

ސަލާމަތް ފަދަ ސަރުކާރު

2019 ރަޖިސްޓްރީ ރިޖިޓަރު





សេវាអប់រំ និង វប្បធម៌

ស្រុក:

ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា

ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា
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10/1996 លេខ: 2010 ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា
ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា 24/2010 ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា
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GrA0255/2010

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ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា 35.00 លេខ: 2019 ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា

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លេខ: +960 3314377

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លេខ: +960 3323175

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លេខ: +960 3325555

លេខ: +960 3007885

info@mib.com.mv លេខ: ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា

הרעיון החדשני והמקורי
הוא המפתח להצלחה
בשוק המרוכז והמתחרה
הזה. המוצר החדש והמקורי
הוא המפתח להצלחה
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הזה.

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הזה. המוצר החדש והמקורי
הוא המפתח להצלחה
בשוק המרוכז והמתחרה
הזה.



د دوی سره د سرو
د سرو د سرو

د سرو د سرو

01

دین و دنیا کے ساتھ ساتھ



دین و دنیا کے ساتھ ساتھ
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دۇنيۇ سۇپىسىنىڭ تەشۋىشى

f'isa mobile

فۇنكسىيەلەر: كەينى تەلپۈن ئارقىلىق سىزنىڭ
 رېسپوندىڭىزنىڭ، ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق تەشۋىش
 قىلىش، ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق سىزنىڭ تەشۋىش
 قىلىش، ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق سىزنىڭ تەشۋىش



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فۇنكسىيەلەر: سىزنىڭ ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق
 سىزنىڭ ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق سىزنىڭ
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فۇنكسىيەلەر: سىزنىڭ ئىش قىلىش ئارقىلىق
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د. م. شمس
د. م. شمس



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وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يُّؤْتِيكَ مِنْهَا خَبْرًا وَتُنْفِقُ فِيهَا
مِنْ مَّا رَزَقْنَاكَ مِنْ غَيْرِ لَدُنَّا وَإِنَّهُمْ
لَيَخْفَوْنَكَ وَمَنْ يُخَفِكَ فَاعْبُدْ اللَّهَ ۖ إِنَّهُ
دَائِرُ السُّعُودِ ۗ وَنَعْتَدُ لِلْكَافِرِينَ
عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا



مەھسۇلاتلارنىڭ تەسۋىرى



مەھسۇلاتلارنىڭ تەسۋىرى

مەھسۇلاتلارنىڭ تەسۋىرى

مەھسۇلاتلارنىڭ تەسۋىرى

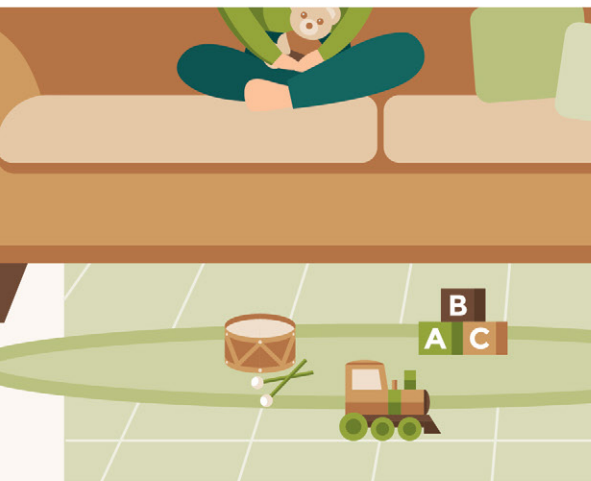
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مركز بحوث
البحر الأحمر

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2018 (000' \$)	2019 (000' \$)	
72,802	111,923	2019
(20,252)	(27,908)	2019
52,550	84,014	2019

2019



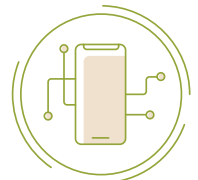
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2019



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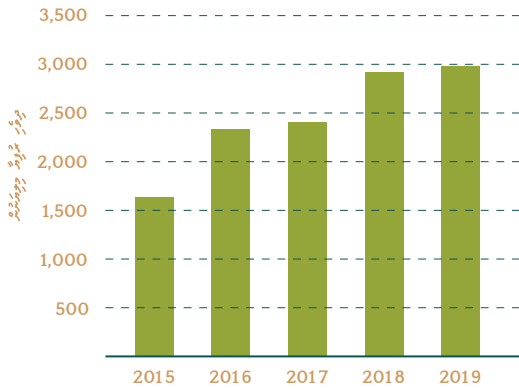
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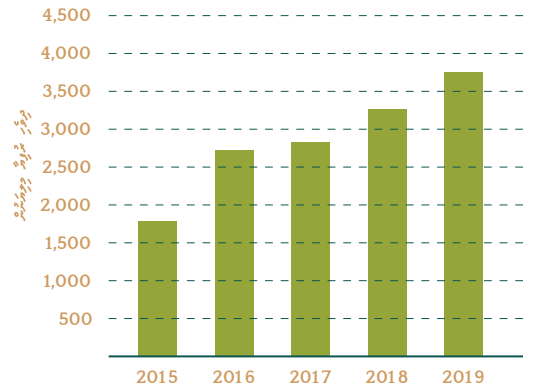
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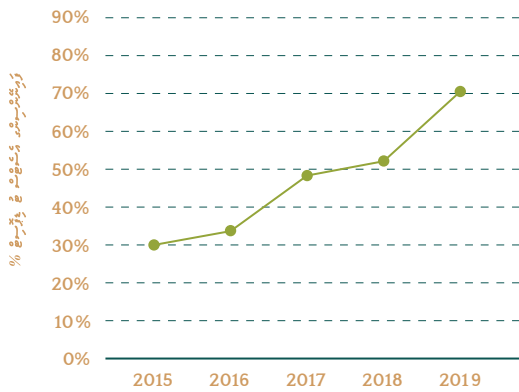
لښکره د پرمختلونکو کارونو د شمېر



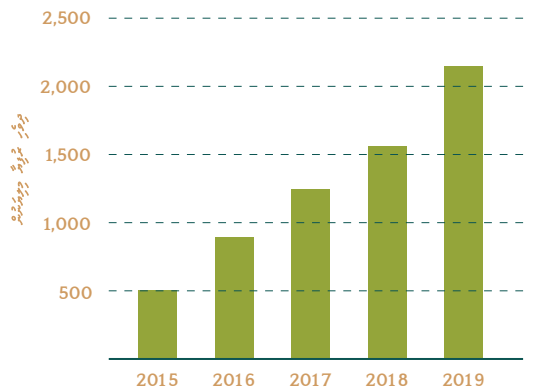
د پرمختلونکو کارونو د ارزښت



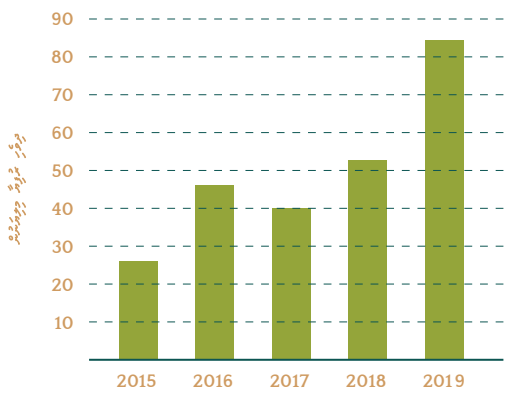
د پرمختلونکو کارونو د ارزښت د پرمختلونکو کارونو د شمېر په وړاندې



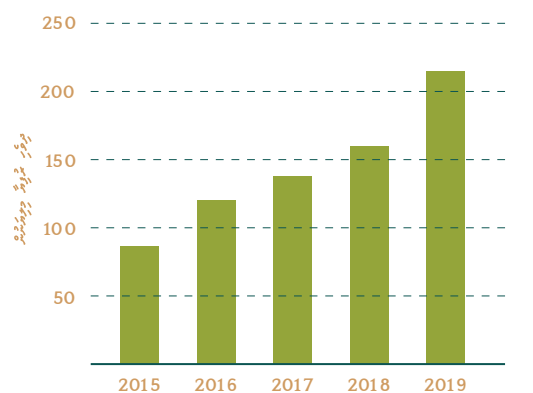
د پرمختلونکو کارونو د ارزښت



د پرمختلونکو کارونو د ارزښت د پرمختلونکو کارونو د شمېر



د پرمختلونکو کارونو د ارزښت د پرمختلونکو کارونو د شمېر



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change (MVR)	Change (%)
Operating Results for the Year - MVR Millions								
Total Financing & Investment Income	62	89	132	150	186	260	74	40%
Net Income from Financing & Investment	56	78	116	129	154	216	62	40%
Total Operating Expenses	48	58	72	84	98	121	23	23%
Profit before Tax	20	33	60	54	73	112	39	53%
Tax Expenses	6	8	15	14	20	28	8	40%
Profit after Tax	14	25	45	40	53	84	31	58%
Assets and Liabilities - MVR Millions								
Net Financing Assets	368	485	816	1,172	1,529	2,132	603	39%
Total Assets	1,320	1,789	2,629	2,768	3,282	3,809	527	16%
Customers' Deposits	1,122	1,561	2,337	2,438	2,882	2,975	93	3%
Total Liabilities	1,137	1,579	2,375	2,470	2,941	3,239	298	10%
Total Equity	184	209	254	298	341	570	229	67%
Net Financing Assets to Deposit Ratio	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.48	0.53	0.72		
Profitability - %								
Return on Gross Financing Assets	12.02%	11.59%	11.53%	11.06%	10.57%	11.14%		
Return on Assets	1.20%	1.60%	2.02%	1.48%	1.74%	2.37%		
Return on Equity (After Tax)	8.26%	12.67%	19.26%	14.52%	16.45%	18.44%		
Asset Quality Ratios - %								
Gross Non Performing Financing Assets Ratio	1.68%	1.92%	0.96%	4.24%	2.50%	2.71%		
Net Non Performing Financing Assets Ratio	1.70%	1.94%	0.97%	4.31%	2.53%	2.75%		
Provision Cover	97.3%	76.8%	106.8%	36.2%	46.3%	50.3%		
Investor Information - MVR								
Net Asset Value per Share	1,020	1,163	1,411	1,655	1,894	25*		
Earnings per Share - Post Tax	78	139	250	222	294	4*		
Capital Adequacy Ratios - %								
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital Ratio (Minimum 6%)	28%	22%	17%	16%	14%	15%		
Total Risk Based Capital Ratio (Minimum 12%)	31%	25%	21%	18%	17%	18%		

*Share split at ratio of 1:100 was affective from 26th March 2019 and additional 4,500,000 were issued to the public through the IPO.

အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်

1,250	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
05	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
45,800	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
37.00	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
36.00	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
36.00	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
37.00	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ် (2019 ခုနှစ် အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်)
36.64	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
4.51	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
1.575	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
25.34	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
37.00	အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ် 31
832,500,259	2019 ခုနှစ် အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်
16,148	2019 ခုနှစ် အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ် အစီအစဉ်

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2020-2021

2020-2021

2020-2021



Shariah Board's Annual Report (For Financial year 2019)

To the Shareholders of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC.

Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh.

Alhamdulillah, Maldives Islamic Banking PLC (MIB) has successfully completed its 8 years of Islamic Banking operations. By the grace of Allah Almighty, during the year MIB has made a significant growth in terms of operation expansions, business profitability and market penetration. The number of dedicated Islamic Banking Branches of the bank has now reached to 6 by end of the year 2019

The Board of Directors (BOD) and the Management are responsible for ensuring that the Bank's Islamic banking business is in accordance with Islamic Shariah. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Bank, and to report to the Shareholders of the Bank. Shariah Board hereby submits its report on the overall Shariah compliance environment of MIB and major developments that took place during the year.

SHARIAH BOARD MEETINGS:

In line with Shariah Compliance Manual of Maldives Islamic Bank, Shariah Board (SB) is required to meet at least on quarterly basis. Hence, **four (4)** meetings were conducted during the financial year 2019. All Shariah Board Members presented to the meetings and the minutes of the meetings, after duly signed by Shariah Board, were sent to all the stakeholders for enforcement of the decisions made by the SB. In addition to the above, various discussions held through teleconference meetings regarding the matters related to Product Development and Shariah Compliance.

INTERNAL SHARIAH UNIT (ISU):

Shariah compliance remained on high priority in all activities in order to make banking operation in line with Shariah principles. Internal Shariah Unit (ISU) of the Bank contributed as an effective channel between the Management and the Shariah Board. ISU used to conduct Internal Shariah Review on Quarterly basis and Shariah Audit on bi-annual basis on the matters which are directly or indirectly related to Shariah. Reports of both functions were presented to SB for ratification as well as SB opinion (if any).

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES LAUNCHED AND REVISED:

In 2019, the following products were launched and the existing products were revised after approval of the Shariah Board.

ASSET SIDE

Consumer products: during the year existing consumer product, Consumer Goods Financing (CGF) was revised and rebranded as "**UJALA Dhiriulhun**". The legal documents of consumer goods financing were also revised and approved by Shariah Board accordingly.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) product: Asset Financing product was developed and the product manual and Standard Process Flows were reviewed and approved by Shariah Board.

LIABILITIES SIDE

Kids account: During the year, a new Mudarabah based deposit product, “Kaamiyaabu Kids” was launched after the approval of Shariah Board. The product has been designed with the aim to facilitate minors with Shariah compliant investments and to encourage savings for future.

In term of Bank’s strategy, the existing Account Opening Form (AOF) was reviewed and modified in respect of KYC/AML regulations. The AOF of both for Individual and Non-Individual depositors was reviewed and endorsed by Shariah Board accordingly.

Apart from these, the Shariah Compliance Manual and the policy for charity fund was also revised during the year and are duly approved by the Shariah Board.

PROFIT & LOSS DISTRIBUTION AND POOL MANAGEMENT:

During the year, Profit distribution mechanism, i.e. Pool calculations and weightages were discussed with the SB and were verified accordingly. Internal Shariah Unit (ISU) conducted its post distribution audit and presented its report to Shariah Board for opinions where required.

TRAINING:

During the year 2019, 6 training sessions were conducted and more than 180 staff members were trained from MIB on basic concepts of Islamic Banking, Islamic Banking Products & Services and Islamic Banking Branch Operations.

Trainings were conducted by Staff of Internal Shariah Unit and Shariah Board Members.

In order to further reinforce training culture in the bank, the training presentations were provided during the training sessions as a source of future reference. Assessments were conducted after the training sessions and the results are now an integral part of performance appraisals for all the relevant staff.

SHARIAH OPINION:

To form our opinion as expressed in this report, we have reviewed the Review and Audit report of the Internal Shariah Unit (ISU) of the Bank. ISU has reviewed different types of transaction and the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Bank. ISU has planned and performed reviews and audits to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the Bank’s business activities were conducted in compliance with the principles of Shariah.

During the year, 4 quarterly Shariah reviews and 2 half yearly Shariah Audits has been conducted by ISU. Report of each Review and Audit was shared with Management Committee and Branch managers for rectification and compliance. Internal Shariah Unit submitted its reports to Shariah Board quarterly for ratification. Reports consisted details of all Shariah reviews and any issue resolved outside the SB meeting, any document approved via circulation are ratified by Shariah Board in the subsequent Shariah Board meetings.

Based on above, we are of the view that:

- A. The contracts, transactions and dealings relating to the Bank’s activities during the year ended 31st December 2019 that we have reviewed were generally in compliance with Shariah.

- B. We have noted areas that require improvement in the mode of operation and documentation for certain financing transactions of the Bank that require rectifications, are highlighted in the annual Shariah audit report and we have provided guidelines to implement the required improvements.
- C. On the management of the Mudaraba Pool (Liability Side), we found that the allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to Mudaraba investment accounts conform overall to the policies and procedures approved by the Shariah Board.
- D. During the year, there was no transaction found null and void. Hence no amount was credited to charity account due to the violation of Shariah. At the beginning of 2019, there was a balance of MVR1.53 million in the Charity account and during the year, an amount of MVR 1.125 Million was received as a result of undertaking from customer in case of late payment and credited to charity account, hence, the total amount accumulated in 2019 was MVR 2.655 million. During the year, an amount of MVR 2.288 Million was distributed to the charitable organizations after following the due diligence.

Based on the strength and capacity of the Internal Shariah Unit and policies and guidelines issued to the Bank for the confirmation of Shariah compliance, we are of the opinion that an effective mechanism is in place to ensure Shariah compliance in overall operation of the Bank.

May Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'alah bless us with the best tawfeeq to accomplish His cherished tasks, make us successful in this world and in the life hereafter and forgive our mistakes.

*Wallahu A'lam.
Wassalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh*

03rd March 2020

.....
Dr. Ejaz Ahmed Samadani
Chairman

.....
Mufti M I M Rizwe
Member

.....
Dr. Ibrahim Zakariyya Moosa
Member

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مَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا
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وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ

03

**MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
(PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK
PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 2019**

**MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
(PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

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KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
2nd Floor, H. Mialani
Sosun Magu,
Male',
Republic of Maldives.

Tel : +960 3310 420
+960 3310 421
+960 3310 422
+960 3323 393
Fax : +960 3323 175
E-mail : kpmgmv@kpmg.com

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of
Maldives Islamic Bank PLC
(Previously known as Maldives Islamic Bank Private Limited Company)**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information set out in pages 85 to 157.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31st December 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. IT Systems and Controls over Financial Reporting

Risk Description	Our Response
<p>The Bank's businesses utilise a large number of complex, interdependent Information Technology systems ("IT Systems") to process and record a high volume of transactions and the financial accounting and reporting processes are highly dependent on the automated controls. Controls over access and changes to IT systems, data are critical to the recording of financial information and could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the governance and higher-level controls in place across the IT environment, including the approach to the Bank policy design, review and awareness, and IT risk management practices.



Independent Auditor’s Report (Continued)

*To the Shareholders of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC
(Previously known as Maldives Islamic Bank Private Limited Company)*

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

1. IT Systems and Controls over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Risk Description	Our Response
<p>Further, the transactions are recognized using the interfaces between the sub modules and the Bank’s accounting system. Accordingly, risks exist over the IT control environment, including automated accounting procedures and controls over preventing unauthorized access to the IT systems and data which would result in materially misstated accounting records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing of key controls, assisted by our own IT specialists including, assessing and challenging the design and operating effectiveness of IT controls over the applications, operating systems and databases that are relevant to financial reporting.
<p>The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter and our audit approach relies extensively on automated controls and therefore on the effectiveness of controls over IT systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing the access rights given to staff by checking them to approved records, and inspecting the reports over granting and removal of access rights and testing preventative controls designed to enforce segregation of duties between users within particular systems. - Assessing the automated controls within business processes and the reliability of relevant reports used as part of a manual control. This includes challenging the integrity of system interfaces, the completeness and accuracy of data feeds, automated calculations and specific input controls. - Where control deficiencies were identified, we tested remediation activities performed by management and compensating controls in place and assessed where necessary to mitigate any residual risk.

2. Impairment of Receivables from Financing Activities – Financial Instruments

(Refer to the accounting policies and critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments in note 4.8 of the financial statements)

Risk Description	Our Response
<p>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments requires impairment based on expected credit losses (“ECL”), rather than the impairment applied as per the guidelines issued by Maldives Monetary Authority (“MMA”).</p>	<p>We performed audit procedures to gain assurance on the process of estimating the impairment allowance on receivables from financing activities. This included evaluating the accounting interpretations for compliance with IFRS 9 and testing the adjustments and disclosures.</p>
<p>This has resulted in developing models which are reliant of large volumes of data as well as number of significant estimates including the impact of multiple economic scenarios. Given this complex accounting standard requires considerable judgment on determining the classification and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls including key IT controls over impairment of receivables from financing activities assisted by our IRM specialists.



To the Shareholders of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC
(Previously known as Maldives Islamic Bank Private Limited Company)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

2. Impairment of Receivables from Financing Activities – Financial Instruments (Continued)

Risk Description	Our Response
<p>measurement on the financial instruments and to estimate ECL provision against the financial instruments, the impairment allowance on receivables from financing activities is considered as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Key judgements and estimates in respect of the timing and measurement of ECL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judgments over the grouping of receivables from financing activities based on the similar risk characteristics. - Allocation of assets to stage 1, 2, or 3 using criteria in accordance with the accounting standard; - Accounting interpretations and modelling assumptions used to build the models that calculate the ECL; - Completeness and accuracy of data used to calculate the ECL; - Inputs and assumptions used to estimate the impact of multiple economic scenarios; - Completeness and valuation of post model adjustments; - Measurements of individually assessed provisions including the assessment of multiple scenarios; and - Accuracy and adequacy of the financial statement disclosures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the management process over identifying contracts to be assessed, evaluation of the inputs, assumptions and adjustments to the ECL. - Assessing the ECL provision levels by stage to determine if they were reasonable considering the Bank's portfolio, risk profile, credit risk management practices and the macroeconomic environment. - Challenging the criteria used to allocate an asset to stage 1, 2 or 3 in accordance with IFRS 9; this includes peer benchmarking to assess staging levels. We tested receivables from financing activities in stage 1, 2 and 3 to verify that they were allocated to the appropriate stage. - Challenging the key assumptions, evaluating the reasonableness of the key judgments and estimates used by the management with the assistance of our IFRS 9 specialists. This includes assessing the appropriateness of model design, formulas used, recalculating the Probability of Default, Loss Given Default and Exposure at Default for a sample of models. - Assessing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data used for the ECL calculation. - With the support of our IFRS 9 specialists, assessing the base case, best case, worst case and alternative economic scenarios, including challenging probability weights. Assessing whether forecasted macroeconomic variables such as GDP growth rate and inflation rate were appropriate. Challenging the correlation and impact of the macroeconomic factors to the ECL including how non-linearity was captured. - Assessing the completeness and appropriateness of the assessment of required post model adjustments. - With the support of our IFRS 9 specialists, recalculating a sample of individually assessed provisions including comparing to alternative scenarios and challenging probability weights assigned.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

*To the Shareholders of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC
(Previously known as Maldives Islamic Bank Private Limited Company)*

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

2. Impairment of Receivables from Financing Activities – Financial Instruments (Continued)

(Refer to the accounting policies and critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments in note 4.8 of the financial statements)

Risk Description	Our Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 9 and the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures for compliance with the accounting standards.

3. IFRS 16 Lease Arrangements (Transition)

(Refer to the accounting policies and critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments in notes 3 and 4.6 of the financial statements)

Risk Description	Our Response
<p>IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. As a result, the Bank, as a lessee, has recognized right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the appropriateness of the selection of accounting policies based on the requirements of IFRS 16, our business understanding and industry practice.
<p>The Bank initially applied IFRS 16: Leases with effect from 01st January 2019. A number of judgements have been applied and estimates made such as incremental borrowing rate in determining the impact of the standard. Further, adoption of IFRS 16 required new accounting policies and disclosures in the financial statements whereas the new policies and disclosures provided in the financial statements would not be adequate and accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing whether transition gave rise to any indicators of management bias. - Evaluating management's process and the controls implemented to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the transition adjustments. - Evaluating the reasonableness of management's key judgements and estimates made in preparing the transition adjustments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data used in preparing the transition adjustments. - Evaluating the completeness, accuracy and relevance of the transition disclosures in the Bank's financial statements.

**Other Matter****Reporting Framework of the Financial Statements**

The Bank has prepared these financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) whereas prior to 01st January 2018, the Bank had prepared its financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by MMA. The difference between the financial reporting frameworks is solely relating to the impairment of the receivables from financing activities as the Bank earlier recognized the provision for impairment of its receivables from financing activities based on the guidelines provided by the Maldives Monetary Authority.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include in the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance and conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Management.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charge with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
To the Shareholders of Maldives Islamic Bank PLC
(Previously known as Maldives Islamic Bank Private Limited Company)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of these financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with ethical requirements in accordance with the Code of Ethics regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is R.W.M.O.W. Duminda B. Rathnadiwakara.



Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of KPMG


Male'
 16th March 2020

MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
(PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT	Note	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	7	201,188,743	227,117,732
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	8	791,824,758	582,613,740
Investments in Equity Securities	9	57,300,000	53,500,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	10	404,201,481	794,561,076
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	11	2,131,991,129	1,529,242,312
Property and Equipment	12	46,475,369	32,256,046
Right-of-Use Assets	13	96,600,834	-
Intangible Assets	14	9,581,456	5,734,391
Other Assets	15	69,850,720	57,118,271
Total Assets		3,809,014,490	3,282,143,568
LIABILITIES			
Customers' Accounts	16	2,974,646,504	2,881,644,904
Provisions	17	2,725,670	926,129
Current Tax Liability	33.2	26,786,804	20,097,055
Deferred Tax Liability	33.3	6,230,772	4,344,673
Lease Liabilities	18	94,362,352	-
Other Liabilities	19	134,197,733	34,130,313
Total Liabilities		3,238,949,835	2,941,143,074
EQUITY			
Share Capital	20	337,500,070	180,000,000
Statutory Reserve	22	113,930,904	92,927,381
Non Distributable Capital Reserve	23	10,392,318	7,708,794
Fair Value Reserve	9.2	7,725,000	4,875,000
Retained Earnings		100,516,363	55,489,319
Total Equity		570,064,655	341,000,494
Total Liabilities and Equity		3,809,014,490	3,282,143,568
Commitments	41	725,333,391	360,035,934
Net Asset Value Per Share	34.2	25.34	18.94

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Bank set out on pages 89 to 157. The Report of the Independent Auditors is given on pages 79 to 84.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



 Mr. Najmul Hassan
 Chairman



 Mrs. Fathimath Shafeega
 Director



 Mr. A. E. A. Muhaimin
 Managing Director /
 Chief Executive Officer

16th March 2020
 Male'

MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
(PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
		MVR	MVR
Income from Financing Activities using the Effective Profit Method	24.1	206,488,164	144,671,427
Profit Paid on Customer Accounts	24.2	(44,139,462)	(32,053,172)
Net Profit Earned from Financing Activities	24	162,348,702	112,618,255
Fee and Commission Income	25.1	30,019,971	21,646,884
Fee and Commission Expense	25.2	(778,079)	(699,749)
Net Fee and Commission Income	25	29,241,892	20,947,135
Foreign Exchange Gain	26	128,334	35,270
Income from Investments in Equity Securities	27	5,195,000	5,341,000
Net Income from Other Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	28	48,006,024	34,017,876
Income from Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	29	765,152	1,630,629
Total Operating Income		245,685,104	174,590,165
Loss on Fair Valuation of Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	10.4	(1,439,233)	(2,869,496)
Net Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	11.4	(12,577,680)	(4,241,584)
Personnel Expenses	30	(61,820,391)	(52,031,930)
General and Administrative Expenses	31	(37,378,339)	(34,794,894)
Depreciation and Amortization	32	(20,546,952)	(7,849,718)
Total Operating Expenses Including Impairment Provision		(133,762,595)	(101,787,622)
Profit before Tax		111,922,509	72,802,543
Income Tax	33	(27,908,418)	(20,252,078)
Profit for the Year		84,014,091	52,550,465
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Movement in Fair Value Reserve (Equity Instruments):			
Net Change in Fair Value - Equity Investment at FVOCI	9.2	3,800,000	1,300,000
Income Tax Related to Net Change in Fair Value of Equity Investment	33.3	(950,000)	(350,000)
		2,850,000	950,000
Total Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax		2,850,000	950,000
Total Comprehensive Income		86,864,091	53,500,465
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	34	4.51	2.92

Figures in brackets indicate deductions

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Bank set out on pages 89 to 157. The Report of the Independent Auditors is given on pages 79 to 84.

MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
(PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY)
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Non Distributable Capital Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
As at 01 st January 2018	180,000,000	66,652,148	-	3,925,000	47,268,347	297,845,495
Adjustment on Initial Application of IFRS 9 as at 01 st January 2018	-	-	-	-	4,054,534	4,054,534
Restated Balance as at 01 st January 2018	180,000,000	66,652,148	-	3,925,000	51,322,881	301,900,029
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	52,550,465	52,550,465
Other Comprehensive Income						
Equity Instruments at FVOCI - Change in Fair Value	-	-	-	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
Recognition of Deferred Tax Impact on Fair Value Change	-	-	-	(350,000)	-	(350,000)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	950,000	52,550,465	53,500,465
Transferred to Statutory Reserve (Note 22)	-	26,275,233	-	-	(26,275,233)	-
Recognition of Non-Distributable Capital Reserve (Note 23)	-	-	7,708,794	-	(7,708,794)	-
Transactions with Owners						
Dividends (Note 20.7)	-	-	-	-	(14,400,000)	(14,400,000)
As at 31 st December 2018	<u>180,000,000</u>	<u>92,927,381</u>	<u>7,708,794</u>	<u>4,875,000</u>	<u>55,489,319</u>	<u>341,000,494</u>
As at 01 st January 2019	180,000,000	92,927,381	7,708,794	4,875,000	55,489,319	341,000,494
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	84,014,091	84,014,091
Other Comprehensive Income						
Equity Instruments at FVOCI - Change in Fair Value	-	-	-	3,800,000	-	3,800,000
Recognition of Deferred Tax Impact on Fair Value Change	-	-	-	(950,000)	-	(950,000)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	2,850,000	84,014,091	86,864,091
Transferred to Statutory Reserve (Note 22)	-	21,003,523	-	-	(21,003,523)	-
Recognition of Non-Distributable Capital Reserve (Note 23)	-	-	2,683,524	-	(2,683,524)	-
Transactions with Owners						
Issue of Shares (Note 20.4)	157,500,070	-	-	-	-	157,500,070
Dividends (Note 20.7)	-	-	-	-	(15,300,000)	(15,300,000)
As at 31 st December 2019	<u>337,500,070</u>	<u>113,930,904</u>	<u>10,392,318</u>	<u>7,725,000</u>	<u>100,516,363</u>	<u>570,064,655</u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Bank set out on pages 89 to 157. The Report of the Independent Auditor's is given on pages 79 to 84.

MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
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(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Note	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before Tax		111,922,509	72,802,543
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and Amortization	32	10,776,203	7,849,718
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	32	9,770,749	-
Financing Expense on Lease Liabilities	31	5,575,698	-
Net Impairment Loss on Financial Assets	11.4	12,577,680	4,241,584
Dividend Income on Equity Securities	27	(5,195,000)	(5,341,000)
Income from Investment in Other Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	28	(48,006,024)	(34,017,876)
Fair Value Loss on Investment in Other Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	10.4	1,439,233	2,869,496
Income from Investment in Other Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost	29	(765,152)	(1,630,629)
		<u>98,095,896</u>	<u>46,773,836</u>
Changes in:			
Customers' Accounts		93,001,600	443,819,170
Other Assets		(18,025,932)	1,440,417
Other Liabilities		110,147,420	9,188,468
Net Receivables from Financing Activities		(613,526,956)	(356,643,642)
Cash (Used in) / Generated from Operations		<u>(330,307,972)</u>	<u>144,578,249</u>
Dividends Received	27	5,195,000	5,341,000
Tax Paid	33.2	(20,282,570)	(13,728,922)
Net Cash (Used in) / from Operating Activities		<u>(345,395,542)</u>	<u>136,190,327</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment	12	(23,518,362)	(18,572,647)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	14	(5,324,229)	(2,599,430)
Investment in Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		-	(57,467,707)
Proceeds from Matured Investments Measured at Amortized Cost		28,733,854	28,733,854
Income from Investments Measured at Amortized Cost		801,588	1,594,193
Investment in Assets Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL		(230,000,000)	(216,945,586)
Proceeds from Matured Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL		609,963,635	50,000,000
Income from Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL		28,192,461	34,581,838
Investment Made in Minimum Reserve Requirement of MMA		(4,517,563)	(50,118,316)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	18	(12,291,446)	-
Net Cash from / (Used in) Investing Activities		<u>392,039,938</u>	<u>(230,793,801)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital		157,500,070	-
Dividends Paid		(25,380,000)	(4,320,000)
Net Cash from / (Used in) Financing Activities		<u>132,120,070</u>	<u>(4,320,000)</u>
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		178,764,466	(98,923,474)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		<u>524,208,956</u>	<u>623,132,430</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	7	<u><u>702,973,422</u></u>	<u><u>524,208,956</u></u>

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

The financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the related notes which form an integral part of the financial statements of the Bank set out on pages 89 to 157. The Report of the Independent Auditors is given on pages 79 to 84.

MALDIVES ISLAMIC BANK PLC
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(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Maldives Islamic Bank Public Limited Company (the “Bank”) was incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Maldives since 01st April 2010 as a private limited liability company and presently governed under the Companies’ Act No.10 of 1996 and Maldives Banking Act No 24 of 2010. The Bank received the banking license under the Maldives Monetary Authority Act No. 6 of 1981 on 02nd August 2010 to conduct Islamic banking business in the Maldives and obtained certificate of approval to commence operations on 07th March 2011. The Bank subsequently converted to a Public Company on 19th June 2019 under the Companies Act and the Bank listed its shares on the Maldives Stock Exchange on 17th November 2019. The registered office of the Bank is at H. Medhuziyaaraydhoshuge, 20097, Medhuziyaaray Magu, Male’ City, Republic of Maldives.

The Bank provides full range of banking services based on Shari’a principles including accepting deposits, granting of financing facilities and other ancillary services.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

i. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”). They were authorised for issue by the Bank’s Board of Directors on 16th March 2020.

This is the first set of the Bank’s annual financial statements in which IFRS 16 Leases has been applied. The related changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

ii. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Maldivian Rufiyaa, which is the Bank’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Rufiyaa, except when otherwise indicated.

iii. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank’s 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 estimates are recognised prospectively.

A. Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

- establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL.
- classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPP on the principal amount outstanding.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31st December 2019 is included in the following notes.

- impairment of financial instruments: determination of inputs into the ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information.
- measurement of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.
- recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

C. Going concern

The Board has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and it does not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of the Bank. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Bank initially applied the IFRS 16 Leases from 01st January 2019.

A number of other new standards are also effective from 01st January 2019, but they do not have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Bank applied IFRS 16 Leases using the modified retrospective approach, under which there is no effect of the initial application to retained earnings as at 01st January 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 is not restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 16 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

i. Definition of a lease

Previously, the Bank determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*. The Bank now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in Note 4.6.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Bank elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Bank applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under IFRS 16.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

ii. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Bank leases its head office premises, branches and ATM locations. The Bank previously classified these leases as operating leases under IAS 17 based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank. Under IFRS 16, the Bank recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of head office premises, branches and ATM locations – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

However, for leases of head office premises, branches and ATM locations the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

On transition, for these leases, lease liabilities and right-of-use assets were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Bank's incremental borrowing rate as at 01st January 2019.

Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to lease liabilities adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. The Bank applied this approach to all leases.

The Bank used a number of practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. In particular, the Group:

- relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low-value assets.
- excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight when determining the lease term.

iii. Impact on financial statements

Impact on transition

On transition to IFRS 16, the Bank recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The impact on transition is summarised below.

	01 st January 2019 (MVR)
Right-of-use assets recognised	105,968,284
Lease liabilities	100,674,801

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Bank discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 01st January 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 5.71%.

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3. CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IFRS 16 Leases (Continued)

iii. Impact on financial statements (Continued)

	01 st January 2019 (MVR)
Operating lease commitments at 31 st December 2018 as disclosed under IAS 17 in the Bank's financial statements	137,363,866
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 01 st January 2019	100,674,801
Lease liabilities recognised at 01 st January 2019	100,674,801

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (Maldivian Rufiyaa) at the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Maldivian Rufiyaa at the exchange rate at the reporting date. For financial reporting, the Bank uses the mid-rate between the selling and buying rate for foreign currencies prevailing at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective profit, impairment and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into Maldivian Rufiyaa at the exchange rate when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

4.2 Profit

i. Effective Profit Rate

Profit income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective profit method. The 'effective profit rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective profit rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective profit rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.2 Profit (Continued)

i. Effective Profit Rate (Continued)

The calculation of the effective profit rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective profit rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

ii. Amortised Cost and Gross Carrying Amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective profit method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

iii. Calculation of Profit Income and Expense

The effective profit rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating profit income and expense, the effective profit rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective profit rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of profit.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, profit income is calculated by applying the effective profit rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of profit income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, profit income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective profit rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of profit income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

The Bank recognises its income from financing and investment activities as follows;

- Income on financing contracts of Murabahah is recognised on time apportionment basis using the decline installment method.
- Income on Istisna' financing is recognised on time apportioned basis over the period and the profit rate is determined in advance upon agreement of all parties.
- Income from Diminishing Musharakah is recognised on Bank's share of investment over the period based on the profit rate determined in advance upon agreement of all parties.
- Income on Mudarabah financing is recognised when the right to receive payment is established or distribution by the Mudarib. In case of losses in Mudarabah, the Bank's share of losses are deducted from its share of Mudarib capital. The Bank's share as a Mudarib is accrued based on the terms and conditions of the related Mudarabah agreements.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.2 Profit (Continued)

iii. Calculation of Profit Income and Expense (Continued)

- Income from short-term placements is recognised on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the contract using the effective profit rate method. The effective profit is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of a financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective profit rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.
- Placement fees income for arranging a financing between a financier and investor and other investment income are recognised on an accrual basis.
- Income from dividends is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Presentation

Profit income calculated using the effective profit method presented in the statement of profit or loss includes:

- Profit on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- Profit income on other financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL are presented in net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL.

Profit expense presented in the statement of profit or loss includes:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- Profit expense on lease liabilities

4.3 Fees and Commission

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective profit rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective profit rate.

Other fee and commission income - including account servicing fees, LC commission is recognised as the related services are performed.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fee and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

4.4 Net Income from Other Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL relates to financial assets designated as at FVTPL. The line item includes fair value changes and profit for the period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.5 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually, this is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity securities. Dividend income are presented in the profit or loss.

Dividends on equity instruments designated as at FVOCI that clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment are presented in OCI.

4.6 Leases

The Bank has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately.

Policy applicable from 01st January 2019

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into or changed on or after 01st January 2019.

Bank acting as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price. However, for leases of head office premises, branches and ATM locations the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to head office premises, branches or ATM locations.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In additions, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the profit rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.6 Leases (Continued)

Policy applicable from 01st January 2019 (Continued)

Bank acting as a lessee (Continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate captions in the statement of financial position.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Bank recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Policy applicable before 01st January 2019

For contracts entered into before 01st January 2019, the Bank determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset.

As a lessee

The Bank did not have any finance leases under IAS 17.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the Bank's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.7 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

i. Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

ii. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on business plan of the Bank. 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; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

i. Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Bank initially recognises receivables from financing activities, customers' accounts, on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

ii. Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit (“SPPP”).

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise receivables from Murabaha, Istisna’a, Diminishing Musharaka, Education Financing, balances with Maldives Monetary Authority (“MMA”), cash in hand and balances with banks.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Accordingly, the Bank has irrevocably elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI comprise Bank’s investments in equity shares.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise Bank’s money market placements and some Wakala and Mudharaba/Murabahah placements which are not SPPP on the principal outstanding.

Business model assessment

The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual profit revenue, maintaining a particular profit rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and

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4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

ii. Classification (Continued)

Business model assessment (Continued)

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, The Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse financing facilities); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of profit rates).

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate financing facilities for which the Bank has the option to propose to revise the profit rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the finance facility at par without penalty. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these financing facilities are solely payments of principal and profit because the option varies the profit rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Equity instruments have contractual cash flows that do not meet the SPPP criterion. Accordingly, all such financial assets are measured at FVOCI.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial Assets

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any profit in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

iv. Modification of Financial Assets

Financial Assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transactions costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

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4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

iv. Modification of Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial Assets (Continued)

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the results of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective profit rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as profit income calculated using the effective profit rate method.

v. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS Standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

vi. Fair Value Measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

vi. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the difference, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Bank on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for the particular risk exposure. Portfolio-level adjustments – e.g. bid-ask adjustment or credit risk adjustments that reflect the measurement on the basis of the net exposure – are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposits) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

vii. Impairment

The Bank recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- finance commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

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4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

vii. Impairment (Continued)

12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument or the maximum contractual period of exposure. Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn finance commitments*: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts*: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

When discounting future cash flows, the following discount rates are used:

- financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets: the original effective profit rate or an approximation thereof;
- POCI assets: a credit-adjusted effective profit rate;
- undrawn finance commitments: the effective profit rate, or an approximation thereof, that will be applied to the financial asset resulting from the finance commitment; and
- financial guarantee contracts issued: the rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows.

Restructured Financial Assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows.

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4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

vii. Impairment (Continued)

Restructured Financial Assets (Continued)

- if the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- if the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective profit rate if the existing financial asset.

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a finance facility by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A financing facility that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a financing facility provided to an individual customer that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors.

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields.
- the rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- the international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

vii. Impairment (Continued)

Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) Financial Assets

POCI financial assets are assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. For POCI assets, lifetime ECL are incorporated into the calculation of the effective profit rate on initial recognition. Consequently, POCI assets do not carry an impairment allowance on initial recognition. The amount recognised as a loss allowance subsequent to initial recognition is equal to the changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition of the asset.

Presentation of Allowance for ECL in the Statement of Financial Position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- *financial assets measured at amortised cost*: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *finance commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: generally, as a provision;
- *where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the finance commitment component separately from those on the drawn component*: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Write-off

Financing and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised when cash is received and are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Financial Guarantee Contracts Held

The Bank assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately. The factors that the Bank considers when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by laws and regulations that govern the contract of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time as and in contemplation of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is given by the parent of the borrower or another company within the borrower's group.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.8 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

vii. Impairment (Continued)

Financial Guarantee Contracts Held (Continued)

If the Bank determines that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Bank considers the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

If the Bank determines that the guarantee is not an integral element of the debt instrument, then it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure neither is credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in 'other assets'. The Bank presents gains or losses on a compensation right in profit or loss in the line item 'impairment losses on financial instruments'.

viii. Designation at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

On initial recognition, the Bank has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

4.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

'Cash and cash equivalents' include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

4.10 Receivables from Financing Activities

'Net receivables from financing activities' caption in the statement of financial position include:

- receivables from financing facilities measured at amortised cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

The Bank has the following receivables and balances from financing activities

(a) Murabahah Financing

Murabahah financing consists of the cost and the profit margin of the Bank which resulted from Murabahah (Sale) transactions and are stated net of deferred profit and provision for impairment.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.10 Receivables from Financing Activities (Continued)

(a) Murabahah Financing (Continued)

Murabahah is a cost plus sale contract where the Bank purchases the subject matter requested by the customer and sell it to the customer with a profit. Under the Murabahah contract, the Bank is liable to disclose the details of the cost including the direct expenses to the customer at the time of sale. The sale price may be paid in lump sum or in installments over the agreed period.

(b) Istisna'a Financing

Istisna'a is a sale contract between the ultimate buyer (customer) and the seller (Bank), whereby the Bank, based on an order of the customer, undertakes to construct/produce/manufacture or otherwise acquire the subject matter of the contract, according to the agreed specification and deliver it to the customer for an agreed price on an agreed date. The method of settlement may be agreed in advance, by installments or deferred to a specific future time. Istisna'a contracts represent the disbursements made either in advance, progressive as agreed in the contract against the subject matter constructed/produced/manufactured/acquired for Istisna'a project, plus income (profit) recognised, less payment received from the customer as installments.

(c) Diminishing Musharakah Financing

Diminishing Musharakah is a form of partnership where both parties enter into a Musharakah (partnership) contract to jointly acquire an asset. Subsequently, under a separate sale contract, which may be secured under a unilateral undertaking to purchase by the customer, one party (customer) buys the equity share (ownership units) of the other party (Bank) gradually at cost price until the title to the asset is completely transferred to the customer. During the tenure of the facility, the ownership units of the Bank will be leased out to the customer and the income of the Bank will be collected in the form of rentals.

(d) Education Financing

Education Financing is a facility provided by the Bank, under the concept of Ijarah-ul-Askhas (Service Ijarah). It is a type of Ijarah (leasing) contract in which the underlying usufruct (manfa'ah) could be in a form of work, effort, expertise, etc.

The Bank will provide the educational service (service Ijarah) to the customer after the Bank purchases the educational placement from the educational institutions. The service payment by the customer is made on monthly basis on an agreed tenure.

4.11 Investments in Other Financial Instruments

Investments in other financial instruments' caption in the statement of financial position include:

- investments in financial instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL; these are measured at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss. These financial instruments represents Wakalah, Mudharabah, Musharakah placements where the return is linked to the profit of the borrower;
- investments in financial instruments measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.12 Investments in Equity Securities

'Investments in equity securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.

The Bank elects to present changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in OCI. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Fair value gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

4.13 Deposits

Deposits are the Bank's main source of debt funding.

Deposits are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

Deposits comprise following products;

a) Current Accounts

Current accounts are deposit accounts which offer customers a flexible way to manage their everyday banking needs. This type of account is based on the Sharia'a concept of Qard and does not earn any profit.

Salient features:

- non- profit sharing
- flexible banking and personal services
- no Minimum deposit amount
- cheque book is provided

b) Savings Accounts

Savings accounts are profit earning accounts which offer customers a way to share in MIB profit distributions by investing their savings in a Sharia'a compliant manner.

The Bank invests deposited funds and shares the profits between the bank and the customer based on the bank's declared profit ratio at the end of each month following the concept of Mudaraba.

Salient features:

- profit sharing
- minimum deposit amount for individuals MVR 200 or USD 20
- profit distributions every six months

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.13 Deposits (Continued)

c) General Investment Accounts

General investment accounts are profit earning accounts which offer customers a way to share in Bank's profit distributions by investing their money in a Sharia'a compliant manner based on Mudaraba concept.

The Bank invests deposited funds and calculates the profits between the bank and the customer based on the bank's declared profit sharing ratio at the end of each month and paid on maturity date.

Salient features:

- profit sharing
- profit distribution at maturity
- flexible investment periods from 3, 6, 9 and 12 months to 2, 3 and up to 5 years
- minimum deposit amount for customers MVR 5,000 or USD 500

d) Margin Accounts

Margin accounts are usually security deposit accounts held by the bank on Wakalah, Kafalah and trade Murabahah based financing arrangements provided by the bank. These accounts are currently structured as non-profit sharing accounts.

The Bank maintains margin accounts for the following services:

- trade murabahah
- Wakalah LC
- shipping guarantees
- performance guarantees
- bid guarantees financing

4.14 Financial Guarantees and Finance Commitments

'Financial guarantees' are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. 'Finance commitments' are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a finance at a below-market profit rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured as follows:

- at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

The Bank has issued no finance commitment that are measured at FVTPL.

For other finance commitments:

- the Bank recognises loss allowance;

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.14 Financial Guarantees and Finance Commitments (Continued)

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and finance commitments are included within provisions.

4.15 Share Capital and Reserves

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

4.16 Property and Equipment

i. Recognition and Measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

ii. Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

iii. Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property and equipment is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the item is derecognised.

When replacement costs are recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Major inspection costs are capitalised. At each such capitalisation, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognised.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.16 Property and Equipment (Continued)

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this reflects most closely the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the property and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold Building	Over the lease period
Computer Equipment	4 Years
Furniture and Fittings	5 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Machinery and Equipment	10 Years
Motor Vehicles	5 Years
Vault	10 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date. A full month's depreciation is provided in the month of intended use while, no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

4.17 Intangible Assets

i. Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognised as an asset when the bank is able to demonstrate, that the product is technically feasible, its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and that it can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalised costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software, and are amortised over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalised cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

iii. Derecognition of Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of an item of intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of intangible asset is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the item is derecognised.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.17 Intangible Assets (Continued)

iv. Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets unless such lives are indefinite. The estimated useful lives estimated by the Bank are as follows:

Computer Software	5 Years
Core Banking and Database software	7 Years

4.18 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that is largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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.

4.19 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Bank recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4.20 Employee Benefits

i. Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank 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.

ii. Defined Contribution Plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided and recognised as personnel expenses in profit or loss. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Bank has enrolled its employees in the Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme (“MRPS”) with effect from 01st May 2011 based on the Regulation on Maldives Retirement Pension Scheme published by the Government of Maldives. The Bank deducts 7% from each employee’s pensionable wages on behalf of the employees between 16 and 65 years and makes payment to Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO). The Bank contributes to the Retirement Pension Scheme at the rate of 7% on pensionable wages.

4.21 Operating Expenses

All operating expenses incurred in the running of the Bank and in maintaining the capital assets in a state of efficiency has been charged to the profit or loss in arriving at profits or loss for the period.

Expenses incurred for the purpose of acquiring, expanding or improving assets of a permanent nature by means of which to carry on the business or for the purpose of increasing the earning capacity of the Bank have been treated as capital expenses.

4.22 Earnings Per Share

The Bank presents basic and diluted EPS data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The basic and diluted EPS are the same for the Bank.

4.23 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with any of the Bank’s other components, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Bank’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Bank’s CEO (being the CODM) include items that are directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses and tax assets and liabilities.

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5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 01st January 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted them in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

- *Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.*
- *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)*

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6 OPERATING SEGMENT

(a) Basis for Segmentation

The Bank has the following three strategic divisions, which are reportable segments. These divisions offer different products and services, and are managed separately based on the Bank's management and internal reporting structure.

Reportable Segments	Operations
Corporate and Retail Banking	Receivable from financing activities, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers and retails customers.
Card and Electronic Banking	Issuing card and managing POS, ATM, internet banking services & mobile banking services.
Treasury	Funding and centralised risk management activities through borrowings, investing in securities and investing in liquid assets such as short term placements and government debt

The Bank's Management Committee reviews internal management reports from each division at least monthly.

(b) Information About Reportable Segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment profit before tax, as included in internal management reports reviewed by the Bank's Management Committee, is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate within the same industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

	Corporate and Retail Banking	Card and Electronic Banking	Treasury	Total
For the Year Ended 31st December 2019	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Income from Financing Activities	206,488,164	-	-	206,488,164
Profit Paid on Customer Accounts	(44,139,462)	-	-	(44,139,462)
Net Profit Earned from Financing Activities	162,348,702	-	-	162,348,702
Fee and Commission Income	25,456,164	4,563,807	-	30,019,971
Fee and Commission Expense	(778,079)	-	-	(778,079)
Net Fee and Commission Income	24,678,085	4,563,807	-	29,241,892
Foreign Exchange Gain	128,334	-	-	128,334
Income from Investments in Equity Securities	-	-	5,195,000	5,195,000
Net Income from Other Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	-	48,006,024	48,006,024
Income from Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	-	-	765,152	765,152
Total Operating Income	187,155,121	4,563,807	53,966,176	245,685,104
Loss on Fair Valuation of Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	-	(1,439,233)	(1,439,233)
Net Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	(12,577,680)	-	-	(12,577,680)
Personnel Expenses	(53,287,432)	(6,160,347)	(2,372,612)	(61,820,391)
General and Administrative Expenses	(30,985,484)	(4,871,717)	(1,521,138)	(37,378,339)
Depreciation and Amortization	(16,204,292)	(4,010,732)	(331,928)	(20,546,952)
Segment Results	74,100,233	(10,478,989)	48,301,265	111,922,509
Profit before Tax				111,922,509
Income Tax				(27,908,418)
Profit for the Year				84,014,091
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax				2,850,000
Total Comprehensive Income				86,864,091

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6 OPERATING SEGMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Information About Reportable Segments (Continued)

	Corporate and Retail Banking	Card and Electronic Banking	Treasury	Total
For the Year Ended 31st December 2018	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Income from Financing Activities	144,671,427	-	-	144,671,427
Profit Paid on Customer Accounts	(32,053,172)	-	-	(32,053,172)
Net Profit Earned from Financing Activities	112,618,255	-	-	112,618,255
Fee and Commission Income	17,691,327	3,955,557	-	21,646,884
Fee and Commission Expense	(699,749)	-	-	(699,749)
Net Fee and Commission Income	16,991,578	3,955,557	-	20,947,135
Foreign Exchange Gain	35,270	-	-	35,270
Income from Investments in Equity Securities	-	-	5,341,000	5,341,000
Net Income from Other Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	-	34,017,876	34,017,876
Income from Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	-	-	1,630,629	1,630,629
Total Operating Income	129,645,103	3,955,557	40,989,505	174,590,165
Loss on Fair Valuation of Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	-	(2,869,496)	(2,869,496)
Net Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	(4,241,584)	-	-	(4,241,584)
Personnel Expenses	(44,936,957)	(5,204,642)	(1,890,331)	(52,031,930)
General and Administrative Expenses	(29,334,970)	(3,936,780)	(1,523,144)	(34,794,894)
Depreciation and Amortization	(6,448,935)	(1,400,783)	-	(7,849,718)
Segment Results	44,682,657	(6,586,648)	34,706,534	72,802,543
Profit before Tax				72,802,543
Income Tax				(20,252,078)
Profit for the Year				52,550,465
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax				950,000
Total Comprehensive Income				53,500,465

	Corporate and Retail Banking	Card and Electronic Banking	Treasury	Total
As at 31st December 2019	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Assets				
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	201,188,743	-	-	201,188,743
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	791,824,758	-	-	791,824,758
Investments in Equity Securities	-	-	57,300,000	57,300,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	-	-	404,201,481	404,201,481
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	2,131,991,129	-	-	2,131,991,129
Property and Equipment	40,395,581	6,079,788	-	46,475,369
Right-of-Use Assets	74,722,479	18,243,122	3,635,233	96,600,834
Intangible Assets	5,618,298	3,963,158	-	9,581,456
Other Assets	69,850,720	-	-	69,850,720
Total Assets	3,315,591,708	28,286,068	465,136,714	3,809,014,490

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6 OPERATING SEGMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Information About Reportable Segments (Continued)

As at 31 st December 2019 (Continued)	Corporate and	Card and	Treasury	Total
	Retail Banking	Electronic Banking		
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Liabilities				
Customers' Accounts	2,974,646,504	-	-	2,974,646,504
Provisions	2,725,670	-	-	2,725,670
Current Tax Liability (Unallocated)	-	-	-	26,786,804
Deferred Tax Liability (Unallocated)	-	-	-	6,230,772
Lease Liabilities	72,530,334	18,355,172	3,476,846	94,362,352
Other Liabilities	134,184,243	13,490	-	134,197,733
Total Assets	3,184,086,751	18,368,662	3,476,846	3,238,949,835
As at 31st December 2018				
Assets				
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	227,117,732	-	-	227,117,732
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	582,613,740	-	-	582,613,740
Investments in Equity Securities	-	-	53,500,000	53,500,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	-	-	794,561,076	794,561,076
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	1,529,242,312	-	-	1,529,242,312
Property and Equipment	27,917,625	4,338,421	-	32,256,046
Intangible Assets	3,815,689	1,918,702	-	5,734,391
Other Assets	57,118,271	-	-	57,118,271
Total Assets	2,427,825,369	6,257,123	848,061,076	3,282,143,568
Liabilities				
Customers' Accounts	2,881,644,904	-	-	2,881,644,904
Provisions	926,129	-	-	926,129
Current Tax Liability (Unallocated)	-	-	-	20,097,055
Deferred Tax Liability (Unallocated)	-	-	-	4,344,673
Other Liabilities	34,130,007	306	-	34,130,313
Total Assets	2,916,701,040	306	-	2,941,143,074

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7 CASH AND BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Cash in Hand (Note 7.1)	127,900,344	100,637,874
Balances with Other Banks (Note 7.2)	73,288,399	126,479,858
	<u>201,188,743</u>	<u>227,117,732</u>

7.1 Cash in Hand

	As at 31st December 2019			As at 31st December 2018		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
USD	1,566,370	15.395	24,114,266	1,065,202	15.395	16,398,785
MVR	-	-	103,786,078	-	-	84,239,089
Total			<u>127,900,344</u>			<u>100,637,874</u>

7.2 Balances with Other Banks

	As at 31st December 2019			As at 31st December 2018		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
			MVR			MVR
HAB (USD)	1,965,428	15.395	30,257,767	6,433,808	15.395	99,048,478
AB Bank (USD)	6,633	15.395	102,112	964	15.395	14,840
BML (USD)	630,396	15.395	9,704,948	596,924	15.395	9,189,639
BML (MVR)	-	-	30,751,591	-	-	16,469,611
SBI (USD)	150,211	15.395	2,312,498	40,211	15.395	619,048
SBI (MVR)	-	-	159,483	-	-	1,138,242
Total			<u>73,288,399</u>			<u>126,479,858</u>

The Bank has its Nostro Account at Habib American Bank - New York (HAB). This account is used to facilitate its foreign remittance and trade finance activities.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Cash and Balances with Banks as per the Statement of Financial Position	201,188,743	227,117,732
Add: Balance with MMA in excess of Minimum Reserve Requirement	501,784,679	297,091,224
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Cash Flow Statement	<u>702,973,422</u>	<u>524,208,956</u>

8 BALANCES WITH MALDIVES MONETARY AUTHORITY	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Minimum Reserve Requirement (MRR) (Note 8.1)	290,040,079	285,522,516
Balance in Excess of MRR with MMA (Note 8.2)	501,784,679	297,091,224
Total	<u>791,824,758</u>	<u>582,613,740</u>

8.1 Minimum Reserve Requirement ("MRR")

As per the regulations of the Maldives Monetary Authority (the "MMA"), the Bank is required to maintain a reserve deposit based on 10% of 14 days average of the Customers' deposits with the Bank excluding interbank deposits of other banks in Maldives and letter of credit margin deposits. Accordingly, the Bank has to maintain 10% of customers deposit as Minimum Reserve Requirement. The Bank has maintained the minimum reserve requirement according to the regulations issued by the MMA. These deposits are not available for the Bank's day-to-day operations.

8.2 Balance in Excess to Minimum Reserve Requirement

The balance in excess of MRR does not carry any return and those funds will be utilized for operational, future financing and investment activities of the Bank.

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9 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Investment Securities Designated at FVOCI - (Note 9.1)	57,300,000	53,500,000
	<u>57,300,000</u>	<u>53,500,000</u>

9.1 Investment Securities Designated at FVOCI - Equity Investments

The Bank designated certain investments shown in the following table as equity securities at FVOCI. The FVOCI designation was made because the investments are expected to be held for the long-term for strategic purposes.

	Fair Value as at 31st December 2019	Dividend Income Recognized for the Year 2019	Fair Value as at 31st December 2018	Dividend Income Recognized for the Year 2018
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Investment in Equity Shares - Ooredoo Maldives PLC	46,800,000	4,186,000	45,500,000	4,160,000
Investment in Equity Shares - Dhivehi Rajjeyge Gulhun PLC	10,500,000	1,009,000	8,000,000	1,181,000
	<u>57,300,000</u>	<u>5,195,000</u>	<u>53,500,000</u>	<u>5,341,000</u>
		Ooredoo Maldives PLC	Dhivehi Raajjeyge Gulhun PLC	Total
		MVR	MVR	MVR
As at 01 st January 2019		45,500,000	8,000,000	53,500,000
Change in Fair Value during the Year		<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>3,800,000</u>
As at 31 st December 2019		<u>46,800,000</u>	<u>10,500,000</u>	<u>57,300,000</u>

Equity Investment Securities Designated at FVOCI are the investment made in quoted shares of Dhivehi Rajjeyge Gulhun PLC ("Dhiraagu") and Ooredoo Maldives PLC ("Ooredoo"). The investment in Dhiraagu comprises of 100,000 shares with nominal value of MVR 2.5/- which were purchased at MVR 80/- per share. As at the reporting date, the shares were valued at MVR 105/- each (2018: MVR 80/-). The investment in Ooredoo comprises of 1,300,000 shares with nominal value of MVR 1/- which were purchased at MVR 30/- per share. As at the reporting date, the shares were valued at MVR 36/- each (2018: MVR 35/-).

None of these strategic investments were disposed during the year 2019, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments. The change in fair value on these investments was MVR 3,800,000/- in 2019 (2018: MVR 1,300,000/-)

9.2 Fair Value Reserve	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Opening Balance	4,875,000	3,925,000
Other Comprehensive Income	3,800,000	1,300,000
Recognition of Deferred Tax Impact	(950,000)	(350,000)
Closing Balance	<u>7,725,000</u>	<u>4,875,000</u>

10 INVESTMENTS IN OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL (Note 10.1)	404,201,481	765,790,786
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost (Note 10.2)	-	28,770,290
	<u>404,201,481</u>	<u>794,561,076</u>

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10 INVESTMENTS IN OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

10.1 Investments in Other Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL

Investments in other financial instruments represents Wakalah, Musharakah and Mudharabah placements where the return is linked to the profit of the investee. Since this criteria doesn't meet the requirement of SPPI as per the "IFRS 09 - Financial Instruments", these financial instruments are reclassified as FVTPL.

	Invested Currency	Contract Type	Country	Maturity	Indicative Rate	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
HDFC, Maldives (Note 10.3)	MVR	Wakalah	Maldives	1 Year	7% - 8.5%	30,617,534	30,617,534
Treasury Bills	MVR	Mudharabah	Maldives	91 Days	5.5% - 8%	373,583,947	709,202,983
ICD Money Market (Note 10.4)	USD	Musharakah	Malaysia	On Demand	4.54%	-	25,970,269
						404,201,481	765,790,786

10.2 Investments in Other Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost

	Invested Currency	Contract Type	Country	Maturity	Indicative Rate	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Treasury Bills	MVR	Murabahah	Maldives	1 Year	5.5%	-	28,770,290

10.3 The placement with HDFC Amna (Islamic window) consists of a principal amounting of MVR 30,000,000/- and profits accrued as at 31st December 2019.

10.4 Fair Value Loss on Other Financial Instruments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Opening Balance	25,970,269	27,758,217
Profit Accrued during the Year	808,564	1,081,548
Less: Fair Value Loss Recognized during the Year	(1,439,233)	(2,869,496)
Redeemed during the Year	(25,339,600)	-
Closing Balance	-	25,970,269

11 NET RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Receivables from Financing Activities Measured at Amortized Cost (Note 11.1)	2,161,497,659	1,547,134,020
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (Note 11.2)	(29,506,530)	(17,891,708)
Net Receivable from Financing Activities	2,131,991,129	1,529,242,312

11.1 Receivables from Financing Activities Measured at Amortized Cost

Education Financing	2,378,126	2,539,850
Murabaha	1,060,040,023	625,562,011
Istisna'	416,342,427	395,670,789
Diminishing Musharakah	682,737,083	523,361,370
Total Gross Receivables from Financing Activities	2,161,497,659	1,547,134,020

Less: Impairment Loss Allowance

Individual Impairment Loss Allowance	(19,631,441)	(7,532,031)
Collective Impairment Loss Allowance	(9,875,089)	(10,359,677)
	(29,506,530)	(17,891,708)

Net Receivables from Financing Activities

	2,131,991,129	1,529,242,312
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11 NET RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

11.2 Movement in Impairment Allowance

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Opening Balance	17,891,708	18,285,143
Opening Adjustment to Impairment Provision due to the Adoption of IFRS 09 over the Financing Assets	-	(4,641,006)
Opening Impairment Provision	17,891,708	13,644,137
Transfer of Profit in Suspense	836,683	195,644
Impairment Expenses Recognized during the Year for on Balance Sheet Exposure	10,778,139	4,051,927
	<u>29,506,530</u>	<u>17,891,708</u>

11.3 Receivables from Financing Activities Measured at Amortized Cost

	31/12/2019			31/12/2018		
	Gross Carrying Amount	ECL Allowance	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	ECL Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Education Financing	2,378,126	31,788	2,346,338	2,539,850	54,406	2,485,444
Murabaha	1,060,040,023	28,192,782	1,031,847,241	625,562,011	17,098,427	608,463,584
Istisna'	416,342,427	441,677	415,900,750	395,670,789	554,196	395,116,593
Diminishing Musharakah	682,737,083	840,283	681,896,800	523,361,370	184,679	523,176,691
Net Financing	<u>2,161,497,659</u>	<u>29,506,530</u>	<u>2,131,991,129</u>	<u>1,547,134,020</u>	<u>17,891,708</u>	<u>1,529,242,312</u>

11.4 Net Impairment Loss on Financial Assets

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Impairment Recognized during the Year for On Balance Sheet Exposure (Note 11.2)	10,778,139	4,051,927
Impairment Recognized during the Year for Off Balance Sheet Exposure (Note 17)	1,799,541	189,657
	<u>12,577,680</u>	<u>4,241,584</u>

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12 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

12.1 Gross Carrying amount

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Additions MVR	Transferred from CWIP MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Leasehold Building	12,718,633	5,755,432	7,015,029	25,489,094
Computer Equipment	19,942,628	1,728,413	11,853,504	33,524,545
Furniture and Fittings	3,720,601	304,840	1,908,674	5,934,115
Office Equipment	15,224,868	61,607	2,261,024	17,547,499
Machinery and Equipment	-	1,117,659	-	1,117,659
Motor Vehicles	-	283,978	-	283,978
Total Gross Carrying Amount	51,606,730	9,251,929	23,038,231	83,896,890

12.2 Capital Work in Progress

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Incurred During the Year MVR	Transferred During the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Leasehold Building	2,758,965	4,497,525	(7,015,029)	241,461
Computer Equipment	7,253,781	6,628,684	(11,853,504)	2,028,961
Furniture	1,131,624	777,050	(1,908,674)	-
Office Equipment	1,094,680	2,363,174	(2,261,024)	1,196,830
	12,239,050	14,266,433	(23,038,231)	3,467,252

Capital work in progress includes the amount incurred by the Bank for the purchase of ATMs that are yet to be commissioned.

12.3 Accumulated Depreciation

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Charge for the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Leasehold Building	5,883,098	2,029,448	7,912,546
Computer Equipment	15,269,587	4,090,721	19,360,308
Furniture and Fittings	2,326,472	821,278	3,147,750
Office Equipment	8,110,577	2,207,810	10,318,387
Machinery and Equipment	-	102,452	102,452
Motor Vehicles	-	47,330	47,330
Total Accumulated Depreciation	31,589,734	9,299,039	40,888,773
Net Book Value	32,256,046		46,475,369

12.4 Gross Carrying amount

	As at 01/01/2018 MVR	Additions MVR	Transferred from CWIP MVR	As at 31/12/2018 MVR
Leasehold Building	11,875,479	835,954	7,200	12,718,633
Computer Equipment	18,459,953	1,274,745	207,930	19,942,628
Furniture and Fittings	3,445,521	275,080	-	3,720,601
Office Equipment	10,193,909	4,478,283	552,676	15,224,868
Total Gross Carrying Amount	43,974,862	6,864,062	767,806	51,606,730

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12 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

12.5 Capital Work in Progress	As at 01/01/2018	Incurred During the Year	Transferred During the Year	As at 31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Leasehold Building	227,820	2,538,345	(7,200)	2,758,965
Computer Equipment	562,378	6,899,333	(207,930)	7,253,781
Furniture and Fittings	-	1,131,624	-	1,131,624
Office Equipment	508,073	1,139,283	(552,676)	1,094,680
	<u>1,298,271</u>	<u>11,708,585</u>	<u>(767,806)</u>	<u>12,239,050</u>

Capital work in progress represents the amount incurred by the Bank for the new head office, which is under development at H. Medhuziyaaraidhoshuge, Male' Republic of Maldives.

12.6 Accumulated Depreciation	As at 01/01/2018	Charge for the Year	As at 31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR	MVR
Leasehold Building	4,836,067	1,047,031	5,883,098
Computer Equipment	12,371,443	2,898,144	15,269,587
Furniture	1,796,264	530,208	2,326,472
Office Equipment	6,386,426	1,724,151	8,110,577
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>25,390,200</u>	<u>6,199,534</u>	<u>31,589,734</u>
Net Book Value	<u>19,882,933</u>		<u>32,256,046</u>

12.7 There were no restrictions existed on the title of the property and equipment of the Bank as at the reporting date.

12.8 There were no items of property and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities as at the reporting date.

12.9 There were no idle property and equipment as at the reporting date.

12.10 The cost of fully-depreciated property and equipment of the Bank as at 31st December 2019 is MVR 34,812,928/- (as at 31st December 2018: MVR 31,901,655/-)

13 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as right-of-use asset.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Cost		
Recognition of Right-of-Use Assets on Initial Application of IFRS 16	105,968,284	-
Additions during the Year	403,299	
Closing Balance	<u>106,371,583</u>	<u>-</u>
Accumulated Depreciation		
Depreciation Charged during the Year	9,770,749	
Closing Balance	<u>9,770,749</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Carrying Value	<u>96,600,834</u>	<u>-</u>

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14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

14.1 Gross Carrying Amount

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Additions MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	18,182,152	1,875,731	20,057,883
Other Computer Software	3,476,050	436,974	3,913,024
Total Gross Carrying Amount	21,658,202	2,312,705	23,970,907

14.2 Software Work in Progress

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Incurred During the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	249,052	3,011,524	3,260,576
	249,052	3,011,524	3,260,576

Software work in progress includes, payments made by the bank for procuring the banking software which is in the process of implementation.

14.3 Accumulated Amortization

	As at 01/01/2019 MVR	Charged for the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2019 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	13,037,679	1,263,872	14,301,551
Other Computer Software	3,135,184	213,292	3,348,476
Total Accumulated Amortization	16,172,863	1,477,164	17,650,027
Net Book Value	5,734,391		9,581,456

14.4 Gross Carrying Amount

	As at 01/01/2018 MVR	Additions MVR	As at 31/12/2018 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	15,872,902	2,309,250	18,182,152
Other Computer Software	3,434,922	41,128	3,476,050
Total Gross Carrying Amount	19,307,824	2,350,378	21,658,202

14.5 Software Work in Progress

	As at 01/01/2018 MVR	Incurred During the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2018 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	-	249,052	249,052
	-	249,052	249,052

Software work in progress represents, advance payments made by the bank to acquire core banking and database software (SWIFT platform).

14.6 Accumulated Amortization

	As at 01/01/2018 MVR	Charged for the Year MVR	As at 31/12/2018 MVR
Core Banking and Database Software	11,603,076	1,434,603	13,037,679
Other Computer Software	2,919,603	215,581	3,135,184
Total Accumulated Amortization	14,522,679	1,650,184	16,172,863
Net Book Value	4,785,145		5,734,391

14.7 There were no restrictions on the title of the intangible assets of the Bank as at the reporting date. Further, there were no items pledged as securities for liabilities.

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15 OTHER ASSETS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Refundable Deposits	1,141,787	1,833,338
Prepayments	3,275,838	7,365,049
Advance Payments Against Financing Assets (Note 15.1)	63,691,676	42,997,702
Other Receivables	1,440,273	889,130
Charity Funds from Financing	301,146	-
Goods in Transit (Note 15.2)	-	4,033,052
	<u>69,850,720</u>	<u>57,118,271</u>

15.1 Advance payments against financing assets comprise of advance payments made to suppliers for procurement of goods under Trade Financing and Ujaalaa Consumer Finance facilities.

15.2 Goods in transit included goods purchased by the Bank for the purpose of selling on Murabahah basis under the previous Consumer Goods financing facilities. The Bank introduced a new Consumer Goods financing facility (Ujaalaa) from 2019 onwards under which the customers are appointed as agents of the Bank to take constructive possession of the goods to be sold under the facility. Hence the Bank does not record goods-in-transit as at 31st December 2019.

16 CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Current Accounts	1,098,908,627	988,525,685
Saving Accounts	1,111,325,497	993,169,619
General Investment Accounts	740,166,670	873,529,859
Margin Accounts	24,245,710	26,419,741
	<u>2,974,646,504</u>	<u>2,881,644,904</u>

17 PROVISIONS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Opening Balance	926,129	-
Opening Provision on Undrawn Credit Facilities due to Adoption of IFRS 09	-	736,472
Provision Made during the Year - Undrawn Credit Facilities	1,799,541	189,657
Closing Balance	<u>2,725,670</u>	<u>926,129</u>

The Bank requires to recognize an impairment provision on undrawn credit facilities with the adoption of IFRS 09. The above represents the ECL provision recognized by the Bank for undrawn credit facilities.

18 LEASE LIABILITIES	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Recognition of Lease Liabilities on Initial Application of IFRS 16	100,674,801	-
Additions during the Year	403,299	-
Financing Expense on Lease Liabilities	5,575,698	-
Payments Made During the Year	(12,291,446)	-
Balance as at 31 st December	<u>94,362,352</u>	<u>-</u>

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19 OTHER LIABILITIES	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Accrued Expenses	2,519,545	2,917,820
Pension Payable	414,259	364,831
Payable to Suppliers	3,144,674	7,221,244
Payable to ICD (Note 19.1)	86,625,000	-
Cashiers Cheque	2,339,627	2,998,539
Charity Funds from Financing	-	2,024,562
Retention on Istisna'a Projects	431,440	431,440
Dividend Payable	-	10,080,000
Other Liabilities	38,723,188	8,091,877
	<u>134,197,733</u>	<u>34,130,313</u>

19.1 Through the IPO, ICD sold 2,475,000 ordinary shares held by them to the public at a price of MVR 35/- per share. The Bank collected funds on behalf of ICD and as at 31st December 2019 this is due to be paid to ICD.

20 SHARE CAPITAL	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
20.1 Authorized Share Capital		
100,000,000 Ordinary Shares of MVR 10/- each (2018: 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of MVR 1,000/- each)	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>

20.2 Share Split

On 26th March 2019, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Bank authorised and approved to split the existing share capital at a ratio of 1:100.

20.3 Share Transfer & Issuance of Additional Shares

On 21st April 2019, ICD, the controlling shareholder transferred 1,800,000 shares to the Government of Maldives and 225,000 shares to Amana Takaful Maldives PLC.

On 26th March 2019, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Bank authorised and approved to increase the number of shareholders from 3 to 10 in order to effect the conversion of legal status of the Bank to a Public Limited Company under section 20 of the Companies Act (Law no. 10/96). Accordingly 7 new ordinary shares were issued to 7 new shareholders at a price of MVR 10/- per share.

20.4 Initial Public Offering ("IPO")

On 26th March 2019, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Bank authorised and approved the issuance of additional 4,500,000 new ordinary shares to the public through the IPO at a price of MVR 35/- per share.

Also through the IPO, ICD offered the public 2,475,000 ordinary shares held by them at a price of MVR 35/- per share.

20.5 Issued and Fully Paid Up Share Capital	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	Value	No. of Shares	Value	No. of Shares
	MVR		MVR	(Restated)
Opening Balance	180,000,000	18,000,000	180,000,000	18,000,000
Issue of Ordinary Shares (Note 20.3)	70	7	-	-
Initial Public Offering (Note 20.4)	157,500,000	4,500,000	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>337,500,070</u>	<u>22,500,007</u>	<u>180,000,000</u>	<u>18,000,000</u>

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20 SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

20.6 Shareholders

	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares (Restated)	%
(a) Before the Initial Public Offering				
Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	8,100,000	36%	12,600,000	70%
The Government of Maldives	6,300,000	28%	4,500,000	25%
Amana Takaful Maldives PLC	1,125,000	5%	900,000	5%
(b) After the Initial Public Offering				
Maldives Pension Administration Office	2,369,370	11%	-	-
Others	4,605,637	20%	-	-
Total	22,500,007	100%	18,000,000	100%

20.7 Dividends and Voting Rights

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote as per articles of the Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Bank has declared a dividend of MVR 15,300,000/- during the year ended 31st December 2019 (31st December 2018: MVR 14,400,000/-).

21 FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment securities measured at FVOCI net of tax.

22 STATUTORY RESERVE

According to the Maldives Banking Act No 24/2010 / Prudential Regulation on Capital Adequacy (2015/R-166) issued by the Maldives Monetary Authority ("MMA"), the Bank shall allocate, after taxes, at least 50% of its net distributable profits for the formation of a capital reserve until the reserve totals 50% of its minimum required unimpaired paid-up capital or assigned capital. Once the reserve reaches 50% of the Bank's minimum required unimpaired paid-up capital or assigned capital, the allocation shall not be less than 25% of the Bank's net distributable profit until the reserve totals an amount equal to the bank's minimum required unimpaired paid-up capital or assigned capital. The Bank may not reduce its capital and the reserve accumulated in the manner described in the Act / Prudential Regulation or in any other manner without prior approval of the MMA. The Bank has transferred MVR 21,003,523/- during the year ended 31st December 2019 (2018: MVR 26,275,233/-).

23 NON-DISTRIBUTABLE CAPITAL RESERVE

According to the Maldives Monetary Authority ("MMA") guideline on financing receivable loss provisioning (CN-BSD/2017/8), the Bank has created a separate reserve to record the difference in impairment amounts provided between IFRS provision (IFRS 9 -"Financial Instruments") and impairment provision made in accordance with MMA guidelines (MMA Prudential Regulation 2015/R-168: Regulation on Asset Classification, Provisioning and Suspense

Provision for impairment as per MMA guidelines was higher than the ECL provision, in accordance with IFRS 09 an additional amount of MVR 2,683,524/- has been transferred to Non-distributable Capital Reserve as at 31st December 2019 (31st December 2018: MVR 7,708,794/-).

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Impairment Provision as per MMA Prudential Regulation	42,624,518	26,526,631
Impairment Provision as per IFRS 09 (Note 11.1 and Note 17)	32,232,200	18,817,837
Non-distributable Capital Reserve	10,392,318	7,708,794

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24 NET PROFIT EARNED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Income from Financing Activities (Note 24.1)	206,488,164	144,671,427
Profit Paid on Customer Accounts (Note 24.2)	(44,139,462)	(32,053,172)
Net Profit Earn from Financing Activities	162,348,702	112,618,255
24.1 Income from Financing Activities - Measured at Amortized Cost		
Income from Education Financing	385,975	267,693
Income from Murabaha	104,386,932	69,538,132
Income from Istisna'a	47,175,290	38,293,296
Income from Diminishing Musharaka	54,539,967	36,572,306
Total Income from Finance Activities Using the Effective Profit Method	206,488,164	144,671,427
24.2 Profit Paid on Customer Accounts - Measured at Amortized Cost		
General Investment Accounts	33,637,173	23,739,493
Savings Accounts	10,502,289	8,313,679
Total Profit Paid on Customer Accounts	44,139,462	32,053,172
25 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Fee and Commission Income (Note 25.1)	30,019,971	21,646,884
Fee and Commission Expense (Note 25.2)	(778,079)	(699,749)
Net Fee And Commission Income	29,241,892	20,947,135

25.1 Disaggregation of Fee and Commission Income

In the following table, Fee and Commission Income from contracts with customers in the scope of IFRS 15 is disaggregated by major type of services. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated Fee and Commission Income with the Bank's reportable segments.

	Corporate and Retail Banking		ATM Card and Electronic Banking		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Banking Services	8,596,599	1,987,297	-	-	8,596,599	1,987,297
Trade Finance Services	2,920,956	2,647,181	-	-	2,920,956	2,647,181
Remittances	13,862,556	13,011,188	-	-	13,862,556	13,011,188
ATM, POS, Faisa Net and Gateway services	-	-	4,563,807	3,955,557	4,563,807	3,955,557
Other Fees and Commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income	76,053	45,661	-	-	76,053	45,661
Total Fee and commission income from contracts with customers	25,456,164	17,691,327	4,563,807	3,955,557	30,019,971	21,646,884

25.2 Fee and Commission Expense

Fund Transfer Expenses	778,079	699,749	-	-	778,079	699,749
	778,079	699,749	-	-	778,079	699,749

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26 FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Foreign Exchange Gain	128,334	35,270
Foreign exchange gain represent income received from buying and selling of foreign currency.		
27 INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Dividend Income from Investment Measured at FVOCI	5,195,000	5,341,000
	5,195,000	5,341,000
The dividend income represents the dividend received during the year from investments in the quoted shares of Dhivehi Raajjeyge Gulhun PLC ("Dhiraagu") and Ooredoo Maldives PLC ("Ooredoo"). The dividend income includes, from Dhiraagu, MVR 4.14/- per share as interim dividend for 2019 and MVR 5.95/- per share as final dividend for 2018 (2018: Interim of MVR 5.96/- for 2018 and final of MVR 5.85/- for 2017), from Oordoo, MVR 3.22/- per share as the final dividend for 2018. (2018: final dividend of MVR 3.20/- for 2017).		
28 NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FVTPL	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Wakala/ Musharakah Placement Income	2,481,533	2,472,832
Mudharabah/ Murabahah Income Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	44,715,927	30,463,496
Income from the ICD Money Market Investment	808,564	1,081,548
	48,006,024	34,017,876
29 INCOME FROM INVESTMENT MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Income from Murabahah Financial Instruments	765,152	1,630,629
	765,152	1,630,629
30 PERSONNEL EXPENSES	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Salaries and Wages	42,041,682	35,527,951
Housing Allowance	6,151,673	5,282,419
Annual and Ramadhan Bonus	5,776,606	5,304,181
Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans	2,375,546	2,085,167
Medical Insurance	1,528,476	1,225,554
Training and Development	879,575	1,137,517
Uniforms	537,470	375,526
Executive Allowance	287,806	216,000
Other Staff Expenses	2,241,557	877,615
	61,820,391	52,031,930

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31 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Rent Expense	1,263,760	10,585,487
Technology Related Expenses	5,592,458	5,241,925
Financing Expense on Lease Liabilities	5,575,698	-
Electricity Expenses	2,910,336	2,805,480
Premises Security and Insurance	2,402,649	2,252,160
Connectivity and Internet Charges	3,079,710	2,682,811
Financing Related Expenses	289,427	188,777
Stationary Costs	2,712,522	1,863,272
Legal and Professional Expenses	3,261,940	1,602,949
Travelling Expenses	425,553	663,846
Directors Allowance and Board Related Expenses	1,612,973	1,354,480
Marketing and Advertising Expenses	3,742,140	2,285,873
Sharia Board Related Expenses	526,722	406,414
Utility Expenses	979,910	916,829
Communication Expenses	885,530	707,474
Maintenance Expense	869,786	499,189
Other Operating Expenses	1,247,225	737,928
	37,378,339	34,794,894
32 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Depreciation on Property and Equipment	9,299,039	6,199,534
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	9,770,749	-
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	1,477,164	1,650,184
	20,546,952	7,849,718
33 INCOME TAX	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
A. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss		
Current Tax (Note 33.1)	26,786,804	18,943,626
Additional Tax Expense Recognized due to Adoption of IFRS 09	-	1,153,429
Under Provision for the Previous Year	185,515	-
Deferred Tax Liability (Note 33.3)	936,099	155,023
	27,908,418	20,252,078
B. Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss;</i>		
Deferred Tax Liability on Movement in Fair Value Reserve (Equity Instruments) (Note 33.3)	950,000	350,000
33.1 Current Tax		
The Bank is liable to pay income tax (at the rate of 25%) in accordance with the Bank Profit Tax regulations issued in September 1999 by the Maldives Inland Revenue Authority. A reconciliation between taxable profit and the accounting profit is as follows.		
	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
Accounting Profit before Tax	111,922,509	72,802,543
Add: Aggregate Disallowable Items	23,353,883	12,091,302
Less: Aggregate Allowable Items	(28,129,176)	(9,119,339)
Taxable Income for the Year	107,147,216	75,774,506
Income Tax @ 25%	26,786,804	18,943,626

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33 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

33.2 Current Tax Liability	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Opening Balance	20,097,055	13,728,923
Recognition of Additional Tax Expense due to the Adoption of IFRS 09	-	1,153,429
Current Tax for the Year	26,972,319	18,943,626
Tax Paid during the Year	<u>(20,282,570)</u>	<u>(13,728,923)</u>
Closing Balance	<u><u>26,786,804</u></u>	<u><u>20,097,055</u></u>

33.3 Deferred Tax Liability

The following table shows deferred tax recorded on the statement of financial position and changes recorded in the statement of comprehensive income and other comprehensive income net of tax.

	Property and Equipment	Intangible Assets	Changes in Fair Value of Equity Investments (Recognized in OCI)	Total
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
31st December 2019				
Deferred Tax Liability	2,660,331	995,441	2,575,000	6,230,772
Recognized in Profit or Loss	843,126	92,973	-	936,099
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	950,000	950,000
31st December 2018				
Deferred Tax Liability	1,817,205	902,468	1,625,000	4,344,673
Recognized in Profit or Loss	231,035	(76,012)	-	155,023
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	350,000	350,000

34 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

34.1 The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding as at reporting date. Basic earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
	MVR	MVR
		(Restated)
Profit Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	84,014,091	52,550,465
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares	18,616,443	18,000,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	<u><u>4.51</u></u>	<u><u>2.92</u></u>

Adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share based on the number of issued and fully paid up shares as of 31st December 2019 is MVR 3.73/-.

34.2 Net Assets Per Share as of 31 st December	<u><u>25.34</u></u>	<u><u>18.94</u></u>
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35 LEASES

The Bank leases its head office premises, branches, and ATM locations. The leases typically run for a period of 3 to 25 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For some leases, payments are renegotiated every 3 to 5 years to reflect market rentals.

Previously, these leases were classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

Information about leases for which the Bank is a lessee is presented below.

i. Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets relate to leased head office premises, branches and ATM locations presented under Note 13.

See Note 37 (ii) (b) for maturity analysis of lease liabilities as at 31st December 2019

As at 31st December 2018, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were payable as follows.

	31/12/2018
	MVR
Maturity Analysis - Contractual Undiscounted Cash Flows	
Less than One Year	14,255,994
Between One and Five Years	47,737,672
More than Five Years	75,370,200
Total Undiscounted Lease Liabilities as at 31 st December 2018	<u>137,363,866</u>

ii. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

2019 - Leases under IFRS 16

	31/12/2019
	MVR
Financing Expense on Lease Liabilities	5,575,698
Depreciation Charge on Right-of-Use Assets	9,770,749
	<u>15,346,447</u>

2018 - Operating Leases Under IAS 17

	31/12/2019
	MVR
Lease Expense	<u>10,585,487</u>

iii. Amounts Recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

	31/12/2019
	MVR
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	9,770,749
Financing Expense on Lease Liabilities	5,575,698
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(12,291,446)

iv. Extension Options

Some leases of branches contain extension options exercisable by the Bank up to three/five years before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The Bank included extension options in lease agreements to provide operational flexibility and the management decided that the Bank is most likely to exercise the extension options. The future lease payments resulted in an increase in lease liability of MVR 5,401,440/- as a result of the extensions.

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36 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

	Note	Mandatorily at FVTPL MVR	Designated at FVOCI MVR	Amortized Cost MVR	Total Carrying Amount MVR
31st December 2019					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	7	-	-	201,188,743	201,188,743
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	8	-	-	791,824,758	791,824,758
Investments in Equity Securities	9	-	57,300,000	-	57,300,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	10	404,201,481	-	-	404,201,481
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	11	-	-	2,131,991,129	2,131,991,129
Other Assets	15	-	-	66,273,736	66,273,736
Total Financial Assets		404,201,481	57,300,000	3,191,278,366	3,652,779,847
Customers' Accounts	16	-	-	2,974,646,504	2,974,646,504
Lease Liabilities	18	-	-	94,362,352	94,362,352
Other Liabilities	19	-	-	131,678,188	131,678,188
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	3,200,687,044	3,200,687,044
31st December 2018					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	7	-	-	227,117,732	227,117,732
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	8	-	-	582,613,740	582,613,740
Investments in Equity Securities	9	-	53,500,000	-	53,500,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	10	765,790,786	-	28,770,290	794,561,076
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	11	-	-	1,529,242,312	1,529,242,312
Other Assets	15	-	-	45,720,170	45,720,170
Total Financial Assets		765,790,786	53,500,000	2,413,464,244	3,232,755,030
Customers' Accounts	16	-	-	2,881,644,904	2,881,644,904
Other Liabilities	19	-	-	31,212,493	31,212,493
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	2,912,857,397	2,912,857,397

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Bank's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Risk Management and Compliance Unit (RMCU), which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board Audit Committee (BAC) oversees how management monitors compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The BAC is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit Department. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the BAC.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework.

(i) Credit Risk

'Credit risk' is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's financing to customers and deposits and placements with other banks, and investment in securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

The market risk in respect of changes in value in trading assets arising from changes in market prices applied to securities and specific assets included in trading assets is managed as a component of market risk.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. There is no concentration of credit risk geographically.

Settlement Risk

The Bank's activities may give rise to risks at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honor its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the Bank mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement/clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval/limit monitoring process described earlier. Acceptance of settlement risk on free-settlement trades requires transaction-specific or counterparty-specific approvals from RMCU.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

Management of Credit Risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the oversight of credit risk to its Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC). A separate Risk Management department, reporting to the board of directors, is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk, including the following.

- Formulating Credit policies in accordance with the Financing Manual approved by the Board and in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorization limits are allocated to Financing & Investment Committee (FIC) of the Management. Larger facilities require approval by the Board of Directors as appropriate.
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk: FIC of the Management assesses all credit exposures within its designated limits while exposures are assessed by BRCC in excess of designated limits, before facilities are committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for financing receivable and advances "financing", financial guarantees and similar exposures), and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).
- Developing and maintaining risk grading system to categorize exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. The current risk grading framework consists of five grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default. The responsibility for setting risk grades lies with the Business department while its validation and regular reviews is the responsibility of the RMCU.
- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types. Regular reports on the credit quality of local portfolios are provided to FIC, which may require appropriate corrective action to be taken.
- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

The business unit is required to implement Bank's credit policies and procedures and is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolios.

Regular audits of business units and RMCU's processes are undertaken by internal audit department.

Diversification of Financing and Investment Activities;

Reviewing compliance, on an ongoing basis, with agreed exposure limits relating to counterparties, industries and countries and reviewing limits in accordance with risk management strategy and market trends.

In addition, the Bank manages the credit exposure by obtaining security where appropriate and limiting the duration of exposure. In certain cases, the Bank may also close out transactions or assign them to other counterparties to mitigate credit risk.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(a) i. Credit Quality Analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Explanation of terms “Stage 1”, “Stage 2” and “Stage 3” is included in Note 4.8 (vii)

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Stage 1 MVR	Stage 2 MVR	Stage 3 MVR	Total MVR	Stage 1 MVR	Stage 2 MVR	Stage 3 MVR	Total MVR
<i>Receivable from Financing</i>								
<i>Activities Measured at Amortized</i>								
Grade 1 - Low Risk (0 Days)	1,889,748,857	-	-	1,889,748,857	1,257,616,321	-	-	1,257,616,321
Grade 2 - Low Risk (1 - 30 Days)	138,006,144	-	-	138,006,144	128,216,116	-	-	128,216,116
Grade 3 - Fair Risk (31 - 60 Days)	-	51,825,856	-	51,825,856	-	112,841,454	-	112,841,454
Grade 4 - Fair Risk (61 - 89 Days)	-	23,272,168	-	23,272,168	-	9,799,226	-	9,799,226
Grade 5 - Default (Over 90 Days)	-	-	58,644,634	58,644,634	-	-	38,660,903	38,660,903
	2,027,755,001	75,098,024	58,644,634	2,161,497,659	1,385,832,437	122,640,680	38,660,903	1,547,134,020
Loss Allowance	(5,075,048)	(1,643,332)	(22,788,150)	(29,506,530)	(3,592,205)	(4,477,313)	(9,822,190)	(17,891,708)
Carrying Amount	2,022,679,953	73,454,692	35,856,484	2,131,991,129	1,382,240,232	118,163,367	28,838,713	1,529,242,312
<i>Receivable from Financing</i>								
<i>Activities Measured at Amortized</i>								
<i>Cost - Gross Carrying Amount</i>								
Current	1,889,748,857	-	-	1,889,748,857	1,257,616,321	-	-	1,257,616,321
Overdue < 30 Days	138,006,144	-	-	138,006,144	128,216,116	-	-	128,216,116
Overdue > 30 Days	-	75,098,024	58,644,634	133,742,658	-	122,640,680	38,660,903	161,301,583
Total	2,027,755,001	75,098,024	58,644,634	2,161,497,659	1,385,832,437	122,640,680	38,660,903	1,547,134,020
<i>Financing Commitments</i>								
Grades 1-4: Low-Fair Risk	658,476,275	51,841	-	658,528,116	284,713,010	3,929,848	-	288,642,858
Loss Allowance	(2,725,321)	(349)	-	(2,725,670)	(926,129)	-	-	(926,129)
Carrying Amount (Provision)	655,750,954	51,492	-	655,802,446	283,786,881	3,929,848	-	287,716,729

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(a) ii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Bank held cash and cash equivalents of MVR 702,973,422/- as at 31st December 2019 (31st December 2018: MVR 524,208,956/-). The cash and cash equivalents are held with central banks and financial institution counterparties which have got minimum credit risk exposure.

(b) i. Collateral Held and Other Credit Enhancement

Type of credit exposure	Note	Percentage of Exposure that is Subject to Collateral Requirements		Principal Type of Collateral Held
		31/12/2019	31/12/2018	
Receivable from Financing Activities				
Education Financing		0%	0%	None
Murabahah		37%	54%	Land and property
Istisna'		100%	100%	Land and property
Diminishing Musharaka		100%	100%	Land and property

(b) ii. Finance-to-Value Ratio

The table below stratify credit exposures from financing facilities to customers by ranges of Finance-to-Value (FTV) ratio. FTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the finance facility or the amount committed for finance facility commitments to the value of the collateral. The value of the collateral is based on the collateral value at origination updated to reflect the current market values. For credit-impaired finance the value of collateral is based on the most recent appraisals.

FTV Ratio	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Less than 50%	683,440,227	461,091,053
51% - 70%	251,251,523	300,265,391
71% - 90%	362,256,709	263,920,550
91% - 100%	189,816,088	228,879,279
No Collateral	674,733,112	292,977,747
Total	2,161,497,659	1,547,134,020
Credit-impaired Financing Facilities		
Less than 50%	5,037,040	3,849,863
51% - 70%	5,148,813	3,505,206
More than 70%	68,171,418	26,932,164
No Collateral	13,164,657	9,621,325
	91,521,928	43,908,558

As at 31st December 2019, the Bank did not hold any financial instruments for which no loss allowance is recognized because of collateral.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(b) ii. Finance-to-Value Ratio (Continued)

Receivables from Financing Facilities Granted to Corporate Customers

As at 31st December 2019, the net carrying amount of credit impaired financing facilities granted to corporate customers is MVR 34,400,940/- (2018: MVR 25,144,152/-) and the value of identifiable collateral (mainly land and property) held against those financing facilities amounted to MVR 32.0 million (2018: MVR 26.5 million). For each financing facility, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the finance facility that it is held against.

Receivable from Financing Facilities Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL

As at 31st December 2019, the maximum exposure to credit risk of investment securities measured at FVTPL was their carrying amount of MVR 404.2 million (2018: MVR 765.8 million). The Bank has minimized the credit risk exposure of all of these financing activities by obtaining sovereign guarantee except for the investment made in HDFC.

(c) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

(c) i. Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Bank uses below criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative test based on movement in PD;
- qualitative indicators; and
- a backstop of 30 days past due.

(c) ii. Generating the Term Structure of Probability of Default (PD)

Days past due are the primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of product and borrower.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

For all financing portfolios except for Murabahah Trade Finance, a Transition Matrix based on days past due is used. For the Murabahah Trade Finance portfolio, since the above method did not provide a statistically significant output, flow rate analysis is used.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationship between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors as well as an in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For forward looking adjustments, credit index approach and Vasicek single factor models are used.

Using variety of external actual and forecasted information, the Bank formulates a "Base Case" view of the future direction of relevant economic variables (mainly GDP Growth with lag effect of these variables) as well as representative range (Best Case and Worst Case) of other possible forecast scenarios. The Bank then uses the forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(e) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

(e) iii. Determining whether Credit Risk has Increased Significantly

The Bank assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower.

As a backstop, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is equal or more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. When contractual terms of a financing facility have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews.

(e) iv. Definition of Default

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

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

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

The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the bank for regulatory capital purposes.

(e) v. Incorporation of Forward-looking Information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into its measurement of ECL.

The Bank formulates three economic scenarios. The Base Case, which is the median scenario assigned a 68% probability of occurring, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside, each assigned a 11% and 21% of probability of occurring respectively. External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies, supranational organisations such as the International Monetary Fund.

Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of the upside and downside representative scenarios. A comprehensive review is performed at least annually on the design of the scenarios by the Bank's internal team.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(c) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

(c) v. Incorporation of Forward-looking Information (Continued)

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The economic scenarios used as at 31st December 2019 included the following key indicators for Maldives for the years ending 31st December 2020 to 2024.

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP Growth Rate	Base	6.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
	Upside	7.0%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
	Downside	5.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Inflation Rate	Base	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
	Upside	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%
	Downside	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed analysing historical data over the past 5 years.

(c) vi. Modified Financial Assets

The contractual terms of a finance facility may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing finance facility whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated finance facility recognised as a new facility at fair value.

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly by analysing both qualitative and based on the delinquency status before the modification of terms of the contract.

The Bank renegotiates financing facilities to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as "forbearance activities") to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of profit payments and amending the terms of financing facility covenants.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored the Bank's ability to collect profit and principal and the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, the Bank evaluates the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioral indicators.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(c) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

(c) vii. Measurement of ECL

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

Probability of default (PD)

Loss given default (LGD)

Exposure at default (EAD)

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 are calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL are calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

Probability of Default (PD)

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical models, and assessed using various categories based on homogenous characteristics of exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties.

The methodology of estimating PDs is discussed above under the heading 'Generating the term structure of PD'.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For financings secured by retail property, FTV ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate financing, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective profit rate as the discounting factor.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For financing commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk. even if, for risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a financing commitment or guarantee.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(c) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

(c) vii. Measurement of ECL (Continued)

Exposure at Default (EAD) (Continued)

However, for Murabahah Trade Financing facilities that include both a financing and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period longer than the maximum contractual period if the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Bank can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics, which may include:

- instrument type
- collateral type
- remaining term to maturity

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular Bank remain appropriately homogeneous.

(c) viii. Loss Allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments.

	31/12/2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
<i>Receivable from Financing Activities Measured at amortized cost and undrawn financing facilities.</i>				
Balance as at 01 st January 2019	4,518,135	4,477,510	9,822,192	18,817,837
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,230,902)	524,982	705,920	-
Transfer to Stage 2	65,401	(15,153,841)	15,088,440	-
Transfer to Stage 3	6,181	12,293	(18,474)	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	875,273	11,141,397	(3,537,742)	8,478,928
New financial assets originated	3,566,281	641,340	727,814	4,935,435
Balance as at 31 st December 2019	7,800,369	1,643,680	22,788,150	32,232,200

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(c) Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Continued)

(c) viii. Loss Allowance (Continued)

	31/12/2018			
	Stage 1 MVR	Stage 2 MVR	Stage 3 MVR	Total MVR
<i>Receivable from Financing Activities</i>				
<i>Measured at amortized cost and undrawn financing facilities.</i>				
Balance as at 1 st January 2018	3,970,039	1,871,223	8,539,347	14,380,609
Transfer to Stage 1	(2,411,833)	1,907,296	504,537	-
Transfer to Stage 2	29,122	(414,520)	385,398	-
Transfer to Stage 3	1,177	5,145	(6,322)	-
Net remeasurement of	913,998	(655,067)	(133,175)	125,756
New financial assets originated	2,015,632	1,763,433	532,407	4,311,472
Balance as at 31 st December 2018	<u>4,518,135</u>	<u>4,477,510</u>	<u>9,822,192</u>	<u>18,817,837</u>

Credit-Impaired Financial Assets

The following table sets out a reconciliation of changes in the net carrying amount of credit impaired financing facilities to customers.

	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
Opening Balance of Credit-impaired Financing Facilities to Customers	34,086,368	43,925,940
Change in Allowance for Impairment	(12,965,963)	(1,282,844)
Classified as Credit-Impaired during the Year	64,854,678	12,738,828
Transferred to Not Credit-impaired during the Year	(863,494)	(21,295,556)
Closing Balance of Credit-impaired Financing Facilities to Customers	<u>85,111,589</u>	<u>34,086,368</u>

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit Risk (Continued)

(d) Concentration of Credit Risk

The Bank on a regular basis reviews its concentration of credit granted in each of the products offered. The diversification was made to ensure that an acceptable level of risk in line with the risk appetite of the Bank is maintained. The diversification decision was made at the Assets-Liability Committee (ALCO), where it sets targets and present strategies to the management and optimising the diversification. The product development team of the Bank is advised on the strategic decisions taken in diversification of the portfolio to align their product development activities accordingly.

The Bank monitors concentration of credit risk by industry and by whether the customer is a business customer or an individual customer. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from financing and advances to customers and financing commitments and financial guarantees issued are shown below.

Balances Net of Impairment	Receivable from Financing Activities		Finance Commitments and Financial Guarantees Issued	
	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Concentration by Industry				
Consumer Goods	694,809,947	310,014,457	384,536,887	-
Transport and Communications	72,263,662	85,032,315	5,949,521	11,478,785
Commerce-Wholesale and Retail Trade	191,774,259	110,759,017	205,281,380	159,133,745
Construction-Residential Financing	966,124,609	923,171,794	102,968,403	178,958,475
Construction-Commercial Building Financing	60,778,818	23,832,345	-	-
Electricity, Lighting and Power	18,806,945	28,948,478	-	-
Tourism	116,042,640	37,545,553	19,977,561	-
Fishing	40,896,779	27,830,061	6,619,638	10,464,929
Total	2,161,497,659	1,547,134,020	725,333,390	360,035,934

Concentration by Sector

Business	424,471,899	310,460,289	221,024,722	204,357,516
Individual	1,737,025,760	1,236,673,731	504,308,668	155,678,418
Total	2,161,497,659	1,547,134,020	725,333,390	360,035,934

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Bank's management reviews the asset and liability position of the Bank on a regular basis to ensure that there is no mismatch of assets and liabilities.

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Management of Liquidity Risk

The Bank's Board of Directors sets the Bank's strategy for managing liquidity risk. Board has approved the liquidity policy for the Bank whereby responsibility for oversight of the implementation of this policy is delegated to the Management Committee (MC). MC oversees the implementation of the Bank's liquidity policies and procedures. Treasury department manages the Bank's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis and reviews daily reports assessing the liquidity position of the Bank. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to MC.

The Bank's approach managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation. The key elements of the Bank's liquidity strategy are as follows.

- Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingency facilities, encumbered and so not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches, behavioral characteristics of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities, and the extent to which the Bank's assets are encumbered and so not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.
- Carrying out stress testing of the Bank's liquidity position.

Treasury department receives information from other business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and financial liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. Treasury department then maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, financing and advances to banks and facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole.

Regular liquidity stress testing is performed under various scenarios to assess both normal and more severe market conditions. The scenarios are developed taking into account both Bank-specific events (e.g. a rating downgrade) and market-related events (e.g. prolonged market illiquidity, reduced fungibility of currencies, natural disasters or other catastrophes).

(a) Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, 'net liquid assets' includes cash and cash equivalents and investment-grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. Details of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
As at the Reporting Date	33.65%	28.35%
Average for the Year	29.29%	32.22%
Maximum for the Year	33.65%	38.80%
Minimum for the Year	26.56%	26.29%

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Liquidity Risk (Continued)

(b) Maturity Analysis for Financial Liabilities and Financial Assets

The amounts shown in the maturity analysis below have been compiled by applying discounted cash flows which exclude future applicable profits. For the Issued financial guarantee contracts, and unrecognised finance commitments, earliest possible contractual maturity has been considered. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called. Some estimated maturities will vary due to changes in contractual cash flows such as early repayment option of financing. As part of the management of liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Bank holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and balances with Maldives Monetary Authority.

The following tables set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities and financial assets.

As at 31st December 2019	Carrying Amount	0-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	More than Five Years
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Financial Assets by Type - Non Derivative					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	201,188,743	201,188,743	-	-	-
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	791,824,758	501,784,679	-	-	290,040,079
Investments in Equity Securities	57,300,000	-	-	-	57,300,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	404,201,481	404,201,481	-	-	-
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	2,131,991,129	227,299,428	158,646,275	782,319,786	963,725,640
Other Assets	66,273,736	66,273,736	-	-	-
	<u>3,652,779,847</u>	<u>1,400,748,067</u>	<u>158,646,275</u>	<u>782,319,786</u>	<u>1,311,065,719</u>
Financial Liability by Type - Non Derivative					
Deposits from Customers	2,974,646,504	2,780,408,620	135,119,778	59,118,106	-
Lease Liabilities	94,362,352	6,944,504	7,070,025	24,473,119	55,874,704
Other Liabilities	131,678,188	131,678,188	-	-	-
	<u>3,200,687,044</u>	<u>2,919,031,312</u>	<u>142,189,803</u>	<u>83,591,225</u>	<u>55,874,704</u>
Net Gap	<u>452,092,803</u>	<u>(1,518,283,245)</u>	<u>16,456,472</u>	<u>698,728,561</u>	<u>1,255,191,015</u>
As at 31st December 2018					
	Carrying Amount	0-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	More than Five Years
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Financial Assets by Type - Non Derivative					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	227,117,732	227,117,732	-	-	-
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	582,613,740	297,091,224	-	-	285,522,516
Investments in Equity Securities	53,500,000	-	-	-	53,500,000
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	794,561,076	794,561,076	-	-	-
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	1,529,242,312	343,002,377	244,742,969	377,009,402	564,487,564
Other Assets	45,720,170	45,720,170	-	-	-
	<u>3,232,755,030</u>	<u>1,707,492,579</u>	<u>244,742,969</u>	<u>377,009,402</u>	<u>903,510,080</u>
Financial Liability by Type - Non Derivative					
Deposits from Customers	2,881,644,904	2,584,318,479	220,601,959	76,724,466	-
Other Liabilities	31,212,493	31,212,493	-	-	-
	<u>2,912,857,397</u>	<u>2,615,530,972</u>	<u>220,601,959</u>	<u>76,724,466</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Gap	<u>319,897,633</u>	<u>(908,038,393)</u>	<u>24,141,010</u>	<u>300,284,936</u>	<u>903,510,080</u>

(c) Liquidity Reserves

The following table sets out the components of the Bank's liquidity reserves. The carrying value of the balances equals the fair value of such balances.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	791,824,758	582,613,740
Balances with Other Banks	73,288,399	126,479,858
Cash in Hand	127,900,344	100,637,874
Total Liquidity Reserves	<u>993,013,501</u>	<u>809,731,472</u>

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and profit rates will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Management of Market Risk

The Board has an approved market risk policy defining parameters for each type of risk in aggregate and for portfolios. MC is set-up with authority to implement these policies and monitor limits on day-to-day basis with market liquidity being a primary factor in determining the level of exposures set for trading portfolios within the defined parameters.

The Bank employs a range of tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures. These are discussed below.

Exposure to Market Risk - Non-Trading Portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market profit rates. Profit rate risk is managed principally through monitoring profit rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. MC is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Treasury function in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

Equity price risk is subject to regular monitoring by MC, but is not currently significant in relation to the overall results and financial position of the Bank.

The Bank monitors any concentration risk in relation to any individual foreign currency or in regard to the translation of foreign currency transactions and monetary assets and liabilities into the functional currency of the Bank in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Exposure Limits (FEEL) and Net Open Position (NOP) thresholds stipulated by Maldives Monetary Authority.

(a) Exposure to Market Risk

The following table sets out the allocation of assets and liabilities subject to market risk.

	Carrying Amount	
	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Assets subject to market risk		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24,114,266	16,398,785
Receivable from Financing Activities	1,476,382,450	1,021,232,800
Investment in Equity Securities	57,300,000	53,500,000
Investment in Money Market Securities and Other Investments	404,201,481	765,790,786
	<u>1,961,998,197</u>	<u>1,856,922,371</u>
Liabilities subject to market risk		
Deposits	1,851,492,167	1,866,699,478
Lease Liabilities	94,362,352	-
	<u>1,945,854,519</u>	<u>1,866,699,478</u>

(b) Exposure to Profit Rate Risk - Non-trading Portfolios

Profit rate risk exists in profit-bearing assets, due to the possibility of a change in the asset's value resulting from the variability of profit rates. Since profit rate risk management has become imperative, the Bank takes proactive measures to manage the exposure by forecasting the rate fluctuations.

At the reporting date, the Bank's profit rate-bearing financial instruments were:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Fixed Rate Instruments		
<i>Financial Assets</i>		
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	2,131,991,129	1,529,242,312
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	-	28,770,290
	<u>2,131,991,129</u>	<u>1,558,012,602</u>
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>		
Customers' Accounts	<u>1,851,492,167</u>	<u>1,866,699,478</u>
Variable Rate Instruments		
<i>Financial Assets</i>		
Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	<u>404,201,481</u>	<u>765,790,786</u>

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market Risk (Continued)

(c) Profit Rate Sensitivity

The following is a summary of the Bank's profit rate gap position on non-trading portfolios.

31st December 2019	Carrying Amount	0 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total Sensitive	Non Rate Sensitive
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Assets							
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	201,188,743	-	-	-	-	-	201,188,743
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	791,824,758	-	-	-	-	-	791,824,758
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	2,131,991,129	227,299,428	158,646,275	782,319,786	963,725,640	2,131,991,129	-
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	404,201,481	404,201,481	-	-	-	404,201,481	-
	<u>3,529,206,111</u>	<u>631,500,909</u>	<u>158,646,275</u>	<u>782,319,786</u>	<u>963,725,640</u>	<u>2,536,192,610</u>	<u>993,013,501</u>
Liabilities							
Customer's Liabilities	2,974,646,504	1,657,254,283	135,119,778	59,118,106	-	1,851,492,167	1,123,154,337
Other Liabilities	131,678,188	-	-	-	-	-	131,678,188
	<u>3,106,324,692</u>	<u>1,657,254,283</u>	<u>135,119,778</u>	<u>59,118,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,851,492,167</u>	<u>1,254,832,525</u>
Profit Rate Sensitive Gap	<u>422,881,419</u>	<u>(1,025,753,374)</u>	<u>23,526,497</u>	<u>723,201,680</u>	<u>963,725,640</u>	<u>684,700,443</u>	<u>(261,819,024)</u>
31st December 2018							
	Carrying Amount	0 - 12 Months	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total Sensitive	Non Rate Sensitive
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Assets							
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	227,117,732	-	-	-	-	-	227,117,732
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	582,613,740	-	-	-	-	-	582,613,740
Net Receivables from Financing Activities	1,529,242,312	343,002,377	244,742,969	377,009,402	564,487,564	1,529,242,312	-
Investments in Other Financial Instruments	794,561,076	794,561,076	-	-	-	794,561,076	-
	<u>3,133,534,860</u>	<u>1,137,563,453</u>	<u>244,742,969</u>	<u>377,009,402</u>	<u>564,487,564</u>	<u>2,323,803,388</u>	<u>809,731,472</u>
Liabilities							
Customer's Liabilities	2,881,644,904	1,569,373,053	220,601,959	76,724,466	-	1,866,699,478	1,014,945,426
Other Liabilities	31,212,493	-	-	-	-	-	31,212,493
	<u>2,912,857,397</u>	<u>1,569,373,053</u>	<u>220,601,959</u>	<u>76,724,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,866,699,478</u>	<u>1,046,157,919</u>
Profit Rate Sensitive Gap	<u>220,677,463</u>	<u>(431,809,600)</u>	<u>24,141,010</u>	<u>300,284,936</u>	<u>564,487,564</u>	<u>457,103,910</u>	<u>(236,426,447)</u>

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Market Risk (Continued)

(d) Exposure to Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in foreign currency. In accordance with MMA's prudential regulations, the foreign exchange risk exposure in any single currency, shall not exceed 25% of a bank's capital base for a long position, and 15% of a bank's capital base for a short position. The overall foreign currency exposure (short and long currency positions) for all currencies and on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet combined, using spot mid-rates and the shorthand method shall not exceed 40% of a bank's capital base.

i. Exposure to Currency Risk - Non-trading Portfolios

The Bank's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows based on notional amount.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	US\$	US\$
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	4,319,038	8,137,109
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	29,373,780	22,075,262
Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	1,299,793	15,700,219
Receivables from Financing Activities	21,486,594	15,967,590
Other Assets	2,570,172	2,805,093
Customers' Accounts	(51,866,028)	(60,562,010)
Other Liabilities	(2,903,842)	(3,431,188)
Net Statement of Financial Position Exposure	4,279,508	692,075

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	Average Rate		Reporting Date	
	Year	Year	Spot Rate	
	Ended	Ended	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
1 US\$: Maldivian Rufiyaa	15.395	15.395	15.395	15.395

In respect of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US Dollar, the Bank has a limited currency risk exposure on such balances since the Maldivian Rufiyaa is pegged to the US Dollar within a band to fluctuate within $\pm 20\%$ of the mid-point of exchange rate.

(e) Exposure to Equity Price Risk

Equity price risks arises as a result of fluctuations in market prices of individual equities

For equity investments designated as FVOCI equity investments, a 10% decrease in the prices of Maldives Stock Exchange would have decreased equity and Investments measured at FVOCI as at 31st December 2019 by MVR 5,730,000/- (2018: 5,350,000/-)

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37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Operational Risk

Operational risk' is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Bank's operations.

The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damages to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, Bank's policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for operational risk to the Bank's Management Committee, which is responsible for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Bank's standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- Development of contingency plans;
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is cost effective.

Compliance with Bank's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by the Internal Audit department. The results of internal audit reviews are submitted to the Board Audit Committee and senior management of the Bank.

38 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank has in place a capital management policy to support its long term capital objectives, risk appetite and business activities, as well as to meet its regulatory requirements. The Bank's objectives when managing capital are:

1. Maintain sufficient capital to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements set by the Maldives Monetary Authority ("MMA")
2. Hold sufficient capital to support the Bank's risk appetite.
3. Allocate capital to support the Bank's strategic objectives.
4. Ensure that the Bank maintains capital in order to achieve debt rating objectives and to withstand the impact of potential stress events.

(a) Regulatory Capital Adequacy

MMA, as the regulator of the Bank sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. In implementing current capital ratio requirements, MMA requires the Bank to maintain prescribed minimum ratios.

MMA has allowed the Bank to recognize the full impact on the adoption of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 and has requested that the Bank may recognize the additional impairment provision under its equity when regulatory impairment provision exceeds the impairment provision calculated under the requirements of IFRS 9.

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38 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Regulatory Capital Adequacy (Continued)

The Bank's regulatory capital consists of the sum of the following elements;	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
Tier 1 ("Core") Capital		
Share Capital	337,500,070	180,000,000
Retained Earnings (Shown as Previous Year Amount as MMA Requirement)	40,189,319	36,922,881
Statutory Reserve (Shown as Previous Year Amount as MMA Requirement)	92,927,381	66,652,148
Total Tier 1 Capital	470,616,770	283,575,029
Tier 2 ("Supplementary") Capital		
Current Year-to-Date Profit	84,014,091	52,550,465
Valuation Adjustment on Equity Securities (Discounted by 55%)	3,476,250	2,193,750
General Provisions (Limited to 1.25% of RWA)	9,875,089	10,359,677
Sub Total	97,365,430	65,103,892
Eligible Tier 2 Capital (Limited to 100% of Tier 1 Capital)	97,365,430	65,103,892
Total Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	567,982,200	348,678,921
Core Capital (Tier 1 Capital)	470,616,770	283,575,029
Capital Base (Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital)	567,982,200	348,678,921
Risk Weighted Assets	3,118,402,486	2,030,814,364
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital Ratio (Minimum 6%)	15.1%	14.0%
Total Risk Based Capital Ratio (Minimum 12%)	18.2%	17.2%

The risk-weighted assets have been calculated by multiplying the value of each category of asset using the risk weight specified by the Maldives Monetary Authority.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank complied with Basel I framework as adopted by the MMA.

(b) Capital Allocation

Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily on regulatory capital requirements, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not fully reflect the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases, the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum amount required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation by Risk Management and Compliance Unit (RCMU), and is subject to review by the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (BRCC).

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account is also taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with longer-term strategic objectives of the Bank. The Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

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39 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Valuation Models

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark profit rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models to determine the fair value of common and simple financial instruments, such as profit rate, that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed equity securities. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

(b) Valuation Framework

The Bank has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a Product Control function, which is independent of front office management and reports to the Head of Finance, and which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- Verification of observable pricing;
- Re-performance of model valuations;
- A review and approval process for new models and changes to models involving both Product Control and Bank Market Risk;
- Quarterly calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;

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39 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(b) Valuation Framework (Continued)

- Analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- Review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments compared with the previous month, by a committee of senior Product Control and Bank Market Risk personnel. When third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, Product Control assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:
 - Verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Bank for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
 - Understanding how the fair value has been arrived at, the extent to which it represents actual market transactions and whether it represents a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
 - When prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement; and
 - If a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models to determine the fair value of common and simple financial instruments. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The Bank uses observable market prices and inputs to determine the value investment securities designated at FVOCI.

(c) Fair Value Hierarchy - Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position. The fair values include any deferred differences between the transaction price and the fair value on initial recognition when the fair value is based on a valuation technique that uses unobservable inputs.

Measured at Fair Value	Level 1 MVR	Level 2 MVR	Level 3 MVR	Total MVR
31st December 2019				
Wakala - HDFC Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	-	-	30,617,534	30,617,534
Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	-	-	373,583,947	373,583,947
Investments				
Equity Investments Measured at FVOCI	57,300,000	-	-	57,300,000
	<u>57,300,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>404,201,481</u>	<u>461,501,481</u>

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39 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair Value Hierarchy - Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value (Continued)

Measured at Fair Value	Level 1 MVR	Level 2 MVR	Level 3 MVR	Total MVR
31st December 2018				
Wakala - HDFC Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	-	-	30,617,534	30,617,534
Investments Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	-	-	709,202,983	709,202,983
Investments				
Equity Investments Measured at FVOCI	53,500,000	-	-	53,500,000
Money Market Investment - ICD Mandatorily Measured at FVTPL	-	25,970,269	-	25,970,269
	<u>53,500,000</u>	<u>25,970,269</u>	<u>739,820,517</u>	<u>819,290,786</u>

(d) Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

i. Reconciliation

Except for one instrument, all the other financial instruments which needs to measure mandatorily at fair value has got profit reset option to the bank for each 3 months and accordingly, the maximum fair value exposure would be for the next 3 months variation of the profit rate as the instruments are backed with the Sovereign guarantees. Further, the remaining maturity of the remaining financial instrument is 07 months and since the counterparty is a reputed financial institution, there had not been any significant fair value adjustment through that instrument and accordingly, it has been concluded that the carrying value of the instrument provides a fair approximation of the fair value.

Total gains or losses for the year in the above table are presented in the OCI as follows.	31/12/2019 MVR	31/12/2018 MVR
<i>Total gains and losses recognized in OCI:</i>		
Fair value reserve (equity instruments) - net change in fair value (excluding tax)	<u>(3,800,000)</u>	<u>(1,300,000)</u>

ii. Unobservable Inputs Used in Measuring Fair Value - Level 3

The Bank has determined the profit rates in order to determine fair value of the instrument as the inputs used as at 31st December 2019 in measuring financial instruments categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

iii. The Effect of Unobservable Inputs on Fair Value Measurement

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate. the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. However, as the Bank only has done the fair valuation of the financing provided to customers which are in short term nature with minor impact of the fair valuation due to the fact that those facilities are largely provided for 3 months period where the profit would be reset in each 3 months if required and one facility only with a total period of 1 year, there is no such fair value impact of those instruments and the change of methods or assumptions would not result in any major change to those fair values.

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39 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial Instruments not Measured at Fair Value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorized.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Values	Total Carrying Amount
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
31st December 2019					
Assets					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	-	-	201,188,743	201,188,743	201,188,743
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	-	-	791,824,758	791,824,758	791,824,758
Receivables from Financing Activities	-	-	2,106,516,665	2,106,516,665	2,131,991,129
Other Assets	-	-	66,273,736	66,273,736	66,273,736
	-	-	3,165,803,902	3,165,803,902	3,191,278,366
Liabilities					
Customers' Accounts	-	-	2,974,646,504	2,974,646,504	2,974,646,504
Lease Liabilities	-	-	94,362,352	94,362,352	94,362,352
Other Liabilities	-	-	131,678,188	131,678,188	131,678,188
	-	-	3,200,687,044	3,200,687,044	3,200,687,044
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Values	Total Carrying Amount
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
31st December 2018					
Assets					
Cash and Balances with Other Banks	-	-	227,117,732	227,117,732	227,117,732
Balances with Maldives Monetary Authority	-	-	582,613,740	582,613,740	582,613,740
Receivables from Financing Activities	-	-	1,543,316,855	1,543,316,855	1,529,242,312
Investments in Other Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost	-	-	28,883,841	28,883,841	28,770,290
Other Assets	-	-	45,720,170	45,720,170	45,720,170
	-	-	2,427,652,338	2,427,652,338	2,413,464,244
Liabilities					
Customers' Accounts	-	-	2,881,644,904	2,881,644,904	2,881,644,904
Other Liabilities	-	-	31,212,493	31,212,493	31,212,493
	-	-	2,912,857,397	2,912,857,397	2,912,857,397

Where they are available, the fair value of financing is based on observable market transactions. Where observable market transactions are not available, fair value is estimated using valuation models, such as discounted cash flow techniques.

To improve the accuracy of the valuation estimate for retail and smaller commercial financings, homogeneous financings are grouped into portfolios with similar characteristics such as vintage, FTV ratios, the quality of collateral, product and borrower type, prepayment and delinquency rates, and default probability.

The fair value of deposits from customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

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40 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

40.1 The Bank carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm’s length basis at commercial rates with parties who are defined as Related Parties as per the International Accounting Standard – IAS 24 on “Related Party Disclosures”.

40.2	Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Product	Nature of the Transaction	Amount	Amount
					31/12/2019	31/12/2018
					MVR	MVR
	ICD Money Market Fund LLP	Affiliated Bank	Musharakah	Principal Investment	24,632,000	24,632,000
				Accumulated Profits	2,146,833	4,207,765
				Impairment Loss	(1,439,233)	(2,869,496)
				Redemption of the Investment	(25,339,600)	-
					-	25,970,269
	Government of Maldives	Shareholder	Istisna'a	Opening Balance	19,058,954	21,074,531
				Profit for the period	1,928,337	1,979,542
				Settlement	(3,810,339)	(3,995,119)
					17,176,952	19,058,954
	Maldives Pension Administration Office	Shareholder	Deposit	Opening Balance	130,511,387	103,677,527
				Transactions during the Year	(24,654,122)	26,833,860
					105,857,265	130,511,387

40.3 Collectively, but not Individually, Significant Transactions.

The Government of Maldives holds 28% of the shareholding of the Bank. The Bank has transactions with entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Government of Maldives through its authorities, agencies, affiliations and other organizations, collectively referred to as government entities. The Bank has transactions with other government related entities including but not limited to Investments, financing and deposits.

40.4 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The aggregate values of transactions and outstanding balances related to key management personnel were as follows.

	<u>Transaction Values for the</u>		<u>Maximum Balance for the</u>		<u>Balance Outstanding as at</u>	
	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>	<u>31/12/2018</u>
	<u>31/12/2019</u>	<u>31/12/2018</u>	<u>31/12/2019</u>	<u>31/12/2018</u>	<u>MVR</u>	<u>MVR</u>
	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR
Secured Financing	-	1,980,000	3,185,616	3,250,643	3,059,556	3,185,616
Other Financing	293,194	135,532	341,044	271,332	341,044	174,950
Deposits Received	6,358,969	3,249,187	466,603	1,429,218	111,461	187,751
	6,652,163	5,364,719	3,993,263	4,951,193	3,512,061	3,548,317

Profit rates charged on balances outstanding from related parties are a quarter of the rates that would be charged in an arm's length transaction. The profit charged on balances outstanding from related parties amounted to MVR 171,395/- (2018: MVR 156,458/-). The profit paid on balances outstanding to related parties amounted to MVR 871/- (2018: 762/-). The mortgages and secured financing granted are secured over property of the respective borrowers. Other balances are not secured and no guarantees have been obtained.

No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the year with key management personnel, and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with key management personnel and their immediate relatives at the reporting date.

The key management personnel are the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee members. The Bank has paid an amount of MVR 5,665,387/- as emoluments to the key management personnel during the year ended 31st December 2019 (2018: MVR 3,106,083/-).

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41 COMMITMENTS	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
	MVR	MVR
(i) Financial Commitments		
Letter of Credits	44,090,125	44,085,529
Guarantees and Bonds	12,670,899	17,653,236
Bill Collection Acceptance	10,044,251	9,654,312
	<u>66,805,275</u>	<u>71,393,077</u>
(ii) Financing Commitments		
Undrawn Financing Facilities	<u>658,528,116</u>	<u>288,642,857</u>
Total	<u><u>725,333,391</u></u>	<u><u>360,035,934</u></u>

42 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

During the year, the Bank has entered into several agreements with suppliers for the implementation of a new payment switch and anti-money laundering software. As at 31st December 2019, the capital commitments of the Bank is MVR 3,622,444/- (year ended 31st December 2018 - MVR 9,122,322/- for interior works and supply of IT equipment to the new head office).

43 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to the reporting date there has been an increase in transmission and geographical spread of COVID-19. On 11th March 2020 the World Health Organization has declared this outbreak as a pandemic. Accordingly some governments and private entities have taken various precautionary actions including travel restrictions and other quarantine measures which would impact Maldives' economy. However the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the Bank's financial statements cannot be measured accurately.

Other than above, no circumstances have arisen since the reporting date which require adjustments to/ or disclosure in the financial statements.

44 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities outstanding as at the reporting date, which require disclosures in the financial statements.

45 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures have not been restated as a result of adoption of IFRS 16.

46 DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.



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