

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
Registration No. 200801010522 (811810-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
31 December 2022

Registration No: 200801010522 (811810-U)

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("the Bank") for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are banking, financing, investment and related services as provided under the Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad Act, 2008.

On 1 July 2015, the Bank became a full fledged Islamic bank whereby all its activities are conducted in compliance with Shariah principles.

There were no significant changes in the principal activities during the financial year.

RESULTS

	RM'000
Profit before tax and zakat	170,759
Tax	(60,870)
Zakat	(4,269)
Net profit for the year	<u><u>105,620</u></u>

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

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Bank during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDENDS

Since the end of the previous financial year, the amount of dividends paid or proposed by the Bank are as follows:

	RM'000
In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021, a final dividend of 1.50 sen on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares declared on 16 August 2022 and paid on 30 August 2022.	<u><u>15,000</u></u>

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a final single tier dividend in respect of the current financial year ended 31 December 2022 of 1.60 sen on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares amounting to dividend payable of RM16,000,000 will be proposed for shareholder's approval.

The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholder, will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Bank has not issued any new shares or debentures during the financial year.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Bank to any party during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Bank.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Bank. As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Bank under options.

DIRECTORS

The following directors served on the Board of the Bank since the beginning of the financial year to the date of this report:

Y. Bhg Datuk Yunos bin Abd Ghani

Y. Bhg Datuk Dr. Ahmad Kushairi bin Din

Encik Mohd Hanif bin Mastuki
(Appointed on 13 July 2022)

Puan Rizleen binti Mokhtar
(Appointed on 1 August 2022)

Encik Mohamed Iqbal bin Mohamed Iqbal
(Appointed on 2 February 2023)

Encik Wan Zamri bin Wan Zain
(Appointed on 2 February 2023)

Y. Bhg Dato' Haslina binti Abdul Hamid
(Resigned on 17 January 2023)

Y. Bhg Dato' Mustapha bin Buang
(Ceased on 12 November 2022)

Y. Bhg Datuk Md Afendi bin Datuk Hamdan
(Ceased on 15 November 2022)

Tuan Haji Ibrahim bin Hassan
(Ceased on 1 March 2023)

Encik Abdul Rahim bin Abd Hadi
(Ceased on 8 January 2022)

Puan Faizah binti Abdullah
(Ceased on 18 April 2022)

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

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DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

Puan Zarina binti Zakaria

(Ceased on 5 April 2022)

Puan Azizah binti Abdul Rahman

(Ceased 11 September 2022)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

None of the directors in office at the end of the financial year held shares or had beneficial interest in the shares of the Bank during and at the end of the financial year.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the objective of enabling directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Bank or any other corporate body.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors from the Bank and related corporations as disclosed in Note 35 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

COMPLIANCE WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA'S EXPECTATIONS ON FINANCIAL REPORTING

In the preparation of the financial statements, the directors have taken reasonable steps to ensure that Bank Negara Malaysia's expectations on financial reporting have been complied with, including those set out in the Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Development Financial Institutions.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Bank were made out, the directors took reasonable steps:
 - (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowances had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected to so realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Bank which would render:
 - (i) the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; and
 - (ii) the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.

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OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

- (c) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.
- (d) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Bank which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (e) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:
 - (i) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
 - (ii) any contingent liability of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year other than those arising from the normal course of business of the Bank.
- (f) In the opinion of the directors:
 - (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Bank to meet their obligations as and when they fall due; and
 - (ii) no item or transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Bank for the financial year in which this report is made.

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

The Bank maintained a Directors' and Officers' Liability Takaful up to an aggregate limit of RM50,000,000 against any legal liability incurred by the directors and officers in the discharge of their duties while holding office for the Bank. The amount of takaful contribution paid for the directors and officers for the current financial year was RM89,250.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT

There were no significant events during the financial year.

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BUSINESS PLAN AND STRATEGY

Challenges posed in the year 2022 is expected to continue in the year 2023. Global economy remain susceptible to slow economic growth, high interest rate, elevated inflation and financial disruption from Ukraine war. However, the lifting of zero-covid policy by China is expected to prevent Asian nations from sliding into recession as production in second largest global economy expected to resume.

Malaysia's economy is still projected to grow albeit at slower pace. High interest rate environment and elevated inflation affecting private consumption while global headwinds expected to weigh on export.

The Bank will remain cautious amid the uncertain backdrop of economy in discharging its mandated role while pursuing business expansion. Financing and deposit growth strategy will continue to be executed while credit and operational cost will be kept at optimal level. More effort will be in place to contain cost, improve processes and delinquency monitoring.

Uncertainties in monetary policy and changes to business environment will be addressed and strategy to be aligned to ensure profitability, liquidity and adequate capital.

HOLDING COMPANY

The Bank is wholly-owned by the Minister of Finance (Incorporated), held on behalf of the Government of Malaysia.

AUDITORS

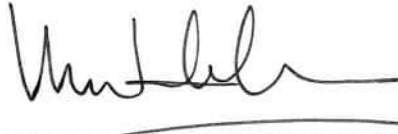
The auditors, Messrs. Ernst and Young PLT, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

The auditors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 12 June 2023.



DATUK YUNUS BIN ABD GHANI



**ENCIK MOHAMED IQBAL BIN
MOHAMED IQBAL**

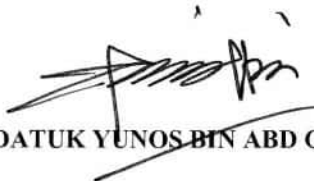
BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act, 2016

We, **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** and **ENCIK MOHAMED IQBAL BIN MOHAMED IQBAL** being two of the directors of **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 13 to 174 are properly drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 12 June 2023.

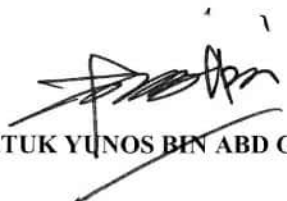

DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI



ENCIK MOHAMED IQBAL BIN MOHAMED IQBAL

STATUTORY DECLARATION

**Pursuant to Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2016 and
Section 73(1)(e) of the Development Financial Institution Act, 2002**

We, **DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI** and **DATO' TENGKU AHMAD BADLI SHAH BIN RAJA HUSSIN**, being the Director and President/Chief Executive Officer, respectively, of the Bank who are primarily responsible for the financial management of **BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 13 to 174 are in our opinion, correct and we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.


DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI


DATO' TENGKU AHMAD BADLI SHAH BIN RAJA HUSSIN

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named

DATUK YUNOS BIN ABD GHANI and **DATO' TENGKU AHMAD BADLI SHAH BIN RAJA HUSSIN** at KUALA LUMPUR in the Federal Territory on **12 June 2023**.

Before me,

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS



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BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

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SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the Name of Allah, The Compassionate, The Most Merciful

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

To the shareholder, depositors and customers of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("the Bank"):

In compliance with the letter of appointment, we are required to submit the following report in relation to the operations of the Bank.

Firstly, the Shariah Committee was established to ensure that the Bank's business and operational affairs as well as activities are in compliance with Shariah rules and principles. The roles and responsibilities of the Shariah Committee are as prescribed in the Shariah Governance Framework ("SGF") issued by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), which states that the Shariah Committee is responsible for all Bank decisions, views and opinions relating to Shariah matters. The Shariah Committee endorses Shariah policies and procedures, and reviews reports escalated by the dedicated Shariah functions. The Shariah Committee members rigorously deliberate on issues and recommendations to mitigate Shariah control weaknesses and potential Shariah non-compliances.

The management of the Bank is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its operations in accordance with Shariah principles and with Shariah rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of BNM and the Shariah Committee of the Bank. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion in respect of the operations of the Bank, based on our review of the operations of the Bank and to report to you.

To ensure smoothness and timely execution of our business operation, we had approved a Guideline on the Delegation of Authority empowering the Head of Shariah Department to approve non-substantial variation to Shariah-related matters, and the approvals are reported to us periodically for review and confirmation.

We have assessed the work carried out by Shariah review and Shariah audit which included examining, on a test basis, each type of transaction, the relevant documentations and procedures adopted by the Bank.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT (CONT'D)

We planned and performed our review so as 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 has not violated the Shariah principles.

In our opinion:

- (a) The contracts, transactions and dealings entered by the Bank during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 that we have reviewed are in compliance with Shariah. For cases which have been identified as not fulfilling certain requirement under Shariah principles and rulings, remedial measures have been identified and ongoing rectification efforts on the affected accounts are currently being implemented. In the event the affected accounts cannot be rectified, the income will not be recognised as the Bank's income.
- (b) The main sources and investments of the Bank disclosed to us conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with Shariah rules and principles.
- (c) The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to the Bank's assets and liabilities conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with Shariah principles.
- (d) All earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited under Shariah will be channelled for charitable purposes.
- (e) The calculation of zakat is in compliance with Shariah principles.
- (f) We hereby confirm that the overall operations, business, affairs and activities of the Bank are Shariah-compliant and do not involve any material Shariah non-compliance event, except for the matter as set out in Note 38 to the financial statements, in which such matter has been resolved by the Shariah Committee.

We, **TUAN HAJI AZIZI BIN CHE SEMAN** and **DR. SHAFAAI BIN MUSA**, being two of the members of the Shariah Committee of the Bank, to the best of our knowledge, do hereby confirm on behalf of the members of the Shariah Committee, that the operations of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 have been conducted in conformity with Shariah.



TUAN HAJI AZIZI BIN CHE SEMAN
Chairman of the Committee



DR. SHAFAA BIN MUSA
Member of the Committee

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
12 June 2023

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**Independent auditors' report to the member of
Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 of the Bank, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Bank for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 13 to 174.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia, as disclosed in Note 5(a) to the financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

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

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**Independent auditors' report to the member of
Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad (cont'd)
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Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report and Shariah Committee's report and annual report, but does not include the financial statements of the Bank 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 of the Bank does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard on the directors' report and Shariah Committee's report.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors of the Bank and take appropriate action.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Bank that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia, as disclosed in Note 5(a) to the financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Bank that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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**Independent auditors' report to the member of
Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad (cont'd)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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**Independent auditors' report to the member of
Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad (cont'd)
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Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

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

Other matters

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



Ernst & Young PLT
202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
12 June 2023



Muhammad Syarizal Bin Abdul Rahim
No. 03157/01/2025 J
Chartered Accountant

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds and others	7(a)	737,964	679,933
Income derived from investment of shareholder's funds	7(b)	233,129	224,854
Allowance for impairment	8	(94,569)	(105,959)
Total distributable income		876,524	798,828
Income attributable to depositors	9	(134,380)	(155,056)
Total net income		742,144	643,772
Personnel expenses	10	(334,279)	(298,599)
Other overheads and expenditures	11	(203,584)	(182,017)
Finance costs	12	(33,522)	(17,443)
Profit before tax and zakat		170,759	145,713
Tax expense	13	(60,870)	(35,420)
Zakat	14	(4,269)	(3,643)
Net profit for the year		105,620	106,650
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
<u>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"):</u>			
Net change in fair value during the financial year		(57,790)	(114,223)
Reclassification to profit or loss		(11,273)	(5,263)
Changes in expected credit loss		8,193	-
Income tax related to the above		16,575	28,677
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(44,295)	(90,809)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
<u>Equity instruments at FVOCI</u>			
Net change in fair value during the financial year		(37)	15
Income tax related to the above		9	(4)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(28)	11
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(44,323)	(90,798)
Total comprehensive income for the year		61,297	15,852

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short term funds	15	2,053,211	1,839,501
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	16 (a)	3,422,446	3,413,200
Financial assets at amortised cost ("AC")	16 (b)	49,977	-
Financing and advances	17	13,548,157	13,126,142
Other advances	18	1,511	1,902
Other assets	19	178,460	164,457
Property, plant and equipment	20	144,701	148,332
Intangible assets	21	23,593	25,404
Right-of-use assets	22	28,335	35,789
Deferred tax assets	23	27,513	1,570
TOTAL ASSETS		19,477,904	18,756,297
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits from customers	24 (a)	8,518,883	8,292,500
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	24 (b)	2,616,137	2,415,527
Other liabilities:			
Other payables and accruals	25 (a)	223,261	122,608
Paddy credit gratuity scheme	25 (b)	1,773	1,884
Expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for financial guarantees and financing commitments	25 (c)	7,682	5,864
Lease liabilities	22	22,053	28,745
Financing scheme funds	26	3,290,893	3,167,221
Government grants:			
Operating	27	17,765	18,041
Launching	28	1,464	1,668
Funds	29	1,022,541	993,084
Sukuk Wakalah	30	503,117	503,117
Total Liabilities		16,225,569	15,550,259
Equity			
Share capital	31	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserves	32	2,252,335	2,206,038
Total Equity		3,252,335	3,206,038
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		19,477,904	18,756,297
Commitments and contingencies	34	796,849	868,161

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

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Share capital RM'000	Statutory reserve RM'000	Non-distributable reserves		Distributable reserve		Total RM'000
			FVOCI reserve RM'000	Regulatory reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000		
At 1 January 2022	1,000,000	487,109	47,584	34,951	1,636,394		3,206,038
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	105,620		105,620
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(44,323)	-	-		(44,323)
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	-	-	(44,323)	-	105,620		61,297
Dividends paid (Note 33)	-	-	-	-	(15,000)		(15,000)
At 31 December 2022	1,000,000	487,109	3,261	34,951	1,727,014		3,252,335

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)**

	Share capital RM'000	Non-distributable reserves			Distributable reserve		Total
		Statutory reserve RM'000	FVOCI reserve RM'000	Regulatory reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000		RM'000
At 1 January 2021	1,000,000	487,109	138,382	34,951	1,530,734		3,191,176
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	106,650		106,650
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(90,798)	-	-		(90,798)
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	-	-	(90,798)	-	106,650		15,852
Dividends paid (Note 33)	-	-	-	-	(990)		(990)
At 31 December 2021	1,000,000	487,109	47,584	34,951	1,636,394		3,206,038

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax and zakat	170,759	145,713
Adjustments for:		
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances	116,502	131,936
Allowance for/(writeback of) impairment on other advances	511	(318)
Allowance for/(writeback of) impairment on financial guarantees and financing commitments	1,818	(4,005)
Allowance for impairment on other assets	684	2
Allowance for impairment on financial assets at FVOCI	8,192	-
Allowance for impairment on financial assets at amortised cost	23	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,965	25,645
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,660	11,134
Amortisation of computer software	16,954	18,599
Write off of property, plant and equipment	102	1
Accretion of discount less amortisation of premium	(3,096)	(5,786)
Gain on disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	(11,274)	(5,263)
Gross dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	(6)	(6)
Management fees on government grant - Funds	(200)	(400)
Amortisation and utilisation of government grants:		
Government grant - Operating	(276)	(4,716)
Government grant - Launching	(204)	(414)
Government grant - Funds	2,545	2,180
Finance costs	33,522	17,443
Finance cost for lease liabilities	1,061	1,495
Finance cost for provision for re-instatement	253	254
Gain on remeasurement of right-of-use assets	-	(499)
Provision made for retirement benefits scheme	11	1
(Utilisation)/writeback of Non-Shariah Income ("NSI")	(539)	14
Operating profit before working capital changes	374,967	333,010
Change in financing and advances	(538,517)	(590,167)
Change in other advances	(120)	1,445
Change in other assets	(14,687)	(12,112)
Change in deposits from customers	226,383	(799,297)
Change in deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	200,610	(188,029)
Change in other payables and accruals	70,765	30,524
Change in paddy credit gratuity scheme	(111)	(22)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	319,290	(1,224,648)
Tax paid	(44,133)	(28,326)
Zakat paid	(631)	(2,952)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	274,526	(1,255,926)

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI	(1,245,248)	(763,233)
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost	(50,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVOCI	1,181,273	447,674
Dividends received from financial assets at FVOCI	6	6
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(23,436)	(26,724)
Purchase of computer software	(15,143)	(13,877)
Net cash used in investing activities	(152,548)	(356,154)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments of lease liabilities	(10,530)	(11,111)
Additional funds received for financing scheme funds	495,465	1,012,941
Payments of financing scheme funds	(346,942)	(203,286)
Profits paid on financing scheme funds	(12,301)	(12,464)
Additional funds received for government grant - funds	-	232,082
Proceeds from issuance of Sukuk Wakalah	-	500,000
Profit paid on issuance of Sukuk Wakalah	(18,960)	-
Dividends paid	(15,000)	(990)
Net cash generated from financing activities	91,732	1,517,172
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	213,710	(94,908)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,839,501	1,934,409
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	2,053,211	1,839,501
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash and short term funds (Note 15)	2,053,211	1,839,501

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad ("the Bank") is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal activities of the Bank are banking, financing, investment and related services as provided under the Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad Act, 2008.

On 1 July 2015, the Bank became a full fledged Islamic bank whereby all its activities are conducted in compliance with Shariah principles.

The registered office is at Level 3, Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The principal place of business of the Bank is at Bangunan Agrobank, Leboh Pasar Besar, 50726 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the Bank is the Minister of Finance (Incorporated), held on behalf of the Government of Malaysia.

The financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution dated 12 June 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies. The Bank presents the statement of financial position in order of liquidity.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), as disclosed in Note 5(a), and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.3 Change in presentation

From 1 July 2015, the Bank became a full fledged Islamic bank. The presentation of the financial statements complies with the Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Development Financial Institutions issued by BNM.

The remaining conventional loans and non-shariah compliant assets are now shown as a separate line item on the face of the statement of financial position and are referred to as 'Other advances'.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted by the Bank are consistent with those adopted in the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 except for the new Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), interpretation and amendments to standards to be applied for the financial periods beginning on 1 January 2022:

Amendments to MFRSs contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020", MFRS 3, MFRS 116, MFRS 137.

The adoption of the above amendments to standards did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition

(i) Profit income

Profit income is recognised for all profit-bearing financial assets classified as debt investments at FVOCI, debt investments at amortised cost and financing and advances using the effective profit method.

The effective profit method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the profit income or profit expense over the relevant periods. The effective profit rate is the rate that is used to discount the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income receivable or expense payable on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or payment.

In calculating effective profit, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. Fees, including those for early redemption, are included in the calculation to the extent that they can be measured and are considered to be an integral part of the effective profit rate. Cash flows arising from the direct and incremental costs of issuing financial instruments are also taken into account in the calculation. Where it is not possible to otherwise estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, effective profit is calculated by reference to the payments or receipts specified in the contract, and the full contractual term.

(ii) Murabahah and Tawarruq

Murabahah and Tawarruq income is recognised on an effective profit rate basis over the period of the contract based on the financing amounts disbursed.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(iii) Bai-Al Inah and Bai-Bithaman Ajil

Bai-Al Inah and Bai-Bithaman Ajil income is recognised on an effective profit rate basis over the contract term of the financing amount.

(iv) Ijarah

Ijarah income is recognised on an effective profit rate based on residual value and contract term.

(v) Fees and commissions

Financing processing fee is recognised as income based on the contractual arrangement. Government-link corporation ("GLC") services fee is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the term of agreement.

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. These fees include banking service fees and Ar-Rahnu fees.

(vi) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(vii) Rental income

Income from rental is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions attached will be met. Grants from the Government of Malaysia consist of the following:

(i) Government grants - Operating (Note 27)

Operating grants received for capital expenditure are recognised as deferred capital grants in the statement of financial position. The grants are amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Operating grants for development expenditure is deducted from the operating grants upon utilisation.

(ii) Government grants - Launching (Note 28)

Launching grants received for capital expenditure are recognised as deferred capital grants in the statement of financial position. The grants are amortised to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Launching grants for development expenditure is deducted from the launching grants upon utilisation.

(iii) Government grants - Funds (Note 29 (a) - (m))

Government grant funds received to provide financing to eligible customers are recognised as deferred capital grants in the statement of financial position. The government grants is also utilised against credit losses and charges arising from these financing.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Government grants (cont'd)

(iv) Government grants - financing scheme funds (Note 29 (n) - (ab))

The benefit of financing scheme funds at a below-market rate of profit is treated as a government grant. The financing scheme funds are recognised as a financial liability, and measured in accordance with MFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("MFRS 9"). The government grant for financing scheme funds are measured at inception as the difference between the initial carrying value of the government financing determined in accordance with MFRS 9 and the proceeds received. Government grant for financing scheme funds are recognised in profit or loss (Note 12) on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Bank recognised as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(d) Financial assets

(1) Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement:

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

(2) Recognition and de-recognition

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

(3) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures its financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

(3) Measurement (cont'd)

Business model

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

Solely Payments of Principal and Profit Test ("SPPP")

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

(3) Measurement (cont'd)

Debt instruments

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

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

(i) Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPP are measured at amortised cost. Profit income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective profit rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in statement of comprehensive income.

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

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPP, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, profit income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Profit income from these financial assets is included in "profit income" using the effective profit rate method. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Bank may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. Fair value changes is recognised in profit or loss in the period which it arises.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

(3) Measurement (cont'd)

Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in 'net gains and losses on financial instruments' in statement of comprehensive income.

(4) Subsequent measurement – Impairment

Impairment for debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts

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

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

The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

(4) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (cont'd)

(i) General 3-stage approach

At each reporting date, the Bank measures ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL is required. The Bank applies a 3-stage approach on debt instruments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, except for those that are under simplified approach, as explained below.

(ii) Simplified approach

The Bank applies MFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for trade receivables and other assets.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")

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

The following indicators are incorporated:

- External credit rating (as far as applicable);
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the customer, including changes in the payment status of customer in the Bank, committed into fraudulent activities, abandonment of projects and changes in operating results of the customer;
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the customer/issuer's ability to meet its obligations;
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the customer;
- Significant increase in credit risks on other financial instruments of the same customer; and
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligations.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a customer/issuer is more than 30 days or 1 month past due in making a contractual payment.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

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

- the customer 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 customer is past due more than 3 months on any material credit obligation to the Bank;
- the customer is past due more than 90 days after maturity date for trade finance and revolving credit facilities;
- Bankruptcy or winding up petition;
- Fraudulent accounts;
- Rescheduled and/or restructured (R&R) for impaired accounts; or
- Companies under PN17 – Listed companies identified by Bursa Malaysia that are in financial distress.

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

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

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

The Bank first assesses whether or not objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets which are individually significant. If the Bank determines that objective evidence of impairment exists, i.e. credit impaired, for an individually-assessed financial asset, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

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

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Write off policy

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

Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include:

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

Modification of financing

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of financings to customers. When this happens, the Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the customer is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the customer is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affect the risk profile of the financing;
- Significant extension of the financing term when the customer is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the profit rate;
- Change in the currency the financing is denominated in; and
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the financing.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective profit rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether or not the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the customer being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Modification of financing (cont'd)

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective profit rate (or credit-adjusted effective profit rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

De-recognition other than a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

Generating the term structure of probability of default

Month-in-arrears ("MIA") is a primary input into the determination of the term structure of Probability of Default ("PD") for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information on MIA for each segment.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyse 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.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the financing. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime Exposures at Default ("EAD") are determined based on the expected payment profile, which vary by segmentation.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Generating the term structure of probability of default (cont'd)

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors as well as in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For most exposures, key macro-economic indicators include: gross domestic product ("GDP") growth, benchmark profit rates, unemployment rates and others.

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

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's quantitative modelling, the remaining lifetime PD is determined to have increased by more than a predetermined percentage/range.

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

As a backstop, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than one MIA. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the customer.

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing/advances 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 financing/advances whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated financing/advances recognised as a new financing/advances at fair value.

The Bank renegotiates financing/advances to customers in financial difficulties to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Financing/advances forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the customer is currently in default on its financing or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the customer or issuer made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the customer or issuer is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

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

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

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired. A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/ in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios.

This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in Malaysia.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

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 macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL")

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

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising
Performing accounts	(i) Accounts that do not have any significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the asset which is less likely to turn into delinquent/default; or (ii) Principal or profit or both is overdue for one (1) installment (including Cashline-i); or (ii) Other accounts not classified under Stage 2 and 3.	12 month ECL (Stage 1)
Under performing accounts	(i) Principal or profit or both is overdue for two (2) or three (3) installments; or (ii) Overdue payment within 90 days after maturity date for trade finance and revolving credit facilities (excluding Cashline-i); or (iii) Fulfill any one of the SICR criteria triggers.	Lifetime ECL – non-credit impaired (Stage 2)
Impaired accounts	(i) Principal or profit or both is overdue for more than three (3) installments; or (ii) Overdue payment more than 90 days after maturity date for trade finance and revolving credit facilities; or	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired (Stage 3)

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (cont'd)

Category	Definition	Basis for recognising
Impaired accounts (cont'd)	<p>(iii) For Cashline-i facility, it shall be classified as impaired where the outstanding amount has remained in excess of the approved limit for a period more than 90 days or 3 months; or</p> <p>(iv) Where payments are scheduled on interval of 3 months or longer, the financing is classified as impaired as soon as default occurs (except under specific program stated in para ii above); or</p> <p>(v) Fulfill any one of the qualitative triggers criteria; or</p> <p>(vi) Fulfill any three of the SICR triggers.</p>	

The Bank has not used the low credit risk exemption for any financial instrument.

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

- PD;
- Loss Given Default ("LGD"); and
- EAD.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (cont'd)

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

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

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, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective profit rate as the discounting factor.

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 amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending 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. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial assets (cont'd)

Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") (cont'd)

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 (including any customer's extension options) 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.

Forward looking economic information is also included in determining the 12 month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD.

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

- product/instrument type;
- credit risk grading;
- collateral type;
- date of initial recognition;
- remaining term to maturity;
- industry; and
- geographic location of the customer.

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

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include deposits from customers and financial institutions, financing scheme funds and other payables.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are redeemed or extinguished.

(f) Determination of fair value

The Bank measures financial assets at FVOCI at fair value at each reporting date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In the principal market for the assets or liabilities, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or liabilities.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the assets or liabilities, assuming that market participants act in their economic best profit.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Financial guarantee contracts and financing commitments

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

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

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

Financing commitments provided by the Bank are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide financing/advances at a below-market profit rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

(h) Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period, except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains or losses are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Income tax

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided for, using the "liability" method, on temporary differences as of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences while deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary differences arising from goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets, if any, is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting period. Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Employees' benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, other fixed remuneration and bonuses are recognised as expenses in the year that services have been rendered by the employees. Medical leave is recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Bank is required by law to make monthly contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF") at certain prescribed rates based on the employees' salaries. Such contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Retirement benefits

Eligible staff are entitled for a lump sum gratuity payment upon attainment of normal retirement age of 60 years or early retirement age of 45 years for female employees and 50 years for male employees. The gratuity payment is equivalent to 0.75 of their last drawn salary multiplied by the number of years of service and a leave replacement benefit payment equivalent to 4 times their last drawn salary.

The retirement benefit liability recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period, together with adjustments for actuarial gains or losses and unrecognised past service cost reflecting only the number of years of service completed up to the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation, calculated using the projected unit credit method, by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government Investment Issues which have currency and terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The actuarial gains or losses are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Employees' benefits (cont'd)

(iv) Early retirement scheme ("ERS")

ERS was implemented in June 2021 for eligible employees to achieve optimal headcount. Payments relating to ERS are recognised as expenses in the year the employee's application is approved.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flow have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation or depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line method at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

Buildings	2%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Equipment and office machines	10%
Computer hardware	20%

Where parts of items of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of the items is allocated on a reasonable basis and is depreciated separately.

At each reporting period, the residual values and useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and the effect of any changes is recognised prospectively. Gain or loss arising from the disposal of an asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Costs of repair and maintenance are charged to profit or loss in the year in which the costs are incurred.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software which are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to the recognition, computer software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of computer software over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. Gain or loss arising from the disposal of the asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase or completion is recognised as an expense when it is incurred, unless it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and the expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably.

(n) Leases

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Bank as a lessee

The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Bank recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Equipment and computer hardware	1 to 5 years
Real estate	2 to 10 years
Leasehold land	60 to 99 years

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(n) Leases (cont'd)

Bank as a lessee (cont'd)

i) Right-of-use assets (cont'd)

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment assessment as described on Note 3.2 (k).

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses its incremental financing rate at the lease commencement date because the profit rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of profit and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Bank's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 22.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(n) Leases (cont'd)

Bank as a lessee (cont'd)

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment and computer hardware (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(o) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties are those acquired in order to settle the debts and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(q) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets. Costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are taken to equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following MFRS and amendments to MFRS have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective which have not been adopted by the Bank.

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*
- Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 - Comparative Information (Amendments to MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to MFRS 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to MFRS 112 *Income Taxes*)

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to MFRS 16 *Leases*)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*)

Standard effective on a date to be determined by MASB

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*)

The Bank plans to adopt the above pronouncements when they become effective in the respective financial periods. These pronouncements are expected to have no significant impact to the financial statements of the Bank upon their initial application.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expense, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT (CONT'D)

Critical judgements made in the application of accounting policies

The following judgements are made by the management in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant impact on the financial statements.

(a) Measurement of the expected credit losses ("ECL")

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 37, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

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

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL; and
- Management overlay due to COVID-19, financial distress and flood disaster.

(b) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Bank as lessee

The Bank determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT (CONT'D)

Critical judgements made in the application of accounting policies (cont'd)

- (b) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Bank as lessee (cont'd)

(i) Real Estate Leases and Leasehold Land

The Bank leases office buildings and houses for the branches, office space and staff accommodation. The leases of office space typically run for a period of two (2) to five (5) years and leases of houses for one (1) to three (3) years, whereas the leasehold land is between 60 to 99 years. Most leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases of office buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Bank up to one (1) year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Bank seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Bank and not by the lessors. The Bank assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

(ii) Other Assets

The Bank leases ATM machines and printer with lease term of one (1) to three (3) years. In some cases, the Bank has options to purchase the assets at the end of the contract term. The Bank also leases IT equipments and other office equipments such as water purifiers and printers with contract terms of three (3) to five (5) years. These leases are short term and/or low value items. The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT (CONT'D)

Critical judgements made in the application of accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Income taxes (Note 13) and deferred tax (Note 23)

Significant judgement is required in estimating the provision for income taxes as there are interpretations of tax law for which the final outcome has not been established, such as the tax deductibility of expected credit loss on financial instruments. Liabilities for taxation are recognised based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be payable. The estimations process may involve seeking advice of experts, where appropriate.

Where the final liability for taxation assessed by the Inland Revenue Board is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, these differences will affect the income tax expense and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the estimate is revised or when the final tax liability is established.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Leases - Estimating the incremental financing rate

The Bank cannot readily determine the profit rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental financing rate ("IFR") to measure lease liabilities. The IFR is the rate of profit that the Bank would have to pay to finance over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IFR therefore reflects what the Bank 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Bank estimates the IFR using observable inputs (such as market profit rate) when available and is required to make certain specific estimates.

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5. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

(a) Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") policy documents on Financial Reporting

On 28 July 2020, BNM issued the revised policy documents for Financial Reporting for Development Financial Institutions ("DFIs") which are effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The policy specifies the accounting treatment with respect to payments which are deferred under moratoriums implemented by the DFIs during the three financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with the details as follows:

(i) Duration of modified accounting treatment

The modified accounting treatment permitted by BNM is in place for three financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020;

(ii) Comparison of accounting in accordance with MFRS and modified accounting treatment

Accounting treatment in accordance with MFRS

Under paragraph 5.4.3 of MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, the modification gain or loss that arises as at the payment moratorium commencement date is recognised in the profit or loss immediately by recalculating the gross carrying amount of the financing based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the financing's original effective profit rate.

Modified accounting treatment in accordance to BNM Guideline

Under paragraph 10.12, no modification gain or loss is recorded against the gross carrying amount of the financing as at the repayment moratorium commencement date.

Instead, a new and modified effective profit rate is calculated that exactly discounts the revised remaining cash flows to the gross carrying amount of the financing as at the payment moratorium commencement date.

(iii) Disclosure

For DFIs applying paragraph 10.12, the DFI shall disclose the application of the modified accounting treatment in the basis of preparation of the interim financial reports and annual financial statements. The disclosure shall also include the duration of the application and a comparison of the financial impact of applying the accounting treatment in accordance with the MFRS and the modified accounting treatment.

The Bank has opted for the adoption of the modified accounting framework for three financial years from the financial year ended 31 December 2020 until the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

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5. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (CONT'D)

(a) Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") policy documents on Financial Reporting (cont'd)

The financial impact of the affected items in the profit or loss for the year and statement of financial position as at the reporting date of the Bank is as summarised below:

	Modified Accounting Treatment RM'000	MFRS 9 Paragraph 5.4.3 RM'000
At 31 December 2022		
Statement of profit or loss:		
Profit income		
- Modification loss (net of unwinding effects)	-	680
- Effect of income with adjusted effective profit rate	<u>(7,396)</u>	<u>-</u>
Statement of financial position:		
Financing and advances	14,225,184	14,205,695
Retained earnings	<u>1,727,014</u>	<u>1,707,525</u>
At 31 December 2021		
Statement of profit or loss:		
Profit income		
- Modification loss (net of unwinding effects)	-	(7,132)
- Effect of income with adjusted effective profit rate	<u>(7,342)</u>	<u>-</u>
Statement of financial position:		
Financing and advances	13,741,814	13,714,249
Retained earnings	<u>1,636,394</u>	<u>1,608,829</u>

(b) Transitional arrangement for regulatory capital treatment of accounting provision for Development Financial Institution

On 9 December 2020, BNM issued the policy documents on Transitional Arrangements for Regulatory Capital Treatment of Accounting Provisions for Development Financial Institutions ("DFI").

Prescribed DFIs which elect to apply the transitional arrangements are allowed to add back the Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions for expected credit losses incurred during the year to Tier 1 capital over a four-year period from financial year beginning 2020 or a three-year period from financial year beginning 2021.

The transitional arrangements are consistent with the guidance issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on "Regulatory treatment of accounting provisions – interim approach and transitional arrangement" (March 2017) and "Measures to reflect the impact of COVID-19" (April 2020).

Pursuant to Paragraph 7.1 of the policy, DFIs which elect to apply the transitional arrangements shall submit a one-time written notification to BNM.

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5. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Transitional arrangement for regulatory capital treatment of accounting provision for Development Financial Institution (cont'd)

In view of the above paragraph, the Bank has elected to apply the transitional arrangement from year 2020 i.e. effective 31 December 2020 as our first reporting period of the application. The impact of before and after transitional arrangement is as summarised below:

	Before Transitional Arrangement Ratio (%)	After Transitional Arrangement Ratio (%)
<u>Core capital ratio</u>		
2022	20.12	20.56
2021	20.65	21.19

BANK PERTANIAN MALAYSIA BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**6. COVID-19 SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES****Exposures to COVID-19 impacted sectors**

The table below presents the gross financing by sectors identified as directly vulnerable affected by COVID-19 for the Bank:

	Financing and advances			
	On-balance sheet			
	2022	2021		
	RM'000	RM'000		
Fishery	688,795	642,588		
Crops	4,587,145	4,779,547		
Livestock	877,250	925,795		
Manufacturing	1,550,864	1,512,212		
Retail and wholesale trade	2,101,737	1,841,928		
	9,805,791	9,702,070		

COVID-19 customer relief and support measures

Summary of relief and support measures for retail and non-retail customers:

At 31 December 2022	Retail			SMEs			Corporates			Total		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Total payment moratoriums, repayment assistances, rescheduling and restructuring	3,355	-	-	9,937	3,861	2,352	-	-	-	13,292	3,861	2,352
Resumed repayments	3,121	-	-	8,769	1,850	80	-	-	-	11,890	1,850	80
Extended and repaying as per revised schedules	234	-	-	839	961	489	-	-	-	1,073	961	489
Missed payments	-	-	-	329	1,050	1,783	-	-	-	329	1,050	1,783
<i>As a percentage of total:</i>												
Resumed repayments	93%	0%	0%	88%	48%	3%	0%	0%	0%	89%	48%	3%
Extended and repaying as per revised schedules	7%	0%	0%	9%	25%	21%	0%	0%	0%	8%	25%	21%
Missed payments	0%	0%	0%	3%	27%	76%	0%	0%	0%	3%	27%	76%
	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%

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6. COVID-19 SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

COVID-19 customer relief and support measures (cont'd)

Summary of relief and support measures for retail and non-retail customers: (cont'd)

At 31 December 2021	Retail			SMEs			Corporates			Total	
	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000
Total payment moratoriums, repayment assistances, rescheduling and restructuring	3,043,912	34,888	2,879	1,019,073	414,193	19,809	26,143	6,017	-	4,089,128	22,688
Resumed repayments	97,153	2,115	154	152,520	77,059	2,638	-	-	-	249,673	2,792
Extended and repaying as per revised schedules	2,946,441	32,201	573	865,258	334,934	7,823	26,143	6,017	-	3,837,842	8,396
Missed payments	318	572	2,152	1,295	2,200	9,348	-	-	-	1,613	11,500
<i>As a percentage of total:</i>											
Resumed repayments	3%	6%	5%	15%	18%	13%	0%	0%	0%	6%	17%
Extended and repaying as per revised schedules	97%	92%	20%	85%	81%	40%	100%	100%	0%	94%	82%
Missed payments	0%	2%	75%	0%	1%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%

Management overlay ("MO") adjustment for expected credit loss amid COVID-19, financial distress and flood disaster environments

As the current MFRS 9 models are not expected to generate levels of expected credit loss ("ECL") with sufficient reliability in view of the unprecedented and on-going COVID-19 endemic, financial distress and flood disaster, a management overlay adjustment has been applied to determine a sufficient overall level of ECL as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

This overlay adjustment was made to reflect the potential impact to delinquencies and defaults when the various relief and support measures expire in 2023. The overlay adjustment involves significant level of judgement and reflects the management's view of possible severity of the endemic, financial distress of customers and flood disaster and paths of recovery in the forward looking assessment for ECL estimation purposes.

Customers who have received repayment support remain in their existing stages unless they have been individually identified as not viable or with subsequent indicators of significant increase in credit risk from each of their pre-COVID-19, financial distress and flood disaster status. The overlay adjustment was generally made at portfolio level in determining the sufficient level of ECLs.

The breakdown of ECL allowance as at the reporting date are as follows:

	ECL based on models RM'000	ECL due to management overlay RM'000	ECL charged during the year RM'000
For the year 2022			
ECL allowance/(writeback)	129,173	(10,342)	118,831
For the year 2021			
ECL allowance	75,162	52,451	127,613

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7. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF:

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
(a) Depositors' funds and others			
Term deposits	(i)	354,181	372,899
Other deposits	(ii)	383,783	307,034
		<u>737,964</u>	<u>679,933</u>
(i) Income derived from investment of term deposits			
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Finance income and hibah			
Profit from financing and advances		268,513	285,329
Profit from financial assets:			
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		10,389	12,325
at FVOCI		51,100	48,716
at amortised cost		37	-
Accretion of discount less amortisation of premium		1,146	2,442
Investment income			
Gain arising from disposal of financial assets			
at FVOCI		4,173	2,221
Gross dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI		2	3
Fee income			
Financing processing fees		1,501	2,171
Banking service fees		16,398	15,955
Ar-Rahnu fees		5	2,490
Ta'widh		917	1,247
Total income derived from investment of term deposits		<u>354,181</u>	<u>372,899</u>
Of which:			
Profit income earned on impaired financing and advances		<u>12,125</u>	<u>12,531</u>

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7. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF: (CONT'D)

(a) Depositors' funds and others (cont'd)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
(ii) Income derived from investment of other deposits		
Finance income and hibah		
Profit from financing and advances	290,953	234,931
Profit from financial assets:		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	11,257	10,148
at FVOCI	55,371	40,111
at amortised cost	40	-
Accretion of discount less amortisation of premium	1,242	2,011
Investment income		
Gain arising from disposal of financial assets		
at FVOCI	4,522	1,829
Gross dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	3	2
Fee income		
Financing processing fees	1,626	1,788
Banking service fees	17,769	13,137
Ar-Rahnu fees	6	2,050
Ta'widh	994	1,027
Total income derived from investment of other deposits	383,783	307,034
Of which:		
Profit income earned on impaired financing and advances	13,139	10,317

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7. INCOME DERIVED FROM INVESTMENT OF: (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
(b) Shareholder's funds		
Finance income and hibah		
Profit from financing and advances	165,945	155,768
Profit from financial assets:		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	6,421	6,729
at FVOCI	31,581	26,595
at amortised cost	23	-
Accretion of discount less amortisation of premium	708	1,333
Investment income		
Gain arising from disposal of financial assets		
at FVOCI	2,579	1,213
Gross dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI	1	1
Fee income		
Financing processing fees	928	1,185
Government-Linked Corporation ("GLC") service fees	8,121	10,283
Banking service fees	10,134	8,710
Ar-Rahnu fees	3	1,359
Ta'widh	567	681
Other operating income		
Staff financing	3,870	3,852
Proceeds from sale of crops - Ladang Sg Tasan	748	612
Amortisation of operating grant (Note 27)	276	4,716
Amortisation and utilisation of launching grant (Note 28)	204	414
Writeback of government grant - funds:		
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates (Note 29 (a))	(14)	(3)
Development Programme for Hard-core		
Poor (Note 29 (c))	(1)	-
Fund for Minister of Youth and Sports (Note 29 (d))	(197)	(18)
Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial		
Community Scheme HUB (Note 29 (e))	(486)	(327)
National Key Economic Area (Note 29 (f))	(98)	(5)
Micro Economic Stimulation Package (Note 29 (g))	(1,749)	(1,824)
Micro ESP Flood Relief (Note 29 (h))	-	(3)
Utilisation/(writeback) of Non-Shariah Income		
("NSI") (Note 25 (a) (i))	539	(14)
Other income	3,026	3,597
	233,129	224,854
Of which:		
Profit income earned on impaired financing and advances	7,494	6,841

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8. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
(Allowance for)/writeback of impairment on:		
Financing and advances	(a) (92,474)	(115,803)
Other advances	(b) 8,622	5,841
Financial guarantees and financing commitments	(c) (1,818)	4,005
Other assets	(d) (684)	(2)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")	(e) (8,192)	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	(f) (23)	-
	<u>(94,569)</u>	<u>(105,959)</u>

(a) Financing and advances

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	15,955	9,395
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(38,163)	(45,015)
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(94,294)	(96,316)
ECL for financing and advances	(116,502)	(131,936)
Bad debts and financing recovered	24,028	16,133
	<u>(92,474)</u>	<u>(115,803)</u>

(b) Other advances

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	22	41
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(12)	7
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(521)	270
ECL for other advances	(511)	318
Bad debts and financing recovered	9,133	5,523
	<u>8,622</u>	<u>5,841</u>

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8. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial guarantees and financing commitments

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	(395)	1,289
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(1,423)	2,716
	<u>(1,818)</u>	<u>4,005</u>

(d) Other assets

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	<u>(684)</u>	<u>(2)</u>

(e) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Stage 1 - 12 months ECL	403	-
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL impaired credit	(8,595)	-
	<u>(8,192)</u>	<u>-</u>

(f) Financial assets at amortised cost

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Stage 1 - 12 months ECL	<u>(23)</u>	<u>-</u>

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9. INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEPOSITORS

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Deposits from customers:		
Fixed return investment account ("FRIA")	53,541	78,869
FRIA 45 Plus	5,910	6,760
Agro Perdana-i	9,401	12,681
Agro-i Deposits	6,086	7,898
Qard	1,735	2,265
Agro Muda-i	1,263	1,149
Agro Tetangga-i	107	151
Agro Prima	414	449
	<u>78,457</u>	<u>110,222</u>
Deposits and placement of banks and other financial institutions:		
Pelaburan Khas-i	55,816	44,834
Interbank Money Market Deposit	107	-
	<u>55,923</u>	<u>44,834</u>
	<u>134,380</u>	<u>155,056</u>

10. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	270,526	233,682
EPF contributions	32,062	31,845
SOCSSO contributions	2,662	2,589
Medical insurances	10,958	12,460
Staff welfare	9,534	11,314
Non-executive directors' allowances	1,307	1,252
Staff training	2,379	2,812
Recruitment fees	3,708	1,832
Retirement benefits scheme	44	1
Others	1,099	812
	<u>334,279</u>	<u>298,599</u>

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11. OTHER OVERHEADS AND EXPENDITURES

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Maintenance cost		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,965	25,645
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,660	11,134
Amortisation of computer software	16,954	18,599
Write off of property, plant and equipment	102	1
Computer maintenance	30,668	23,850
Expenses relating to short-term leases	647	8
Storage services	1,258	1,165
Water and electricity	8,527	7,516
Printing, stationery and office supplies	6,449	7,142
Office maintenance	3,910	4,399
Takaful on property, plant and equipment	3,374	3,022
Building maintenance	3,238	3,560
Finance cost on lease liabilities	1,061	1,495
Finance cost on provision for re-instatement	253	254
Quit rent and assessment	1,037	1,087
Vehicle maintenance	216	169
Computer supply	100	65
Others	532	353
	115,951	109,464
Marketing expenses		
Advertising and promotions	3,146	5,922
Others	210	110
	3,356	6,032
General administrative expenses		
Communication expenses	17,457	18,338
Launching grants	2	19
Legal fees	7,199	2,942
Commissions and fees	34,604	28,754
Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit	1,108	1,171
- Regulatory related services	13	13
Security charges	12,073	11,533
Agro Perdana ID card	3,294	1,497
CTOS net expenses	1,093	946
Retail Payment Platform expenses	900	742
Strategic business plan expenses	4,770	-
Others	1,764	566
	84,277	66,521
	203,584	182,017

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12. FINANCE COSTS

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Profit expense on financing scheme funds	(i)	14,562	14,326
Profit expense on Sukuk Wakalah		18,960	3,117
		33,522	17,443

(i) Profit expense on financing scheme funds

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fund For Food ("3F") (Note 26 (a))	1,220	1,234
Micro Enterprise Fund (Note 26 (c))	1,157	1,037
Commercial Agriculture Fund ("DPK-GLC") (Note 26 (d))	10,362	9,912
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 1 ("DPUP 1") (Note 26 (e))	35,709	39,924
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 2 ("DPUP 2") (Note 26 (f))	4,451	4,849
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 3 ("DPUP 3") (Note 26 (g))	4,964	5,431
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 4 ("DPUP 4") (Note 26 (h))	1,103	1,062
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 5 ("DPUP 5") (Note 26 (i))	1,526	1,469
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 6 ("DPUP 6") (Note 26 (j))	2,013	2,044
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Scheme Fund 7 ("DPUP 7") (Note 26 (k))	2,012	1,993
Special Relief Facility (Note 26 (l))	8,209	11,857
Fund for Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS") (Note 26 (m))	624	450
Disaster Relief Facility (Note 26 (n))	40	81
Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana (Note 26 (o))	8,801	-
Targeted Relief and Recovery ("TRRF") (Note 26 (p))	12,583	9,543
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1 ("DPA 1") (Note 26 (q))	2,866	751
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2 ("DPA 2") (Note 26 (r))	2,622	-
Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA") (Note 26 (s))	2,941	-
	103,203	91,637

Less : Income from fair value amortisation

Amortisation of DPK-GLC Grant (Note 29 (n))	(9,612)	(9,162)
Amortisation of DPUP 1 Grant (Note 29 (o))	(31,032)	(34,614)
Amortisation of DPUP 2 Grant (Note 29 (p))	(3,701)	(4,099)
Amortisation of DPUP 3 Grant (Note 29 (q))	(4,310)	(4,704)
Amortisation of DPUP 4 Grant (Note 29 (r))	(928)	(886)
Amortisation of DPUP 5 Grant (Note 29 (s))	(1,276)	(1,219)
Amortisation of DPUP 6 Grant (Note 29 (t))	(109)	(109)
Amortisation of DPUP 7 Grant (Note 29 (u))	(512)	(493)
Amortisation of Special Relief Facility (Note 29 (v))	(8,209)	(11,857)
Amortisation of Disaster Relief Facility (Note 29 (w))	(40)	(81)
	(59,729)	(67,224)

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12. FINANCE COSTS (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
(i) Profit expense on financing scheme funds (cont'd)		
Brought forward from previous page	103,203	91,637
Less : Income from fair value amortisation (cont'd)		
Brought forward from previous page	(59,729)	(67,224)
Amortisation of Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility (Note 29 (x))	(12,583)	(9,543)
Amortisation of Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1 (Note 29 (y))	(2,266)	(544)
Amortisation of Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana (Note 29 (z))	(8,801)	-
Amortisation of Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2 (Note 29 (aa))	(2,321)	-
Amortisation of Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan (Note 29 (ab))	(2,941)	-
	<u>(88,641)</u>	<u>(77,311)</u>
	<u>14,562</u>	<u>14,326</u>

13. TAX EXPENSE

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Income tax:		
Malaysian income tax	68,748	38,828
Under/(over) provision in prior years	1,481	(735)
	<u>70,229</u>	<u>38,093</u>
Deferred tax: (Note 23)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(12,240)	(2,673)
Under provision in prior years	2,881	-
	<u>(9,359)</u>	<u>(2,673)</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>60,870</u>	<u>35,420</u>

Domestic income tax calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year.

In accordance with the Finance Act 2021 which was gazetted on 31 December 2021, companies with chargeable income exceeding RM100 million in Year of Assessment 2022 will be subject to a one off Cukai Makmur of 33%. The reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit of the Bank multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate are as follows:

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13. TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Profit before tax and zakat	<u>170,759</u>	<u>145,713</u>
Tax at the applicable statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 24%)	40,982	34,971
Tax effects of:		
Impact of Cukai Makmur	12,204	-
Income not subject to tax	(848)	(1,719)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,170	2,903
Under/(over) provision in prior years:		
Income tax	1,481	(735)
Deferred tax	<u>2,881</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>60,870</u>	<u>35,420</u>

14. ZAKAT

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Zakat for the year	<u>4,269</u>	<u>3,643</u>

Zakat represents business zakat payable by the Bank to comply with the principles of Shariah and as approved by the Shariah Committee. The Bank only pays zakat on its business and does not pay zakat on behalf of depositors or shareholder. Zakat provision is initially calculated based on 2.5% of capital growth model method. However, it is compared against 2.5% of the Bank's audited profit before tax ("PBT") for the year, and the higher of the two is the final zakat payable by the Bank.

The Bank distributes the zakat to zakat state authorities and eligible beneficiaries (asnaf) among needy individuals mainly through a structured asnaf developmental and entrepreneurship program with the objective to enhance their wellbeing, mosque, non-governmental organisations and institutions as guided by the Bank's zakat policy.

15. CASH AND SHORT TERM FUNDS

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Cash in hand	197,993	204,721
Cash at banks	132,804	88,491
Short term deposits maturing within three months:		
Licensed banks	994,700	998,853
Other financial institutions	<u>727,714</u>	<u>547,436</u>
	<u>2,053,211</u>	<u>1,839,501</u>

The details on the short term deposits are as follows:

	22 days	12 days
	3.24%	1.80%
Average maturities		
Weighted average effective profit rates (per annum)		

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16. FINANCIAL ASSETS PORTFOLIO

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	(a)	3,422,446	3,413,200
Financial assets at amortised cost	(b)	49,977	-
		<u>3,472,423</u>	<u>3,413,200</u>

(a) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ("FVOCI")

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Equity investments	(i)	232	269
Debt investments	(ii)	3,422,214	3,412,931
		<u>3,422,446</u>	<u>3,413,200</u>

(i) Equity investments

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<u>Quoted securities</u>		
KUB Malaysia Berhad	<u>232</u>	<u>269</u>

(ii) Debt investments

Debt investments at FVOCI comprise the following investments having solely payments of principal and profit income:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At fair value:		
Corporate sukuk	2,079,181	2,169,882
Government Investment Issues ("GII")	<u>1,343,033</u>	<u>1,243,049</u>
	<u>3,422,214</u>	<u>3,412,931</u>

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16. FINANCIAL ASSETS PORTFOLIO (CONT'D)

(a) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ("FVOCI") (CONT'D)

Movements in ECL in respect of debt instruments at FVOCI are as follows:

The carrying amount of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is equivalent to their fair value. The loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	ECL Staging					Total RM'000
	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2		Stage 3		
		Lifetime ECL Not Credit - Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit - Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit - Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit - Impaired RM'000	
At 1 January 2021/ 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022	524	7,184	-	-	-	7,708
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(7,184)	7,184	-	-	-
Allowance (written back)/charged during the year	(403)	-	8,595	-	-	8,192
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(403)	-	8,595	-	-	8,192
At 31 December 2022	121	-	15,779	-	-	15,900

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16. FINANCIAL ASSETS PORTFOLIO (CONT'D)

(b) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Debt investments at amortised cost comprise the following investments having solely payments of principal and profit income:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At amortised cost:		
Corporate sukuk	50,000	-
Less:		
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	(23)	-
Net financial assets at amortised cost	49,977	-

Maturity structure for financial assets at amortised cost:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Between one year to three years	50,000	-

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16. FINANCIAL ASSETS PORTFOLIO (CONT'D)

(b) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST (CONT'D)

Movements in ECL in respect of debt instruments at amortised cost are as follows:

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit - Impaired RM'000	Stage 2 ECL Not Credit - Impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Credit - Impaired RM'000	
At 1 January 2021/ 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance charged during the year	23				23
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	23	-	-	-	23
At 31 December 2022	23				23

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
By Product (at amortised cost)		
Agrocash	8,618,438	8,556,080
Project Financing	4,788,909	5,191,281
Fund For Food ("3F")	1,023,759	989,395
Ar-Rahnu	679,028	603,912
Fishery Boat Financing Scheme ("SPBP")	95,511	113,071
MUST-i	301,833	326,050
Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")	1,985	2,882
Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial Community Scheme ("MPPB")	44,626	57,479
Financing for Small and Medium Size Industries ("PKS")	75,506	90,510
Non-Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPBM")	10,063	12,976
Food Production Credit Scheme ("SKPM")	49,926	67,819
Belia Tani Scheme	4,723	5,030
Fund For Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")	58,948	20,029
Working Capital-i	225,731	218,906
Paddy Credit Scheme	83,500	80,688
Micro Economic Stimulus Package ("Micro ESP-i")	60,200	46,935
National Key Economic Area ("NKEA")	9,600	9,971
Murabahah Working Capital Financing	1,266,757	1,008,816
Insani	205	372
Bai Al-Dayn Working Capital Financing	113,907	86,429
MPPB Hub	151	149
Agro Cash Line-i	379,518	388,671
Hartani-i	1,414,780	1,365,436
Special Relief Facility	1,017,695	903,572
Commercial Agriculture Fund ("DPK3")	72,199	70,487
Agro Industrial Hire Purchase-i	68,182	47,622
Program Agropreneur Muda	26,136	29,378
Program Pemodenan Vessel dan Mekanisasi Tangkapan ("PVMT")	79,893	2,043
Program Ladang Rakyat	12,150	8,428
Pembiayaan Agromakanan 2	165,976	-
Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA")	22,394	-
PEMULIH	123,330	-
Agro Home Financing-i	21,850	9,495
Dana Pembiayaan Agromakanan Keluarga Malaysia ("DPAKM")	23,387	-
Others	4,531	1,533
	20,945,327	20,315,445

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Brought forward from previous page	20,945,327	20,315,445
Add : Staff financing and advances	159,886	170,012
	21,105,213	20,485,457
Less : Unearned profit	(6,880,029)	(6,743,643)
Gross financing and advances	14,225,184	13,741,814
Less :		
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	(66,149)	(73,884)
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(126,384)	(109,217)
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(484,494)	(432,571)
Net financing and advances at amortised cost	13,548,157	13,126,142

(i) The gross financing and advances by maturity are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity within six months	2,365,904	1,905,980
Between six months to one year	159,196	198,771
Between one year to three years	267,706	482,025
Between three years to five years	1,337,397	925,707
More than five years	10,094,981	10,229,331
	14,225,184	13,741,814

(ii) The gross financing and advances by sectors are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Construction and Services	181,581	164,684
Fishery	688,795	642,588
Crops	4,587,145	4,779,547
Livestock	877,250	925,795
Manufacturing	1,550,864	1,512,212
Others-Primary Agriculture	70,525	52,116
Retail and Wholesale Trade	2,101,737	1,841,928
Household	3,990,708	3,660,210
Others	176,579	162,734
	14,225,184	13,741,814

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(iii) The gross financing and advances by state are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Kuala Lumpur	1,705,283	1,805,128
Selangor	1,596,911	1,531,392
Pahang	1,023,781	912,177
Perak	1,659,248	1,534,110
Negeri Sembilan	352,040	333,894
Melaka	638,033	597,068
Johor	1,305,990	1,263,771
Kelantan	802,364	757,634
Kedah	1,088,192	1,088,052
Perlis	129,117	120,830
Sarawak	1,314,526	1,302,761
Sabah	1,337,423	1,278,142
Pulau Pinang	718,285	688,589
Terengganu	553,991	528,266
	14,225,184	13,741,814

(iv) The gross financing and advances by profit rate sensitivity are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Fixed rate :		
Fund For Food ("3F")	692,018	669,300
Project Financing	140,745	126,512
MUST-i	256,808	267,272
Agrocash	2,119	4,133
Special Relief Facility	736,915	666,027
Others	731,866	465,777
Variable rate :		
Agrocash	5,524,522	5,467,988
Project Financing	2,897,364	3,227,207
Murabahah Working Capital Financing	1,271,621	1,010,578
Hartani-i	735,048	704,214
Others	1,236,158	1,132,806
	14,225,184	13,741,814

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(v) The gross financing and advances by financing type and Shariah contract are as follows:

	Term Financing RM'000	Revolving Financing RM'000	Total RM'000
2022			
Bai-Al Inah	934,128	-	934,128
Tawarruq	8,186,971	1,855,596	10,042,567
Bai-Bithaman Ajil	3,083,982	-	3,083,982
Murabahah	113,847	-	113,847
Ijarah	50,660	-	50,660
	12,369,588	1,855,596	14,225,184
2021			
Qard	1,062	-	1,062
Bai-Al Inah	1,099,860	-	1,099,860
Tawarruq	7,567,570	1,578,962	9,146,532
Bai-Bithaman Ajil	3,371,935	-	3,371,935
Murabahah	86,376	-	86,376
Ijarah	36,049	-	36,049
	12,162,852	1,578,962	13,741,814

(vi) Movements in gross impaired financing and advances are as follows:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	885,342	889,048
Additions during the year	769,758	771,769
Reclassified as non impaired during the year	(381,245)	(475,528)
Recoveries during the year	(182,770)	(225,905)
Amount written off	(55,147)	(74,042)
At end of the year	1,035,938	885,342
<u>Excluding Non-Shariah Assets</u>		
Gross impaired	1,035,938	885,342
Gross impaired ratio	7.28%	6.44%
<u>Including Non-Shariah Assets</u>		
Gross impaired	1,036,600	887,726
Gross impaired ratio	7.29%	6.46%

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(vii) Impaired financing by sector

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Sectors:		
Construction and Services	43,704	47,548
Fishery	73,880	49,438
Crops	361,637	365,985
Livestock	98,720	86,085
Manufacturing	81,597	54,916
Others-Primary Agriculture	9,617	5,708
Retail and Wholesale Trade	258,217	209,531
Others	108,566	66,131
	1,035,938	885,342

(viii) Impaired financing by state

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
States:		
Kuala Lumpur	344,957	301,170
Selangor	136,331	130,697
Pahang	18,693	16,674
Perak	67,706	63,288
Negeri Sembilan	31,877	14,840
Melaka	27,584	13,192
Johor	100,371	92,788
Kelantan	56,478	47,174
Kedah	58,481	38,593
Perlis	7,051	4,019
Sarawak	27,035	24,812
Sabah	57,283	49,398
Pulau Pinang	44,461	38,585
Terengganu	57,630	50,112
	1,035,938	885,342

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(ix) ECL

Movements in impairment allowances are as follows:

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired RM'000		
At 1 January 2022	73,884	109,217	432,571		615,672
Transfer to Stage 1	17,692	(14,473)	(3,219)		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(5,877)	8,823	(2,946)		-
Transfer to Stage 3	(3,595)	(15,346)	18,941		-
Allowance (written back)/made during the year	(15,955)	38,163	94,294		116,502
New financing and advances originated*	16,751	15,629	2,831		35,211
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(26,329)	45,412	102,151		121,234
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(6,377)	(22,878)	(10,688)		(39,943)
Write off	-	-	(55,147)		(55,147)
At 31 December 2022	66,149	126,384	484,494		677,027

* New financing and advances originated include those which were not credit-impaired at origination but the credit risk has deteriorated.

17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(ix) ECL (cont'd)

Movements in impairment allowances are as follows: (cont'd)

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired RM'000	
	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired RM'000		
At 1 January 2021	76,566	80,099	401,113		557,778
Transfer to Stage 1	19,921	(17,919)	(2,002)		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(11,473)	12,473	(1,000)		-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,735)	(10,451)	12,186		-
Allowance (written back)/made during the year	(9,395)	45,015	96,316		131,936
New financing and advances originated*	22,001	6,914	22,901		51,816
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(22,987)	52,581	103,935		133,529
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(8,409)	(14,480)	(30,520)		(53,409)
Write off	-	-	(74,042)		(74,042)
At 31 December 2021	73,884	109,217	432,571		615,672

* New financing and advances originated include those which were not credit-impaired at origination but the credit risk has deteriorated.

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17. FINANCING AND ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(ix) ECL (cont'd)

Financial assets that are purchased or originated and credit-impaired

The Bank does not purchase or originate credit impaired financing and advances.

Impact on movements in gross carrying amount on allowance for financing and advances

The following explains how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financing and advances during the financial year have contributed to the changes in the allowance for impairment on financing and advances for the Bank.

Overall, the total allowance for impairment on financing and advances for the Bank increased by RM61.35 million from RM615.67 million to RM677.02 million, due to the following:

- (a) 12-month ECL (Stage 1) – decrease of RM7.73 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Financing and advances that were newly originated; and
 - Financing and advances which migrated from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1 due to improvement in credit quality; and
 - Partially offset remeasurement of ECL due to improvement in credit quality and financing and advances that were repaid.
- (b) Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired (Stage 2) – increase of RM17.16 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Remeasurement of ECL due to deterioration in credit quality; and
 - Financing and advances that were newly originated; and
 - Partially offset by financing and advances that were repaid and migrated to Stage 1 and Stage 3.
- (c) Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired (Stage 3) – increase of RM51.92 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Remeasurement of ECL and financing and advances which migrated into Stage 3 due to deterioration of credit quality;
 - Partially offset by financing and advances that were fully repaid and written off.

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18. OTHER ADVANCES

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
(i) Non-Shariah Assets	2,057	3,424
Less :		
Stage 1 - 12-month ECL	(13)	(19)
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(22)	(27)
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(511)	(1,476)
Non-Shariah Assets at amortised cost	<u>1,511</u>	<u>1,902</u>

Other advances relate to customer loans which are not in compliance with Shariah principles. All income earned during the year from these loans amounting to RM985,584 (2021: RM627,749) will be channelled to approved charities.

(ii) Movements in gross impaired Non-Shariah Assets are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	2,384	4,332
Additions during the year	237	545
Reclassified as non credit-impaired during the year	(83)	(64)
Recoveries during the year	(389)	(934)
Amount written off	(1,487)	(1,495)
At end of the year	<u>662</u>	<u>2,384</u>
Gross impaired Non-Shariah Assets as a percentage of gross Non-Shariah Assets	<u>32.18%</u>	<u>69.63%</u>

Ongoing efforts are made by Special Asset Management Department ("SAMD") and Credit Recovery Centre ("CRC") to reduce the impaired Non-Shariah Assets ("NSA") accounts through rescheduling or restructuring and conversion to Islamic accounts for qualified cases. Where rehabilitative efforts failed, SAMD and CRC will pursue recovery actions, including litigation, until all efforts are exhausted.

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18. OTHER ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(iii) ECL

Movements in impairment allowances are as follows:

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired RM'000		
At 1 January 2022	19	27	1,476		1,522
Transfer to Stage 1	20	(14)	(6)		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1)	1	-		-
Transfer to Stage 3	(3)	(4)	7		-
(Written back)/allowance made during the year	(22)	12	521		511
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(29)	19	685		675
Financial assets that have been derecognised	7	(7)	(164)		(164)
Write off	-	-	(1,487)		(1,487)
At 31 December 2022	13	22	511		546

* There are no new other advances originated during the year.

18. OTHER ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(iii) ECL (cont'd)

Movements in impairment allowances are as follows: (cont'd)

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	Lifetime ECL Not	Lifetime ECL			
	12-month ECL	Credit-Impaired	Credit-Impaired		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2021	90	54	3,191		3,335
Transfer to Stage 1	6	(5)	(1)		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(3)	3	-		-
Transfer to Stage 3	(33)	(18)	51		-
Written back during the year	(41)	(7)	(270)		(318)
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(33)	9	(59)		(83)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(8)	(16)	(211)		(235)
Write off	-	-	(1,495)		(1,495)
At 31 December 2021	19	27	1,476		1,522

* There are no new other advances originated during the year.

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18. OTHER ADVANCES (CONT'D)

(iii) ECL (cont'd)

Financial assets that are purchased or originated and credit-impaired

The Bank does not purchase or originate credit impaired advances.

Impact on movements in gross carrying amount on allowance for other advances

The following explains how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of other advances during the financial year have contributed to the changes in the allowance for impairment on other advances for the Bank.

Overall, the total allowance for impairment on other advances for the Bank decreased by RM1.0 million, due to the following:

- (a) 12-month ECL (Stage 1) – decrease of RM0.01 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Remeasurement of ECL due to improvement in credit quality; and
 - Partially offset by other advances which migrated from Stage 2 and Stage 3 to Stage 1 due to improvement in credit quality and other advances that were repaid.
- (b) Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired (Stage 2) – decrease of RM0.02 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Other advances which migrated to stage 1 due to improvement in credit quality;
 - Other advances there were repaid; and
 - Offset by remeasurement of ECL due to deterioration in credit quality.
- (c) Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired (Stage 3) – decrease of RM0.97 million for the Bank, mainly due to:
 - Other advances that were written off and fully repaid.
 - Offset by remeasurement of ECL due to deterioration in credit quality.

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19. OTHER ASSETS

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Foreclosed properties	6,095	6,095
Profit and income receivable	82,019	76,108
Other receivables	97,118	93,607
	185,232	175,810
Less: Impairment allowance	(6,772)	(11,353)
Other assets, net of impairment allowance	178,460	164,457

Movements in impairment allowances are as follows:

Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	11,353	11,376
Allowance made during the year	684	2
Write off	(5,265)	(25)
At 31 December	6,772	11,353

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20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land RM'000	Freehold buildings RM'000	Leasehold buildings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Furniture and fixtures RM'000	Equipment and office machines RM'000	Computer hardware RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost								
At 1 January 2022	3,487	11,381	87,033	10,977	191,397	71,608	127,853	503,736
Additions	-	-	-	1,001	3,456	2,407	16,572	23,436
Write off	-	-	-	-	(1,139)	(496)	(1,519)	(3,154)
At 31 December 2022	3,487	11,381	87,033	11,978	193,714	73,519	142,906	524,018
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2022	-	5,911	38,421	10,299	148,967	57,799	94,007	355,404
Charge for the year	-	295	2,449	500	8,829	3,172	11,720	26,965
Write off	-	-	-	-	(1,086)	(450)	(1,516)	(3,052)
At 31 December 2022	-	6,206	40,870	10,799	156,710	60,521	104,211	379,317
Net book value								
At 31 December 2022	3,487	5,175	46,163	1,179	37,004	12,998	38,695	144,701

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20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	Freehold land RM'000	Freehold buildings RM'000	Leasehold buildings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Furniture and fixtures RM'000	Equipment and office machines RM'000	Computer hardware RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost								
At 1 January 2021	3,487	11,381	87,033	10,977	182,836	69,016	112,713	477,443
Additions	-	-	-	-	8,822	2,689	15,213	26,724
Write off	-	-	-	-	(261)	(97)	(73)	(431)
At 31 December 2021	3,487	11,381	87,033	10,977	191,397	71,608	127,853	503,736
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2021	-	5,616	36,127	9,645	140,021	54,371	84,409	330,189
Charge for the year	-	295	2,294	654	9,205	3,526	9,671	25,645
Write off	-	-	-	-	(259)	(98)	(73)	(430)
At 31 December 2021	-	5,911	38,421	10,299	148,967	57,799	94,007	355,404
Net book value								
At 31 December 2021	3,487	5,470	48,612	678	42,430	13,809	33,846	148,332

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20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

- (i) The property, plant and equipment acquired from government grants - operating under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9") with net book value amounting to RM8,558,900 (2021: RM8,843,812) are as follows:

	Buildings RM'000	Furniture and fixtures RM'000	Equipment and office machines RM'000	Computer hardware RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2022					
Cost	12,517	1,132	4,000	13,492	31,141
Accumulated depreciation	(3,958)	(1,132)	(4,000)	(13,492)	(22,582)
Net book value	8,559	-	-	-	8,559
At 31 December 2021					
Cost	12,517	1,132	4,000	13,492	31,141
Accumulated depreciation	(3,673)	(1,132)	(4,000)	(13,492)	(22,297)
Net book value	8,844	-	-	-	8,844

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20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(ii) The property, plant and equipment acquired from government grants - launching with net book value amounting to RM59,418 (2021: RM263,260) are as follows:

At 31 December 2022

Cost	877	15,091	1,848	1,548	19,364
Accumulated depreciation	(877)	(15,032)	(1,848)	(1,548)	(19,305)
Net book value	-	59	-	-	59

At 31 December 2021

Cost	877	15,091	1,848	1,548	19,364
Accumulated depreciation	(877)	(14,838)	(1,848)	(1,548)	(19,111)
Net book value	-	253	-	-	253

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21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software RM'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	205,680
Additions	<u>15,143</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>220,823</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	180,276
Charge for the year	<u>16,954</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>197,230</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>23,593</u></u>
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	191,803
Additions`	<u>13,877</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>205,680</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	161,677
Charge for the year	<u>18,599</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>180,276</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>25,404</u></u>

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21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

Included in the above is computer software acquired from the following government grants:

(a) Government grant - Launching

	Cost RM'000	Accumulated amortisation RM'000	Net book value RM'000
2022	6,304	(6,304)	-
2021	6,304	(6,304)	-

(b) Government grant - Operating under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9")

	Cost RM'000	Accumulated amortisation RM'000	Net book value RM'000
2022	3,696	(3,696)	-
2021	24,079	(24,079)	-

22. LEASES

Bank as a lessee

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Real estate RM'000	Equipment RM'000	Leasehold land RM'000	Computer hardware RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	57,347	906	5,871	-	64,124
Additions	3,101	113	-	-	3,214
Remeasurement	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
At 31 December 2022	60,430	1,019	5,871	-	67,320
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	27,515	595	225	-	28,335
Charge for the year	10,299	284	77	-	10,660
Remeasurement	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
At 31 December 2022	37,804	879	302	-	38,985
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	22,626	140	5,569	-	28,335

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22. LEASES (CONT'D)**Bank as a lessee (cont'd)**

	Real estate RM'000	Equipment RM'000	Leasehold land RM'000	Computer hardware RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	54,445	849	5,871	89	61,254
Additions	9,293	57	-	-	9,350
Remeasurement	(6,391)	-	-	(89)	(6,480)
At 31 December 2021	57,347	906	5,871	-	64,124
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	19,598	311	150	32	20,091
Charge for the year	10,775	284	75	-	11,134
Remeasurement	(2,858)	-	-	(32)	(2,890)
At 31 December 2021	27,515	595	225	-	28,335
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	29,832	311	5,646	-	35,789

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under other liabilities) and the movements during the year:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	28,745	33,091
Additions	2,786	8,556
Accretion of profit	1,061	1,495
Remeasurement	(9)	(3,286)
Payments	(10,530)	(11,111)
At 31 December	22,053	28,745

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 37.

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22. LEASES (CONT'D)

Bank as a lessee (cont'd)

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,660	11,134
Finance cost on lease liabilities	1,061	1,495
Expense relating to short-term leases	647	8
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in maintenance cost)	8,964	6,704
Gain on remeasurement of ROU assets	-	(499)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>21,332</u>	<u>18,842</u>

23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES)

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	1,570	(29,776)
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 13)	9,359	2,673
Recognised in other comprehensive income	16,584	28,673
At 31 December	<u>27,513</u>	<u>1,570</u>
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	<u>27,513</u>	<u>1,570</u>
	<u>27,513</u>	<u>1,570</u>

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

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23. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES) (CONT'D)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities:

	Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets RM'000	FVOCI reserve RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	(11,029)	(15,024)	(26,053)
Recognised in:			
- Profit or loss	(3,830)	-	(3,830)
- Other comprehensive income	-	16,584	16,584
At 31 December 2022	(14,859)	1,560	(13,299)
At 1 January 2021	(5,863)	(43,697)	(49,560)
Recognised in:			
- Profit or loss	(5,166)	-	(5,166)
- Other comprehensive income	-	28,673	28,673
At 31 December 2021	(11,029)	(15,024)	(26,053)

Deferred tax assets:

	ECL allowance RM'000	Provisions RM'000	Other temporary differences RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	15,348	10,630	1,645	27,623
Recognised in:				
- Profit or loss	2,266	12,339	(1,416)	13,189
At 31 December 2022	17,614	22,969	229	40,812
At 1 January 2021	12,372	6,174	1,238	19,784
Recognised in:				
- Profit or loss	2,976	4,456	407	7,839
At 31 December 2021	15,348	10,630	1,645	27,623

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24. (a) DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Tawarruq</u>		
Fixed Return Islamic Account- i ("FRIA-I")	2,646,091	3,277,588
AgroPrima	170,435	179,545
	<u>2,816,526</u>	<u>3,457,133</u>
<u>Wadiah Yad Dhamanah</u>		
Qard Savings	2,436,938	2,458,177
Agro Perdana-i	3,024,501	2,163,787
Deposit Securities	227,003	200,859
Basic Savings Accounts	13,915	12,544
	<u>5,702,357</u>	<u>4,835,367</u>
	<u>8,518,883</u>	<u>8,292,500</u>

Maturity structure for FRIA-i and AgroPrima are as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Within six months	1,585,944	2,315,337
Between six months to one year	898,074	927,761
Between one year to three years	284,912	154,143
Between three years to five years	47,596	59,892
	<u>2,816,526</u>	<u>3,457,133</u>

The deposits are sourced from the following type of customers:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Government	2,070,863	1,782,575
Individuals	3,874,578	3,922,469
Domestic business enterprises	1,172,420	1,262,063
Domestic other entities	1,350,187	1,282,725
Domestic non-banking institutions	50,835	42,668
	<u>8,518,883</u>	<u>8,292,500</u>

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24. (b) DEPOSIT AND PLACEMENT OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Tawarruq</u>		
Pelaburan Khas-i	2,446,030	2,415,527
Interbank Deposit	170,107	-
	<u>2,616,137</u>	<u>2,415,527</u>

Maturity structure for deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions is as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Within six months	2,616,137	2,415,527
	<u>2,616,137</u>	<u>2,415,527</u>

The deposits are sourced from the following types of customers:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Government	1,328,312	920,073
Domestic business enterprises	233,390	320,763
Domestic non-banking institutions	884,328	1,174,691
Domestic banking institutions	170,107	-
	<u>2,616,137</u>	<u>2,415,527</u>

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25. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
(a) Other payables and accruals			
Accrued expenses		36,354	22,412
Deferred revenue		39,623	2,978
Sundry creditors		51,025	43,481
Provision for staff related expenses		51,288	33,500
Donation/charity payable	(i)	175	497
Zakat payable		5,953	4,743
Provision for re-instatement cost	(ii)	7,237	6,555
Tax payable		31,129	4,476
Retirement benefits scheme	(iii)	354	343
Early retirement scheme	(iv)	-	3,500
Compensation claim		123	123
		<u>223,261</u>	<u>122,608</u>

(i) Donation/charity payable

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January		497	2,065
Addition		986	629
(Utilisation)/writeback during the year:			
Provision for other advances (Note 7(b))	(a)	(539)	14
Acquisition of motor vehicles and medical equipments	(b)	(289)	(147)
Tax penalty	(c)	(480)	-
Reclass to other advances		-	(2,064)
At 31 December		175	497

Donation/charity payable relate to income in respect of loans which are not in compliance with Shariah principle. Non-shariah income ("NSI") is utilised for the following:

- (a) to utilise NSI as a provision for other advances ("NSA") Non-Shariah Assets;
- (b) to distribute NSI to selected Majlis Agama Negeri and charitable organisation for the purpose of acquisition of building or office premises or motor vehicles; or
- (c) to utilise NSI to pay tax on NSI inclusive of tax penalty arising from non declaration of NSI.

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25. OTHER LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(a) Other payables and accruals (cont'd)

(ii) Provision for re-instatement cost

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	6,555	6,311
Discount unwinding	253	254
Addition	429	793
Remeasurement	-	(803)
At 31 December	7,237	6,555

(iii) Retirement benefits scheme

(a) The provision for retirement benefits scheme is as follows:

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	343	342
Current service cost ¹	11	1
At 31 December	354	343

¹ Current service cost in 2022 and 2021 represents an increase in the retirement benefit resulting from an additional year of service rendered by the employees.

(b) The principal assumptions used to determine the estimated costs and obligations are as follows:

	2022	2021
Turnover and early retirement rate		
Age brackets:		
50 years and over	2.11%	2.11%
Salaries increase rate (per annum)	3.14%	3.24%
Average remaining years of service of employees	4.7 years	5.7 years
Discount rate	3.87%	3.22%

(c) Sensitivity analysis for discount rate risk

A one percentage (1%) point decrease or increase in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

- (i) Current service cost to increase by RM16,184 (2021: RM19,307) or decrease by RM15,327 (2021: RM18,102) respectively.
- (ii) Provision for a retirement benefit scheme to increase to RM370,627 (2021: RM362,059) or decrease to RM339,116 (2021: RM324,650) respectively.

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25. OTHER LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(a) Other payables and accruals (cont'd)

(iv) Early retirement scheme

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	3,500	-
Addition	-	3,500
Writeback	(3,500)	-
At 31 December	-	3,500

(b) Paddy credit gratuity scheme

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	1,884	1,906
Additions	-	7
Payments	(111)	(29)
At 31 December	1,773	1,884

The Bank has set up the scheme to manage gratuity to paddy credit scheme customers. The fund under this scheme is contributed through the withholding of an amount from the financing disbursed to the customers for payment of future benefits to the legal heir of the customers upon their demise.

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25. OTHER LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(c) Expected credit loss allowance for financial guarantee and financing commitments

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Not Credit-Impaired RM'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Credit-Impaired RM'000		
At 1 January 2022	3,275	2,589	-		5,864
Transfer to Stage 1	50	(50)	-		-
Transfer to Stage 2	(230)	230	-		-
Written back during the year	395	1,423	-		1,818
New financing commitments and financial guarantees originated*	2,116	1,439	-		3,555
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(1,164)	342	-		(822)
Financing commitment and financial guarantees that have been derecognised	(557)	(358)	-		(915)
At 31 December 2022	3,490	4,192	-		7,682

* New financing commitments and financial guarantees originated include those which were not credit-impaired at origination but the credit risk has deteriorated.

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25. OTHER LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(c) Expected credit loss allowance for financial guarantee and financing commitments (cont'd)

	ECL Staging				Total RM'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
		Lifetime ECL Not	Lifetime ECL		
	12-month ECL RM'000	Credit-Impaired RM'000	Credit-Impaired RM'000		
At 1 January 2021	4,743	5,126	-	-	9,869
Transfer to Stage 1	439	(439)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(618)	618	-	-	-
Allowance made/(written back) during the year	(1,289)	(2,716)	-	-	(4,005)
New financing commitments and financial guarantees originated*	958	325	-	-	1,283
Net remeasurement due to changes in credit risk	(1,275)	(2,508)	-	-	(3,783)
Financing commitment and financial guarantees that have been derecognised	(972)	(533)	-	-	(1,505)
At 31 December 2021	3,275	2,589	-	-	5,864

* New financing commitments and financial guarantees originated include those which were not credit-impaired at origination but the credit risk has deteriorated.

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS

Summary of financing scheme funds are as follows:

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fund for Food ("3F")	(a)	524,770	538,974
Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")	(b)	4,000	5,000
Micro Enterprise Fund	(c)	71,976	85,549
Commercial Agriculture Fund ("DPK-GLC")	(d)	234,024	223,662
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 1 ("DPUP 1")	(e)	770,798	868,705
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 2 ("DPUP 2")	(f)	96,627	107,720
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 3 ("DPUP 3")	(g)	106,831	117,241
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 4 ("DPUP 4")	(h)	24,233	23,305
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 5 ("DPUP 5")	(i)	33,446	32,170
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 6 ("DPUP 6")	(j)	46,464	47,448
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 7 ("DPUP 7")	(k)	51,905	51,393
Special Relief Facility	(l)	311,341	303,132
Fund for Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")	(m)	63,299	34,700
Disaster Relief Facility	(n)	13,639	3,742
Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana	(o)	179,750	317,497
Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility ("TRRF")	(p)	446,999	363,791
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1 ("DPA 1")	(q)	45,308	43,192
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2 ("DPA 2")	(r)	145,387	-
Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA")	(s)	120,096	-
		3,290,893	3,167,221

(a) Fund For Food ("3F")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	538,186	788	538,974
Additions	123,382	-	123,382
Charged to profit or loss	-	1,220	1,220
Payments	(138,125)	(681)	(138,806)
At 31 December 2022	523,443	1,327	524,770

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(a) Fund For Food ("3F") (cont'd)

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	444,712	367	445,079
Additions	114,921	-	114,921
Charged to profit or loss	-	1,234	1,234
Payments	(21,447)	(813)	(22,260)
At 31 December 2021	538,186	788	538,974

Under the 9th Malaysian Plan ("RMK 9"), the Government agreed to channel RM300 million every year for a tenure of 15 years (3 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The purpose of this fund is to enhance the food production industry and to reduce dependency on imports. Since 15 May 2014, new financing scheme funds channelled through the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture was merged into DPUP 1. The balance of the above Fund for Food financing scheme is from BNM at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum. This fund has benefited 9,800 customers (2021: 9,475 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM1.85 billion (2021: RM1.73 billion).

(b) Oil Palm Replanting Scheme ("TASKS")

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	5,000
Payments	(1,000)
At 31 December 2022	4,000
At 1 January 2021	6,000
Payments	(1,000)
At 31 December 2021	5,000

This fund is channelled through the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities to finance the replanting of oil palm plantations. The financing tenure is 20 years (5 years grace period) without profit. This fund has benefited 199 customers (2021: 199 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM14.90 million (2021: RM14.90 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(c) Micro Enterprise Fund

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	84,991	558	85,549
Additions	26,403	-	26,403
Charged to profit or loss	-	1,157	1,157
Payments	(40,606)	(527)	(41,133)
At 31 December 2022	70,788	1,188	71,976

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(c) Micro Enterprise Fund (cont'd)

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	58,001	194	58,195
Additions	29,037	-	29,037
Charged to profit or loss	-	1,037	1,037
Payments	(2,047)	(673)	(2,720)
At 31 December 2021	84,991	558	85,549

The fund amounting to RM200.0 million was launched by BNM to increase the access for micro financing on selected eligible micro entrepreneurs. The profit rate of this fund is 1.5% per annum for a tenure of 5 years. This fund has benefited 10,140 customers (2021: 9,358 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM256.07 million (2021: RM229.49 million).

(d) Commercial Agriculture Fund ("DPK-GLC")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	215,531	8,131	223,662
Charged to profit or loss	9,612	750	10,362
At 31 December 2022	225,143	8,881	234,024
At 1 January 2021	206,369	7,381	213,750
Charged to profit or loss	9,162	750	9,912
At 31 December 2021	215,531	8,131	223,662

The fund amounting RM300.0 million was channelled by the Government on 27 May 2014 with a principal bullet payment tenure of 15 years at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (n). The purpose of this fund is to finance the commercial agro-based industry. This fund has benefited 24 customers (2021: 23 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM138.26 million (2021: RM131.89 million).

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(e) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 1 ("DPUP 1")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	852,128	16,577	868,705
Charged to profit or loss	31,032	4,677	35,709
Payments	(128,939)	(4,677)	(133,616)
At 31 December 2022	754,221	16,577	770,798
At 1 January 2021	943,706	16,577	960,283
Charged to profit or loss	34,614	5,310	39,924
Payments	(126,192)	(5,310)	(131,502)
At 31 December 2021	852,128	16,577	868,705

The financing scheme funds which were previously channelled by the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries was merged into this scheme from 15 May 2014 onwards. The purpose of this fund is to enhance the food production industry and agriculture related activities. The financing tenure is 15 years (including 5 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant disclosed in Note 29 (o). This fund has benefited 85,390 customers (2021: 84,888 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM3.61 billion (2021: RM3.48 billion).

(f) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 2 ("DPUP 2")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	107,636	84	107,720
Charged to profit or loss	3,701	750	4,451
Payments	(14,794)	(750)	(15,544)
At 31 December 2022	96,543	84	96,627
At 1 January 2021	118,257	84	118,341
Charged to profit or loss	4,099	750	4,849
Payments	(14,720)	(750)	(15,470)
At 31 December 2021	107,636	84	107,720

The fund amounting RM150.0 million was received from the Government on 23 December 2014. The tenure of this financing is 15 years (including 5 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (p). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 4,953 customers (2021: 4,953 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM156.80 million (2021: RM156.80 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(g) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 3 ("DPUP 3")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	117,241	-	117,241
Charged to profit or loss	4,310	654	4,964
Payments	(14,720)	(654)	(15,374)
At 31 December 2022	106,831	-	106,831
At 1 January 2021	123,529	-	123,529
Charged to profit or loss	4,705	726	5,431
Payments	(10,993)	(726)	(11,719)
At 31 December 2021	117,241	-	117,241

The fund amounting RM150.0 million was received from the Government on 28 October 2015. The tenure of this financing is 15 years (including 5 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (q). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 4,134 customers (2021: 4,134 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM158.84 million (2021: RM158.84 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(h) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 4 ("DPUP 4")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	23,305	-	23,305
Charged to profit or loss	928	175	1,103
Payments	-	(175)	(175)
At 31 December 2022	24,233	-	24,233
At 1 January 2021	22,418	-	22,418
Charged to profit or loss	887	175	1,062
Payments	-	(175)	(175)
At 31 December 2021	23,305	-	23,305

The fund amounting RM35.0 million was received from the Government on 5 January 2017. The tenure of this financing is 20 years (including 10 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (r). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 43 customers (2021: 43 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM29.36 million (2021: RM29.36 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(i) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 5 ("DPUP 5")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	32,170	-	32,170
Charged to profit or loss	1,276	250	1,526
Payments	-	(250)	(250)
At 31 December 2022	33,446	-	33,446
At 1 January 2021	30,951	-	30,951
Charged to profit or loss	1,219	250	1,469
Payments	-	(250)	(250)
At 31 December 2021	32,170	-	32,170

The fund amounting RM50.0 million was received from the Government on 14 November 2017. The tenure of this financing is 20 years (including 10 years grace period) at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (s). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 76 customers (2021: 75 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM44.04 million (2021: RM40.36 million).

(j) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 6 ("DPUP 6")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	47,448	-	47,448
Charged to profit or loss	109	1,904	2,013
Payments	(1,093)	(1,904)	(2,997)
At 31 December 2022	46,464	-	46,464
At 1 January 2021	48,389	-	48,389
Charged to profit or loss	109	1,935	2,044
Payments	(1,050)	(1,935)	(2,985)
At 31 December 2021	47,448	-	47,448

The fund amounting RM50.0 million was received from the Government on 12 December 2018. The tenure of this financing is 10 years (including 1 year grace period) at a profit rate of 4.0% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (t). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 2,727 customers (2021: 2,726 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM34.29 million (2021: RM34.26 million).

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(k) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 7 ("DPUP 7")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	51,393	-	51,393
Charged to profit or loss	512	1,500	2,012
Payments	-	(1,500)	(1,500)
At 31 December 2022	51,905	-	51,905
At 1 January 2021	50,900	-	50,900
Charged to profit or loss	493	1,500	1,993
Payments	-	(1,500)	(1,500)
At 31 December 2021	51,393	-	51,393

The fund amounting RM60 million was received from the Government on 16 December 2019. The tenure of this financing is 20 years (including 10 years grace period) at a profit rate of 2.50% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (u). The purpose of this fund is to stimulate growth of farming activities involving upstream and downstream activities. This fund has benefited 1,775 customers (2021: 1,769 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM24.24 million (2021: RM20.86 million).

(l) Special Relief Facility

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	303,132
Charged to profit or loss	8,209
At 31 December 2022	311,341
At 1 January 2021	334,788
Transfer to government grants - Funds (Note 29 (v))	(17,676)
Charged to profit or loss	11,857
Payments	(25,837)
At 31 December 2021	303,132

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(l) Special Relief Facility (cont'd)

The fund is channelled from BNM with 0% funding rate to the Bank to help alleviate the short-term cash flow problems faced by SMEs adversely affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in year 2020. Financing is offered to farmers up to 5 years with 6 months moratorium at a profit rate of 2.25% per annum and to SMEs up to 5.5 years with 6 months moratorium period at a profit rate of up to 3.50% per annum respectively. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (v). This fund has benefited 1,465 customers (2021: 1,465 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM352.60 million (2021: RM352.60 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(m) Fund for Small and Medium Size Industries ("TIKS")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	34,566	134	34,700
Fund received	33,280	-	33,280
Charged to profit or loss	-	624	624
Payments	(5,122)	(183)	(5,305)
At 31 December 2022	62,724	575	63,299
At 1 January 2021	25,623	16	25,639
Fund received	8,943	-	8,943
Charged to profit or loss	-	450	450
Payments	-	(332)	(332)
At 31 December 2021	34,566	134	34,700

The fund is channelled by BNM to increase access to micro financing for selected eligible small and medium agro-based entrepreneurs. The tenure of this financing is 5 years at a profit rate of 1.5% per annum. This fund has benefited 255 customers (2021: 132 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM49.60 million (2021: RM29.05 million).

(n) Disaster Relief Facility

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	3,742
Fund received	12,400
Charged to profit or loss	40
Payments	(2,543)
At 31 December 2022	13,639

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(n) Disaster Relief Facility (cont'd)

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2021	3,621
Fund received	40
Charged to profit or loss	81
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>3,742</u></u>

The fund is channelled from BNM without profit to minimise loss borne by farmers affected by the flood catastrophe in December 2017. Financing is offered to farmers up to 5 years with 6 months moratorium at a profit rate of 2.25% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (w). This fund has benefited 99 customers (2021: 25 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM18.11 million (2021: RM5.71 million).

(o) Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	317,497
Transfer to financing scheme funds (Note 26 (s))	(133,200)
Transfer to government grants - Funds (Note 29 (z))	(13,348)
Charged to profit or loss	8,801
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>179,750</u></u>
At 1 January 2021	-
Fund received	350,000
Transfer to government grants - Funds (Note 29 (z))	(32,503)
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>317,497</u></u>

The fund amounting to RM350.0 million was received from the Government in 2021 to help jump-start the recovery phase of the Malaysian economy amid the COVID-19 outbreak. RM150.0 million from the fund received was transferred to Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA") as disclosed in Note 26 (s). The remaining RM200.0 million under this fund is to provide micro financing facilities for traders/entrepreneurs in the agro-food sector under Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA). The profit rate offered to customers is 3.5% per annum for a tenure up to 5 years. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (z). This fund has benefited 22,417 customers (2021: 21,232 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM308.28 million (2021: RM267.52 million).

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)

(p) Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility ("TRRF")

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	363,791
Fund received	100,000
Transfer to Government Grants-Funds (Note 29 (x))	(29,375)
Charged to profit or loss	12,583
At 31 December 2022	446,999
At 1 January 2021	-
Fund received	450,000
Transfer to government grants - funds (Note 29 (x))	(95,752)
Charged to profit or loss	9,543
At 31 December 2021	363,791

The fund is channelled from BNM with 0% funding rate to the Bank to provide relief to and support the recovery of eligible SMEs in the services sector that are adversely affected by the reintroduction of containment measures since June 2020. Financing is offered up to 7 years with 6 months moratorium at a profit rate of 3.5% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (x). This fund has benefited 3,635 customers (2021: 2,369 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM544.81 million (2021: RM366.58 million).

(q) Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1 ("DPA 1")

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	42,985	207	43,192
Charged to profit or loss	2,266	600	2,866
Payments	-	(750)	(750)
At 31 December 2022	45,251	57	45,308
At 1 January 2021	-	-	-
Fund received	60,000	-	60,000
Transfer to government grants - funds (Note 29 (y))	(17,559)	-	(17,559)
Charged to profit or loss	544	207	751
At 31 December 2021	42,985	207	43,192

The fund is channelled from the Government with 1.0% funding rate to the Bank to increase domestic food production and reduce dependence on food imports. Financing is offered to customers at a profit rate up to 3.50% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (y). This fund has benefited 19 customers (2021: 1 customer) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM14.83 million (2021: RM1.45 million).

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26. FINANCING SCHEME FUNDS (CONT'D)**(r) Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2 ("DPA 2")**

	Principal RM'000	Profit RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Fund received	200,000	-	200,000
Transfer to government grants - Funds (Note 29 (aa))	(56,985)	-	(56,985)
Charged to profit or loss	2,321	301	2,622
Payments	-	(250)	(250)
At 31 December 2022	145,336	51	145,387

The fund is channelled from the Government with 0.50% funding rate to the Bank to increase domestic food production and reduce dependence on food imports. Financing is offered to customers at a profit rate up to 3.00% per annum. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (aa). This fund has benefited 313 customer with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM112.45 million.

(s) Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA")

	Principal RM'000
At 1 January 2022	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (o))	133,200
Transfer to Government Grants - Funds (Note (ab))	(16,045)
Charged to profit or loss	2,941
At 31 December 2022	120,096

The fund amounting to RM150.0 million was received from the Government in 2021 to help jump-start the recovery phase of the Malaysian economy amid the COVID-19 outbreak and was transferred from Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana as disclosed in Note 26 (o). This fund is to provide financing to entrepreneurs in the agricultural input sector. The profit rate offered to customers is 3.0% per annum for a tenure up to 10 years. The fund was fair valued at inception using market profit rate. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the financing was recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 29 (ab). This fund has benefited 75 customers with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM11.57 million.

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27. GOVERNMENT GRANT - OPERATING

	Capital Expenditure RM'000	Development Expenditure RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	17,964	77	18,041
Amortisation during the year	(276)	-	(276)
At 31 December 2022	17,688	77	17,765
At 1 January 2021	22,680	77	22,757
Amortisation during the year	(4,716)	-	(4,716)
At 31 December 2021	17,964	77	18,041

Since 2006, the Bank has received operating grant amounting to RM82.0 million from the Minister of Finance (Incorporated). The purpose of the grant is for capital expenditure to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as well as development expenditure to finance training courses provided to entrepreneurs. The property, plant and equipment acquired under this grant is disclosed in Note 20 (i).

28. GOVERNMENT GRANT - LAUNCHING

	Capital Expenditure RM'000	Development Expenditure RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	261	1,407	1,668
Utilisation during the year	-	(3)	(3)
Amortisation during the year	(201)	-	(201)
At 31 December 2022	60	1,404	1,464
At 1 January 2021	656	1,426	2,082
Utilisation during the year	-	(19)	(19)
Amortisation during the year	(395)	-	(395)
At 31 December 2021	261	1,407	1,668

In 2007, the Minister of Finance (Incorporated) approved an allocation of RM100.0 million to the Bank for the purpose of the Bank's corporatisation. The grant is to be used for branding, product development and office expansion. The property, plant and equipment acquired under this grant is disclosed in Note 20 (ii).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS

Summary of government grant funds is as follows:

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Government grants - funds			
Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates	(a)	1,158	1,144
Special Fund For Terengganu Fishery	(b)	36	36
Development Programme for Hard-core Poor	(c)	2,485	2,484
Fund for Minister of Youth and Sports	(d)	9,395	9,198
Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial Community Scheme HUB	(e)	36,411	35,925
National Key Economic Area	(f)	54,835	54,737
Micro Economic Stimulation Package	(g)	165,325	163,576
Micro ESP Flood Relief	(h)	2,836	2,836
Agriculture Mechanism and Automation Scheme	(i)	11,674	11,674
Oil Palm Replanting for Small Holders	(j)	19,200	19,400
Program Modenisasi Rantaian Nilai AgroMakanan	(k)	60,000	60,000
Program Pemodenan Vesel Dan Mekanisasi Tangkapan	(l)	150,000	150,000
Agro-YES	(m)	21,000	21,000
		<u>534,355</u>	<u>532,010</u>
Government grants - financing scheme funds			
Commercial Agriculture Fund	(n)	71,676	81,288
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 1	(o)	100,236	131,268
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 2	(p)	12,866	16,567
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 3	(q)	17,458	21,768
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 4	(r)	10,768	11,696
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 5	(s)	16,554	17,830
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 6	(t)	383	492
Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 7	(u)	8,095	8,607
Special Relief Facility	(v)	27,577	35,786
Disaster Relief Facility	(w)	5	45
Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility	(x)	103,001	86,209
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1	(y)	14,749	17,015
Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana	(z)	20,250	32,503
Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2	(aa)	54,664	-
Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan	(ab)	29,904	-
		<u>488,186</u>	<u>461,074</u>
		<u>1,022,541</u>	<u>993,084</u>

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(a) Entrepreneur Scheme for Graduates ("SUTKS")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	1,144	1,141
Writeback (Note 7)	14	3
At end of the year	<u>1,158</u>	<u>1,144</u>

The objective of this programme is to reduce the unemployment rate among graduates by creating career opportunities in the agricultural sector. Financing is offered under *Al – Bai' Bithaman Ajil* which imposes a profit rate of 3% per annum. The grant has benefited 203 graduates (2021: 203 graduates) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM8.35 million (2021: RM8.35 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(b) Special Fund for Terengganu Fishery ("DKSP")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning/ at end of the year	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>

The objective of this fund is to raise the socioeconomic status of fishermen, fish breeders and aquaculture entrepreneurs. The financing is offered under *Al – Bai' Bithaman Ajil* up to 100% of the total project cost at a profit free-rate. The financing terms would depend on the project with payment terms not exceeding 10 years. The grant has benefited 877 customers (2021: 877 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM29.90 million (2021: RM29.90 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(c) Development Programme for Hard-core Poor ("PPRT")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	2,484	2,484
Writeback (Note 7)	1	-
At end of the year	<u>2,485</u>	<u>2,484</u>

This program represents profit-free financing from the Government to the hard-core poor. The grant has benefited 98 customers (2021: 98 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM0.66 million (2021: RM0.66 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(d) Fund for Minister of Youth and Sports ("DKBS")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	9,198	9,180
Writeback (Note 7)	197	18
At end of the year	<u>9,395</u>	<u>9,198</u>

The purpose of this fund is to encourage youth involvement in the agricultural industry under *Skim Belia Tani*. The financing is offered at a profit rate of 4.00% per annum. The grant has benefited 524 customers (2021: 524 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM15.73 million (2021: RM15.73 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(e) Bumiputera Commercial and Industrial Community Scheme HUB ("MPPB HUB")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	35,925	35,598
Writeback (Note 7)	486	327
At end of the year	<u>36,411</u>	<u>35,925</u>

The objective of this fund is to finance Bumiputera agricultural ventures with maximum financing available up to RM200,000 per financing. Financing is offered at a profit rate of 3.75% per annum. The grant has benefited 512 customers (2021: 512 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM41.67 million (2021: RM41.67 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement.

(f) National Key Economic Area ("NKEA")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	54,737	54,732
Writeback (Note 7)	98	5
At end of the year	<u>54,835</u>	<u>54,737</u>

The purpose of this fund is to encourage entrepreneur participation in agro based industries by providing a maximum of RM300,000 per financing. Financing is offered at a profit rate of 4.00% per annum. The grant has benefited 997 customers (2021: 997 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM124.18 million (2021: RM124.18 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(g) Micro Economic Stimulation Package ("Micro ESP-i")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	163,576	161,752
Writeback (Note 7)	1,749	1,824
At end of the year	165,325	163,576

The purpose of this fund is to encourage entrepreneur participation in agricultural production activities by providing a maximum of RM20,000 per financing. The financing is offered at a profit rate of 4.00% (production) and 10% (non-production) per annum. The grant has benefited 17,286 customers (2021: 17,286 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM334.73 million (2021: RM334.73 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(h) Micro ESP Flood Relief

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	2,836	2,833
Writeback (Note 7)	-	3
At end of the year	2,836	2,836

The objective of this program is to minimise loss of income borne of farmers affected by flood catastrophe in December 2014. The financing is offered up to 5 years with 6 months moratorium at a profit rate of 3.75% per annum. The grant has benefited 33 customers (2021: 33 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM1.18 million (2021: RM1.18 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(i) Agriculture Mechanism and Automation Scheme ("MAP")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	11,674	10,592
Fund received	-	1,082
At end of the year	11,674	11,674

The objective of this program is to encourage automation and usage of high technology in agriculture sector. The financing is offered up to 9 years at a profit rate of 3.75% per annum. As at 31 December 2022, no disbursement has yet been made from this grant.

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(j) Oil Palm Replanting for Small Holders ("TSPKS")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	19,400	19,800
Management fees	(200)	(400)
At end of the year	<u>19,200</u>	<u>19,400</u>

The fund amounting RM20.0 million was received from the Government on 14 November 2019. The purpose of this fund is to support oil palm replanting for small holders. The fund is channelled from the Government as a grant for 2019 and as a financing without profit for the subsequent years. In addition, the credit risk borne between Government and Bank is 50:50 (at uncollected portion). Financing is offered to farmers up to 12 years with 4 years moratorium at a profit rate of 2.0% per annum. The Government has agreed to contribute 1% per annum of the total fund provided as management fees to the Bank during the moratorium period (4 years). The grant has benefited 353 customers (2021: 300 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM12.43 million (2021: RM10.71 million).

(k) Program Modernisasi Rantai Nilai AgroMakanan

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	60,000	-
Fund received	-	60,000
At end of the year	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

This programme aims to provide financing for agricultural sector entrepreneurs to obtain equipment and technology related to Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) technology by providing a maximum of RM1.0 million per financing. The financing is offered up to 10 years at a profit rate of 3.5% per annum. The grant has benefited 1 customer with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM0.52 million.

(l) Program Pemodenan Vesel Dan Mekanisasi Tangkapan

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	150,000	-
Fund received	-	150,000
At end of the year	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

This programme aims to develop the coastal fishing industry by providing opportunities for traditional fishermen to upgrade and modernise vessels, install efficient equipment and enhance safety aspects by providing a maximum of RM5.0 million per financing. The financing is offered up to 10 years at a profit rate of 3.5% per annum. The grant has benefited 374 customers (2021: 39 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM140.00 million (2021: RM1.27 million).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(m) Agro-YES

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	21,000	-
Fund received	-	21,000
At end of the year	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>

The objective of this programme is to provide an easy route financing facility for young agropreneurs to carry out agricultural and agro-based industry project activities by providing a maximum of RM500,000 per financing. The financing is offered up to 7 years at a profit rate of 2% per annum. The grant has benefited 104 customers (2021: 104 customers) with accumulated disbursement amounting to RM18.86 million (2021: RM18.86 million). In 2022, there are no further disbursement made from this fund.

(n) Commercial Agriculture Fund ("DPK-GLC")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	81,288	90,450
Amortisation (Note 12)	(9,612)	(9,162)
At end of the year	<u>71,676</u>	<u>81,288</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM300.0 million, channelled by the Government on 27 May 2014 at a profit rate of 0.25% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (d).

(o) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 1 ("DPUP 1")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	131,268	165,882
Amortisation (Note 12)	(31,032)	(34,614)
At end of the year	<u>100,236</u>	<u>131,268</u>

The financing scheme funds which were channelled by the Government through the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security was merged into this scheme. The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (e).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(p) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 2 ("DPUP 2")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	16,567	20,666
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(3,701)</u>	<u>(4,099)</u>
At end of the year	<u>12,866</u>	<u>16,567</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM150.0 million, received from the Government on 23 December 2014 at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (f).

(q) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 3 ("DPUP 3")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	21,768	26,472
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(4,310)</u>	<u>(4,704)</u>
At end of the year	<u>17,458</u>	<u>21,768</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM150.0 million, received from the Government on 28 October 2015 at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (g).

(r) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 4 ("DPUP 4")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	11,696	12,582
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(928)</u>	<u>(886)</u>
At end of the year	<u>10,768</u>	<u>11,696</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM35.0 million, received from the Government on 5 January 2017 at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (h).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(s) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 5 ("DPUP 5")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	17,830	19,049
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(1,276)</u>	<u>(1,219)</u>
At end of the year	<u>16,554</u>	<u>17,830</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM50.0 million, received from the Government on 14 November 2017 at a profit rate of 0.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (i).

(t) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 6 ("DPUP 6")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	492	601
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(109)</u>	<u>(109)</u>
At end of the year	<u>383</u>	<u>492</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM50.0 million, received from the Government on 12 December 2018 at a profit rate of 4.0% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (j).

(u) Agriculture Entrepreneur Financing Fund 7 ("DPUP 7")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	8,607	9,100
Amortisation (Note 12)	<u>(512)</u>	<u>(493)</u>
At end of the year	<u>8,095</u>	<u>8,607</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM60.0 million, received from the Government on 16 December 2019 at a profit rate of 2.50% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (k).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(v) Special Relief Facility

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	35,786	29,967
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (l))	-	17,676
Amortisation (Note 12)	(8,209)	(11,857)
At end of the year	<u>27,577</u>	<u>35,786</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM12.87 million and RM32.53 million, received from the BNM in 2015 and 2020 respectively, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (l). The financing is offered to farmers up to 5 years with 6 months moratorium at a profit rate of 2.25% per annum and to SMEs up to 5.5 years with 6 months moratorium period at a profit rate of up to 3.50% per annum respectively.

(w) Disaster Relief Facility

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	45	126
Amortisation (Note 12)	(40)	(81)
At end of the year	<u>5</u>	<u>45</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM5.13 million, received from the BNM in 2018, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (n). Financing is offered at a profit rate of 2.25% per annum.

(x) Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility ("TRRF")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	86,209	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (p))	29,375	95,752
Amortisation (Note 12)	(12,583)	(9,543)
At end of the year	<u>103,001</u>	<u>86,209</u>

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM550 million, received from the BNM in 2020 and 2021, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (p). The financing is offered at a profit rate of 3.5% per annum.

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(y) Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 1 ("DPA 1")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	17,015	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (q))	-	17,559
Amortisation (Note 12)	(2,266)	(544)
At end of the year	14,749	17,015

The benefit of this below market rate financing scheme fund amounting to RM60.0 million, received in 2021, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (q). The financing is offered at a profit rate up to 3.50% per annum.

(z) Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Penjana

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	32,503	-
Transfer to government grants - Funds (Note 29 (ab))	(16,800)	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (o))	13,348	32,503
Amortisation (Note 12)	(8,801)	-
At end of the year	20,250	32,503

The objective of this programme is to provide micro financing facilities for traders/entrepreneurs in the agro-food sector below Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA). The financing is offered up to 5 years at a profit rate of 3.5% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (o).

(aa) Dana Pembiayaan AgroMakanan 2 ("DPA 2")

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
At beginning of the year	-	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (r))	56,985	-
Amortisation (Note 12)	(2,321)	-
At end of the year	54,664	-

The objective of this programme is to increase domestic food production and reduce dependence on food imports. The financing is offered at a profit rate of 3.00% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (r).

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29. GOVERNMENT GRANTS - FUNDS (CONT'D)

(ab) Dana Input Pengeluaran Agromakanan ("IPA")

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of the year	-	-
Transfer from government grants - Funds (Note 29 (z))	16,800	-
Transfer from financing scheme funds (Note 26 (s))	16,045	-
Amortisation (Note 12)	(2,941)	-
At end of the year	<u>29,904</u>	<u>-</u>

The objective of this programme is to provide financing to entrepreneurs in the agricultural input sector. The financing is offered up to 10 years at a profit rate of 3.0% per annum, is recognised as a government grant as disclosed in Note 26 (s).

30. SUKUK WAKALAH

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Principal		
At 1 January	500,000	-
Issued during the year	-	500,000
At 31 December	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Accrued Profit Payable		
At 1 January	3,117	-
Charge for the year	18,960	3,117
Payment during the year	(18,960)	-
At 31 December (Note 12)	<u>3,117</u>	<u>3,117</u>
	<u>503,117</u>	<u>503,117</u>

The details of the Sukuk Wakalah issued are as follows:

	Issue date	Maturity date	Profit rate (% p.a.)
Up to RM1.0 billion Sukuk Wakalah Programme:			
(i) Tranche 1 - RM200.0 million	2-Nov-21	2-Nov-26	3.63%
(ii) Tranche 2 - RM300.0 million	2-Nov-21	2-Nov-28	3.90%

On 2 November 2021, the Bank issued RM200 million and RM300 million of Sukuk Wakalah in nominal value with a tenure of 5 and 7 years, respectively pursuant to Sukuk Wakalah Programme of up to RM1.0 billion nominal value established on 18 October 2021.

The proceeds from the issuance will be utilised to finance shariah-compliant general business and working capital purposes of the Bank.

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31. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Issued and fully paid	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

32. RESERVES

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Non-distributable reserves:			
Statutory reserve	(a)	487,109	487,109
FVOCI reserve	(b)	3,261	47,584
Regulatory reserve	(c)	34,951	34,951
Distributable reserve:			
Retained earnings		<u>1,727,014</u>	<u>1,636,394</u>
		<u>2,252,335</u>	<u>2,206,038</u>

(a) Statutory reserve

Transfer of profit to statutory reserve is only applicable when Risk Weighted Capital Ratio ("RWCR") of the Bank is below the threshold of 16% as approved by BNM via a letter to the Bank dated 22 February 2008.

(b) FVOCI reserve

The FVOCI reserves is in respect of unrealised fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVOCI.

(c) Regulatory reserve

Regulatory reserves is maintained in addition to the expected credit loss allowance that has been assessed and recognised in accordance with MFRS, as required by BNM in 2018.

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33. DIVIDENDS

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Final dividend of 1.50 sen net of tax, on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021	15,000	-
Final dividend of 0.099 sen net of tax, on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2020	-	990
	<u>15,000</u>	<u>990</u>

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a final single tier dividend in respect of the current financial year ended 31 December 2022 of 1.60 sen on 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each, amounting to dividend payable of RM16,000,000 will be proposed for shareholder's approval.

The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholder, will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Credit related exposures		
Transaction related contingencies	59,924	67,235
Trade related contingencies	4,955	4,944
Financing commitments	711,559	760,637
	<u>776,438</u>	<u>832,816</u>
Capital commitment		
Approved and contracted for:		
Capital expenditure	1,811	2,212
Contingent liabilities		
Certain legal actions taken against the Bank with compensation claims	18,600	33,133
Total commitments and contingencies	<u>796,849</u>	<u>868,161</u>

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34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONT'D)

A summary of the status of material litigations against the Bank is as follows:

Case 1

The Bank filed a claim against the customer on 13 August 2015 to recover outstanding financing of approximately RM22.0 million. The customer then filed a counterclaim for approximately RM18.3 million alleging, amongst others, failure of the Bank to discharge its obligations in accordance with the financing documents. The case was fixed for full trial on several dates with the latest continued trial dates 5 December 2022, 13, 17, 20, 24 and 27 March 2023. This case has been fixed for an oral clarification on 4 October 2023.

The Bank's solicitors are of the view that the Bank has a good chance of succeeding in its claim and has a fair chance of successfully defending the counter claim by the customer.

The banking facility granted in the above case, is treated as off balance sheet, was disbursed from a fund managed by the Bank for which the Bank earned management fees. All risks including credit risk on unpaid financing are not borne by the Bank.

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35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Parent entity

The Bank is a Government Linked Corporation, with all of its shares are held by the Minister of Finance (Incorporated) on behalf of the Government of Malaysia. All entities controlled by the Government of Malaysia meet the definition of related parties of the Bank.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Bank includes Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors, Shariah Committee members and certain members of senior management of the Bank. Remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Bank includes the following:

- i) Salaries and bonuses;
- ii) Allowances paid to the Directors and Shariah Committee members; and
- iii) Other emoluments include Employee Provident Fund ("EPF") contributions, retirement compensation and benefit in kind.

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35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)**(b) Key management personnel compensation (cont'd)**

Remuneration of directors and other members of key management are as follows:

	Salaries and Bonuses RM'000	Allowances RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
2022				
President/ Chief Executive Officer				
Dato' Tengku Ahmad Badli Shah				
Bin Raja Hussin	656	-	147	803
	<u>656</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>803</u>
Non Executive Directors				
Y. Bhg Datuk Yunos bin Abd Ghani	-	200	13	213
Y. Bhg Datuk Dr. Ahmad Kushairi bin Din	-	201	2	203
Y. Bhg Dato' Haslina Binti Abdul Hamid	-	92	-	92
Y. Bhg Dato' Mustapha Bin Buang	-	165	3	168
Y. Bhg Datuk Md Afendi bin Datuk Hamdan	-	114	-	114
Tuan Haji Ibrahim bin Hassan	-	214	8	222
Encik Mohd Hanif Bin Matsuki	-	48	-	48
Puan Rizleen Binti Mokhtar	-	71	-	71
Encik Abdul Rahim bin Abd Hadi	-	1	4	5
Puan Faizah binti Abdullah	-	51	5	56
Puan Zarina binti Zakaria	-	31	2	33
Puan Azizah binti Abdul Rahman	-	119	2	121
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,307</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,346</u>
Shariah Committee members				
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sharifah Faigah binti Syed Alwi	-	63	-	63
Dr. Shafaai Bin Musa	-	67	-	67
Dr. Abdullaah Bin Jalil	-	67	-	67
Y.M. Engku Ahmad Fadzil bin Y.M. Engku Ali	-	66	-	66
Tuan Haji Azizi bin Che Seman	-	83	-	83
Tuan Haji Jahaidi @ Jahoidi bin Harun	-	66	-	66
	<u>-</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>412</u>
Other senior management	3,735	-	1,454	5,189
	<u>4,391</u>	<u>1,719</u>	<u>1,640</u>	<u>7,750</u>

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35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(b) Key management personnel compensation (cont'd)

Remuneration of directors and other members of key management are as follows: (cont'd)

	Salaries and Bonuses RM'000	Allowances RM'000	Other Emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
2021				
Acting President/ Chief Executive Officer				
Puan Khadijah Binti Iskandar	561	-	320	881
	<u>561</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>881</u>
Non Executive Directors				
Y. Bhg Dato' Mustapha Bin Buang	-	192	-	192
Y. Bhg Datin Setia Shahariah binti Hashim	-	32	9	41
Y. Bhg Datuk Dr. Ahmad Kushairi bin Din	-	175	3	178
Y. Bhg Dato' Haslina Binti Abdul Hamid	-	49	-	49
Y. Bhg Datuk Md Afendi bin Datuk Hamdan	-	11	-	11
Puan Azizah binti Abdul Rahman	-	119	8	127
Tuan Haji Ibrahim bin Hassan	-	211	-	211
Puan Faizah binti Abdullah	-	189	-	189
Encik Abdul Rahim bin Abd Hadi	-	167	3	170
Puan Zarina binti Zakaria	-	107	-	107
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,275</u>
Shariah Committee members				
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohamed Fairouz bin Abdul Khir	-	35	-	35
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sharifah Faigah binti Syed Alwi	-	41	-	41
Dr. Mohamad Sabri bin Zakaria	-	28	-	28
Dr. Ahmad Dahlan bin Salleh	-	25	-	25
Dr. Shafaai Bin Musa	-	44	-	44
Dr. Abdullaah Bin Jalil	-	43	-	43
Y.M. Engku Ahmad Fadzil bin Y.M. Engku Ali	-	74	-	74
Tuan Haji Azizi bin Che Seman	-	85	-	85
Tuan Haji Jahaidi @ Jahoidi bin Harun	-	73	-	73
	<u>-</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>448</u>
Other senior management	3,164	-	1,200	4,364
	<u>3,725</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,543</u>	<u>6,968</u>

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35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(c) Transactions with key management personnel

The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with key management personnel ("KMP") for the relevant financial year.

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Financing and advances	41	73
Deposits from customers	1,414	1,950

No financing has been granted to the directors and Shariah Committee members of the Bank in the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022.

(d) Transactions with related parties

	2022	2021
Note	RM'000	RM'000
Income		
GLC service fees	(i) 8,121	10,283
Commission	(ii) 6,398	4,988
Profit income on deposits		
placed with Government-Linked Corporations	15,529	17,577
Profit income from FVOCI	117,726	102,745
Profit income from financing from key management personnel and related parties	2,819	3,035
Expense		
Profit expense on deposits placed by key management personnel and Government-Linked Corporations	52,626	46,237
Profit expense on financing scheme funds paid and payable to the Minister of Finance and BNM	14,562	14,326
Contributions to:		
Employee Provident Fund ("EPF")	32,062	31,845
Social Security Organisation ("SOCSO")	2,662	2,589

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35. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(d) Transactions with related parties (cont'd)

Description for income with related parties are as follows:

- (i) Fees earned for managing the government funds for financing disbursement paid by Minister of Finance, at a fixed rate of 2.0% per annum (2021: 2.5% per annum) on the outstanding balance of the fund under management of RM406.65 million (2021: RM405.17 million).
- (ii) Commission earned as bills collection agent from Government of Malaysia's controlled entities.

(e) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties

(i) Included in Assets

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Financing to related parties	2,493	104,009
Short term deposits/placements with related parties	727,714	547,436
GLC fees receivable	60,876	52,755
FVOCI	<u>2,860,922</u>	<u>3,039,657</u>

(ii) Included in Liabilities

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Government grant - Operating	17,765	18,041
Government grant - Launching	1,464	1,668
Government grant - Funds	1,022,541	993,084
Financing scheme funds	3,290,893	3,167,221
Deposits from related entities	<u>3,399,175</u>	<u>2,702,648</u>

(f) Terms and conditions

Transactions with related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevailed in negotiated transactions.

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36. FINANCING FACILITIES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Outstanding exposures with connected parties	1,616,138	1,297,891
% of outstanding exposures to connected parties as a proportion of total exposure	8.86%	7.31%
% of outstanding financing exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>

The above disclosure on Financing Facilities with Connected Parties is presented in accordance with paragraph 14.1 as per BNM's policy on Financing Facilities with Connected Parties.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) General risk management

(i) Introduction and overview

The Bank embraces risk management as an integral component of its business, operations and decision making process to ensure that optimum returns are generated with high regard to uncertainties in the business and market environment. The Bank's business activities and operations involve the use of financial instruments that expose the Bank to a variety of financial and business risks as follows:

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

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors ("The Board") is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management associated with the Bank's operations and activities. The Board empowers and delegates its authority to various committees to ensure execution of business strategies and operations are adhered to the approved policies and limits set by the Board/Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC"). At senior management level, the Board empowers the Management Risk Committee ("MRC") and Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") to monitor, evaluate, strategise and deliberate risk management activities within the respective areas.

The Bank has the Broad Risk Management Framework ("BRMF") that encompasses credit, market, liquidity, operational and Shariah risks as part of its risk governance. The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks exposed to the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's current strategies, products and services.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) General risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Risk management framework (cont'd)

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and mitigate all risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk appetite and risk limits as well as to control and monitor risk exposures and adherence to the approved limits.

(iii) Risk governance framework

The Board may empower the following committees for the oversight function of risk management matters and activities:

- Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC")
- Board Credit and Investment Committee ("BCIVC")
- Board Audit Committee ("BAC")

At senior management level the following committees had been established to oversight risk management activities and risk exposures:

- Management Risk Committee ("MRC")
- Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")
- Management Audit Committee ("MAC")

(b) Credit risk

(i) Nature of credit risk

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is primarily from lending/financing activities to retail consumers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises ("SMEs") and corporate customers. Investment in bonds, other marketable securities and other financial/banking instruments, whether they are classified under banking book, may also expose the Bank to credit risk and counterparty credit risk.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(ii) Definition of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss due to failure or unwillingness of the customers or counterparties to fulfil their contractual financial obligations as and when they arise.

(iii) Objective of credit risk management

The goal of credit risk management is to keep credit risk exposure to an acceptable level and to ensure the returns are commensurate with risk.

(iv) Management of credit risk

The management of credit risk is governed by the credit risk management framework which sets out the risk management governance and infrastructure, risk management processes and control responsibilities.

Policies, procedures and guidelines for credit operations are properly documented and are made available through the Bank's intranet and Risk Management Division portal. These policies and procedures are subject to periodical review and enhancement to ensure its relevancy and in line with business directions and market environment.

The methodology applied in measuring the COVID-19 overlay and ECL allowance is explained in Note 6 and Note 37 (A)(b)(v).

(v) Measurement of credit risk

Collateral position in financing and advances

Credit facilities are granted on the basis of the customer's credit standing, project viability and payment capacity as per the Bank's credit policy. However, due to the nature of its financing, the Bank generally requires collateral against financing and advances to customers in the form of charges over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of financing and is revalued once in two years or when a financing is impaired.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)**A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)****(b) Credit risk (cont'd)****(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)****Collateral position in financing and advances (cont'd)**

The main types of collateral held by the Bank to mitigate credit risk are as follows:

- (i) Project financing – charges over land, buildings, plant and machinery, fishing vessels, ownership claim over vehicles, term deposits and pledges over shares and marketable securities.
- (ii) Retail financing – charges over land and term deposits for certain types of financing.

	Secured RM'000	Unsecured RM'000	Total RM'000	Financial effect of collateral* %
2022				
Neither past due nor impaired	6,154,966	6,598,928	12,753,894	48.3
Past due but not impaired	366,164	69,188	435,352	84.1
Impaired	885,642	150,296	1,035,938	85.5
	7,406,772	6,818,412	14,225,184	52.1
2021				
Neither past due nor impaired	7,210,953	5,461,532	12,672,485	56.9
Past due but not impaired	144,014	39,973	183,987	78.3
Impaired	722,698	162,644	885,342	81.6
	8,077,665	5,664,149	13,741,814	58.8

* Based on quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following analysis represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet financial assets and off-balance sheet exposure, excluding any collateral held or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet financial assets, the exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For off-balance sheet exposure, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the instruments issued are called upon and/or the full amount of the undrawn credit facilities granted to customers.

	Maximum Exposure	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Credit exposure for on-balance sheet items		
Cash and short term funds	2,053,211	1,839,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,422,214	3,412,931
Financial assets at AC	49,977	-
Financing and advances	13,548,157	13,126,142
Other advances	1,511	1,902
Other financial assets	172,365	158,362
	19,247,435	18,538,838
Credit exposure for off-balance sheet items		
Transaction related contingencies	59,924	67,235
Trade related contingencies	4,955	4,944
Financing commitments	711,559	760,637
	776,438	832,816
Total maximum credit risk exposure	20,023,873	19,371,654

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Credit quality of gross financing and advances

All financing, advances and other financing are categorised into 'neither past due nor impaired', 'past due but not impaired' and 'impaired'.

Past due financing refers to financing, advances and other financing that are overdue by one day or more.

Financing, advances and other financing are classified impaired when they fulfill any of the criteria as per disclosed in Note 3.2 (d) Measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL").

Quality classification definitions

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

Financing and advances and financing commitments and financial guarantee

Rating classification	Credit grades
Performing/ Special Mention (SM)	Stage 1
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)	Stage 2
Impaired	Stage 3

Other financial instruments

Rating classification	External rating	
	RAM	MARC
Investment grade		
Long Term Rating	A, AA, AAA, BBB	A, AA, AAA, BBB
Short Term Rating	P1, P2, P3	MARC-1, MARC-2, MARC-3
Non investment grade		
Long Term Rating	BB, B	BB, B
Short Term Rating	NP	MARC-4
Impaired	C, D	C, D

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Credit quality of gross financing and advances (cont'd)

Other financial instruments includes cash and short term funds, deposits and placement with bank and other FIs and debt instruments at FVOCI.

Credit quality description can be summarised as follows:

- (i) Performing/ Special Mention (SM)
- (ii) Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)
- (iii) Investment Grade
- (iv) Non-investment grade
- (v) No rating
- (vi) Impaired

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Credit risk in investment activities

The credit risk management approach for investment activities is primarily deliberated at the Board Credit and Investment Committee ("BCIVC"). In the case of investment portfolio, the setting of credit limits is done and regularly reviewed by Capital & Market Risk Department ("CMRD"), as the middle office for treasury operations. Various credit limits on investment exposures are proposed to the Management Risk Committee ("MRC") for endorsement and escalated to BRMC or the Board for approval. Report on compliance of various investment exposure limits are done by CMRD which is presented and deliberated at the Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") on a monthly basis.

The Bank's investment policy stipulates the minimum investment grade for debt securities, types of permissible transactions, exposure limits for single customer/counterparty, credit rating, industry/sector and risk level (high, medium, low). In addition, the Bank has also set interbank limits for placements of money in various financial institutions which are reviewed on a regular basis to mitigate concentration limits in its investment portfolio.

Investment portfolio concentration

The portfolio profile is as follows:

	RM'000	Composition (%)
Corporate sukuk	2,129,181	61
Government Investment Issues ("GII")	1,343,033	39
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	3,472,214	100
Corporate sukuk	2,169,882	64
Government Investment Issues ("GII")	1,243,049	36
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	3,412,931	100

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Credit risk in investment activities (cont'd)

Credit quality of investment securities

The following table presents the Bank's exposure to credit risk of financial instruments analysed by ratings from external credit rating agencies:

Ratings

	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Corporate sukuk</u>		
Financial assets at FVOCI		
Government-Guaranteed ("GG")	884,730	1,126,072
AAA	950,993	831,984
AA	237,766	204,106
BBB	-	7,720
Unrated	5,692	-
Financial assets at amortised cost		
AA	50,000	-
	2,129,181	2,169,882

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)**A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)****(b) Credit risk (cont'd)****(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)**

Credit quality of financial assets - financial investments portfolio and other financial assets.

	Neither past due nor impaired RM'000	Past due but not impaired RM'000	Impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2022				
Cash and short term funds	2,053,211	-	-	2,053,211
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,422,214	-	-	3,422,214
Financial assets at amortised cost	50,000	-	-	50,000
Financing and advances	12,753,894	435,352	1,035,938	14,225,184
Other advances	1,300	95	662	2,057
	18,280,619	435,447	1,036,600	19,752,666
As a percentage of gross balance	92.55%	2.20%	5.25%	100%
2021				
Cash and short term funds	1,839,501	-	-	1,839,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,412,931	-	-	3,412,931
Financing and advances	12,672,485	183,987	885,342	13,741,814
Other advances	889	151	2,384	3,424
	17,925,806	184,138	887,726	18,997,670
As a percentage of gross balance	94.36%	0.97%	4.67%	100%

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Credit risk (cont'd)

(v) Measurement of credit risk (cont'd)

Analysis of ageing of financing and advances for past due but not impaired.

	Past due but not impaired			
	Past due within 30 days RM'000	Past due within 31 to 60 days RM'000	Past due within 61 to 90 days RM'000	Total RM'000
2022				
Financing and advances	229,509	158,756	47,087	435,352
Other advances	25	49	21	95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2021				
Financing and advances	90,658	59,416	33,913	183,987
Other advances	81	6	64	151
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(vi) Macro-economic factors in credit risk

The macro-economic factor and their impacts are regularly monitored as part of the normal process of the Bank in tracking credit risk and measuring ECL, including the on-going COVID-19 development and impact.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk

(i) Nature of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the ability of the Bank to maintain sufficient liquid assets to meet current and future financial commitments and obligations (anticipated or unanticipated) when they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses. Liquidity risk may arise when there is a mismatch between funding against lending/financing within predetermined time buckets. The mismatches may lead to the inability for the Bank to fulfil its contractual obligations when they fall due. As such, the Bank has to maintain a portion of liquid assets in terms of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities to match respective maturity buckets.

(ii) Definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the inability of the Bank to meet timely payment on any of its financial obligations to customers or counterparties when they fall due or the Bank is unable or cannot easily unwind or offset a particular position at/or near the previous market price because of inadequate market depth or because of disruptions in the market place caused by the change in market sentiment or due to a specific event or series of events.

(iii) Management of liquidity risk

The management of liquidity risk is governed by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management Framework ("MLRF") which sets out the risk management governance and infrastructure, risk management processes and control responsibilities.

The Board through BRMC approves all policies in relation to liquidity risk management which are regularly reviewed by CMRD ("Capital & Market Risk Department"). BRMC also oversees the effectiveness and compliance of those policies on a regular basis.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

(iii) Management of liquidity risk (cont'd)

Senior management is responsible to monitor and oversee liquidity risk exposures through the MRC and ALCO using primary tools such as maturity mismatch analysis, funding gaps, maximum cumulative outflows and funding concentration ratios using internal as well as market wide information to address possible liquidity issues. MRC and ALCO oversees the Bank's financial position structure with regard to liquidity risk exposures and executes controls, within prudent limits and bucketing to manage risks arising from mismatches of maturities across the financial position structure, as well as from undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations. The day-to-day liquidity requirements and position is managed by Treasury Department ("TD") while CMRD and Asset Liability Management Department ("ALMD"), under Risk Management Division ("RMD") and Finance Division ("FD") respectively, monitor and report the liquidity risks to MRC and ALCO.

(iv) Measurement of liquidity risk

The liquidity risk management of the Bank is aligned with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"), Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") and New Liquidity Framework ("NLF") issued by BNM. The LCR is a quantitative requirement to ensure the Bank holds sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to withstand an acute liquidity stress scenario over a 30 days horizon. Assets are considered as HQLA if they can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value.

NSFR complements the objectives of LCR as it encourages the short-term resilience (30 days) of a banking institution's liquidity risk profile whilst NSFR reduces funding risk over a longer time horizon (1 year). BNM had determined the NSFR compliance limit of 100% by 1 January 2020 onwards.

Although it is not mandatory for DFIs to comply with the LCR & NSFR at this point in time, the Bank had adopted the best practices and benchmarked with commercial banks and Islamic banks by complying with the LCR & NSFR (100% minimum limit) by 2022.

NLF is measured and managed based on projected cash flows. In addition to ensuring compliance with the NLF, the Bank maintains a liquidity compliance buffer to meet any unexpected cash outflows. The measurement of liquidity risk is done through financial position profiling using predetermined time buckets. The exposure limits for each bucket, in particular within a one year bond is closely monitored and analysed to ensure that the Bank has sufficient cash and liquefiable assets to meet contractual and behavioural maturities/commitments, and to determine the causes and ways to improve the gaps. The Bank maintains sufficient liquid assets (minimum 5% of total deposits) to meet contractual and behavioural maturities and commitments up to one week tenure. For up to one month bucket, the Bank maintains liquid assets of at least 7% of total deposits to meet contractual and behavioural maturities and commitments when they fall due.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

(v) Contingency funding plan ("CFP")

The Bank has a Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") in place to deal with liquidity crisis situations. The CFP enables the management to make timely and well-informed decisions in managing any liquidity crisis caused by the Bank's specific risk adverse positions as well as unfavourable market developments. The Bank sets out early warning indicators through various triggers, crisis escalation processes, a crisis management team and funding strategies to mitigate liquidity crisis situations. The CFP is tested and reviewed regularly to update the latest position and matters in relation to the liquidity risk profile of the Bank.

(vi) Stress testing on liquidity risk

As part of liquidity risk management, liquidity risk exposures are also measured through funding concentration, financing deposit ratios, cash and liquid asset ratios. Stress testing is conducted to quantify the worst case scenario of the liquidity position of the Bank based on deposit run-off, market crisis shock, capital erosion and negative publicity. The Bank emphasises the importance of low cost stable and retail deposits as the primary source of funds to finance its lending activities in addition to corporate and other high cost deposits.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities based on discounted contractual cash flows:

						Non-specific		Total
2022	<6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	>5 years	maturity		RM'000
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000		RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short term funds	2,053,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,053,211
Financial assets at FVOCI	120,250	255,918	443,630	520,644	2,081,772	232	232	3,422,446
Financial assets at AC*	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Financing and advances*	2,365,904	159,196	267,706	1,337,397	10,094,981	-	-	14,225,184
Other advances*	1,447	250	51	142	167	-	-	2,057
Other assets	54,804	40,989	47,101	9,915	22,275	3,376	3,376	178,460
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	144,701	144,701	144,701
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	23,593	23,593	23,593
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	27,513	27,513	27,513
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	28,335	28,335	28,335
Total assets	4,595,616	456,353	808,488	1,868,098	12,199,195	227,750	227,750	20,155,500

* Gross before allowance for impairment

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities based on discounted contractual cash flows: (cont'd)

2022 (cont'd)	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Non-specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
Liabilities							
Deposit from customers	7,288,301	898,074	284,912	47,596	-	-	8,518,883
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,616,137	-	-	-	-	-	2,616,137
Other liabilities	117,894	68,112	19,214	15,472	280	11,744	232,716
Lease liabilities	686	819	10,432	6,293	3,823	-	22,053
Financing scheme funds	181,599	184,905	997,853	381,895	1,544,641	-	3,290,893
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	1,041,770	1,041,770
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	201,194	301,923	-	503,117
Total liabilities	10,204,617	1,151,910	1,312,411	652,450	1,850,667	1,053,514	16,225,569
Net maturity mismatch	(5,609,001)	(695,557)	(503,923)	1,215,648	10,348,528	(825,764)	3,929,931

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities based on discounted contractual cash flows: (cont'd)

	<6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	>5 years	Non-specific maturity	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2021							
Assets							
Cash and short term funds	1,839,501	-	-	-	-	-	1,839,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	282,128	543,114	610,087	781,951	1,195,651	269	3,413,200
Financial assets at AC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financing and advances*	1,905,980	198,771	482,025	925,707	10,229,331	-	13,741,814
Other advances*	2,418	151	260	102	493	-	3,424
Other assets	90,050	6,934	62,167	-	-	5,306	164,457
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	148,332	148,332
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	25,404	25,404
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,570	1,570
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	35,789	35,789
Total assets	4,120,077	748,970	1,154,539	1,707,760	11,425,475	216,670	19,373,491

* Gross before allowance for impairment

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities based on discounted contractual cash flows: (cont'd)

2021 (cont'd)	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Non-specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
Liabilities							
Deposit from customers	7,150,704	927,761	154,143	59,892	-	-	8,292,500
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,415,527	-	-	-	-	-	2,415,527
Other liabilities	98,667	10,944	10,327	233	147	10,038	130,356
Lease liabilities	171	122	9,366	13,314	5,772	-	28,745
Financing scheme funds	159,697	174,441	546,235	617,865	1,668,983	-	3,167,221
Government grants	-	-	-	-	-	1,012,793	1,012,793
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	-	503,117	-	503,117
Total liabilities	9,824,766	1,113,268	720,071	691,304	2,178,019	1,022,831	15,550,259
Net maturity mismatch	(5,704,689)	(364,298)	434,468	1,016,456	9,247,456	(806,161)	3,823,232

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
2022						
Liabilities						
Deposit from customers	7,357,540	906,606	293,109	49,900	-	8,607,155
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,679,709	-	-	-	-	2,679,709
Other financial liabilities	54,426	7,151	212	-	-	61,789
Lease liabilities	712	850	11,660	7,576	4,602	25,400
Financing scheme funds	181,930	184,675	1,007,690	400,953	1,635,555	3,410,803
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	242,345	363,677	606,022
Total liabilities	10,274,317	1,099,282	1,312,671	700,774	2,003,834	15,390,878
Transaction related contingencies	19,956	22,567	15,926	1,287	188	59,924
Trade related contingencies	4,955	-	-	-	-	4,955
Financing commitments	18,928	65,858	198,630	149,964	446,750	880,130
Commitment and Contingencies	43,839	88,425	214,556	151,251	446,938	945,009

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows: (cont'd)

	2021						Total
	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000		RM'000
Liabilities							
Deposit from customers	7,245,808	940,100	160,376	63,982	-		8,410,266
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,459,973	-	-	-	-		2,459,973
Other financial liabilities	59,908	282	710	-	-		60,900
Lease liabilities	177	127	10,469	16,028	6,949		33,750
Financing scheme funds	159,977	175,017	554,962	638,700	1,805,036		3,333,692
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	-	600,762		600,762
Total liabilities	9,925,843	1,115,526	726,517	718,710	2,412,747		14,899,343
Transaction related contingencies	32,139	22,172	11,124	1,718	82		67,235
Trade related contingencies	4,944	-	-	-	-		4,944
Financing commitments	24,361	150,136	197,355	155,367	391,537		918,756
Commitment and Contingencies	61,444	172,308	208,479	157,085	391,619		990,935

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market risk

(i) Nature of market risk

Market risks arises from volatilities in profit rates, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates which are inherent in the investment portfolio. The market risk exposure for the Bank relates to all financial assets and liabilities held for investment in the banking book as well as for trading purposes. As the Bank's investment portfolio focuses on profit rate bearing assets and liabilities, movements/changes in profit rates in the market may pose major and significant risk to the fair value of the investment portfolio of the Bank.

(ii) Definition of market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses in respect of on and off balance sheet positions arising from unexpected movements in market prices due to volatility in profit rates, equity prices, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and etc.

(iii) Management of market risk

The management of market risks, in particular the profit rate risk is governed by the MLRF which sets out the risk management governance and infrastructure, risk management processes and control responsibilities.

The Board through BRMC approves all policies in relation to market rate risks, in particular the profit rate risk management which are reviewed on a regular basis. BRMC also oversees the effectiveness and compliance of those policies as well as approve new and revised existing policies.

At senior management level, MRC deliberates market risk management by executing decisions, business strategies and action plans within the policies and guidelines approved by BRMC or the Board.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market risk (cont'd)

(iii) Management of market risk (cont'd)

The daily management of the investment portfolio is executed by the TD. CMRD acts as the middle office for investment and treasury related activities by executing risk governance and risk assessments on a regular basis. CMRD also provides independent assessment on market risk in relation to investment activities, including recommendation for new acquisitions and evaluation on mark-to-market prices and yield curves on investment returns, in particular for the FVOCI portfolio. CMRD provides monthly report to MRC and BRMC for investment portfolio governance including the compliance of limits approved by BRMC/Board.

For Bank-wide market risk management, ALMD monitors the profit rate risk sensitivity through the Earnings at Risk ("EaR") and Economics Value of Equity ("EVE") regularly and presents reports to ALCO every month. CMRD and ALMD also sign off new product proposal papers and documents (together with other risk management units) for new products by incorporating relevant assessments and advice on market (and liquidity risks) prior to escalation to higher levels for BNM's approval.

(iv) Measurement of profit rate risk

The measurement of the Bank's exposures to profit rate risk is done through the following:

- **Sensitivity analysis**

Sensitivity analysis is used to determine how different values of an independent variable will impact a particular dependent variable under a given set of assumptions. This technique is used within specific boundaries that will depend on one or more input variables, such as the effect of changes in profit rates on bonds prices.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market risk (cont'd)

(iv) Measurement of profit rate risk (cont'd)

- **Earnings at Risk ("EaR") analysis**

EaR analysis measures the Bank's potential loss in annual earning based on its current exposures on sensitive and repricing of its assets and liabilities in the event the Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") moves upwards or backwards as determined by BNM's MPC. For the measurement of EaR, the Bank takes the position of all buckets within one year Asset Sensitive and Liability Sensitive positions and matches it against the predetermined limit to reflect sensitivity to the movement in the Net Profit Income ("NPI") and capital. The Bank establishes a limit of +/-8% on the EaR to effectively mitigate profit rate risk.

- **Economics Value of Equity ("EVE") analysis**

EVE analysis measure the Bank's potential impact on its capital based on current exposures on sensitive and repricing of its asset and liabilities in the event the OPR moves upwards or backwards as determined by BNM's MPC. EVE is computed by dividing total weighted position (calculated based on pre-determined time buckets and multiplied with the pre-determined scaling weights determined by BNM) over the capital base. The limit for EVE shall be at 10%.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market risk (cont'd)

(iv) Measurement of profit rate risk (cont'd)

- **Earnings at Risk ("EaR") analysis**

EaR analysis aims to quantify the impact on the projection of NPI in the event of an adverse change in prevailing profit rates for a period of 1 year, depending on profit rate sensitivity of the Bank (Asset Sensitive or Liability Sensitive). The Bank assumes a maximum 100 basis point rate movement as the worst case scenario.

- **Value at Risk ("VaR") analysis**

The Bank has in place the VaR model in measuring profit rate risk on its investment portfolio, despite not having a trading book portfolio. VaR is a statistical measure of the potential losses that could occur as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon within a given confidence level. The Bank adopted the Historical Simulation Approach for 250 days with 99% confidence level and predetermined VaR limit.

- **Stress test analysis/ simulation analysis**

Stress testing/ simulation analysis are done based on macro economic variables, particularly "yield rates on sukuk values ("Duration") and "beta ratio on equity" as well as possibility of sukuk downgrading impact. The stress testing/simulation analysis employs a range of simulated scenarios on the Bank's investment portfolio to assess the impact on investment values, profitability and capital of the Bank.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

(v) Profit Rate Risk

The following tables below indicate the effective profit rate at the reporting date and the Bank's sensitivity to profit rate by time band based on the earlier of contractual repricing date and maturity date.

						Non- profit sensitive	Total	Effective Profit Rate
	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
2022								
Assets								
Cash and short term funds	1,722,414	-	-	-	-	330,797	2,053,211	3.24%
Financial assets at FVOCI	120,250	255,918	443,630	520,644	2,081,772	232	3,422,446	3.48%
Financial assets at AC*	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	4.55%
Financing and advances*	11,139,911	32,269	157,543	637,340	1,222,183	1,035,938	14,225,184	5.30%
Other advances*	-	-	-	-	-	2,057	2,057	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	178,460	178,460	
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	144,701	144,701	
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	23,593	23,593	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	27,513	27,513	
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	28,335	28,335	
Total assets	12,982,575	288,187	651,173	1,157,984	3,303,955	1,771,626	20,155,500	

* Gross before allowance for impairment

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

(v) Profit Rate Risk (cont'd)

	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Non- profit sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective Profit Rate
2022 (cont'd)								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	7,288,301	898,074	284,912	47,596	-	-	8,518,883	0.95%
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,616,137	-	-	-	-	-	2,616,137	2.43%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	232,716	232,716	
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	22,053	22,053	
Financing scheme funds	181,599	184,905	997,853	381,895	1,544,641	-	3,290,893	0.34%
Government grant	-	-	-	-	-	1,041,770	1,041,770	
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	201,194	301,923	-	503,117	3.79%
Total liabilities	10,086,037	1,082,979	1,282,765	630,685	1,846,564	1,296,539	16,225,569	

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(v) Profit Rate Risk (cont'd)

* Gross before allowance for impairment

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

(v) Profit Rate Risk (cont'd)

	<6 months RM'000	6 - 12 months RM'000	1 - 3 years RM'000	3 - 5 years RM'000	>5 years RM'000	Non- profit sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective Profit Rate
2021 (cont'd)								
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	7,150,704	927,761	154,143	59,892	-	-	8,292,500	1.33%
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,415,527	-	-	-	-	-	2,415,527	1.84%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	130,356	130,356	
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	28,745	28,745	
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financing scheme funds	159,697	174,441	546,235	617,865	1,668,983	-	3,167,221	0.42%
Government grants	-	-	-	-	-	1,012,793	1,012,793	
Sukuk Wakalah	-	-	-	-	503,117	-	503,117	3.74%
Total liabilities	9,725,928	1,102,202	700,378	677,757	2,172,100	1,171,894	15,550,259	

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Market Risk (cont'd)

Profit rate sensitivity

The table below shows the impact of the Bank's profit before tax and zakat and equity to an up and down 100 basis point parallel rate shock:

	2022		2021	
	+100bp RM'000	-100bp RM'000	+100bp RM'000	-100bp RM'000
Impact on profit before tax and zakat	116,647	(116,647)	115,428	(115,428)
Impact on equity	(159,689)	187,040	(130,141)	135,022

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Operational risk

(i) Nature of operational risk

Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's business operations and associated with the Bank's involvement with financial instruments, other than credit, market and liquidity risks.

(ii) Definition of operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems and from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

(iii) Management of operational risk

The management of operational risk is governed by the Operational Risk Management Framework ("ORMF") which sets out the risk management governance and infrastructure, risk management processes and control responsibilities which is in line with the regulatory guidelines set by the Bank of International Settlements ("BIS"), Basel Accords and BNM.

The Board through BRMC approves all policies in relation to operational risk management which are reviewed on a regular basis. BRMC also oversees the effectiveness and compliance of those policies as well as approve new and revised policies.

Senior management takes the responsibility of managing the business risks, the ultimate responsibility for establishing and maintaining appropriate risk management processes, making risk management an integral part of the Bank's operations, aligning risk management to internal policies and procedures as well as ensuring that all risk based-limits are adhered to by the business divisions, departments and units.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Operational risk (cont'd)

(iv) Measurement of operational risk

- **Oversight structure and lines of defence**

The interplay between the risk owners at the business level, Risk Management Division ("RMD") and Internal Audit Department ("IAD") forms the framework for the Bank's "three lines of defence" in the managing of operational risks.

The first line of defence is the Business risk owners, who are responsible for the day-to-day operational risk management where Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"), Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") and Key Control Indicators ("KCIIs"), Risk Maps, Key Risk Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA") and Incident Management and Data Collection ("IMDC") are in place and aligned to the business objectives.

RMD as the second line of defence is responsible for operational risk management oversight while IAD as the third line of defence is entrusted to perform independent assurance over the effectiveness of the operational risk management initiatives by RMD and the Business Units.

- **Risk management process**

Operational Risk Management ("ORM") refers to the end-to-end process that ensures operational risks are effectively managed from the time they are identified to the time the risks are mitigated within the risk appetite of the Bank. It is the responsibility of everyone at the Bank. This generic process is used to manage operational risks at all levels from units to Head office. The operational risk management process comprises 4 steps namely:

- (i) Risk identification
- (ii) Risk assessment
- (iii) Managing and controlling risk
- (iv) Monitoring and reporting risk

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Operational risk (cont'd)

(iv) Measurement of operational risk (cont'd)

- **Reporting and communication guidelines**

In establishing a sound ORM at the Bank, the reporting and communication lines are extremely important. As operational risk is pervasive across the organisation and the range and type of incidents is broad, from fraud to product and system failures and from errors in the front office to the back office, it is important to share information at all levels. Information sharing should be through both formal reporting lines and face-to-face communication.

- **Culture**

Operational risk culture encompasses general awareness, attitude, behaviour of employees to the key operational risk causes such as people, process, systems and external events.

Adequate awareness and training in operational risk is to be given to the staff and their roles and responsibilities clearly defined. In addition, the performance management process encourages staff to perform and behave in a manner consistent with the Bank's operational risk management objectives. Adequate training is to be provided to the staff to ensure that they have acquired adequate level of knowledge and skill sets to perform their roles and responsibilities in operational risk management.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Capital management

Regulatory capital

BNM sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium, perpetual sukuk (which are classified as innovative tier 1 securities), retained earnings, translation reserve and non-controlling interests after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, government grants and collective impairment allowances for non-impaired financing.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The amount of innovative tier 1 securities cannot exceed 15 percent of total tier 1 capital; qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated financing capital may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital. There also are restrictions on the amount of collective impairment allowances that may be included as part of tier 2 capital.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and sustain 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 advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period. Management uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital base, and these capital ratios remain the international standards for measuring capital adequacy. The Bank has developed a Capital Management Plan ("CMP") to facilitate effective management of capital and address potential impact from financing deterioration as well as to provide an adequate buffer to support business expansion.

The Bank has elected to apply the Transitional Arrangements for Regulatory Capital Treatment of Accounting Provisions for Development Financial Institutions ("DFI") as stated in Note 5(b) with the financial year ended 31 December 2020 as the Bank's first reporting period of the application.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Capital management (cont'd)

Capital allocation

Capital allocation 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 upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the capital requirements may be varied to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is subject to review by the ALCO as appropriate.

Capital Adequacy

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2022	2021
	%	%
Before deducting proposed dividend:		
Core capital ratio	20.56	21.19
Risk-weighted capital ratio	25.10	25.78
After deducting proposed dividend:		
Core capital ratio	20.46	21.09
Risk-weighted capital ratio	25.00	25.68

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Capital management (cont'd)

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Components of Tier I and Tier II capital		
Tier I capital		
Share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
Statutory reserves	487,109	487,109
Retained earnings	1,727,014	1,636,394
ECL allowance ¹	70,108	82,238
Less: Deferred tax assets	(27,513)	(1,570)
Total Tier I capital	3,256,718	3,204,171
Tier II capital		
ECL allowance ¹	130,142	106,773
Regulatory reserve	34,951	34,951
Government grants - Operating	17,765	18,041
Government grants - Launching	1,464	1,668
Government grants - Funds ²	534,355	532,010
Total Tier II capital	718,677	693,443
Total capital base	3,975,395	3,897,614

¹ The eligible amount for Tier I and II capital is limited to only ECL on non-impaired financing and advances. In accordance to the Transitional Arrangements application, the Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions of ECL incurred during the year are allowed to be added back to Tier 1 capital over a four year period from the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

² The Government Grants - Funds exclude those grants relating to the fair valuation of financing scheme funds at below market rate amounting to RM458.3 million (2021: RM461.07 million).

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

A. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Capital management (cont'd)

The breakdown of risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights is as follows:

	Notional RM'000	Risk- weighted RM'000
0%	2,558,559	-
20%	1,765,210	353,042
50%	29,460	14,730
100%	15,124,675	15,124,675
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	346,473
Total risk-weighted assets at 31 December 2022	<u>19,477,904</u>	<u>15,838,920</u>
0%	2,662,333	-
20%	1,610,675	322,135
50%	32,685	16,343
100%	14,450,604	14,450,604
Off balance sheet risk-weighted assets	-	331,965
Total risk-weighted assets at 31 December 2021	<u>18,756,297</u>	<u>15,121,047</u>

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

B. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Fair value is the amount at which the financial assets could be exchanged or financial liabilities could be settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The information presented herein represents the best estimates of fair values as of the reporting period.

Fair value hierarchy

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets of identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have significant effect on the fair value that are not based on observable market data.

(i) Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value

Set out below, is a comparison by the class of the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2022				
Financial assets				
FVOCI	232	3,422,214	-	3,422,446
2021				
Financial assets				
FVOCI	269	3,412,931	-	3,413,200

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)**B. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D)****(ii) Financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amount**

	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount RM'000	Fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000	Fair value RM'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	49,977	50,280	-	-
Financing and advances	13,548,157	14,065,151	13,126,142	13,650,445
	13,598,134	14,115,431	13,126,142	13,650,445
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	8,518,883	8,477,895	8,292,500	8,312,535
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	2,446,030	2,573,262	2,415,527	2,408,196
	10,964,913	11,051,157	10,708,027	10,720,731

The fair value of financing and advances, deposits from customers and deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions are at Level 2 (2021: Level 2).

The methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

The fair values of instrument of investments are estimated based on the market value at the end of the reporting period by reference to the market value of these instruments published by Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia ("BPAM").

(ii) Financial assets at FVOCI

The fair values of private debt securities and Malaysian government investment issues are determined by reference to the market value of these instruments published by Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia ("BPAM").

The fair value of equities securities are determined based on quoted price from Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

(iii) Financing and advances

For fixed-rate financing with maturities within a year, financing and advances at variable rates, the estimated fair values approximate their respective carrying values.

For fixed-rate financing with maturities more than a year, the fair values are estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual instalments and discounted at prevailing rate at the end of the reporting period offered for similar financing to new customers with similar credit profiles, where applicable.

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)**B. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D)****(ii) Financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amount (cont'd)****(iv) Deposits from customers**

The fair values of deposits from customers with remaining maturity of less than one year are estimated to approximate their carrying amounts. The fair values of deposits with remaining maturities of more than one year are estimated using discounted cash flows based on market rates for similar deposits from customers.

C. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

	Financial assets at FVOCI RM'000	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
2022			
Financial assets			
Cash and short term funds	-	2,053,211	2,053,211
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,422,446	-	3,422,446
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	49,977	49,977
Financing and advances	-	13,548,157	13,548,157
Other financial assets	-	172,365	172,365
	3,422,446	15,823,710	19,246,156
Financial liabilities			
Deposits from customers	-	8,518,883	8,518,883
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	-	2,616,137	2,616,137
Financing scheme funds	-	3,290,893	3,290,893
Other financial liabilities	-	51,025	51,025
Sukuk Wakalah	-	503,117	503,117
	-	14,980,055	14,980,055

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37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

C. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS (CONT'D)

	Financial assets at FVOCI RM'000	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost RM'000	Total RM'000
2021			
Financial assets			
Cash and short term funds	-	1,839,501	1,839,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,413,200	-	3,413,200
Financing and advances	-	13,126,142	13,126,142
Other financial assets	-	158,362	158,362
	3,413,200	15,124,005	18,537,205
Financial liabilities			
Deposits from customers	-	8,292,500	8,292,500
Deposit and placement of banks and other financial institutions	-	2,415,527	2,415,527
Financing scheme funds	-	3,167,221	3,167,221
Other financial liabilities	-	43,481	43,481
Sukuk Wakalah	-	503,117	503,117
	-	14,421,846	14,421,846

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38. SHARIAH NON COMPLIANT EVENT

(1) Nature of Non-Compliant ("SNC") Events

The Bank has put in place a sound Shariah governance framework to ensure strict adherence to Shariah requirements in its processes. A dedicated Shariah Committee ("SC") provides Shariah oversight on all material Shariah non-compliant risks across the Bank.

SNC event is a result of the Bank's failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles determined by the relevant Shariah regulatory councils and the Shariah Committee. Any transactions that are suspected to be Shariah non-compliant are reported to the Shariah Committee for their deliberation and conclusion as to whether any Shariah requirements have been breached.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022, there is no Shariah non-compliant events occurred and reported by the Bank.