurang daripada satu tahun	5,208,060	42,284	93,866	26,161
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– Satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	671,740	–	27,304	7,007
	5,879,800	42,284	121,170	33,168
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan				
Tanggungjawab di bawah perjanjian taja jamin yang sedang berlangsung	75,000		37,500	37,500
	75,000		37,500	37,500
Jumlah	13,081,292	42,284	1,567,698	1,335,445



5. RISIKO KREDIT LUAR LEMBARAN IMBANGAN DAN PIHAK BERWAJARAN BAGI KUMPULAN DAN BANK (sambungan)

(ii) Setakat 30 Jun 2009

Ciri-ciri item	Jumlah Pokok RM'000	Nilai Saksama Positif bagi kontrak Derivatif RM'000	Jumlah kesetaraan kredit RM'000	Aset risiko ber wajaran RM'000
Pendedahan berkaitan kredit				
Pengganti langsung kredit	615,699		615,699	417,935
Aset dijual dengan berbantuan	6,220		6,220	6,220
Item-item luar jangka berkaitan urus niaga	702,411		351,206	339,589
Luar jangka berkaitan dagangan berkecairan sendiri jangka pendek	390,819		78,164	26,367
Komitmen lain, seperti kemudahan tunggu sedia formal dan had kredit, dengan tempoh matang asal:				
– Tidak melebihi satu tahun	238		48	71
– Melebihi satu tahun	333,712		166,856	155,622
Had kad kredit tidak digunakan	908,596		181,719	136,289
Sebarang komitmen yang dibatalkan tanpa syarat pada bila-bila masa oleh bank tanpa notis awal atau yang dibatalkan secara automatik disebabkan penjejasan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	3,035,041		–	–
	5,992,736		1,399,912	1,082,093
Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif				
Kontrak berkaitan tukaran asing				
– Kurang daripada satu tahun	1,455,651	6,015	15,753	6,607
Kontrak berkaitan kadar keuntungan				
– Kurang daripada satu tahun	9,538	25	25	5
– Satu tahun hingga kurang daripada lima tahun	185,453	179	20,579	4,116
	1,650,642	6,219	36,357	10,728
Pendedahan lain berkaitan Perbendaharaan				
Tanggungan di bawah perjanjian taja jamin yang sedang berlangsung	50,000		25,000	25,000
	50,000		25,000	25,000
Jumlah	7,693,378	6,219	1,461,269	1,117,821

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