



[illegible][illegible]

(۴) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} = \frac{3}{8}$

(س) اِسْرَافُوْسُوْعُ دَسْرُجُ مَدَنَسَرُ قَرْمَزُ مَرْسُوْمَزْدَا دَسْرُفُ قَرْمَزُ

[illegible]

(۵) اِسْرَافُ سَمْعٍ مَرَدٍّ سَوَّاهٍ اِسْرَافُ بَصَرٍ اِسْرَافُ قَلْبٍ اِسْرَافُ لِسَانٍ اِسْرَافُ يَدٍ اِسْرَافُ رِجْلٍ اِسْرَافُ مَالٍ اِسْرَافُ زَمَانٍ

[illegible]

4. اِسْمُكَ وَاسْمُكَ دَرِيحِ سَمَرْقَنْدِ نَبَدْدَارِ اِسْمُكَ وَاسْمُكَ دَرِيحِ قَوْمِ سَمَوْمِ سَمَرْقَنْدِ

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(۴) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right)$

(س) سَوْتَرَقَرَمِي لَامَسَر
رَمِي لَامَسَر سَوْتَرَقَرَمِي لَامَسَر سَوْتَرَقَرَمِي لَامَسَر سَوْتَرَقَرَمِي لَامَسَر

(۴) اِسْرَافُ سَوْفِ دَسْرِجَسَرْ هَلْ جَسَرْ اَرَّ كَسَرْ اَقْدَرَدَرْ لَمَجِدِي مَوَرِّي ي اِسْمَعِي اِسْمَعِي سِرْمَا سِر

اَرَّ كَسَرْ اَقْدَرَدَرْ دَي فَرْو ي مَوَرِّي دَمُو اِسْرَافُ سَوْفِ لَمَجِسَرْ

5. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

generate continuous income streams. These asset classes are included in the category of real property investments. When these assets are structured in such a way that they offer protection against inflation. Real property assets include commercial mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, real estate, and government infrastructure. Real property also includes assets that are owned by the government.

d • Diversifiers :

Diversifiers are investment strategies that mitigate the portfolio's aggregate risk. Absolute return strategies are multi-asset strategies that are designed to produce positive returns throughout the entire economic cycle.

e • Internal Loans :

Loans to UNYIVA or other university-owned businesses and staff are classified as internal loans. Loans to businesses are to be granted at the current commercial terms and conditions. Internal loans are regulated by the Internal Loan Policy, which must be approved by the University Council.

سید مسعود محمد سعید : 25 ستمبر 2024

The Maldives National University Investment Policy

1. Introduction

According to Article 9(a)(4) of the National University Act, “managing and controlling the financial affairs of the University” is a responsibility of the University Council. The power to invest for profit is granted to the University, as evident from Articles 6, 3(b), and 4(b) of the Act.

This policy outlines the principles that guide the University Council in making investment decisions. The objectives, purposes, principles, and strategies to be applied in making investments are detailed below.

2. Policy Scope

All investments made by the University must be made in accordance with this policy. All University investments must be registered in the name of the University and remain under its full control.

Investments may be made to generate returns while maintaining the necessary liquidity for immediate operational needs and strengthening the University's long-term financial position. All investments must comply with Maldivian laws, regulations, and fiduciary responsibilities related to investment.

This policy does not permit investments in industries or companies that conflict with the University's objectives and values. No investment shall be made with any entity whose policies, practices, or actions contradict the University's mission, values, or ethical standards.

3. Investment Objectives

The University shall invest in accordance with its mission and financial priorities to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) Protect and safeguard the University's capital (assets)
- (b) Generate reliable and sustainable income for the University
- (c) Secure long-term benefits from investments
- (d) Thoroughly evaluate investment performance and outcomes

- (e) Minimize financial risks associated with investments
- (f) Align investments with the University's long-term strategic goals

4. Investment Diversification and Asset Allocation

To minimize financial risks to the University's treasury from potential losses in individual investments, investments must be diversified, and the types and proportions of investments clearly defined.

The Council shall decide on investment strategies based on advice from the Investment Committee and independent financial experts, as circumstances and timing permit. Investment strategies must be developed in accordance with the categories included in Appendix 1. Investments under the “Liquidity” category in Appendix 1 must have a maturity period of less than one year.

The proportion of different types of investments shall be determined based on current market conditions and the following factors:

- (a) Ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet the University's financial obligations
- (b) Maintaining capital levels necessary for long-term financial stability
- (c) Diversifying across asset classes to reduce exposure to market volatility
- (d) Investing in a manner that supports budgetary needs and strategic development initiatives

5. Risk Mitigation Strategies

The Investment Committee must evaluate the progress and performance of investment strategies quarterly. The University Council shall review these strategies annually.

Investments should only be made after assessing potential losses and risks to the University's finances, comparing benefits against risks, and obtaining Council approval. The following risks must be evaluated:

- (a) Market risk: Including exposure to foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and changes in asset prices
- (b) Liquidity risk: The ability to convert investments into cash when required to meet obligations, considering timing mismatches between assets and liabilities
- (c) Credit risk: The possibility that counterparties may fail to fulfill the terms of investment agreements
- (d) Operational risk: The potential for loss resulting from internal process failures, system breakdowns, or human error

6. Governance and Management

The legal responsibility for managing the University's investments lies with the Council. However, an Investment Committee shall be established to provide technical and administrative support to the Council in implementing this policy.

7. Investment Committee

The Investment Committee's primary responsibility is to advise the Council on investment matters, maintain complete documentation of all investments, regularly monitor performance, and prepare and submit the investment portfolio to the Council.

The Committee may engage professional investment advisors or agencies to provide the technical assistance required to implement this policy effectively.

The Committee must submit a report on the performance of the investment portfolio to the Council every three months. After Council approval, the University's investment portfolio must be incorporated into the University's annual report.

The Investment Committee shall consist of:

- (a) Vice Chancellor (Chair)
- (b) Deputy Vice Chancellors
- (c) An external member of the University Council representing the business sector
- (d) A member appointed by the University Council from a relevant field
- (e) The University's Financial Executive/Head of Finance
- (f) The member representing students on the Council

Note: The term of the member in (d) shall be two years.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Investment Committee shall evaluate the performance of the investment portfolio as follows:

Total Return: The overall performance of the portfolio must be assessed quarterly and compared with benchmarks established for each asset class.

Risk-Adjusted Return: Performance must be evaluated relative to the risks taken, ensuring that returns are appropriate to the University's risk tolerance level.

Liquidity: It must be ensured that the University maintains adequate liquidity to meet all short-term financial obligations.

9. Stakeholder Participation

The review and implementation of this investment policy shall be undertaken with the participation of relevant University stakeholders, ensuring transparency and shared accountability.

10. Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Considerations

Before making any investment, potential environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts must be assessed and minimized. The University must ensure that investment partners and entities demonstrate a commitment to ESG principles and ethical standards.

11. Policy Review and Amendment

The University Council shall review the University's investment strategies annually. This policy shall be reviewed by the Investment Committee every three years, submitted to the University Council, and approved. When reviewing this policy, consideration must be given to financial market developments, changes in the University's strategic goals, and the broader economic context of the Maldives.

Appendix 1

Investment Categories

1. Liquidity:

Cash, government T-bills, bank deposits or obligations, and corporate money market securities comprise the liquidity category of assets. The maturity profile of all liquidity investments will be one year or less.

2. Yield

The yield strategy is divided into the main asset groups:

a. Fixed Income:

Fixed income offers a more consistent income stream over the long term and a higher level of capital security than equities. government, corporate, and securitized fixed income securities.

b. Preferred shares:

Preferred shares possess both fixed income and equity characteristics, which can result in consistent income and diversification benefits.

c. Real property:

Real property backed investments comprise a variety of asset classes, including those that, over longer time horizons, have the potential to generate continuous income streams. These asset classes are included in the category of real property investments. When these assets are structured in such a way that they offer protection against inflation. Real property assets include commercial mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, real estate, and government infrastructure. Real property also includes assets that are owned by the government.

d. Diversifiers:

Diversifiers are investment strategies that mitigate the portfolio's aggregate risk. Absolute return strategies are multi-asset strategies that are designed to produce positive returns throughout the entire economic cycle.

e. Internal Loans:

Loans to UNYIVA or other university-owned businesses and staff are classified as internal loans. Loans to businesses are to be granted at the current commercial terms and conditions. Internal loans are regulated by the Internal Loan Policy, which must be approved by the University Council.

Policy Approval Date: 25 September 2024