



BSN

MASA DEPAN KEWANGAN YANG

Mampan

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL FUTURE





MASA DEPAN KEWANGAN YANG MAMPAN

Bagi menyokong agenda keterangkuman kewangan negara, BSN memperkayakan kehidupan dengan pelbagai penyelesaian kewangan selain meningkatkan dan memperluaskan jangkauan dan kebolehcapaian. Dengan memanfaatkan pengaktifan berterusan inisiatif Berpandukan Pelanggan, memangkin ekonomi sebenar, memajukan usaha Pendigitalan, mengembangkan Kemakmuran Mampun, dan memastikan Pemerkaasan Komuniti berteraskan Budaya Berasaskan Nilai, BSN akan melangkah lebih jauh ke arah merealisasikan visinya iaitu Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang ketinggalan.

Muka hadapan yang ceria untuk tahun ini menonjolkan impak dan nilai kewangan positif BSN yang disediakan untuk pihak berkepentingan dan pelanggannya dengan memupuk tabiat menabung. Sentimen ini disampaikan menerusi imej pihak berkepentingan dan pelanggan BSN menjalani kehidupan seharian mereka, sambil meraih manfaat daripada pengurusan kewangan yang baik menerusi perkhidmatan BSN.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL FUTURE

Supporting the nation's financial inclusion agenda, BSN is enriching lives with a growing array of financial solutions and expanding reach and accessibility. Harnessing a continuous activation of Customer Centricity, catalysing the Real economy, advancing Digitalisation, growing Sustainable Prosperity and ensuring Community Empowerment anchored on a Values-based Culture, BSN is going further than ever towards realising its vision of No Malaysian Left Behind.

This year's vibrant cover spotlights the positive financial impact and value that BSN provides for its stakeholders and customers through cultivating a habit of saving. This sentiment is conveyed through images of BSN's stakeholders and customers in their day-to-day lives, comfortably benefitting from good financial management, thanks to BSN's services.



Salinan Digital Laporan Tahunan BSN 2022

Soft copy of BSN Annual Report 2022

1

Dapatkan

Muat turun "QR Code Reader" di App Store atau Google Play

Get it

Download the "QR Code Reader" on App Store or Google Play

2

Lancarkan

Lancarkan app "QR Code Reader" dan halakan kamera anda ke Kod QR yang tertera

Run it

Run the QR Code Reader app and point your camera to the QR Code

3

Akses

Dapatkan akses kepada borang maklumbalas

Access it

Get access to the feedback form



Dalam Laporan Ini

Inside This Report

Tinjauan Keseluruhan Bank Simpanan Nasional Overview of Bank Simpanan Nasional

Seimbias Lalu/At a Glance	002
Visi/Vision	004
Misi/Mission	004
Nilai-Nilai Murni/Core Values	005
Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan/ Customer Service Charter	006
Struktur Korporat/Corporate Structure	007
Profil Korporat/Corporate Profile	008
Anugerah & Pengiktirafan/Awards & Recognitions	009
Carta Organisasi/Organisation Chart	010

Mesej Utama Key Messages

Daripada Timbalan Pengerusi/From the Deputy Chairman	014
--	-----

Kepimpinan Leadership

Lembaga Pengarah/Board of Director	024
Imbasan Lembaga Pengarah/Board at a Glance	026
Profil Lembaga Pengarah/Board of Director's Profile	027
Jawatankuasa Syariah/Shariah Committee	036
Profil Jawatankuasa Syariah/Shariah Committee's Profile	038
Pengurusan/Management	042

Mandat & Kelestarian Mandate & Sustainability

Hasil Pembangunan & Pencapaian Mandat/ Developmental Outcomes & Mandate Achievements	048
Tinjauan Strategik/Strategic Outlook	056
Laporan Aktiviti/Activities Report	060
BSN Care/BSN Care	069
Sorotan Media/Media Highlights	074

Tadbir Urus Governance

Penyataan Tadbir Urus Korporat Statement on Corporate Governance	076
Penyataan Pengurusan Risiko Statement on Risk Management	087
Kenyataan Audit Dalaman Internal Audit Statement	099
Laporan Jawatankuasa Syariah Shariah Committee Report	100
Imbuan Remuneration	101

Penyataan Kewangan Financial Statements

SEIMBAS LALU AT A GLANCE

BSN menawarkan perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif merentasi komuniti bandar, luar bandar dan pedalaman di Malaysia melalui rangkaian perbankan meluas termasuklah Cawangan BSN, Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN) dan Cawangan Bank Bergerak (CBB) di Sabah, Sarawak, Kelantan dan Pahang dalam memastikan keterangkuman kewangan ke arah meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kualiti hidup rakyat Malaysia.

BSN offers comprehensive banking services across urban, rural and remote communities in Malaysia through an extensive network including BSN Branches, Ejen Bank BSN (EB BSN), Cawangan Bank Bergerak (CBB) in Sabah, Sarawak, Kelantan and Pahang in ensuring financial inclusivity towards improving the well-being and quality of life of Malaysians.



38

PUSAT MIKRO
KEWANGAN

MICRO FINANCE
CENTRES



390

CAWANGAN DI
SELURUH NEGARA

BRANCHES
NATIONWIDE



8

CAWANGAN BANK
BERGERAK (CBB)

CAWANGAN BANK
BERGERAK (CBB)



DEPOSIT DAN SIMPANAN
DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS

RM38.4

BILION/BILLION



PENDAPATAN
REVENUE
RM2.1
BILION/BILLION



PENDAPATAN BERSIH
NET INCOME
RM1.5
BILION/BILLION



LEBIH/OVER
7,200
KAKITANGAN/EMPLOYEES



LEBIH/OVER
2,600
EJEN BANK BSN (EB BSN)
EJEN BANK BSN (EB BSN)



248
MESIN DWI FUNGSI
CASH RECYCLER
MACHINES (CRM)



575
MESIN TELER AUTOMATIK
AUTOMATED TELLER
MACHINES (ATM)

JUMLAH TRANSAKSI EB BSN
TOTAL TRANSACTION OF EB BSN

RM1.4
BILION/BILLION



KEUNTUNGAN SELEPAS CUKAI
DAN ZAKAT
PROFIT AFTER TAX AND ZAKAT
RM289.0
JUTA/MILLION



148
MESIN DEPOSIT TUNAI
CASH DEPOSIT MACHINES
(CDM)

VISI/ VISION

Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan

Sejak mulanya, objektif utama BSN adalah untuk menggalakkan pertumbuhan simpanan dan pelaburan rakyat Malaysia yang terdiri daripada pelbagai lapisan masyarakat. Kini, kami meneruskan usaha kami dengan menawarkan lebih banyak produk dan perkhidmatan yang memenuhi keperluan progresif kehidupan moden. Dengan berbuat demikian, kami berharap setiap rakyat Malaysia akan mendapat peluang yang sama untuk menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik.

No Malaysian Left Behind

BSN's main objective has always been to encourage the development of savings and investment among Malaysians from all walks of life. Today, we continue on our quest by offering even more products and services that cater to the progressive needs of modern life. By doing so, we hope to provide every Malaysian an equal opportunity to enjoy a better life.



MISI/ MISSION

Misi kami adalah untuk membina hubungan jangka panjang yang penuh bermakna dengan setiap pelanggan kami bagi memastikan mereka akan terus mendapat akses kepada kehidupan yang lebih baik dengan:

Our mission is to build lifelong and meaningful relationships with our customers to ensure they continue to access a better life by:

Menyediakan saluran untuk menyimpan dan melabur kepada orang awam dengan menawarkan rangkaian perkhidmatan perbankan yang komprehensif.

Providing the means for savings and investments to the general public with a comprehensive range of banking services.

Menggalakkan dan menggembeng simpanan, terutamanya daripada para penyimpan kecil.

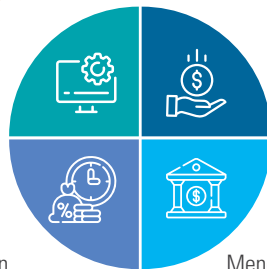
Promoting and mobilising savings, particularly from small savers.

Memupuk tabiat berjimat cermat dan menyimpan.

Inculcating the habit of thrift and savings.

Menggunakan dana Bank untuk pelaburan, termasuk membiayai pembangunan ekonomi negara.

Utilising the funds of the Bank for investment including financing of economic development of the nation.



NILAI-NILAI MURNI/ CORE VALUES

Di BSN, kami sentiasa berpandukan nilai teras yang menentukan cara kami bekerja dan bertindak:

At BSN, we are all guided by core values that govern the way we work and behave:



Komited

Kami komited untuk mencapai kecemerlangan dalam segala yang kami lakukan.

Committed

We are committed to excellence in all that we do.



Cerdas & Tangkas

Kami peka dengan trend pasaran dan sentiasa memanfaatkan peluang.

Agile

We anticipate market trends and leverage opportunities.



Menghormati

Kami hargai kepelbagaian, buah fikiran dan pandangan orang ramai, serta berusaha untuk meletakkan diri kami di tempat mereka untuk lebih memahami keperluan mereka.

Respectful

We value diversity among people, ideas and points of view and strive to put ourselves in their shoes to better understand their needs.



Beretika

Kami telus, jujur dan menjunjung nilai moral yang paling tinggi.

Ethical

We are transparent, honest and uphold the highest moral values.



PIAGAM PERKHIDMATAN PELANGGAN

CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER



BSN komited sepenuhnya dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan dan produk berkualiti tinggi yang layak diterima oleh setiap warga Malaysia.

BSN is totally committed in providing high quality services and products that every Malaysian deserves.

Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan (juga dikenali sebagai Piagam) Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) yang ditubuhkan pada Disember 2020 bertujuan untuk menggariskan komitmen utama di samping memastikan tahap piawaian perkhidmatan berada pada tahap yang tertinggi dan bantuan yang di tawarkan untuk setiap perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan adalah berkualiti.

The Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) Customer Service Charter (also referred to as Charter) was established in December 2020 with the intention to outline our key commitments to deliver a high service standard of customer service and to provide quality service and assistance when providing banking services to customers.



Objektif utama BSN sejak dahulu lagi adalah menggalakkan perkembangan simpanan dan pelaburan dalam kalangan warga Malaysia dari segenap lapisan masyarakat. Kini, kami meneruskan usaha kami dengan menawarkan lebih banyak produk dan perkhidmatan yang memenuhi keperluan kehidupan moden. Dengan perubahan yang sejajar mengikut arus pembangunan, kami berharap dapat menyediakan peluang yang saksama kepada semua warga Malaysia untuk menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik selari dengan visi BSN iaitu "Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan".

BSN's main objective has always been to encourage the development of savings and investment among Malaysians from all walks of life. Today, we continue on our quest by offering even more products and services that cater to the progressive needs of modern life. By doing so, we hope to provide every Malaysian an equal opportunity to enjoy a better life which is in line with the Bank's vision "No Malaysian Left Behind".



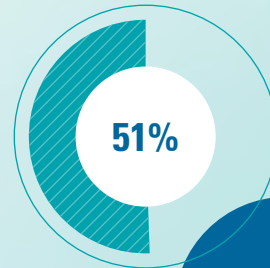
STRUKTUR KORPORAT CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Anak Syarikat/*Subsidiaries*

Anak Syarikat Milik Penuh *Wholly-owned Subsidiary*



PERMODALAN
BSN BERHAD



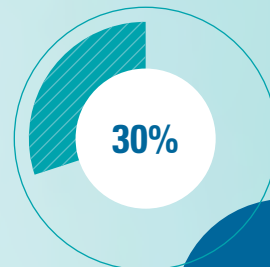
PRUDENTIAL
BSN TAKAFUL
BERHAD



Syarikat Bersekutu/*Associates*



BSNC
CORPORATION
BERHAD



GIBRALTAR BSN
HOLDINGS
SDN BHD

Pegangan BSN di dalam Anak Syarikat/Syarikat Bersekutu pada 31 Disember 2022

BSN's holdings in Subsidiary/Associate Companies as at 31 December 2022

PROFIL KORPORAT

CORPORATE PROFILE

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) ditubuhkan pada 1 Disember 1974 dengan mandat yang jelas untuk mendorong pertumbuhan simpanan dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia dan menyokong pembangunan negara. Sejak dilancarkan oleh YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Perdana Menteri kedua Malaysia, Bank tetap berpegang teguh pada matlamat terangkum ini dan menerapkan prinsip korporatnya iaitu 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan'.

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) was established on 1 December 1974 with a clear mandate to foster the growth of savings among Malaysians and to support national development. Since its launch by YAB Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein, the second Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Bank has stayed true to this inclusive objective and continues to embrace 'No Malaysian Left Behind' as its corporate maxim.

Tujuan utama BSN adalah untuk memperkasakan dan meningkatkan keupayaan kewangan pihak individu dan masyarakat di seluruh Malaysia. Menerusi kerjasama rakan niaga dan pihak berkepentingan yang berkongsi visi dan nilai yang sama, BSN telah memperluaskan keterangkuman kewangan merentasi seluruh negara dan menyediakan akses kepada sumber kewangan sekaligus mempertingkatkan kehidupan rakyat. BSN telah mewujudkan sebuah tradisi berunsurkan inovasi demi melaksanakan amanahnya. Sejak penubuhannya, BSN sentiasa beradaptasi mengikut perubahan zaman dengan menerapkan teknologi dan cara bekerja terkini untuk menyampaikan perkhidmatan yang sebaik mungkin. Ini memastikan capaian perkhidmatan kewangan termasuk golongan masyarakat di kawasan pedalaman atau kurang mendapat perkhidmatan perbankan.

BSN kini berusaha dengan gigih bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi rakyat Malaysia. Sebagai salah satu institusi kewangan terkemuka di negara ini, BSN memberi perkhidmatan kepada lebih 9 juta rakyat Malaysia di seluruh negara, dengan deposit dan simpanan runcit berjumlah RM19.34 bilion. Jangkauan BSN yang semakin meluas merangkumi lebih daripada 7,200 kakitangan yang disokong oleh 390 cawangan, 38 Pusat Kewangan Mikro, 575 Mesin Teler Automatik (ATM), 148 Mesin Deposit Tunai (CDM), 8 Cawangan Bank Bergerak (3 di Sabah, 3 di Sarawak, 1 di Kelantan dan 1 di Pahang) dan lebih 2,600 Ejen Bank BSN di seluruh negara (setakat Disember 2022). Memandangkan kini rakyat Malaysia semakin menerima perbankan digital dan e-dagang, BSN terus melabur dalam produk dan perkhidmatan digital baharu bagi memastikan kami terus berkhidmat keperluan pelanggan dan negara.

Iltizam BSN terhadap mandatnya diterapkan di semua aspek perniagaannya dan merupakan teras budaya korporatnya. Setelah hampir mencecah lima dekad dalam perniagaan, amanah tersebut tetap menjadi prinsip panduan bagi BSN.

BSN's central purpose is to financially empower and elevate individuals and communities throughout Malaysia. Working with partners and stakeholders who share its vision and values, BSN has expanded financial inclusion across the nation and provided access to financial resources that have transformed lives. To deliver on its mandate, BSN has established a tradition of innovation. Since its inception, the Bank has continuously adapted to the changing times by embracing new technologies and ways of working to better-serve its clients, ensuring access to financial services even for those in remote and other underbanked communities.

Today, the Bank is doing more than ever to uplift the economic well-being of Malaysians. As one of the nation's leading financial institutions, BSN serves over 9 million Malaysians across the country, with deposits and retail deposits amounting to RM19.34 billion. The expanding reach of BSN encompasses over 7,200 staff supported by 390 branches, 38 Micro Finance Centers, 575 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), 148 Cash Deposit Machines (CDM), 8 Mobile Bank Branches (3 in Sabah, 3 in Sarawak, 1 in Kelantan and 1 in Pahang) and over 2,600 BSN Bank Agents nationwide (as of December 2022). As Malaysians increasingly embrace digital banking and e-commerce, BSN is continuing to invest in new digital products and services to ensure that we continue to serve our customers' and the nation's needs.

BSN's commitment to its mandate is woven into all aspects of its business and is central to its corporate culture. As the Bank now marks almost five decades in business, it remains BSN's guiding principle and provides the standard against which BSN measures itself.

ANUGERAH DAN PENGIKTIRAFAN

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

**Anugerah Khas Mempromosikan Skim
Jaminan Kredit Perumahan 2020-2021**
Special Award for Promoting the Home Credit
Guarantee Scheme 2020-2021

Majlis Pelancaran Semarak Niaga
Launching Ceremony of Semarak Niaga



Bank IBG Terbaik
Best IBG Bank

**Malaysian ePayments
Excellence Awards (MEEA)**
Malaysian ePayments
Excellence Awards (MEEA)



**Rakan Bancatakal Terbaik
- Institusi Kewangan**
Best Bancatakal Partner -
Financial Institution

**Malaysian Takaful
Association Awards 2022**
Malaysian Takaful Association
Awards 2022



**Sijil Pematuhan Standard Accounting
System for Government Agencies
(SAGA)**

Standard Accounting System for Government
Agencies (SAGA) Compliance Certificate

**Majlis Anugerah Sijil Pematuhan
SAGA 2022**
SAGA Compliance Certificate Awards
Ceremony 2022



**Rakan FI Terbaik 2021
(Kategori DFI)**
Top FI Partner 2021
(DFI Category)

**Anugerah CGC FI/DFI &
SME ke-27 2021**
CGC 27th FI/DFI & SME
Awards 2021



**Rakan FI Terbaik 2021
(Kategori SME)**
Top FI Partner 2021
(SME Category)

**Anugerah CGC FI/DFI &
SME ke-27 2021**
CGC 27th FI/DFI &
SME Awards 2021



Kategori Kewangan
Financial Category

**Majlis Anugerah Cemerlang
Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerja
Peringkat Kebangsaan 2020 dan 2021**
National Level Occupational Safety and
Health Excellence Award Ceremony
2020 and 2021



Rakan Sokongan Terbaik
Most Supportive Partner

**Anugerah Penghargaan 100
Go Digital, Malaysia Digital
Economy Corporation (MDEC)**
100 Go Digital Appreciation
Award, Malaysia Digital Economy
Corporation (MDEC)



CARTA ORGANISASI ORGANISATION CHART

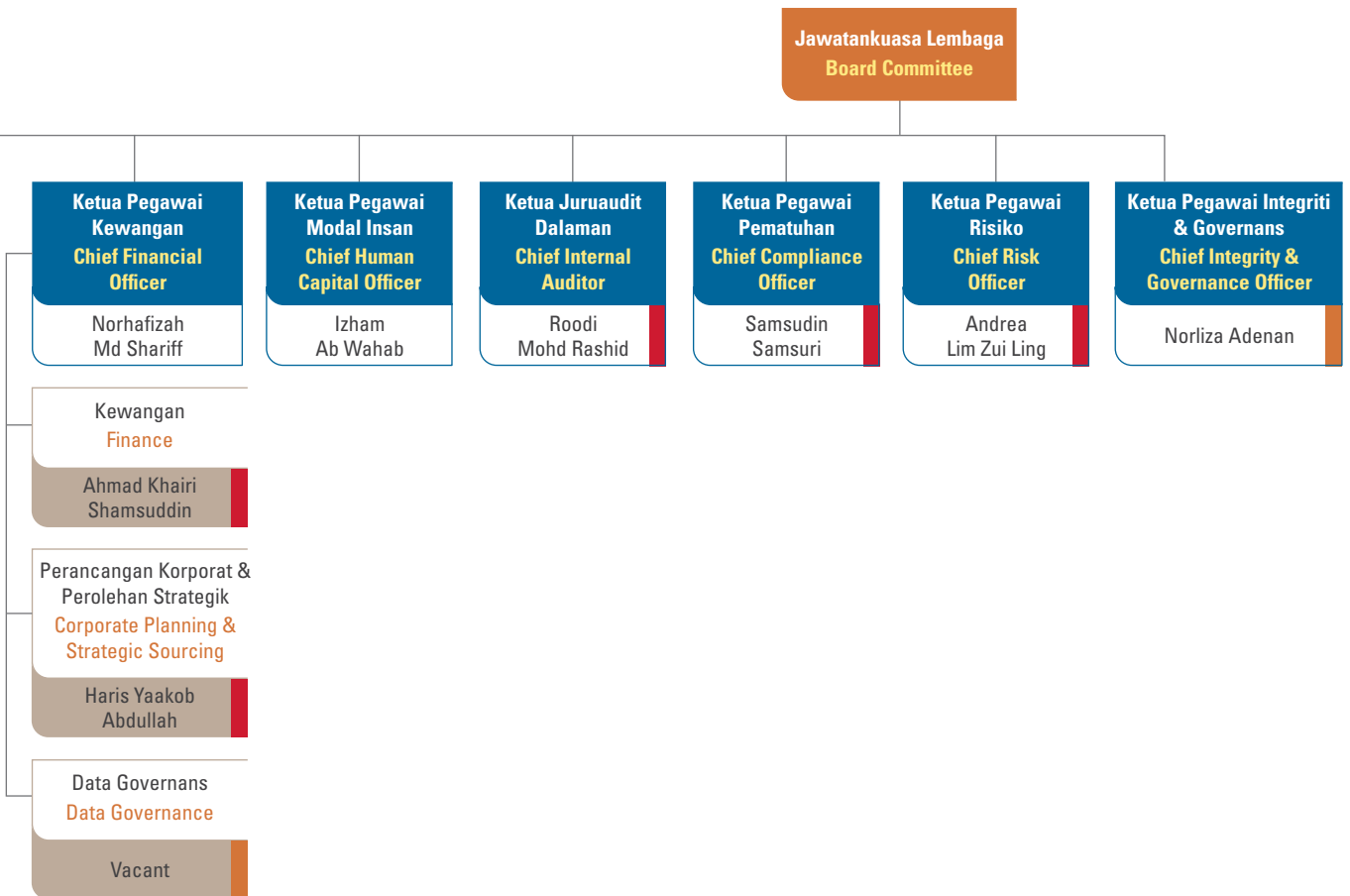


MENGIKUT KATEGORI/BY CATEGORY

Pengurusan Management	Eksekutif Executive	Bukan Eksekutif Non-Executive
120	3,508	3,780

DEMOGRAFI/DEMOGRAPHY







Memacu Keterangkuman & Tumpuan ke atas Pelanggan Ensuring Inclusivity & Customer Centricity

BSN berusaha memahami keperluan masyarakat yang memerlukan selain memperluaskan usaha pemerkasaan belia dan perusahaan mikro, kecil, dan sederhana (PMKS) dengan memacu Keterangkuman Kewangan yakni tonggak utama komitmennya terhadap keamanan serta Tumpuan Ke Atas Pelanggan yakni teras strategik utamanya. Pemerkasaan ekonomi dan kemakmuran untuk semua dipupuk menerusi latihan khusus, kerjasama, dan pengetahuan kewangan yang menyeluruh.

Advancing Financial Inclusivity is a core pillar of BSN's sustainability commitment while Customer Centricity is a key strategic thrust. Together, these push BSN to better understand the needs of underserved communities and expand initiatives empowering youth, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Through tailored training, partnerships, and comprehensive financial literacy, we strive to foster economic empowerment and prosperity for all.



BSN



Selari dengan visi BSN “Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan”, BSN terus komited memberikan perkhidmatan perbankan untuk semua rakyat Malaysia dengan mengutamakan aspek keterangkuman kewangan dan budaya menabung. Ini mencerminkan komitmen BSN dalam memenuhi mandatnya serta membantu untuk membentuk Malaysia yang lebih berdaya tahan dan inklusif.

Staying true to BSN’s north of “No Malaysian Left Behind”, the Bank remained committed to making banking services accessible to all Malaysians by prioritising financial inclusion and encouraging a savings culture. This reflects BSN’s unwavering commitment to deliver on our mandate and contribute to building a more inclusive and financially resilient Malaysia.

Di bawah kepimpinan Puan Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid selaku Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah, tahun 2022 menyaksikan BSN terus teguh memacu program transformasi bank di bawah Pelan Strategik Korporat BSN 2022 – 2026. Berteraskan Pengupayaan Teknologi, Mengutamakan Pelanggan dan Kewarganegaraan Korporat, pelan-pelan tindakan yang telah digariskan kini rancak digerakkan demi memperkasakan lagi pelaksanaan mandat bank. Usai selesai tempoh perkhidmatan beliau pada 31 Januari 2023 yang lalu, saya dan ahli Lembaga Pengarah merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas sumbangan dan khidmat bakti beliau membawa BSN ke era baharu.

Under the stewardship of Puan Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid as the Chairman of the Board, the Bank continued to accelerate its transformation journey under its 2022 – 2026 Corporate Strategic Plan. Riding on Technology Empowerment, Customer Focus and Corporate Citizenship, the outlined action plans are now being actively mobilised towards further empowering the implementation of our mandate. Upon the end of her tenure on 31 January 2023, the Board and I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for her service and contributions towards propelling BSN into the new era.

**RM416.37** juta/millionKeuntungan Sebelum Cukai dan Zakat
Profit Before Tax and Zakat**RM46.61**

bilion/billion

Jumlah Aset/Total Assets

Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir

Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman

DARIPADA
TIMBALAN
PENGERUSI
FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

DARIPADA TIMBALAN Pengerusi

FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

FASA PEMULIHAN PASCA-PANDEMIK

Meskipun berdepan dengan persekitaran global yang mencabar, ekonomi negara menunjukkan daya tahan yang kukuh dan memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 8.7%, rekod pencapaian tertinggi sepanjang 22 tahun lepas. Perkembangan ini didorong oleh penamatan sepenuhnya perintah-perintah kawalan pandemik, peningkatan perbelanjaan isi rumah dan pelaburan swasta, penurunan kadar pengangguran serta pengukuhan mata wang Ringgit.

Walau bagaimanapun, situasi memberangsangkan ini turut disertai lonjakan tahunan inflasi menyeluruh sebanyak 3.3%. Persekitaran inflasi yang tinggi mengakibatkan Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) bertindak menaikkan Kadar Dasar Semalaman (OPR) secara beransur-ansur dan terkawal sebanyak empat kali pada tahun 2022, iaitu meningkatkan OPR dari 1.75% pada tahun 2021 kepada 2.75% pada tahun 2022. Kenaikan kadar OPR berjaya mengawal kadar inflasi yang lebih tinggi. Selain daripada itu, persaingan untuk mendapatkan deposit dalam kalangan bank turut menjadi lebih sengit.

Walau di sebalik cabaran-cabaran ini, prestasi kewangan BSN terus berkembang pada tahun 2022 dengan catatan perolehan sebanyak RM2.11 bilion dan peningkatan keuntungan sebanyak 2.7% kepada RM416.37 juta. Tunjang kewangan kami juga kekal kukuh, dengan jumlah aset sebanyak RM46.61 bilion dan rizab sebanyak RM3.64 bilion.

MEMENUHI AMANAH RAKYAT

BSN kekal komited dalam melaksanakan mandat yang diamanahkan kepada kami dalam memastikan akses perbankan inklusif untuk semua rakyat Malaysia. Pada tahun 2022, BSN telah meluaskan rangkuman perkhidmatan kami kepada 97.2% mukim, mengatasi sasaran awal 96.5%. Pencapaian ini dipacu oleh pelancaran Aplikasi Android EB (Ejen Bank) yang baharu selain penambahan Cawangan Bank Bergerak (CBB) BSN di Sarawak, Kelantan dan Pahang. Menerusi inisiatif strategik ini, akses perbankan untuk para pelanggan kami berjaya dipertingkatkan lantas mengukuhkan kehadiran kami di kawasan luar bandar. Pendekatan inklusif dan responsif ini selaras dengan matlamat utama kami memberikan perkhidmatan menyeluruh kepada masyarakat.

Sejajar dengan komitmen BSN untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan perusahaan mikro, kecil dan sederhana (PMKS) di seluruh negara, saya berbesar hati melaporkan kejayaan BSN memegang sehingga 40.2% daripada pasaran segmen pembiayaan mikro pada tahun ini, jauh mengatasi sasaran tahunan kami sebanyak 30% lantas mengukuhkan lagi kedudukan kami sebagai peneraju industri pembiayaan mikro.

Pada tahun 2022, BSN telah meluaskan rangkuman perkhidmatan kami kepada 97.2% mukim, mengatasi sasaran awal 96.5%.

RIDING THE WAVE OF POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY

In the face of multiple global setbacks, the local economy exhibited remarkable resilience and thrived as businesses gradually resumed full operations. Malaysia achieved an impressive 8.7% in GDP growth, the highest in 22 years, propelled by the resurgence of private spending and investments, a reduction in unemployment, and the strengthening of the Ringgit.

However, this encouraging economic upswing was accompanied by a notable surge in headline inflation, reaching 3.3% year-on-year. This prompted Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) to respond by gradually raising the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) four times in 2022, bringing it to 2.75% in 2022 from 1.75% in 2021. As a result, higher inflation rate was mitigated. Furthermore, there was heightened competition among banks vying for deposits added an additional layer of uncertainty.

Despite all that, BSN soared to financial heights with a revenue of RM2.11 billion and a 2.7% profit boost to RM416.37 million. Our financial backbone remained strong, boasting total assets of RM46.61 billion with reserves standing tall at RM3.64 billion.

FULFILLING OUR AMANAH TO RAKYAT

The commitment towards fulfilling our mandate continued in ensuring a more inclusive access to our banking services for the whole nation. In 2022, we achieved an exceptional milestone by serving a total of 97.2% mukims, surpassing our initial target of 96.5%. This achievement was made possible through the launch of the new EB (Agent Bank) Android Application and the addition of *Cawangan Bank Bergerak* (CBB) in Sarawak, Kelantan and Pahang. Through these strategic initiatives, we have effectively enhanced accessibility and convenience for our stakeholders while reinforcing our presence in rural areas. This translates into a more inclusive and responsive approach that aligns with our overarching goal of serving the community comprehensively.

In alignment with BSN's commitment to bolster the growth and expansion of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across the nation, I am delighted to share that we have achieved a substantial 40.2% market share in the microfinance segment. This achievement not only surpasses our year-end target of 30%, but also positions us as an industry leader in this sphere.

In 2022, we achieved an exceptional milestone by serving a total of 97.2% mukims, surpassing our initial target of 96.5%.

1,081



PMKS telah dinaik taraf
sebagai PKS

Facilitated the graduation of
1,081 MSMEs into SMEs



Pencapaian cemerlang ini disokong oleh penghasilan produk-produk inovatif seperti BSN Micro-i SemarakNiaga, BSN Micro-i Cashline dan BSN MulaNiaga selain geran pendigitalan PKS dan inisiatif-inisiatif pembiayaan mikro yang lain. Ini membuktikan bahawa produk-produk kami bukan sahaja memperkasakan rakyat, tetapi juga menyumbang kepada kemajuan memberangsangkan BSN.

Selain menyediakan pinjaman, kami juga secara aktif bekerjasama dengan pihak ketiga dalam menyediakan latihan peningkatan kemahiran dan keupayaan untuk PMKS. Selain menjana 5,870 peluang pekerjaan baharu, sebanyak 1,081 PMKS telah dinaik taraf sebagai PKS berikutan inisiatif ini, membuktikan dedikasi kami dalam memacu pertumbuhan dan kemampaan ekonomi.

Kami juga komited dalam memupuk golongan belia dan memperjuangkan keterangkuman. Kami telah memulakan pelbagai inisiatif Celik Kewangan (CK) dengan tujuan menerapkan tabiat menabung dari usia muda. Ini termasuk program Jelajah Celik Kewangan, merangkumi program CK yang sejajar dengan enam modul utama BNM. Pendekatan komprehensif ini telah menarik minat lebih 8,000 peserta di 44 sekolah seluruh negara. Bagi meluaskan pendidikan kewangan, BSN memanfaatkan inisiatif CBB dengan membuat lawatan ke kawasan-kawasan terpencil di Sabah dan Sarawak termasuk Keningau, Tawau, Pakan, dan Kabong bagi menyampaikan ceramah kesedaran kewangan.

BSN juga telah memperkenalkan program Sekolah Tanpa Tunai bagi membantu penghijrahan kaedah pembayaran di kantin sekolah, kedai buku, dan koperasi kepada sistem tanpa tunai menggunakan peranti terminal POS. Inisiatif ini telah dilaksanakan di 109 sekolah yang membawa kepada pendaftaran lebih kurang 893,000 belia dalam Program Simpanan kami, yakni kadar penembusan pasaran sebanyak 11%. Selain itu, BSN telah menjalin kerjasama dengan 1,266 sekolah di seluruh negara bagi menjamin penglibatan berterusan dengan institusi pendidikan dan para pelajar.

This notable achievement can be largely attributed to the successful introduction of ground-breaking products like BSN Micro-i SemarakNiaga, BSN Micro-i Cashline, and BSN MulaNiaga, complemented by impactful initiatives such as the SME digitalisation grants and other micro financing initiatives. These offerings showcase how our financing solutions not only empower the Rakyat, but also contribute to BSN's remarkable progress.

BSN's commitment goes beyond the role of loan provision for MSMEs; we also actively engage in collaborative efforts with third parties to provide essential training that enhances MSMEs overall skills and capabilities. This endeavour has not only generated 5,870 new employment opportunities, but also facilitated the graduation of 1,081 MSMEs into SMEs, thus showcasing our dedication in fostering economic growth and sustainability.

We are also dedicated towards nurturing the youth and championing inclusivity. To date, we have embarked on an extensive range of Financial Literacy (FL) initiatives, aimed at instilling sound savings habits from an early age. This effort is channelled through the Jelajah Celik Kewangan programme, which incorporates FL programmes aligned with BNM's six key modules. The comprehensive approach has reached over 8,000 participants across 44 schools nationwide. To extend the reach of financial education by riding on the CBB initiative, BSN had visited remote areas in Sabah and Sarawak including Keningau, Tawau, Pakan, and Kabong to deliver financial talks and awareness.

In addition to this, BSN had also introduced the Cashless School programme, facilitating the transformation of payment methods at school canteens, bookstores, and cooperatives into a cashless system using POS terminal devices. This initiative has been embraced by 109 schools and the collective effort has led to a significant achievement – approximately 893,000 youths are now enrolled in our Savings Programme, reflecting a commendable market penetration rate of 11%. Moreover, BSN has established partnerships with 1,266 schools across the nation, ensuring continuous engagement and involvement with both educational institutions and students alike.

DARIPADA TIMBALAN PENERUSI FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

RM3.64

billion/billion

Rizab/Reserves
(meningkat RM134.17 juta/
million increase)

34.8%

(2.5 juta pengguna/million users)
daripada jumlah pelanggan yang
berkelayakan menggunakan myBSN
secara aktif/of the eligible customer
base are actively using myBSN



MENGEKALKAN PERTUMBUHAN KEWANGAN

Pada 2022, BSN berjaya mencatat perolehan memberangsangkan iaitu sebanyak RM2.11 bilion. Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat mencatat peningkatan sebanyak 2.7% atau RM416.37 juta. Ini mewakili pertumbuhan ketara RM10.9 juta berbanding tahun kewangan sebelumnya. Peningkatan keuntungan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan dalam kualiti aset dan keseluruhan aktiviti perniagaan sepanjang tahun.

Di sebalik cabaran berterusan ekonomi negara amnya, kedudukan kewangan Bank kekal teguh pada tahun 2022. Sehingga 31 Disember 2022, jumlah aset BSN meningkat kepada RM46.61 bilion iaitu peningkatan 7.11% atau RM3.09 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sebanyak 74.8% daripada aset ini disalurkan kepada pembiayaan dan pinjaman, manakala 19.3% dalam bentuk pelaburan sekuriti.

Menjelang penutup 2022, jumlah liabiliti BSN berjumlah RM42.98 bilion, yakni peningkatan RM2.96 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Deposit kekal sebagai komponen utama liabiliti pada RM38.38 bilion, bersamaan 89.3% daripada jumlah keseluruhan liabiliti.

Sepanjang tahun 2022, jumlah rizab turut meningkat sebanyak RM134.17 juta, iaitu daripada RM3.50 bilion pada TK2021 kepada RM3.64 bilion pada penutup tahun 2022. Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh keuntungan Bank semasa tempoh semakan, yang menunjukkan trajektori kewangan yang kukuh.

MEMPERCEPATKAN USAHA TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL

Transformasi digital amat penting bagi memperkasakan BSN dalam menghadapi landskap kewangan yang semakin berubah.

Dengan matlamat memodenkan proses operasi, BSN menambah baik perkhidmatan dalam talian dan memacu integrasi perkhidmatan digital. Usaha ini diperkukuhkan dengan keupayaan IT yang mantap dan berdaya tahan baik dari aspek berkaitan Infrastruktur (pembaharuan dan peningkatan teknologi), Keselamatan (rangkaian), dan Pengurusan Aplikasi (automasi).

SUSTAINING FINANCIAL GROWTH

In 2022, the Bank achieved robust financial outcomes, with an impressive revenue of RM2.11 billion. Notably, our profit before tax and zakat saw a commendable increase of 2.7%, amounting to RM416.37 million. This marked a significant RM10.9 million growth from the previous financial year. The upswing in profit is attributed to the enhanced asset quality and the overall uptick in business activities throughout the year.

Despite the persistent challenges presented by the broader operating environment, the Bank's financial position remained steadfast in 2022. As of 31 December 2022, BSN's total assets expanded to RM46.61 billion, reflecting a substantial 7.11% increase of RM3.09 billion from the preceding year. A noteworthy 74.8% of these assets were channeled into financing, loans, and advances, while 19.3% took the form of investment securities.

BSN's total liabilities stood at RM42.98 billion by the close of 2022, showcasing an uptick of RM2.96 billion from the previous year. Deposits remained as the predominant component of liabilities, constituting RM38.38 billion, equivalent to 89.3% of total liabilities.

Moreover, over the course of the year, total reserves experienced a growth of RM134.17 million, escalating from RM3.50 billion in FY2021 to RM3.64 billion at the close of 2022. The majority of this increase was attributed to the Bank's profit during the review period, emphasising its sound financial trajectory.

ACCELERATING THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY

The acceleration towards digital transformation empowers BSN to adapt to an evolving financial landscape.

Driven by the goal of modernising operational processes, BSN took significant strides in enhancing online services and embracing digital service integration. This journey is fortified by robust IT capabilities and unwavering resilience on Infrastructure (technology refresh and upgrade), Security (network) and Application Management (automation).

Antara pencapaian ketara adalah dalam penggunaan perbankan internet, yang mana 34.8% (bersamaan 2.5 juta pengguna) daripada jumlah pelanggan yang berkecukupan menggunakan myBSN secara aktif. Ini merupakan pertumbuhan signifikan berbanding tahun fiskal sebelumnya (TK2021: 20.4%) berikutan pelbagai fungsi dan perkhidmatan baharu myBSN yang menambah baik pengalaman pelanggan dan memperluaskan penerimaan pengguna.

Satu lagi usaha digital baharu di BSN adalah pelancaran Saluran Khusus Pelaporan Penipuan menerusi Pusat Hubungan IVR pada Oktober 2022. Mekanisme ini memudahkan para pelanggan membuat laporan mengenai aktiviti penipuan melibatkan akaun mereka. Di samping itu, pelaksanaan Sistem Pengurusan E-mel pada Disember 2022 memperkemas pemrosesan e-mel yang diterima oleh pasukan perkhidmatan pelanggan dalaman.

MEMACU KEMUDAHAN PEMBAYARAN TANPA TUNAI

Pada April 2022, BSN menjalin kerjasama dengan Lembaga Pembangunan Tioman dalam usaha membangunkan masyarakat tanpa tunai di Pulau Tioman. Selaku pelopor, BSN memperkenalkan kad debit berasaskan pelancongan, yakni usaha pertama seumpamanya di Malaysia. Pada tempoh yang sama, Program Tanpa Tunai Pasar Payang diperkenalkan bagi membantu peruncit kecil beralih kepada kaedah pembayaran tanpa tunai.

Dedikasi BSN juga terserlah dalam usaha pemerolehan peniaga. Pelancaran saluran jualan Master Merchant pada Oktober 2022 telah menarik minat 1,136 peniaga baharu sepanjang tahun tinjauan. Hasilnya, pertumbuhan Tahun-ke-Tahun (YoY) dalam volum urus niaga meningkat 112.79% berbanding tahun sebelumnya, manakala jumlah peniaga mencecah 1,889 sekaligus memberi kesan positif kepada pemerolehan kad bagi tahun tinjauan.

BSN turut berjaya mendaftarkan 57,795 kad kredit baharu, pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 63.39%. Ini membawa kepada peningkatan bilangan kad kredit dalam edaran, yang kini berjumlah 253,064.

PENYEMAIAN BUDAYA KEMAMPAHAN

Misi BSN dipacu oleh komitmen bersepadu untuk membentuk masa hadapan yang bukan sahaja makmur dari segi ekonomi, tetapi juga saksama dari aspek sosial dan kelestarian alam sekitar. Usaha kami adalah berpaksikan prinsip Alam Sekitar, Sosial dan Tadbir Urus (ESG) yang memandu keputusan dan tindakan kami.

Dengan asas kukuh yang termaktub dalam Piagam Perubahan Iklim 2021 kami, tahun semasa dikhususkan untuk membentuk asas kepada matlamat ESG kami. Ini membawa kepada penubuhan Bahagian Kemampuan dalam Jabatan Transformasi & Kelestarian, lantas menggariskan komitmen kami dalam memajukan inisiatif ESG.

Among the notable accomplishments of the year was the substantial increase in user engagement in internet banking, with a noteworthy 34.8% (equivalent to 2.5 million users) of the eligible customer base actively using myBSN. This achievement signifies a considerable growth from the previous fiscal year (FY2021: 20.4%) attributable to the launch of a range of new functions and services within myBSN, leading to an enhanced customer experience and broader adoption among users.

Another prominent digital advancement was the launch of the dedicated Fraud Queue through the Contact Centre IVR in October 2022. This innovative tool simplifies the reporting process for customers encountering fraudulent activities or scams on their accounts. Additionally, the implementation of the Email Management System in December 2022 streamlined the processing of emails received by our internal customer service team.

PROPELLING CASHLESS PAYMENT FACILITIES

In April 2022, BSN forged a partnership with Lembaga Pembangunan Tioman, positioning itself as a key player in driving the adoption of a cashless society on Tioman Island. As a trailblazer, BSN introduced a tourism-oriented debit card solution – a pioneering move in Malaysia. During the same period, the Pasar Payang Cashless Programme was introduced, extending support to small retailers by facilitating their transition to cashless payment methods.

BSN's dedication to progress was equally evident in its merchant acquisition efforts. The launch of the Master Merchant sales channel in October 2022 played a significant role, attracting 1,136 new merchants throughout the year. This robust engagement yielded an impressive Year-over-Year (YoY) growth of 112.79% in transaction volume compared to the previous year. Consequently, the total merchant count reached 1,889, thereby positively impacting card acquisitions for the year.

BSN also successfully acquired 57,795 new credit cards, marking a YoY growth of 63.39%. This feat resulted in an increased total of credit cards in circulation, which now stands at 253,064.

CULTIVATING GREATER SUSTAINABILITY

Central to BSN's mission is a resolute commitment to shape a future that's not only economically prosperous, but also socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. Our efforts are anchored in the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles which drive our decisions and actions.

Building upon the strong foundation set by our 2021 Climate Change Charter, the current year has been dedicated to laying the groundwork for our ESG goals. This led to the creation of a dedicated Sustainability Division within the Transformation & Sustainability Department, highlighting our commitment towards advancing ESG initiatives.

DARIPADA TIMBALAN Pengerusi FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

BSN sebagai sebuah entiti bersepadu terus berusaha memupuk budaya kemampanan yang dapat membantu dalam proses tadbir urus kami. Sejak 2021, pematuhan kami terhadap pelaporan Perubahan Iklim dan Taksonomi Berasaskan Prinsip (CCPT) BNM telah banyak membantu kami mengenal pasti aktiviti-aktiviti ekonomi yang dapat menangani isu perubahan iklim. Sebagai langkah strategik, BSN bekerjasama dengan pihak luar sebagai perunding Penasihat ESG agar selaras dengan Dokumen Dasar Pengurusan Risiko Iklim & Analisis Senario BNM.

BSN secara berhemah telah membangunkan Komitmen Kemampanannya, dipandu oleh Rancangan Malaysia ke-12, Pelan Tindakan Sektor Kewangan BNM, serta Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu. Komitmen ini disokong oleh tiga (3) tonggak utama iaitu Memajukan Keterangkuman Kewangan, Menyokong Usahawan Mikro, dan Tindakan Mampan, serta tiga (3) cita-cita teras Keterangkuman Kewangan menerusi Kewangan Sosial, Komitmen kepada Kedudukan Neutral Karbon, dan Pembinaan Budaya Mampan yang Kukuh.

MEMPERKUKUKKAN BUDAYA PEMATUHAN

Sejak beberapa tahun yang lepas, BSN telah pun membangunkan satu rangka kerja pematuhan dalaman yang komprehensif. Ia melibatkan gabungan strategik di antara automasi dan pembangunan budaya, termasuk inisiatif seperti Program Transformasi Budaya Pematuhan. Usaha ini diperkukuhkan dengan integrasi sistem berkemajuan tinggi menggunakan Kepintaran Buatan (AI) dan Automasi Proses Robotik (RPA) bagi menambah baik proses-proses Saringan Senarai Pantauan. Kejayaan Pengesahan Program AML/CFT membuktikan usaha berterusan BSN dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pematuhan.

Langkah seterusnya adalah pengenalan fungsi Tadbir Urus, Risiko, dan Pematuhan (GRCO) pada April 2022. Usaha ini memperkukuhkan lagi budaya risiko dan pematuhan kami, selain pembangunan berterusan Rangka Kerja dan Dasar Pematuhan. Pelaksanaan Penilaian Kendiri Kawalan Utama (KCSA) dan Ujian Kawalan Utama (KCT) turut memperkembangkan pelbagai proses di 24 jabatan dan 13 negeri.

Inisiatif-inisiatif ini telah membawa kepada pengurangan ketara sebanyak 68% dalam insiden ketidakpatuhan di seluruh Bank dari 2021 hingga 2022. Pencapaian ini menggariskan komitmen tinggi BSN terhadap piawaian pematuhan dan usaha memupuk budaya pematuhan dalam semua operasinya.

MEMBANGUNKAN WARGA KERJA KAMI

Bertunjangkan nilai-nilai teras kami dan berpaksikan objektif kecemerlangan berprestasi tinggi, BSN terus memberi tumpuan kepada pembelajaran sepanjang hayat dan pertumbuhan kakitangan. Tahun 2022 menyaksikan usaha bersepadu dalam memupuk budaya pembelajaran yang disokong oleh pembangunan bakat yang strategik, peningkatan kemahiran yang menyeluruh, serta inisiatif-inisiatif latihan semula bersasar. Pendekatan ini selaras dengan Pelan Strategik Korporat kami yang menekankan kecemerlangan operasi, pengurusan risiko yang teliti dan amalan pematuhan yang mantap.

BSN, as an integrated entity, is steadfast in cultivating a sustainability culture that guides our decision-making. Since 2021, our adherence to BNM's Climate Change and Principle-based Taxonomy (CCPT) reporting has helped us identify economic activities for climate change mitigation and adaptation. We took a strategic leap by partnering with an external party acting as our ESG Advisory, aligned with BNM's Climate Risk Management & Scenario Analysis Policy.

BSN has carefully developed its Sustainability Commitment, driven by the 12th Malaysia Plan, BNM's Financial Sector Action Plan, and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. This commitment is supported by three (3) key pillars namely Advancing Financial Inclusivity, Supporting Micro-Entrepreneurs, and Sustainable Action, as well as three (3) core ambitions namely Financial Inclusion via Social Finance, Commitment to Carbon Neutral Position, and the Building of a Strong Sustainable Culture.

REINFORCING STRONG COMPLIANCE CULTURE

In the past year, BSN has been fully dedicated to establishing a comprehensive internal compliance framework. This was achieved through a strategic blend of automation and cultural development, including initiatives like the transformative Compliance Cultural Transformation Programme. This effort was further enhanced by integrating advanced systems that utilise Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to improve Watchlist Screening processes. The successful AML/CFT Programme Validation attests to BSN's unwavering pursuit of compliance excellence.

A significant step forward was the introduction of the Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRCO) function in April 2022. This addition strengthened our risk and compliance culture, with ongoing development of a comprehensive Compliance Framework and Policy. The implementation of assessments like the Key Control Self-Assessment (KCSA) and Key Control Testing (KCT) streamlined processes across 24 departments and 13 states.

These compliance initiatives yielded concrete results. BSN achieved a substantial 68% reduction in group-wide non-compliance incidents from 2021 to 2022. These accomplishments underscore BSN's dedication to high compliance standards and cultivating a culture of adherence to regulatory norms across all operations.

BUILDING OUR PEOPLE

Rooted in our core values and integral to our path towards achieving high-performance excellence, BSN remains steadfastly committed to lifelong learning and nurturing our employees' growth. The year 2022 witnessed a dedicated effort to cultivate a potent learning culture, underpinned by strategic talent development, comprehensive upskilling, and targeted retraining initiatives. This resolute approach seamlessly aligns with our overarching Corporate Strategic Plan, where our focus on operational excellence, meticulous risk management, and robust compliance practices takes center stage.

Usaha transformasi digital kami diperkasakan oleh teknologi dan inovasi. Pemupukan budaya inovatif membolehkan kami menjangka arah aliran, memenuhi keperluan pelanggan dan memastikan pengalaman pelanggan yang lancar dan memuaskan.

Komitmen ini melibatkan pelaburan sebanyak RM2.3 juta untuk 99,712 jam latihan sepanjang tahun, yakni purata 13.6 jam untuk pembangunan setiap kakitangan. Peruntukan untuk latihan akan datang turut disediakan sebagai tanda komitmen jangka panjang kami terhadap pembelajaran berterusan.

Dari segi perancangan penggantian, Bank telah mengenal pasti peranan kritikal perniagaan dan memupuk kumpulan bakat berpotensi tinggi yang diperkukuhkan lagi dengan penilaian kecekapan kepimpinan serta kaji selidik nadi pada masa nyata.

Program mobiliti kami membantu memupuk budaya pertumbuhan dan penerokaan yang mana kakitangan bebas mencipta trajektori kerjaya tersendiri selain mempelbagaikan set kemahiran mereka. Strategi pengambilan kerja juga telah diperhalusi membolehkan kami menarik minat calon-calon dengan kemahiran yang tepat, selaras dengan misi dan visi kami.

MELANGKAH KE HADAPAN

Tahun 2022 menggariskan komitmen teguh BSN terhadap aspek keterangkuman, pertumbuhan, kelestarian, dan kecemerlangan. Di sebalik pelbagai kesulitan dalam mengemudi usaha pemulihan ekonomi, kami terus komited dalam mencatat pelbagai pencapaian kewangan yang signifikan, lantas mengukuhkan kedudukan kami dalam industri.

Usaha transformasi digital kami diperkasakan oleh teknologi dan inovasi. Pemupukan budaya inovatif membolehkan kami menjangka arah aliran, memenuhi keperluan pelanggan dan memastikan pengalaman pelanggan yang lancar dan memuaskan. Bagi memastikan keterangkuman kewangan, kami akan terus memperkasakan golongan belia serta perusahaan mikro, kecil dan sederhana (PMKS) menerusi latihan-latihan khusus, kerjasama dan inisiatif kesedaran kewangan. Kemampanan kekal menjadi asas utama yang menggerakkan inisiatif ESG kami.

Akhir sekali, saya ingin menzahirkan penghargaan tidak terhingga kepada kakitangan kami yang sentiasa ikhlas dalam memenuhi mandat BSN, Lembaga Pengarah sentiasa berdedikasi dan pasukan Pengurusan berwawasan. Komitmen dan kepakaran anda telah memacu BSN ke tahap yang lebih tinggi, serta mengukuhkan lagi misi meningkatkan kehidupan dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan Malaysia. Saya menyeru agar kita kekal teguh dalam mencapai kecemerlangan dan mencipta impak yang bermakna. Mari kita bersama-sama melakar perjalanan ke arah hari esok yang lebih cerah dan inklusif serta memastikan setiap lapisan rakyat Malaysia mendapat manfaat daripada usaha ini.

Terima kasih.

Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir
Timbalan Pengerusi

Empowered by technology and innovation, we are steadfast in advancing our digital transformation journey. Cultivating an innovative culture enables us to anticipate trends and cater to evolving customer needs, ensuring seamless and enhanced experiences.

This commitment materialised with an investment of RM2.3 million, facilitating a remarkable total of 99,712 training hours throughout the year. This translates to an average of 13.6 hours of enriching development per employee. With foresight, we have earmarked an impressive RM3 million further investments for upcoming trainings investments, underscoring our unwavering dedication to continuous learning.

Crucially, our succession planning endeavours gained remarkable traction. The Bank methodically identified pivotal business-critical roles and cultivated a pool of high-potential talents, fortified by leadership competency assessments and real-time pulse surveys.

At the heart of employee development, our mobility programmes stand as a testament to our commitment. By allowing employees to craft bespoke career trajectories and diversify their skill sets within the Bank, we foster a culture of growth and exploration. Simultaneously, our refined recruitment strategies ensure that we attract and onboard candidates with precisely the right skills, effectively aligning our workforce with our purpose and vision.

MOVING FORWARD

BSN's journey in 2022 underscores our unwavering commitment to inclusivity, growth, sustainability, and excellence. Despite navigating the complexities of a recovering economy, we showcased resilience, achieving significant financial milestones and solidifying our industry position.

Empowered by technology and innovation, we are steadfast in advancing our digital transformation journey. Cultivating an innovative culture enables us to anticipate trends and cater to evolving customer needs, ensuring seamless and enhanced experiences. Our dedication to financial inclusion drives us to expand initiatives empowering youth, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Through tailored training, partnerships, and comprehensive financial literacy, we strive to foster economic empowerment and prosperity for all. Sustainability remains a cornerstone, with our ESG initiatives gaining momentum.

My heartfelt gratitude extends to our dedicated employees, steadfast Board of Directors, and visionary Management team. Your commitment and expertise have propelled BSN to new heights, reaffirming our mission to uplift lives and contribute to a better Malaysia. As we move forward, let's remain resolute in pursuing excellence and making a meaningful impact. Together, we chart a course towards a brighter, more inclusive tomorrow, ensuring that every Malaysian benefits, regardless of background.

Thank you.

Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir
Deputy Chairman



Memperjuangkan Kemajuan Bersama Championing Shared Progress

Pemeriksaan ekonomi dan peningkatan taraf hidup masyarakat Malaysia adalah matlamat utama BSN. Lebih 9 juta rakyat Malaysia merangkumi 97.2% mukim telah menerima perkhidmatan kami pada 2022. Jangkauan dan impak Bank terus dipacu menerusi pelaburan digital dan bantuan yang diberikan kepada PMKS dalam memanfaatkan kelebihan pendigitalan.

BSN's central purpose is to financially empower and elevate individuals and communities throughout Malaysia. In 2022, we served over 9 million Malaysians across a total of 97.2% mukims. The Bank continues to progress reach and impact through its own digital investments and by assisting MSMEs towards harnessing the benefits of digitalisation.



BSN



LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR

Dato' Amirudin Abdul Halim
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director



Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid
Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Non-Executive Chairman

Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir
Timbalan Pengerusi
Deputy Chairman

Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jafar
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah
Ketua Eksekutif/Pengarah Eksekutif
Chief Executive/Executive Director



Dr. Mastura Abdul Karim
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

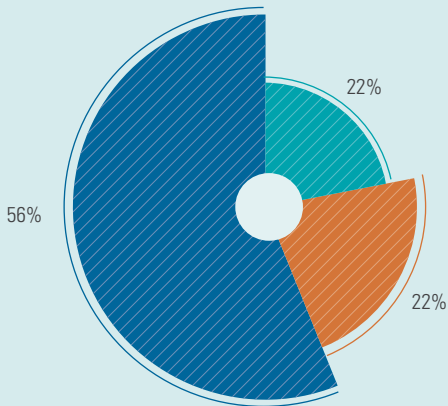
Tuan Haji Selamat Sirat
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

Datin Zaimah Zakaria
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

IMBASAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH

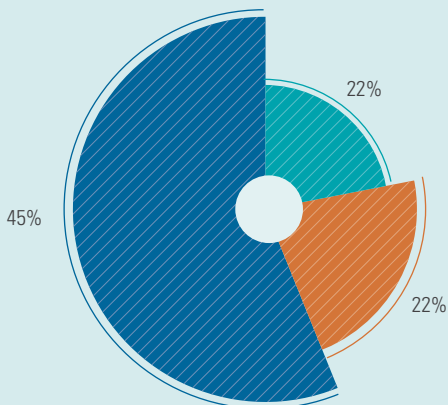
BOARD AT A GLANCE

Komposisi Pengarah/Board Composition



- Pengerusi dan Pengarah Eksekutif/
Chairman and Executive Director
- Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bebas/
Independent Non-Executive Director
- Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Kumpulan Umur/Age Group

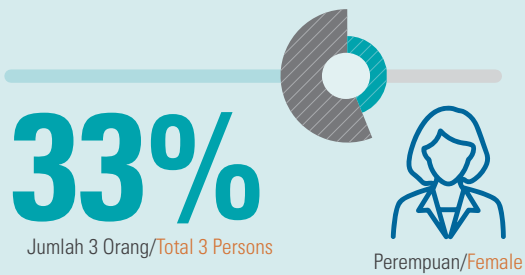
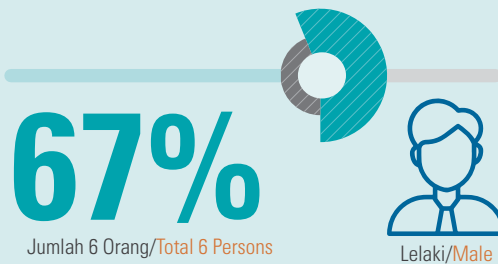


- 40-45 tahun/years
- 46-50 tahun/years
- 61-65 tahun/years

Tempoh Perkhidmatan Kepimpinan/ Length of Leadership Tenure



Jantina/Gender



PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S PROFILE

ROSSANA ANNIZAH AHMAD RASHID

Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Non-Executive Chairman

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🗣️ 57 | ♀️ Perempuan/Female

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
1 Februari 2020/1 February 2020

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

12/₁₃



Puan Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah pada 1 Februari 2020.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera dalam Perbankan dan Kewangan daripada University of Canberra, Australia. Beliau juga merupakan ahli CPA Australia.

Puan Rossana berkhidmat di beberapa lembaga pengarah termasuk sebagai Pengerusi Negara Kumpulan Syarikat Jardine Matheson di Malaysia. Beliau kini merupakan Pengerusi dan Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. Selain itu, beliau juga berkhidmat sebagai ahli Panel Pelaburan dan Ahli Jawatankuasa Risiko Panel Pelaburan di Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Malaysia.

Pada Februari 2022, Puan Rossana telah dilantik sebagai Pengarah Webe Digital Sdn. Bhd. dan TM Digital Innovation Sdn. Bhd.

Beliau pernah memegang beberapa jawatan kepimpinan dalam sektor telekomunikasi dan perbankan. Beliau pernah menyandang pelbagai jawatan di peringkat pengurusan kanan di TIME dotCom Berhad, Maxis Berhad dan RHB Bank Berhad setelah memulakan kerjayanya dengan Citibank Malaysia.

Puan Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid was appointed as Chairman to the Board on 1 February 2020.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Banking and Finance from the University of Canberra, Australia. She is also a member of CPA Australia.

Puan Rossana serves on a number of boards which includes being the Country Chairman of Jardine Matheson Group of Companies in Malaysia. She currently sits as the Chairman and Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. Furthermore, she serves as a member of the Investment Panel and Investment Panel Risk Committee of the Employee Provident Fund (EPF), Malaysia.

In February 2022, Puan Rossana was appointed as a Director of Webe Digital Sdn. Bhd. and TM Digital Innovation Sdn. Bhd.

She has several leadership positions in the telecommunications and banking sectors. She previously served in various senior management roles with TIME dotCom Berhad, Maxis Berhad and RHB Bank Berhad, after beginning her career with Citibank Malaysia.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S PROFILE

MOHD SAKERI ABDUL KADIR

Timbalan Pengerusi
Deputy Chairman

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🗳️ 53 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
4 Disember 2022/4 December 2022

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

1/1*

* Dilantik pada 4 Disember 2022/Appointed on 4 December 2022



Encik Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 4 Disember 2022.

Beliau memiliki Sarjana Ekonomi daripada Universiti Putra Malaysia dan Sarjana Muda Ekonomi Matematik daripada Temple University, Philadelphia, Amerika Syarikat. Beliau juga memiliki Diploma Pentadbiran Awam daripada INTAN dan Sijil Perancangan, Pemantauan dan Penilaian bagi Program Pembangunan daripada University of Bologna, Itali.

Encik Mohd Sakeri mempunyai lebih 28 tahun pengalaman dalam perkhidmatan sektor awam, terutamanya di Kementerian Kewangan (MoF). Kini beliau memegang jawatan sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian Kawalan Kewangan Strategik dan Korporat, MoF. Sebelum pelantikan semasa, beliau memegang jawatan sebagai Setiausaha (Bahagian Pengurusan Strategik Badan Berkanun), Timbalan Setiausaha (Bahagian Cukai) dan Timbalan Pengarah (Pejabat Belanjawan Negara), MoF.

Beliau kini merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA), Perbadanan Kemajuan Pertanian Negeri Pahang (PKPP), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) dan UMP Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

Encik Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir has been appointed to the Board on 4 December 2022.

He holds a Master in Economics from University Putra Malaysia and a Bachelor of Arts in Mathematical Economics from Temple University, Philadelphia, United States of America (USA). He also holds a post-degree Diploma in Public Administrative from INTAN and a certificate on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Programmes from University of Bologna, Italy.

Encik Mohd Sakeri has more than 28 years of working experience in the public services sector, mostly with the Ministry of Finance (MoF). He is currently the Undersecretary to the Strategic Financial Control and Corporate Division of the MoF. Prior to the current appointment, he was the Undersecretary (Statutory Body Management Division), Deputy Undersecretary (Tax Division) and Deputy Director (National Budget Office), MoF.

He currently sits on the board of Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA), Perbadanan Kemajuan Pertanian Negeri Pahang (PKPP), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) and UMP Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

DR. MASTURA ABDUL KARIM

Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🧑 54 | 🧑 Perempuan/Female

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
4 Disember 2020/4 December 2020

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

10/12*

* Tempoh pelantikan berakhir pada 3 Disember 2022/
Term ended on 3 December 2022



Dr. Mastura Abdul Karim dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 4 Disember 2020. Tempoh pelantikan beliau telah berakhir pada 3 Disember 2022.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Kewangan dan memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Kewangan) dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Beliau memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Pentadbiran Perniagaan, pengkhususan dalam Perakaunan dari University of Hartford, Amerika Syarikat.

Beliau telah memulakan kerjayanya dengan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia pada Oktober 1995 sebagai Penolong Pengarah di Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Selepas menamatkan Program Diploma Pascasiswazah Pengurusan Awam daripada Institut Tadbiran Awam (INTAN) pada tahun 1997 beliau telah berkhidmat di beberapa Kementerian dan Jabatan Kerajaan khususnya dalam bidang fiskal, pasaran modal, analisa cukai dan bajet. Berikutan itu, beliau dilantik sebagai Pendaftar Agensi Pelaporan Kredit dari tahun 2013 sehingga 2014.

Pada Julai 2017, Dr. Mastura telah berkhidmat dengan World Bank Group, Washington, D.C. selama dua tahun sebagai Pengarah Eksekutif Silih Ganti mewakili sebelas negara di Kumpulan Pengundian Asia Tenggara.

Beliau kini merupakan Timbalan Setiausaha (Sektor Komersial), Bahagian Syarikat Pelaburan Kerajaan, MoF.

Dr. Mastura kini merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PERNAS). Beliau pernah menerbitkan artikel di jurnal antarabangsa serta membentangkan kertas kerja di persidangan pada peringkat antarabangsa.

Dr. Mastura Abdul Karim was appointed to the Board on 4 December 2020. Her term ended on 3 December 2022.

Dr. Mastura holds a PhD in Finance and an MBA (Finance) from Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). She holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) majoring in Accounting from the University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA.

She started her career with the Malaysian Civil Service in October 1995 as Assistant Director in the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department. After completing her Postgraduate Diploma in Public Management from the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) in 1997, she has served in various Government ministries and departments mainly in the area of fiscal, capital market, tax and budget analysis. Following this, she was appointed as the Registrar of Credit Reporting Agencies from 2013 to 2014.

In July 2017, Dr. Mastura was seconded for two years to the World Bank Group, Washington, D.C. as the Alternate Executive Director representing eleven countries of the Southeast Asia Voting Group.

She is currently the Deputy Under Secretary (Commercial Sector), Government Investment Companies Division, MoF.

Dr. Mastura currently sits on the board of Perbadanan Nasional Berhad (PERNAS). She has published articles in international journals and presented papers in international conferences.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S PROFILE

TUAN HAJI SELAMAT SIRAT

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🗳️ 63 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
14 Jun 2017/14 June 2017

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

13/13



Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 14 Jun 2017.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari University of Dubuque, Iowa, Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi dari Universiti Malaya (UM). Beliau juga Perancang Kewangan Bertauliah dalam Perancangan Kewangan Islam.

Tuan Haji Selamat dahulunya Ketua Pegawai Operasi, Al-Rajhi Bank dari Januari 2013 hingga Februari 2017, dan telah memegang jawatan Pemangku Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif selama hampir 18 bulan. Beliau bertanggungjawab secara keseluruhan untuk pembangunan dan pelaksanaan hala tuju strategik operasi untuk Al-Rajhi Bank. Beliau merupakan pegawai bank yang berkecayaan dan mempunyai pengalaman melebihi 33 tahun di bank-bank antarabangsa.

Tuan Haji Selamat mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam semua aspek perbankan, setelah menyandang pelbagai jawatan termasuk Jurubank Korporat, Pengurus Perniagaan Industri Kecil dan Sederhana, Perbankan Pengguna dan Pengurus Kanan di Bahagian Perbankan Islam.

Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat was appointed to the Board on 14 June 2017.

He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Dubuque, Iowa, Bachelor of Economics from University of Malaya (UM) and is also a Certified Financial Planner in Islamic Financial Planning.

Tuan Haji Selamat was formerly the Chief Operating Officer, of Al-Rajhi Bank from January 2013 until February 2017, and assumed the post of Acting CEO for almost 18 months. He was responsible for the overall development and implementation of strategic operational direction for Al-Rajhi Bank. He is a qualified banker with more than 33 years of experience working in international banks.

Having served in various capacities as a Corporate Banker, Business Manager for Small and Medium Industry, Consumer Banking and Senior Manager in an Islamic Banking Division, Tuan Haji Selamat has vast experience in all aspects of banking.

DATIN ZAIMAH ZAKARIA

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

Malaysia/Malaysian | 64 | Perempuan/Female

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
26 Mac 2018/26 March 2018

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

13/13



Datin Zaimah Zakaria telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 26 Mac 2018.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Kewangan) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Perniagaantani dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Beliau adalah Perunding Etika Sosial Antarabangsa yang bertauliah dan juga ahli Persatuan Pasaran Kewangan Malaysia (PPKM).

Datin Zaimah merupakan Timbalan Presiden Eksekutif – Kumpulan Perniagaan Strategik dan Integrasi Serantau, RHB Bank Berhad dari April 2008 sehingga Mac 2015. Sebelum itu, beliau merupakan Ketua Perbendaharaan di Al-Rajhi Bank Malaysia dan pernah memegang jawatan sebagai Pengurus Besar Kanan Alliance Investment Bank untuk tempoh lima tahun sejak tahun 2001.

Setelah berkhidmat di pelbagai sektor dalam industri kewangan, Datin Zaimah mempunyai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang luas terutamanya dalam bidang perbankan pelaburan dan perbendaharaan.

Datin Zaimah merupakan ahli lembaga pengarah bagi Malaysia Reinsurance Berhad, AXA Affin General Insurance Berhad, dan Impact Research Consultancy Sdn. Bhd.

Datin Zaimah Zakaria was appointed to the Board on 26 March 2018.

She holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (Finance) from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and a Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness from Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). She is a Certified International Social Etiquette Consultant and a member of Persatuan Pasaran Kewangan Malaysia (PPKM).

Datin Zaimah was formerly the Executive Vice President – Group Strategic Business and Regional Integration of RHB Bank Berhad from April 2008 until March 2015. Prior to this, she was the Head of Treasury at Al-Rajhi Bank Malaysia and had assumed the post of Senior General Manager at Alliance Investment Bank for five years since 2001.

Having served various senior positions in the financial industry, Datin Zaimah has vast experience and knowledge in banking especially in areas related to investment and treasury.

Datin Zaimah currently sits on the boards of Malaysia Reinsurance Berhad, AXA Affin General Insurance Berhad and Impact Research Consultancy Sdn. Bhd.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S PROFILE

DATO' AMIRUDIN ABDUL HALIM

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🗳️ 63 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
9 Ogos 2019/9 August 2019

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

7/g*

* Tempoh pelantikan beliau telah berakhir pada 8 Ogos 2022/
Term ended on 8 August 2022



Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 9 Ogos 2019. Tempoh pelantikan beliau telah berakhir pada 8 Ogos 2022.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera dalam bidang Kewangan dari St. Louis University, Missouri, Amerika Syarikat dan Diploma dalam Pengajian Perniagaan dari Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam. Beliau juga telah menamatkan Program Pengurusan Lanjutan dari Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania, Amerika Syarikat.

Dengan pengalaman lebih 20 tahun dalam pelbagai kapasiti sebagai pegawai perbankan, Dato' Amirudin mempunyai pengalaman yang luas dalam sektor perbankan.

Dato' Amiruddin merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Takaful Ikhlas General Berhad sejak tarikh pelantikan beliau pada 4 Januari 2021. Beliau dahulunya merupakan Ketua Pegawai Operasi (Perniagaan) di Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad dari Julai 2017 hingga Julai 2019. Sebelum itu, beliau berkhidmat dengan Affin Bank Berhad dari tahun 2009 hingga 2016 sebagai Pengarah, Perbankan Perniagaan dan seterusnya dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Pengarah Eksekutif, Perbankan. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya dalam bidang perbankan di Maybank Finance Berhad pada tahun 1988 sebagai Pembantu Pengurus Cawangan di Cawangan Alor Setar.

Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim was appointed to the Board on 9 August 2019. His term ended on 8 August 2022.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Finance from the St. Louis University, Missouri, USA and a Diploma in Business Studies from Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam. He has also completed the Advanced Management Programme from the Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania, USA.

Having over 20 years' experience in various capacities as a banker, Dato' Amirudin has vast experience in the banking sector.

Dato' Amiruddin sits on the board of Takaful Ikhlas General Berhad from his appointment date on 4 January 2021. Dato' Amiruddin was previously the Chief Operating Officer (Business) of Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad from July 2017 till July 2019. Prior to that, he was with Affin Bank Berhad from 2009 till 2016 as the Director of Business Banking and was promoted to the post of Executive Director of Banking. He started his career as a banker with Maybank Finance Berhad in 1988 as an Assistant Branch Manager at the Alor Setar Branch.

AHMAD LUTFI ABDULL MUTALIP @ TALIB

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🗳️ 51 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
9 Ogos 2019/9 August 2019

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

12/₁₃



Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 9 Ogos 2019.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Undang-Undang dengan Kepujian Kelas Tinggi Kedua dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) pada tahun 1995 dan seterusnya memperoleh sijil kesetiausahaan korporat dari Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA), United Kingdom.

Encik Lutfi merupakan rakan kongsi pengasas Messrs. Azmi & Associates, Peguambela & Peguamcara, Malaysia. Beliau memiliki pengalaman yang luas dalam bidang kewangan, korporat dan pengurusan hartanah dengan pengkhususan dalam Perbankan Islam.

Beliau kini merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF), AAA Consulting Sdn. Bhd., Prudenz Corporatehouse Sdn. Bhd., Impact Analytix Sdn. Bhd. dan Azmi Global Pte Ltd.

Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib was appointed to the Board on 9 August 2019.

He graduated with a second class upper LL.B (Honours) in 1995 from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and thereafter obtained his corporate secretarial certificate from the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA), United Kingdom.

Encik Lutfi is the founding partner of Messrs. Azmi & Associates, Advocates & Solicitors, Malaysia. He has considerable experience in finance, corporate and conveyancing matters with strong emphasis in Islamic Banking.

He currently sits on the board of Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF), AAA Consulting Sdn. Bhd., Prudenz Corporatehouse Sdn. Bhd., Impact Analytix Sdn. Bhd. and Azmi Global Pte. Ltd.

PROFIL LEMBAGA PENGARAH

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S PROFILE

DATO' MOHD RIZAL MOHD JAAFAR

Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif
Independent Non-Executive Director

Malaysia/Malaysian | 48 | Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
23 Oktober 2019/23 October 2019

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

13/13



Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada 23 Oktober 2019.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) dan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Perakaunan dari Universiti Malaya (UM). Dato' Rizal juga merupakan Akauntan Bertauliah di bawah Institut Akauntan Malaysia.

Dato' Mohd Rizal merupakan Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan Widad Group Berhad. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai Pengurus Hubungan, Jabatan Pengawasan Perbankan di Bank Negara Malaysia pada tahun 1999. Pada tahun 2010, beliau telah memegang jawatan sebagai Pengarah, Strategi dan Pejabat Pengurusan Transformasi di SME Bank Berhad. Beliau kemudian dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Pegawai Operasi Kumpulan pada tahun 2012.

Beliau kini merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah bagi Widad Group Berhad dan anak-anak syarikatnya Widad Business Group Sdn. Bhd. dan Dataprep Holdings Berhad.

Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar was appointed to the Board on 23 October 2019.

He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from University of Malaya (UM). Dato' Rizal is also a Chartered Accountant under the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Dato' Mohd Rizal is the Group Managing Director of Widad Group Berhad. He started his career as a Relationship Manager, Banking Supervision Department at Bank Negara Malaysia in 1999. He joined SME Bank Berhad in 2010 as Director, Strategy and Transformation Management Office. He was then promoted to the post of Group Chief Operating Officer in 2012.

He currently sits on the boards of Widad Group Berhad and its subsidiaries, Widad Business Group Sdn. Bhd. and Dataprep Holdings Berhad.

JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY ABDULLAH

Ketua Eksekutif/Pengarah Eksekutif
Chief Executive/Executive Director

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian | 🧑 46 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/Date of Appointment:
3 Februari 2021/3 February 2021

Kehadiran Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah Pada TK2022/
Board Meeting Attendance in FY2022:

13/13



Encik Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif dan Pengarah Eksekutif pada 3 Februari 2021.

Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera dalam Perniagaan dan Kewangan dari Heriot-Watt University, Scotland, United Kingdom dan Diploma Tinggi dalam Pengurusan Perakaunan (LCCI Higher) dari Systematic Group of Colleges Malaysia. Beliau merupakan seorang Jurubank Bertauliah dan Akauntan Pengurusan Global Bertauliah. Beliau ialah ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia, ahli Chartered Institute of Management Accountants dan Ahli Berkanun di Institut Juruaudit Dalaman.

Encik Jay Khairil merupakan seorang jurubank profesional yang mempunyai pengalaman melebihi 20 tahun dan jawatan terakhir beliau adalah sebagai Ketua Juruaudit Dalaman Kumpulan di Alliance Bank Financial Group.

Sebelum itu, beliau telah berkhidmat di BSN sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan di mana beliau telah membantu Bank untuk mencapai prestasi kewangan yang kukuh melalui pengurusan aset dan liabiliti yang berhemah, langkah pengoptimuman kos dan penambahbaikan proses yang berkaitan.

Beliau juga pernah memegang jawatan sebagai Ketua Audit Serantau untuk Kumpulan CIMB serta Timbalan Pengarah Audit Dalaman di Bank Negara Malaysia.

Encik Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah was appointed as Chief Executive and Executive Director of BSN on 3 February 2021.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Business and Finance from Heriot-Watt University, Scotland, United Kingdom and a Higher Diploma in Management Accounting (LCCI Higher) from Systematic Group of Colleges Malaysia. He is a Chartered Banker and a Chartered Global Management Accountant. He is also a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, a member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and a Chartered Member of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Encik Jay Khairil is a seasoned banking professional with over 20 years of experience, whereby his last role was the Group Chief Internal Auditor of the Alliance Bank Financial Group.

Prior to that, he was with BSN as the Chief Financial Officer where he helped the Bank achieve strong financial performance through prudent management of assets and liabilities, cost optimisation measures and relevant process improvements.

Encik Jay Khairil was also the Regional Head of Audit for CIMB Group and Deputy Director of Internal Audit with Bank Negara Malaysia.

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE

**Prof. Madya Dr.
Kamaruzaman Noordin**
Ahli/Member

**Prof. Madya Dr.
Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria**
Pengerusi/Chairman

**Prof. Madya Dr.
Ahmad Zaki Salleh**
Ahli/Member



**Dr. Asma Hakimah
Ab Halim**
Ahli/Member

Dr. Razli Ramli
Ahli/Member

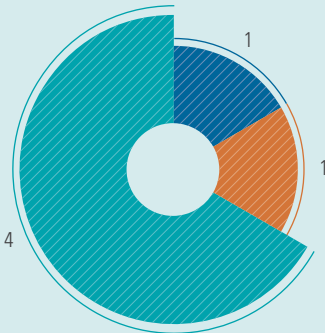
**Encik Ahmad Lutfi
Abdull Mutalip @ Talib**
Ahli/Member



PROFIL JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

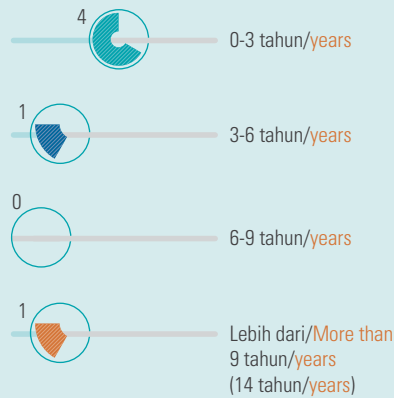
SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S PROFILE

Kumpulan Umur/Age Group

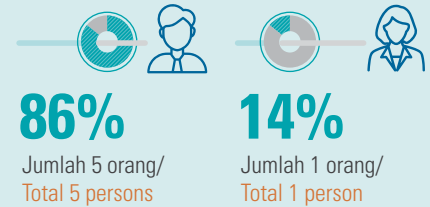


- 40-45 tahun/years
- 46-50 tahun/years
- 51-55 tahun/years

Tempoh Perkhidmatan Kepimpinan/ Length of Leadership Tenure



Jantina/Gender



Kaum/Race



PROF. MADYA DR. MOHAMAD ZAHARUDDIN ZAKARIA

Pengerusi/Chairman

Prof. Madya Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah pada 1 Jun 2016. Beliau seterusnya dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah pada 1 Jun 2020.

Beliau kini merupakan pensyarah dan Profesor Madya di Fakulti Syariah dan Undang-Undang, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). Beliau memperoleh ijazah pertama dalam bidang Syariah dan Kehakiman dari USIM, Sarjana Kehakiman Syariah dari Universiti Jordan dan Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Fiqh dan Usul Al-Fiqh (Syariah) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM). Bidang pengkhususan beliau adalah Fiqh Muamalat, Perbankan dan Kewangan Islam, Pasaran Modal Islam dan Pengurusan Harta Islam. Selain menerbitkan beberapa penulisan akademik, beliau turut terlibat secara aktif dalam penyelidikan di USIM.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria was appointed as a Shariah Committee member on 1 June 2016. He was subsequently appointed as Chairman of the Shariah Committee on 1 June 2020.

He is currently a lecturer and Associate Professor at the Faculty of Shariah and Law, Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM). He obtained his first degree in Shariah and Judiciary from USIM, Master of Shariah Judiciary from University of Jordan and PhD in Fiqh and Usul Al-Fiqh (Shariah) from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). His areas of interest are Fiqh Muamalat, Islamic Banking and Finance, Islamic Capital Market and Islamic Wealth Management. In addition to publishing several academic writings, he is also actively involved in research at USIM.

Malaysia/Malaysian
42 | Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:
1 Jun 2016/1 June 2016



PROF. MADYA DR. AHMAD ZAKI SALLEH

Ahli/Member

Prof. Madya Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah pada 1 April 2011. Tempoh pelantikannya sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah berakhir pada 31 Mei 2022.

Beliau kini merupakan seorang pensyarah dan Profesor Madya di Fakulti Syariah dan Undang-Undang di Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) di mana beliau mengajar kursus Perbankan Islam & Takaful dan Pasaran Modal Islam kepada pelajar-pelajar peringkat pra dan pasca siswazah. Beliau memperoleh ijazah pertamanya dalam bidang Syariah dari Universiti al-Albayt, Jordan. Beliau seterusnya berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Syariah dan Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Pasaran Modal Islam dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia. Beliau juga telah menerbitkan beberapa artikel mengenai undang-undang kontrak Islam, Perbankan Islam dan Pasaran Modal Islam selain daripada terlibat secara aktif di dalam penyelidikan di USIM. Beliau merupakan mantan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Syariah BSN (Jun 2016 – Mei 2020), ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah di Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad (PruBSN) dan AmBank Islamic. Beliau juga telah dilantik sebagai Pakar Syariah (Pasaran Modal Islam) di IIFIN Consulting Sdn Bhd sejak tahun 2010.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh was appointed as a Shariah Committee member on 1 April 2011. His term of appointment as a Shariah Committee member ended on 31 May 2022.

He is currently a lecturer and an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Shariah and Law, Islamic Science University Malaysia (USIM) where he lectures Islamic Banking & Takaful and Islamic Capital Market courses to undergraduate and postgraduate students. He obtained his first degree in Shariah from al-Albayt University, Jordan. He then obtained a Master Degree in Shariah and PhD in Islamic Capital Market from International Islamic University Malaysia. He has published several articles on Islamic law of contract, Islamic Banking and Islamic Capital Market, and is actively involved in research at USIM. He is a former Chairman of BSN Shariah Committee (June 2016 – May 2020), member of Shariah Committee for Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad (PruBSN) and AmBank Islamic. He has also been appointed as Shariah Expert (Islamic Capital Market), at IIFIN Consulting Sdn Bhd since 2010.

Malaysia/Malaysian
46 | Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:
1 April 2011/1 April 2011



PROF. MADYA DR. KAMARUZAMAN NOORDIN

Ahli/Member

Prof. Madya Dr. Kamaruzaman Noordin dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah bermula 1 Januari 2021.

Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Syariah dan Ijazah Pentadbiran Perniagaan daripada Universiti Malaya. Beliau juga memperoleh Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Pengajian Islam dari University of Wales. Beliau kini merupakan pensyarah kanan di Jabatan Syariah dan Pengurusan, Universiti Malaya. Beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah Swiss Re Retakaful, ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah RHB Islamic Bank Berhad. Sebelumnya, beliau merupakan Pengerusi dan ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah di Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad (2012-2020).

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamaruzaman Noordin was appointed as Shariah Committee member since 1 January 2021.

He has a Bachelor in Shariah and a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Malaya. He also obtained a PhD in Islamic Studies from the University of Wales. He is currently a senior lecturer at the Department of Shariah and Management of the University of Malaya. He is also Chairman of Shariah Advisory Committee Swiss Re Retakaful, member of the Shariah Advisory Committee of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Shariah Committee member of RHB Islamic Bank Berhad. Previously, he was the Chairman and member of Shariah Advisory Committee for Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad (2012-2020).

Malaysia/Malaysian
46 | Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:
1 Januari 2021/1 January 2021

PROFIL JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S PROFILE



DR. ASMA HAKIMAH AB HALIM

Ahli/Member

Dr. Asma Hakimah Ab Halim dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah pada 1 Januari 2019.

Beliau kini merupakan Pensyarah Kanan di Fakulti Undang-Undang, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) sejak tahun 2007. Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Undang-Undang (LLB) dan LL.B (Syariah) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) dan Sijil Program Pentadbiran Syarikat (CiCA) dari universiti yang sama pada tahun 2002. Beliau seterusnya melanjutkan pengajian dalam Sarjana Undang-Undang (LL.M) di UKM pada tahun 2006 dan memperoleh Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dari Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland pada tahun 2015. Dr. Asma Hakimah telah menerbitkan beberapa artikel mengenai Undang-undang Kontrak Islam, Perbankan Islam dan terlibat secara aktif dalam pelbagai projek penyelidikan di UKM.

Dr. Asma Hakimah Ab Halim was appointed as a Shariah Committee member on 1 January 2019.

She is currently a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) since 2007. She obtained her Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and LL.B (Shariah) from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and a Certificate in Company Administration Programme (CiCA) from the same university in 2002. She then pursued her Master in Laws (LL.M) at UKM in 2006 and thereafter obtained her PhD from Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland in 2015. Dr. Asma Hakimah has published several articles on Islamic Law of contract, Islamic Banking and actively involved in numerous research projects at UKM.

Malaysia/Malaysian

45 | Perempuan/Female

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:

1 Januari 2019/1 January 2019



DR. RAZLI RAMLI

Ahli/Member

Dr. Razli Ramli dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah bermula 1 Januari 2021.

Beliau kini merupakan Pensyarah Kanan di Azman Hashim International Business School (AHIBS), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). Beliau memegang Ijazah Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Pengurusan dari Universiti Utara Malaysia dan memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi dari The Flinders University of South Australia. Beliau mempunyai pengalaman melebihi 25 tahun dalam bidang perbankan dan kewangan di mana 18 tahun daripadanya adalah di dalam bidang Kewangan Islam dan beliau juga merupakan ahli kepada Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM).

Dr. Razli Ramli was appointed as Shariah Committee member since 1 January 2021.

He is currently a Senior Lecturer at Azman Hashim International Business School (AHIBS), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). He holds a PhD in Management from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) and possesses a Bachelor in Economics from The Flinders University of South Australia. He brings with him over 25 years of experience in banking and finance including 18 years in the field of Islamic finance and he is also a member of the Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM).

Malaysia/Malaysian

56 | Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:

1 Januari 2021/1 January 2021



ENCIK AHMAD LUTFI ABDULL MUTALIP @ TALIB

Ahli/Member

Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah pada 1 April 2020.

Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Undang-Undang dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM) pada tahun 1995 dan kemudian menjadi ahli Badan Peguam Malaysia pada tahun 1996. Beliau memperoleh kelayakan profesionalnya dalam kesetiausahaan korporat dari Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA), United Kingdom pada tahun 1996. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai pengamal undang-undang bersama Hisham Sobri & Kadir dari tahun 1996 hingga 2000 dan kemudian menjadi salah seorang rakan kongsi pengasas Azmi & Associates pada 1 September 2000. Beliau juga merupakan ahli Lembaga Pengarah Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF) dan ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah MIDF. Encik Ahmad Lutfi kini merupakan ahli Lembaga Pengarah BSN.

📍 Malaysia/Malaysian

👤 51 | 🧑 Lelaki/Male

Tarikh Pelantikan/
Date of Appointment:

1 April 2020/1 April 2020

Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib was appointed as a Shariah Committee member on 1 April 2020.

He obtained his Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 1995 and was admitted to the Malaysian Bar in 1996. He also obtained his professional qualification in corporate secretarial from the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA), United Kingdom in 1996. He embarked on his journey as a legal practitioner by joining Hisham Sobri & Kadir from 1996 to 2000 and then became one of the founding partners of Azmi & Associates on 1 September 2000. He is also a member of the Board of Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad (MIDF) and a member of MIDF Shariah Committee. Encik Ahmad Lutfi currently sits on the Board of BSN.

PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT

- 1. Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah**
Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive
- 2. Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid**
Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan
Chief Business Officer
- 3. Zarir Mohd Rawi**
Ketua Pegawai Operasi
Chief Operating Officer
- 4. Norhafizah Md Shariff**
Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
Chief Financial Officer
- 5. Izham Ab Wahab**
Ketua Pegawai Modal Insan
Chief Human Capital Officer
- 6. Asaraf Aboo Bakar**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan
Senior Vice President/Head, Treasury & Investment
- 7. Azlan Abu Bakar**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Operasi Kredit
Senior Vice President/Head, Credit Operations



- 8. Ahmad Khairi Shamsuddin**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Kewangan
Senior Vice President/Head, Finance
- 9. Ummul Shirin Mohamed Thalha**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Undang-Undang & Sekretariat Korporat
*Senior Vice President/Head, Legal &
Corporate Secretariat*
- 10. Albert Loo Choon Kiat**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Perniagaan
Kad & CRM
*Senior Vice President/Head Cards
Business & CRM*

- 11. Samsudin Samsuri**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua Pegawai Pematuhan
Senior Vice President/Chief Compliance Officer
- 12. Andrea Lim Zui Ling**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua Pegawai Risiko
Senior Vice President/Chief Risk Officer

- 13. Sr Rosman Ramlan**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Pentadbiran Am &
Keselamatan Dalamaman
*Senior Vice President/Head, General Services &
Internal Security*
- 14. Darween Naidu A/L Doraisingam**
Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Transformasi &
Kelestarian
*Senior Vice President/Head, Transformation &
Sustainability*



PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT

15. Azrul Farique Dato' Mustafa

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Perbankan Digital
Senior Vice President/Head, Digital Banking

16. Lee Li Foon

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Teknologi Informasi
Senior Vice President/Head, Information Technology

17. Roodi Mohd Rashid

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua Juruaudit Dalam
Senior Vice President/Chief Internal Auditor

18. Misah Meon

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Pemulihan Kredit
Senior Vice President/Head, Credit Recovery

19. Haris Yaakob Abdullah

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Perancangan
Korporat & Perolehan Strategik
Senior Vice President/Head, Corporate Planning
& Strategic Sourcing

20. Aizurra Mellissa Muzammil

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua, Komunikasi
Strategik
Senior Vice President/Head, Strategic
Communications

21. Norainah Mohamad Zakuan

Naib Presiden Kanan/Ketua,
Perbankan Runcit
Senior Vice President/Head, Retail Banking



22. Mohd Khairil Mohd Nor

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Pengurusan Cawangan
Vice President /Head, Branch Management

23. Arida Ariffin

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Customer Experience
Vice President/Head, Customer Experience

24. Anuar Elias

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Perbankan Islam
Vice President/Head, Islamic Banking

25. Zarida Jean Noordin

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Deposit & Pembayaran
Vice President/Head, Deposit & Payment

26. Mohd Fuad Jamel

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Penyelidikan &
Pembangunan Produk
Vice President/Head, Product Research &
Development

27. Norliza Adenan

Ketua Pegawai Integriti & Governans
Chief Integrity & Governance Officer

28. Mohamad Taufik Bin Mohd Ali

Naib Presiden/Ketua, Perolehan
Head, Procurement





Membangkitkan Impak Lestari untuk Perubahan Positif

Unleashing Sustainable Impact for Positive Change

Selaras dengan visi 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia yang Ketinggalan', amalan-amalan baik ESG diterapkan dalam perniagaan dan operasi BSN. Rasa kebertanggungjawaban dalam kalangan kakitangan terhadap isu-isu sosial dan alam sekitar diterapkan menerusi penglibatan mereka dalam aktiviti-aktiviti kemasyarakatan dan tanggungjawab sosial korporat. Ini mengukuhkan lagi peranan penting mereka dalam membawa perubahan positif menerusi solusi-solusi mampan.

BSN is committed to ensure good ESG practices are embedded in our business and operations in support of our vision of 'No Malaysian Left Behind'. We believe that involvement in various community initiatives and corporate social responsibility programmes helps instill a sense of responsibility in our employees towards various social and environmental issues. It also reinforces belief in their critical role in bringing about positive change through sustainable solutions.



BSN



HASIL PEMBANGUNAN & PENCAPAIAN MANDAT

DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES & MANDATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Tahun 2022 terus menyaksikan iltizam BSN dalam memenuhi mandatnya, khususnya yang melibatkan kumpulan sasaran usahawan mikro serta pelanggan B40 pasca pandemik COVID-19.

BSN memegang 40.7% bahagian pasaran (Dis-21: 25.5%) lantas menjadikannya peneraju industri di kalangan 11 institusi kewangan yang menawarkan pembiayaan mikro, dengan pembiayaan tertunggak RM529.3 juta kepada 24,700 pelanggan (peminjam). Pada tahun 2022, kami telah mengagihkan RM515.5 juta kepada 18,014 perniagaan mikro.

Seiring dengan pencapaian ini, BSN telah diamanahkan oleh Kerajaan agar terus membantu perniagaan mikro yang sedang beransur pulih daripada kesan pandemik menerusi skim pembiayaan BSN Micro Semarak-i yang dilancarkan pada April 2022. Skim ini telah mengagihkan RM375.6 juta kepada 12,654 perniagaan mikro, menggantikan Mikro Pemeraksa yang dimulakan pada 2021.

Selain menyediakan akses perkhidmatan dan kemudahan kewangan, kami juga memperkasakan 3,700 usahawan mikro menerusi pelbagai program latihan yang melibatkan kos sebanyak RM89,800. Menerusi program *Business Micro Community (BMC)*, kami berjaya menaiktaraf 1,081 perniagaan mikro menjadi Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dengan perolehan tahunan melebihi RM300,000. Ini telah menghasilkan kesan ekonomi yang positif dengan mewujudkan 5,870 pekerjaan baharu.

Dalam mendokong visi "Tiada Rakyat Malaysia Yang Ketinggalan", BSN terus memberi keutamaan kepada golongan berpendapatan rendah, khususnya kumpulan B40. Setakat 31 Disember 2022, pembiayaan untuk isi rumah kumpulan B40 mewakili 56% (atau 223,000 akaun) daripada keseluruhan portfolio pembiayaan kami. Portfolio ini terdiri daripada pembiayaan Peribadi (133,100 akaun), pembiayaan Gadaai Janji (59,900 akaun) dan Sewa Beli (29,900 akaun). Pada tahun 2022, kami telah meluluskan pembiayaan berjumlah RM3.14 bilion untuk 45,700 pelanggan B40.

BSN menawarkan pembiayaan perumahan untuk pembelian hartanah bernilai di bawah RM300,000, seperti skim Perumahan Mampu Milik dan Projek Perumahan Rakyat yang telah membantu ramai golongan B40 untuk membeli rumah pertama mereka. Pada penghujung tahun 2022, pinjaman sebanyak RM6.2 bilion (66.6%) telah diagihkan kepada 56,300 peminjam B40 untuk pembelian rumah di bawah RM300,000.

Dalam memenuhi mandat institusi kami untuk memastikan semua rakyat Malaysia mendapat akses kepada perkhidmatan dan kemudahan perbankan yang ditawarkan BSN, kami telah membangunkan rangkaian cawangan terbesar di negara ini merangkumi 390 cawangan yang dilengkapi saluran-saluran automatik, di mana 179 cawangan terletak di kawasan luar bandar. Kami juga memiliki 8 cawangan bergerak di kawasan pedalaman Sabah (3 unit), Sarawak (3 unit), Kelantan (1 unit) dan Pahang (1 unit) selain 2,650 ejen bank (BSN EB) bagi menyediakan akses perbankan asas seperti deposit, pengeluaran, dan pembayaran bil untuk masyarakat luar bandar dan pedalaman. Secara keseluruhannya, EB kami telah mengendalikan lebih 16 juta transaksi berjumlah RM1.4 bilion pada 2022.

In 2022, BSN remained steadfast in delivering our mandate, especially in serving our target segments micro entrepreneurs and B40 customers who are recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic.

BSN is the micro finance industry leader at 40.7% market share (Dec-21: 25.5%) among 11 financial institutions offering micro finance, with financing outstanding of RM529.3 million to 24,700 customers (borrowers). In 2022, we disbursed RM515.5 million to 18,014 micro businesses.

In tandem with the above, the Government continues to entrust BSN to assist micro businesses recovering from the pandemic through the BSN Micro Semarak-i financing scheme which was launched in April 2022. This scheme which has seen a total disbursement of RM375.6 million to 12,654 micro businesses, succeeds the Micro Pemeraksa which started in 2021.

In addition to providing financial access, we also nurtured 3,700 micro entrepreneurs through various training programmes costing RM89,800. Through our Business Micro Community (BMC) programme, we were able to upward migrate 1,081 micro businesses to SMEs with annual turnover exceeding RM300,000. Consequently, this has led to positive spill-over into the economy creating 5,870 new jobs.

In upholding our vision of No Malaysian Left Behind, BSN also continues to prioritise the low-income segment, in particular those in the bottom 40% income (B40) of the population. As at 31 December 2022, financing to B40 households represented 56% (or 223,000 accounts) of our total financing portfolio, comprising Personal financing (133,100 accounts), Mortgage financing (59,900 accounts) and Hire Purchase (29,900 accounts). In 2022, we had approved RM3.14 billion financing to 45,700 B40 customers.

BSN offers home financing for purchase of properties below RM300,000, such as Affordable Housing scheme and *Projek Perumahan Rakyat* which has assisted many B40 households to purchase their first homes. At the end of 2022, B40 borrowing accounted for RM6.2 billion (66.6%) to approximately 56,300 borrowers for home financing below RM300,000.

In fulfilling BSN's institutional mandate to ensure financial accessibility to banking services and facilities for all Malaysians, we have the largest branch network in the country with 390 branches complete with automated channels, of which 179 branches are located in rural areas. Additionally, we have 8 mobile banking branches which serve the remote areas of Sabah (3 units), Sarawak (3 units), Kelantan (1 unit) and Pahang (1 unit) as well as 2,650 agent banks (BSN EB) to ensure rural and remote communities have access to basic banking services such as deposits, withdrawals and bill payment. Collectively, our EB have processed over 16 million transactions amounting to RM1.4 billion in 2022.

Selain itu, kami juga terus menyemai kesedaran kewangan kepada para pelajar, penjawat awam, dan kumpulan berpendapatan rendah mengenai kepentingan menabung, pengurusan kewangan, membanteras penipuan kewangan, dan perbankan dalam talian yang selamat.

Akhir sekali, Bank juga terus memainkan peranan penting dalam menyalurkan bantuan tunai kerajaan kepada individu-individu dan isi rumah yang layak (iaitu Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM) dan Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN)) berjumlah RM7.8 bilion untuk lebih 8.6 juta penerima.

RINGKASAN HASIL PEMBANGUNAN 2022

Program Celik Kewangan/Pendidikan

Sejak 2016, BSN merupakan salah satu ahli Jaringan Pendidikan Kewangan (*Financial Education Network (FEN)*) dan telah mempromosikan usaha celik kewangan samada secara persendirian atau dengan kerjasama rakan-rakan FEN iaitu Kementerian Pendidikan (MoE), Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit (AKPK), serta Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

Dengan pembukaan semula sekolah dan pelonggaran sekatan pandemik pada separuh tahun kedua 2022, BSN telah meneruskan semula inisiatif lawatan ke lebih 2,000 sekolah untuk program-program celik kewangan untuk para pelajar, para guru dan kakitangan sekolah. Setakat 31 Disember 2022, seramai 893,000 pelajar di lebih 9,000 sekolah telah membuka akaun simpanan BSN dengan jumlah deposit melebihi RM593.1 juta.

Bagi meringankan beban perbelanjaan sekolah untuk isi rumah berpendapatan RM3,000 ke bawah, BSN telah menyalurkan bantuan kerajaan berjumlah RM48.3 juta kepada 1.4 juta pelajar di bawah inisiatif Bantuan Awal Persekolahan (BAP) 2022.

Pada tahun 2022, BSN telah mengendalikan 630 sesi untuk program "Bijak Kewangan" bagi meningkatkan kesedaran di kalangan kumpulan sasaran (guru, penjawat awam, kakitangan agensi kerajaan, pekerja kolar biru, dan segmen yang kurang mendapat perkhidmatan perbankan) mengenai pengurusan kewangan, penipuan kewangan digital, serta perkongsian ilmu berkaitan produk-produk pembiayaan dan pengurusan kekayaan kami.

Program Tanpa Tunai dan Program Masyarakat BSN

Pandemik COVID-19 telah mempercepatkan penggunaan transaksi tanpa tunai. Bagi memastikan tiada rakyat Malaysian yang ketinggalan, BSN terus mempromosikan perbankan tanpa tunai di sekolah dengan mendidik para pelajar, guru, dan kakitangan mengenai penggunaan kad debit. BSN juga telah melantik tiga belas (13) koperasi sekolah sebagai ejen bank BSN (BSN EB) bagi menggalakkan penggunaan e-pembayaran menerusi kad debit untuk urusan di sekolah. Setakat 31 Disember 2022, sebanyak 88 sekolah dengan 18,000 pelajar telah mula menggunakan kad debit BSN untuk urusan mereka.

Notwithstanding, we also continued to actively create financial awareness to students, civil servants and low income communities on the importance of savings, financial management, combating financial scams and safe online banking.

Lastly, the Bank also continued to play a pivotal role in channelling the government cash aids to eligible individuals and households (i.e.: Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM) and Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN)) totalling to RM7.8 billion and benefitting over 8.6 million individuals and households.

SUMMARY OF 2022 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Financial Literacy/Education Programmes

Since 2016, BSN is one of the partners under Financial Education Network (FEN) and has been promoting financial literacy both independently and in collaboration with members of the FEN i.e. the Ministry of Education (MoE), Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit (AKPK) and Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

With the reopening of schools and the easing of pandemic restrictions since the second half of 2022, BSN has resumed its visits to almost 2,000 schools to deliver financial literacy programmes on financial management and savings not only for students, but also teachers and staff. As of 31 December 2022, we have presence in over 9,000 schools with 893,000 students having a BSN savings account with total deposits amounting over RM593.1 million.

To ease the burden of children's schooling expenses borne by parents or guardians from households with income of RM3,000 and below, BSN had channelled RM48.3 million from the government benefitting nearly 1.4 million students under the *Bantuan Awal Persekolahan (BAP) 2022*.

In 2022, BSN also conducted 630 sessions of "Bijak Kewangan" programme to raise awareness among the target segments (i.e.: teachers, civil servants, government agencies staff, blue collared workers and other underserved communities) on financial management, digital financial scams and fraud, knowledge sharing our financing and wealth management products to facilitate for better financial awareness and management.

BSN Cashless in Schools and Community Programmes

The pandemic has accelerated adoption of cashless transactions. To ensure that no Malaysians are left behind, the Bank continues to promote cashless banking in schools by educating students, teachers and staff on the use of debit card. BSN has also appointed thirteen (13) school co-ops as BSN agent banks (BSN EB) to encourage the use e-payments via debit card for transactions at the schools. As at 31 December 2022, we have successfully on-boarded 88 schools with approximately 18,000 students using BSN's debit card for their transactions.

HASIL PEMBANGUNAN & PENCAPAIAN MANDAT

DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES & MANDATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Pada Disember 2022, BSN telah menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) dengan Lembaga Pembangunan Tioman (TDA) untuk menjadi bank utama yang mempromosikan komuniti tanpa tunai di Pulau Tioman. BSN telah menempatkan tujuh belas (17) terminal titik jualan (POS) di premis-premis dagang bagi menggalakkan penggunaan pembayaran tanpa tunai. Inisiatif ini akan diteruskan pada tahun 2023 dengan penambahan terminal, pembukaan akaun korporat (perniagaan), serta program-program kesedaran untuk semua pedagang mengenai penggunaan BSNeBiz iaitu saluran pembayaran dalam talian bagi membantu mereka beralih kepada kaedah pembayaran tanpa tunai.

Sokongan dan Pembiayaan untuk Perniagaan Mikro

Pada Januari 2022, BSN telah memperluaskan inisiatif *BSN Micro Community (BMC)* ke seluruh negara, yang bermula dengan 3 negeri iaitu Kedah, Kelantan dan Sarawak pada Oktober 2021. Selain pembiayaan, BMC juga memberi tumpuan untuk membimbing dan menyokong perniagaan mikro dengan khidmat nasihat perniagaan serta program-program peningkatan kemahiran.

Setakat 31 Disember 2022, lebih 10,000 perniagaan mikro telah menunjukkan peningkatan dalam perolehan jualan tahunan mereka, dengan 1,081 mencapai perolehan melebihi RM300,000 dan naiktaraf menjadi PKS. Presetasi memberangsangkan ini selari dengan trend industri seperti yang dilaporkan oleh Alliance Bank (MSME Business Outlook 2023) di mana 71.6% daripada PKS mikro Malaysia (PKSM) menunjukkan peningkatan perolehan pada 2022, berbanding 67.2% pada 2021¹.

BMC juga berazam untuk memastikan kelestarian dan pembangunan pelanggan mikro kami. Justeru, BSN telah mewujudkan kerjasama baharu dengan pelbagai entiti korporat seperti Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB), MYNIC Berhad, AKPK dan Maxis Berhad selaku penyedia latihan berkaitan topik-topik seperti pendigitalan perniagaan, pengurusan perniagaan, pemasaran, dan pengurusan aliran tunai. Sepanjang tahun ini, BSN telah mencalonkan 3,704 pelanggan untuk menghadiri 63 program latihan.

Setakat 31 Disember 2022, BSN kekal menjadi peneraju industri pembiayaan mikro dengan bahagian pasaran sebanyak 40.7% berdasarkan tunggakan pembiayaan sebanyak RM529.3 juta dan lebih 24,600 pelanggan, yang sebahagian besarnya dipacu oleh produk baharu BSN, BSN Micro Semarak. Skim ini yang dilancarkan pada April 2022 juga memenuhi keperluan kumpulan mikro yang terpinggir khususnya golongan wanita, belia, dan perniagaan pemula (graduan atau individu yang kehilangan kerja semasa pandemik). Pembiayaan yang ditawarkan adalah untuk tujuan modal kerja dan perbelanjaan modal pada kadar 4.00% setahun. Pada 2022, kami telah mengagihkan RM375.6 juta di bawah BSN Micro Semarak kepada 12,654 perniagaan mikro. Daripada jumlah ini, lebih 4,000 adalah perniagaan milik wanita dan lebih 2,000 adalah milik belia.

Pada Oktober 2022, kami telah melancarkan *Micro-i Cashline*, iaitu kemudahan overdraf untuk perniagaan mikro yang memerlukan modal kerja sehingga RM50,000.

In December 2022, BSN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Lembaga Pembangunan Tioman (TDA) to be the anchor bank in promoting cashless society on Tioman Island. BSN has deployed seventeen (17) point-of-sales (POS) terminals at merchant premises to encourage the use of cashless payment options. This effort will continue in 2023 with deployment of more terminals, opening of corporate (business) account and awareness programmes for all merchants on the use of BSNeBiz which is our online payment solution to assist businesses to transition to cashless community.

Support and Financing Micro Businesses

In January 2022, BSN has expanded its BSN Micro Community (BMC) initiative to nationwide from the initial 3 pilot states – Kedah, Kelantan and Sarawak that started in October 2021. In addition to providing financing, the BMC focuses on nurturing and supporting micro-businesses through business advisory and up-skilling training programmes.

As at 31 December 2022, more than 10,000 micro businesses have improved their annual sales turnover with 1,081 achieving RM300,000 and above and have “graduated” from micro to SME level. The progress of our customers is aligned with industry trend as published by Alliance Bank (MSME Business Outlook 2023) where 71.6% of Malaysian micro SMEs (MSMEs) saw their revenues increase in 2022, compared to 67.2% in 2021¹.

The BMC also aims to ensure the sustainability and development of our micro customers. In this regard, BSN established new collaborations with corporate entities such as Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC), Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), MYNIC Berhad, AKPK and Maxis Berhad as training providers on various business centric topics such as business digitalisation, business management, marketing and cashflow management. During the year, BSN nominated 3,704 customers to attend 63 training programmes.

As at 31 December 2022, BSN remains the industry leader in micro financing with 40.7% market share based on financing outstanding of RM529.3 million and more than 24,600 customers, mainly driven by BSN’s new product, BSN Micro Semarak. The scheme which was launched in April 2022 also caters to the needs of underserved micro segments especially women, youth and start-ups (graduates or individuals who had lost their jobs during the pandemic). The financing offered is for the purpose of working capital and capital expenditure at 4.00% per annum. In 2022, we have disbursed RM375.6 million under BSN Micro Semarak benefitting 12,654 micro businesses. Of these, more than 4,000 are businesses owned by women and more than 2,000 are businesses owned by youths.

In October 2022, we also launched *Micro-i Cashline*, which is an overdraft facility for micro business’ working capital needs up to RM50,000.

¹ NST Business, 10 Februari, 2023: Malaysian MSMEs post higher revenue in 2022

¹ NST Business, February 10, 2023: Malaysian MSMEs post higher revenue in 2022

Pembiayaan Sosial Islamik

BSN mula menyediakan pembiayaan sosial Islamik pada tahun 2022 menerusi program BSN MulaNiaga yang dilancarkan pada 29 Ogos 2022 di bawah iTEKAD BNM. BSN MulaNiaga merupakan program pembangunan keusahawanan bertempoh satu (1) tahun khusus untuk kumpulan Asnaf dan B40. Dengan kerjasama rakan strategik kami, Teraju Ekonomi Asnaf (TERAS) iaitu subsidiari Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS), dua puluh (20) calon dari sektor makanan dan minuman (F&B) serta perniagaan runcit telah dikenalpasti sebagai peserta program ini. Mereka datang dari tiga daerah di Selangor iaitu Petaling, Gombak, dan Hulu Langat. BSN MulaNiaga dijangka menjadi penghubung di antara Bank dengan kumpulan sasaran ini menerusi penyediaan bantuan awal berasaskan geran diikuti dengan akses kepada pembiayaan mikro.

Setakat 31 Disember 2022, BSN telah mengagihkan RM200,000 atau RM10,000 kepada setiap peserta dalam bentuk geran untuk tujuan modal kerja atau pembelian aset, bergantung kepada keperluan perniagaan mereka, setelah dinilai oleh BSN dan TERAS. Setiap peserta juga telah menjalani empat (4) hari latihan berstruktur yang dibiayai oleh BSN dan diselenggarakan oleh TERAS. Di penghujung program, prestasi dan kemajuan para peserta akan dinilai oleh TERAS, dan BSN akan menawarkan pembiayaan mikro sehingga RM20,000 pada kadar 0% untuk tempoh maksimum 5 tahun kepada peserta yang layak.

Melangkah masuk ke tahun 2023, BSN merancang untuk mencalonkan 20 peserta untuk kumpulan kedua program BSN MulaNiaga, selain melanjutkan kerjasama dengan rakan-rakan berpotensi dari negeri-negeri lain.

RANGKA KERJA UKURAN PRESTASI (PMF) & PENCiptaan TAMBAHAN

Pada tahun 2022, BSN terus menginstitusikan PMF ke dalam perniagaan dan mandatnya bagi memperluaskan jangkauan kepada kumpulan berpendapatan rendah, perniagaan mikro yang terpinggir, dan penabung kecil dengan menyediakan akses perbankan kepada semua, khususnya mereka yang tinggal di luar bandar dan pedalaman. Penglibatan kami dalam keterangkuman kewangan, pendidikan, dan akses kepada kumpulan terpinggir telah termaktub dalam Petunjuk Skor Kad Koperat BSN seperti yang dikehendaki oleh Kementerian Kewangan (MoF). Prestasi mandat juga disebarikan di seluruh BSN menerusi Sistem Pengukuran Prestasi (PMS).

Islamic Social Finance

BSN embarked on its Islamic social financing journey in 2022 and launched a pilot programme, BSN MulaNiaga on 29 August 2022 under the umbrella of iTEKAD BNM. BSN MulaNiaga is a one-year (1-year) entrepreneurship development programme for vulnerable segments, specifically targeting Asnaf and B40 segment. Together with our strategic partner, Teraju Ekonomi Asnaf (TERAS), a subsidiary of Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS), twenty (20) candidates from the food and beverage (F&B) and retail business sectors have been identified to participate in this programme. Participants were from three Selangor districts, namely Petaling, Gombak and Hulu Langat. BSN expects BSN MulaNiaga to serve as bridge between the unbankable and vulnerable segments by providing an initial grant-based assistance and followed by access to micro financing.

As at 31 December 2022, BSN has given out a total of RM200,000 or RM10,000 to each of the participants in the form of grants for either working capital or asset purchases depending on their business needs, upon assessment by both BSN and TERAS. Each participants have also undergone four (4) days of structured training which were funded by BSN and coordinated by TERAS. Pursuant to the completion of the programme, the participants' progress and performance will be assessed by TERAS and BSN will offer micro financing up to RM20,000 at 0% for a maximum tenure of 5 years to the eligible participants.

Moving forward in 2023, BSN plans to on-board another 20 candidates for BSN MulaNiaga under the second batch of the current programme, and is also exploring to expand its collaboration with other potential partners from other states.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (PMF) & ADDITIONALITY CREATION

In FY2022, BSN continued to institutionalise the PMF into our business and mandates of improving our outreach to the low income segments, underserved micro businesses and small savers by making banking services accessible and available to all, especially those living in the rural and remote areas of the country. The interventions in financial inclusion, education and access to underserved and unserved segments are incorporated in our scorecard as required by Ministry of Finance (MoF). The mandate performance has also been cascaded throughout BSN through its performance measurement system (PMS).

HASIL PEMBANGUNAN & PENCAPAIAN MANDAT

DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES & MANDATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Tambahan Kewangan Financial Additionality	Penunjuk Indicators	Prestasi untuk TK2022 Performance for FYE2022	Nota Notes	
1. Rangkuman kewangan dan jangkauan Financial inclusion and outreach	Titik akses perbankan (menyediakan khidmat minimum seperti penerimaan deposit DAN servis pengeluaran wang oleh pelanggan) Banking access points (provides minimum services of accepting deposit AND facilitating withdrawal of funds by customers)	Titik akses perbankan sebanyak 4,019 merangkumi: Banking access points totaled 4,019 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 390 cawangan/branches • 575 ATM/ATMs • 148 CDM/CDMs • 248 CRM/CRMs • 8 unit cawangan bank bergerak (CBB)/ units of mobile bank branches (CBB) • 2,650 BSN EB 	Titik akses perbankan di kawasan luar bandar sebanyak 2,462: Banking access points servicing rural areas totaled 2,462: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 179 cawangan/branches (46%) • 233 ATM/ATMs (41%) • 80 CDM/CDMs (54%) • 93 CRM/CRMs (38%) • 8 unit cawangan bank bergerak (CBB)/units of mobile bank branches (CBB) (100%) • 1,869 BSN EB (71%) 	
	Di mana: titik akses di kawasan terpinggir (mukim dengan titik akses kurang daripada 5) Of which: access points in underserved areas (mukims with no more than 5 access points)	Titik akses perbankan di kawasan terpinggir sebanyak 1,231 (31%) Banking access points in underserved areas totaled 1,231 (31%)		
	Di mana: BSN EB di kawasan terpinggir (mukim dengan titik akses kurang daripada 5) Of which: BSN EB in underserved areas (mukims with no more than 5 access points)	BSN EB di kawasan terpinggir: 951 (36%) BSN EB in underserved areas: 951 (36%)		
2. Bilangan isi rumah B40 yang menerima pembiayaan BSN Number of B40 households benefitting from BSN financing	Pembiayaan diluluskan untuk isi rumah B40 Financing approved to B40 households	Pembiayaan diluluskan untuk B40 sebanyak 45,767 akaun berjumlah RM3.14 bilion Approved financing to B40s totalled 45,767 accounts amounting to RM3.14 billion	Pembiayaan tertunggak kepada B40 berjumlah RM14.3 bilion Financing outstanding to B40s stood at RM14.3 billion	
3. Bilangan perniagaan mikro yang menerima pembiayaan BSN Number of micro businesses benefitting from BSN financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembiayaan diluluskan untuk perniagaan mikro • Perniagaan baharu (beroperasi kurang dari 3 tahun) • Peminjam kali pertama (baru kepada sistem perbankan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of which first time borrowers (new to banking system) • Of which new businesses (in operation less than 3 years) • Of which first time borrowers (new to banking system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kes diluluskan sebanyak 18,094 akaun berjumlah RM519.7 juta • Kes perniagaan baharu yang diluluskan sebanyak 7,081 akaun berjumlah RM170.9 juta • Kes peminjam kali pertama yang diluluskan sebanyak 12,925 akaun berjumlah RM336.3 juta • Approved cases to first time borrowers totalled 12,925 accounts amounting to RM336.3 million • Approved cases to new business totalled 7,081 accounts amounting to RM170.9 million • Approved cases to first time borrowers totalled 12,925 accounts amounting to RM336.3 million 	Pembiayaan tertunggak kepada perniagaan mikro berjumlah RM1.6 bilion Financing outstanding to micro businesses stood at RM1.6 billion	

Tambahan Kewangan Financial Additionality	Penunjuk Indicators	Prestasi untuk TK2022 Performance for FYE2022	Nota Notes
4. Latihan dan kursus pengurusan kewangan untuk perniagaan mikro <i>Training and financial management courses offered to micro businesses</i>	Bilangan pelanggan mikro yang menjalani latihan anjuran BSN <i>Number of micro customers benefitting from training organised by BSN</i>	3,704 pelanggan mikro dicalonkan oleh BSN untuk menghadiri latihan anjuran rakan-rakan pelatih <i>3,704 micro customers were nominated by BSN to attend training by various training partners</i>	BSN bekerjasama dengan AKPK, MDEC, Maxis, CIDB/ NiuACE, dan myNIC untuk melatih pelanggan mikro <i>BSN collaborated with AKPK, MDEC, Maxis, CIDB/ NiuACE, and myNIC on training for micro customers</i>
5. Program celik kewangan <i>Financial literacy programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilangan individu yang menyertai program celik kewangan anjuran BSN Di mana sebilangan adalah golongan belia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 893,380 individu menyertai program celik kewangan anjuran BSN 685,831 adalah belia berusia 13 hingga 21 tahun 893,380 individuals had participated in BSN's financial literacy programme 685,831 were youths aged 13 to 21 years old 	Berdasarkan jumlah akaun yang dibuka di bawah Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) dan BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) setakat 31 Disember 2022 <i>Based on number of account opened under the Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) and BSN Smart Junior (BSJ) as at 31 December 2022</i>

Tambahan Reka Bentuk Design Additionality	Penunjuk Indicators	Prestasi untuk TK2022 Performance for FYE2022	Nota Notes
1. Naiktaraf perniagaan mikro menjadi PKS (di bawah program Komuniti Mikro-BMC BSN) <i>Graduation of micro businesses to SME (under BSN's Micro Community- BMC programme)</i>	Bilangan perniagaan mikro yang mencapai jualan tahunan RM300,000 ke atas <i>Number of micro businesses achieving annual sales of RM300,000 and above</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,081 perniagaan mikro 1,081 micro businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pada Januari 2022, program BMC diperluaskan ke seluruh negara dari 3 negeri awal yang bermula pada Oktober 2021 In January 2022, the BMC programme was expanded nationwide from an initial 3 pilot states back in October 2021
2. Penciptaan perkerjaan baharu <i>New job creation</i>	Bilangan perkerjaan baharu yang tercipta <i>Number of new jobs created</i>	5,870 perkerjaan baharu dicipta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sepenuh masa: 3,479 Separuh masa: 2,391 5,870 new jobs were created of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-time: 3,479 Part-time: 2,391 	

HASIL PEMBANGUNAN & PENCAPAIAN MANDAT

DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES & MANDATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Tambahan Dasar Policy Additionality	Penunjuk Indicators	Prestasi untuk TK2022 Performance for FYE2022	Nota Notes
<p>1. Nasihat dasar oleh BSN yang diambil oleh Kerajaan</p> <p>Policy advice by BSN taken up by Government</p>	<p>Pengenalan produk baharu untuk perniagaan mikro</p> <p>Rollout of new product for micro businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pelancaran BSN Micro Semarak pada April 22 yang memberi akses pembiayaan mikro kepada kumpulan terpinggir – contoh: wanita (Semarak-Nita), belia (Semarak-Belia), pemula (Semarak-Mula) • Pembiayaan diluluskan berjumlah RM394.2 juta kepada 13,323 perniagaan mikro • Launched BSN Micro Semarak in April-22 which provides underserved segments access to micro financing – e.g. women (Semarak-Nita), youths (Semarak-Belia), start-ups (Semarak-Mula) • Financing approved totalled RM394.2 million to 13,323 micro businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peruntukan dana untuk SemarakNiaga berjumlah RM800 juta • Pembiayaan tertunggak setakat 31 Disember 2022 berjumlah RM374.8 juta • Allocated funds for SemarakNiaga was RM800 million • Financing outstanding as at 31 Dec 2022 was RM374.8 million

Tambahan Demonstrasi Demonstration Additionality	Penunjuk Indicators	Prestasi untuk TK2022 Performance for FYE2022	Nota Notes
<p>1. Program pembangunan keusahawanan untuk kumpulan terdedah</p> <p>Entrepreneurship development programme for vulnerable segments</p>	<p>Program BSN MulaNiaga menghubungkan kumpulan ini menerusi penyediaan bantuan berasaskan geran, diikuti akses kepada pembiayaan mikro</p> <p>BSN MulaNiaga programme to serve as bridge between the unbankable and vulnerable segments by providing an initial grant-based assistance and followed by access to micro financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program perintis BSN MulaNiaga dilancarkan pada Ogos 2022, dengan penyertaan 20 usahawan mikro Asnaf dan B40 dari sektor F&B dan perniagaan runcit • Geran berjumlah RM200,000 diagihkan kepada para peserta • Peserta menjalani latihan berstruktur selama 4 hari, dibiayai oleh BSN dan diselenggarakan oleh TERAS, dengan penilaian berterusan • BSN MulaNiaga pilot programme launched in August 2022, with selection of 20 Asnaf and B40 micro entrepreneurs from the F&B and retail business • RM200,000 worth of grants disbursed to participants • Participants have undergone 4 days of structured training, funded by BSN and coordinated by TERAS, and continue to be assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berdasarkan penilaian dan kelayakan, para peserta akan ditawarkan pembiayaan mikro BSN sehingga RM20,000 pada kadar 0% untuk tempoh maksimum 5 tahun • Based on assessment and eligibility, participants will be offered BSN's micro financing up to RM20,000 at 0% for a maximum tenure of 5 years

KERJASAMA DENGAN KERAJAAN

Sebagai agensi yang dimandatkan untuk melaksanakan usaha pembangunan Kerajaan, BSN diamanahkan untuk menyalurkan pembiayaan kepada rakyat Malaysia, khususnya perniagaan mikro yang terjejas akibat pandemik COVID-19. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan prestasi skim-skim Kerajaan yang disalurkan menerusi BSN pada 2022.

COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

As an agency mandated to carry out Government's developmental efforts, BSN has been entrusted to disburse financing to help Malaysians, particularly micro businesses affected by the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The following table shows the performance of Government-led financing schemes channelled through BSN in 2022.

Skim Pembiayaan Financing Scheme	Tujuan Purpose	Saiz geran diterima setakat 31 Disember 2022 Grant size received as at 31 December 2022	Prestasi setakat 31 Disember 2022 Performance as at 31 December 2022	
			Pembiayaan Tertunggak Financing Outstanding	Bilangan peminjam yang dibantu ² Number of borrowers assisted ²
Mikro Pekeraka Micro Pekeraka	Pembiayaan untuk perniagaan mikro yang sedang pulih daripada pandemik COVID-19 Financing to micro businesses, recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic	RM800 juta/million	RM260.5 juta/million	12,083
BSN myRinggit-i Banjir BSN myRinggit-i Banjir	Pembiayaan peribadi untuk mangsa banjir pada Disember 2022 Personal financing to victims of floods in December 2022	RM230 juta/million	RM308.1 juta/million	34,620
Skim Khas Pekerja Rumah Estet (SKRE) Skim Khas Pekerja Rumah Estet (SKRE)	Skim pembiayaan gadai janji untuk pekerja estet membeli rumah pertama mereka Mortgage financing scheme for estate workers to purchase their first homes	RM50 juta/million	RM22.3 juta/million	294

² Berdasarkan agihan pembiayaan/Based on financing disbursed

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Dalam aspek kewangan, pertumbuhan ketara dalam pinjaman dan sekuriti pelaburan menyumbang kepada prestasi kukuh lembaran imbalan lantas menghasilkan peningkatan dalam keuntungan dan pendapatan bersih.

On the financial front, the commendable growth in loan and investment securities contributed to a strong balance sheet performance resulting in better net income and profitability.



PECUTAN MOMENTUM PASCA PANDEMIK

BSN melangkah ke tahun 2022 dengan pandangan dan halatuju baharu, dengan inisiatif yang diperkemas merangkumi tiga teras strategik yang terkandung dalam Pelan Strategik Korporat 5-tahun kami, selari dengan keadaan ekonomi negara pasca pandemik. Teras-teras tersebut adalah Pemboleh Teknologi, Tumpuan ke atas Pelanggan, dan Kewarganegaraan Korporat yang berfungsi sebagai pemandu arah dalam menetapkan asas strategik Bank.

Daya tahan BSN terbukti menerusi pencapaian-pencapaiannya dalam pelbagai aspek. Dalam aspek kewangan, pertumbuhan ketara dalam pinjaman dan sekuriti pelaburan menyumbang kepada prestasi lembaran imbalan yang kukuh lantas menghasilkan peningkatan dalam keuntungan dan pendapatan bersih.

Pandemik telah merubah tingkahlaku dan jangkaan pelanggan dalam industri perbankan dengan ketara. Justeru, pelancaran Gudang Data Perusahaan membolehkan penggunaan data pelanggan bagi menyediakan pengalaman pelanggan yang lebih khusus dan memenuhi keperluan mereka. Dengan bantuan analisis data dan kepintaran buatan, BSN boleh menawarkan saranan, tawaran, dan perkhidmatan khusus yang memenuhi keperluan pelanggan, disokong oleh perlindungan keselamatan siber yang berterusan. Ini sejajar dengan objektif menyediakan pengalaman pelanggan yang unggul secara konsisten bagi meningkatkan nilai pelanggan.

Dari segi mandat, BSN terus komited memberi perkhidmatan kepada golongan terpinggir. BSN secara proaktif menyalurkan perkhidmatan kewangan ke kawasan-kawasan luar bandar dan kepada usahawan mikro. Sebagai peneraju dalam MF, golongan usahawan baharu menerima manfaat daripada pelbagai skim mikro yang dilancarkan pada tahun lepas. Dalam usaha mendidik penabung kecil termasuk belia, BSN memberi tumpuan ke atas kumpulan pelajar kerana ia percaya bahawa kesejahteraan kewangan bermula dengan pendidikan pengurusan kewangan dari usia muda.

Melangkah ke tahun 2023, tumpuan adalah ke atas pengembangan Pendapatan Berasaskan Aset, Liabiliti, dan Yuran, disokong oleh inovasi produk yang mampan, usaha kerjasama, serta kempen-kempen strategik. Ini selari dengan transformasi IT dan Perbankan Digital selain peningkatan operasi bagi mencapai kedudukan berdaya saing.

ACCELERATING MOMENTUM POST PANDEMIC

Being mindful to the nation's state of economy and the aftermath of pandemic, BSN started 2022 with a fresh outlook and direction by aligning initiatives across three strategic thrusts outlined in the overall five year Corporate Strategic Plan. The identified thrusts of Technology Enablement, Customer Centricity and Corporate Citizenship function as the beacon in setting the strategic foundation of the Bank.

In totality, BSN has been resilient in its undertakings where this is evident in its achievements across all facets. On the financial front, the commendable growth in loan and investment securities contributed to a strong balance sheet performance resulting in better net income and profitability.

The pandemic has brought significant changes to customer behaviour and expectations in the banking industry. As such, with the newly launched Enterprise Data Warehouse, utilisation of customer data for a more personalised experience were made possible to suit customer needs. By leveraging on data analytics and artificial intelligence, BSN is able to offer personalised recommendations, offers, and services that meet customer needs supported by ongoing cyber security protection. This is in line with the aim of consistently delivering superior customer experience to enhance value to customers.

In the area of mandate, BSN has been continuously committed in its responsibility towards the unserved and underserved. BSN proactively champions financial services to rural areas as well as to micro entrepreneurs. Being a leader in MF, up and rising entrepreneurs has benefitted from the various micro schemes launched in the past year. Also, in carrying its mandated role to inculcate savings habit amongst the small savers that includes the young, BSN geared its focused on the student segment as the Bank believe that learning effective financial management from young will result in a lifetime of financial well-being.

Gliding into 2023, the gears are focused on the expansion of Asset, Liability and Fee Based Income with the support of unique and sustainable product innovation, collaborations and tactical campaigns. This goes hand in hand with a bullet proof IT and Digital Banking transformation as well as operations improvements to achieve competitive positioning.

PEMULIHAN DARIPADA KEMELESETAN PANDEMIK PADA 2022

Pada 2022, penyebaran COVID-19 tidak lagi menjadi kebimbangan di kebanyakan negara. Pembukaan semula ekonomi telah menyokong pemulihan pasca pandemik, dipacu oleh pelonggaran dalam kawalan pergerakan dan langkah-langkah pembendungan. Namun begitu, menurut anggaran IMF, pertumbuhan global perlahan kepada 3.4% pada 2022 akibat peningkatan inflasi, keadaan pasaran kewangan yang ketat di kebanyakan negara dan pencerobohan Rusia ke atas Ukraine.

Malaysia mencatatkan pemulihan ekonomi yang kukuh pada 2022 sebanyak 8.7%, tahap tertinggi sejak tahun 2000, berbanding 3.1% pada 2021. Pembukaan semula ekonomi telah melonjakkan pertumbuhan KDNK berikutan normalisasi aktiviti perniagaan serta pengukuhan dalam permintaan domestik. Sektor perkhidmatan, pembuatan, dan perlombongan juga mengalami pertumbuhan, masing-masing pada 10.9%, 8.1%, dan 3.4%, hasil peningkatan dalam permintaan domestik.

Dalam sektor perbankan, pinjaman runcit meningkat 6.8% pada 2022, berbanding 4.9% pada 2021. Pembiayaan perumahan, pinjaman peribadi, sewa beli, dan kad kredit kekal kukuh, masing-masing merekodkan pertumbuhan tahun-ke-tahun sebanyak 6.9%, 2.8%, 7.4%, dan 14.9%, seperti dilaporkan dalam Buletin Statistik BNM. Angka-angka ini membuktikan daya tahan sektor perbankan Malaysia. Pinjaman keseluruhan di sektor perbankan juga meningkat 5.7% pada 2022 berbanding 4.6% pada 2021, menghampiri tahap pra-pandemik 6.2%.

Tekanan inflasi yang semakin meningkat menyebabkan BNM menaikkan Kadar Dasar Semalaman (OPR) dengan kadar faedah kumulatif 100bps kepada 2.75% pada 2022, yang menandakan permulaan normalisasi kadar dasar. Kos kredit kekal tinggi di kala bank bersedia menghadapi kemungkinan kemerosotan kualiti aset menerusi pinjaman di bawah moratorium dan sebarang kemungkinan impak penggunaan akibat kenaikan kadar faedah. Nisbah pinjaman terjejas kasar (GIL) kekal sihat, walaupun sedikit tinggi pada 1.72% pada Disember 2022 (Disember 2021: 1.68%).

Pasaran hartanah kediaman menyaksikan peningkatan yang stabil pada 2022 ekoran beberapa inisiatif kerajaan serta peningkatan sentimen pembeli dan pemaju. Menurut laporan aktiviti pasaran hartanah NAPIC, volum transaksi hartanah melonjak 29.5% kepada 389,107 transaksi pada 2022, disokong oleh permintaan yang tinggi berikutan pembukaan semula sempadan Malaysia pada 2022. Pasaran hartanah kediaman merekodkan transaksi sebanyak 243,190 unit bernilai RM94.28 billion pada 2022. Ini menandakan peningkatan volum sebanyak 22.3% dan nilai sebanyak 22.6% berbanding 2021. Sementara itu, bekalan baharu hartanah kediaman yang baru dilancarkan beralih kepada segmen pasaran umum, dengan 44.3% hartanah berharga RM300,000 ke bawah (purata 2015-2019: 35.2%).

Sektor automatif Malaysia menunjukkan pemulihan yang kukuh pada 2022. Jumlah volum industri (TIV) mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 42% pada 2022 kepada 720,658 unit dan memecahkan rekod sebelumnya iaitu 666,598 unit pada 2015. Volum yang kukuh ini adalah hasil dari tamat tempoh pengecualian SST yang mendorong pelanggan untuk membuat tempahan lantas meningkatkan pengeluaran. TIV 2H22 adalah 17% lebih tinggi berbanding TIV 1H22, kerana syarikat-syarikat bergegas memenuhi tempahan pada 2H22, dibantu oleh rantaian bekalan yang semakin pulih.

RECOVERY FROM THE PANDEMIC RECESSION IN 2022

In 2022, the spread and severity of COVID-19 infection have been less of a concern in many countries. The economic reopening has supported post-pandemic recovery, further boosted by the absence of tight mobility and containment measures. Nonetheless, according to IMF estimates, global growth slowed to 3.4% in 2022, hampered by rising inflation, tightening financial conditions in most regions and Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The Malaysian economy emerged with a strong recovery in 2022 by 8.7%, the highest level since 2000, against 3.1% in 2021. The full reopening of the economy led to a real GDP growth surge amid the normalisation of business activities, driven by stronger domestic demand. The services, manufacturing, and mining sectors all experienced growth, expanding by 10.9%, 8.1%, and 3.4% respectively, thanks to robust domestic demand.

In the banking sector, retail loan growth rose by 6.8% in 2022, up from 4.9% recorded in 2021. Mortgage, personal use, hire purchase and credit card lending remained robust, recording year-on-year growth of 6.9%, 2.8%, 7.4% and 14.9%, respectively, according to BNM's Statistical Bulletin. These figures testify to the overall resilience of the Malaysian banking sector. In addition, overall industry loan growth gathered momentum and rose 5.7% in 2022 from 4.6% in 2021, recovering close to pre-pandemic levels of 6.2%.

Rising inflationary pressure led BNM to raise its Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) by a cumulative interest rate of 100bps to 2.75% in 2022, marking the start of rate normalisation. Credit costs remained elevated as banks continued to pre-emptively provide for potential asset quality deterioration of loans under moratorium and ahead of any potential consumption impact from rising interest rates. The industry's gross impaired loans (GIL) ratio remained healthy, albeit marginally higher at 1.72% in Dec 2022 (Dec 2021: 1.68%).

The residential property market saw a steady improvement in 2022, led by several initiatives by the government and improvements in sentiment among buyers and developers. According to the NAPIC's property market activity, the transaction volume of properties jumped by 29.5% to 389,107 transactions in 2022, supported by pent-up demand following the reopening of Malaysia's borders in 2022. The residential properties market recorded 243,190 units worth RM94.28 billion transactions in 2022. This marked an increase of 22.3% in volume and 22.6% in value compared to 2021. Meanwhile, the incoming supply of newly launched residential properties shifted towards the mass market segment, with 44.3% of properties priced at RM300,000 and below (2015-2019 average: 35.2%).

Malaysia's automotive sector rebounded strongly in 2022. Total industry volume (TIV) registered a growth of 42% in 2022 and came in at 720,658 units, breaking the previous record of 666,598 units in 2015. The strong volume is primarily a result of the expiry of the SST exemption, which prompted customers to rush to place orders and improved production. Notably, 2H22 TIV was 17% higher than 1H22 TIV, as companies rushed to deliver the orders in 2H22, aided by the recovering supply chain.

TINJAUAN STRATEGIK

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK



Pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia dijangka berkembang pada kadar sederhana

4.0% hingga **5.0%**
dipacu oleh permintaan domestik.

Despite the external headwinds, Malaysian economic growth is expected to expand at a more moderate pace by

4.0% to **5.0%**
driven primarily by domestic demand.

PANDANGAN OPTIMISTIK DENGAN BERHATI-HATI PADA 2023

Pertumbuhan global dijangka menurun susulan ketidakpastian sektor kewangan, pengetatan dasar monetari, peningkatan tekanan inflasi, serta konflik berterusan Rusia-Ukraine, di mana IMF mengunjurkan penurunan sebanyak 2.8% pada 2023. Bagaimanapun, pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia dijangka berkembang pada kadar sederhana sebanyak 4.0% hingga 5.0%, yang dipacu oleh permintaan domestik. Perbelanjaan isi rumah pula akan disokong oleh pemulihan berterusan dalam pasaran buruh dan prospek pendapatan.

Penggunaan swasta mewakili 60% daripada KDNK Malaysia dan dijangka kekal berdaya tahan pada 2023 pada 6.1%. Perbelanjaan pelanggan akan berteraskan kepada tiga faktor utama iaitu kestabilan pasaran buruh, peningkatan pendapatan keseluruhan yang disokong oleh sektor perkhidmatan yang rancak, serta sokongan dasar yang berterusan oleh kerajaan. Selain itu, dasar kerajaan seperti peningkatan gaji minimum, liputan kelayakan gaji lebih masa, serta program pemindahan wang tunai dijangka akan terus menyokong pendapatan isi rumah.

Pelaburan swasta juga diunjur berkembang sebanyak 5.8%, walaupun lebih perlahan. Realisasi pelaburan baharu dan berterusan dalam projek-projek infrastruktur utama akan menyokong pertumbuhan. Semua sektor dijangka berkembang pada kadar sederhana, diterajui oleh sub-sektor pengguna dan pelancongan pada 2023. Pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa China akan melonjakkan penggunaan domestik, lantas memberi manfaat kepada sektor pengguna. Langkah-langkah seperti pengurangan cukai pendapatan serta bantuan kewangan untuk kumpulan B40 dan M40 yang terkandung dalam Belanjawan 2023 dijangka akan menyokong sektor pengguna di kala kos sara hidup meningkat.

Inflasi dijangka menyederhana, dipacu oleh harga komoditi utama yang lebih rendah pada 2023. Inflasi utama dan teras diunjurkan pada 2.8% dan 3.8% pada 2023. Bagaimanapun, prospek inflasi pada 2023 kekal ke arah positif. Risiko-risiko termasuk perubahan dalam dasar subsidi dan kawalan harga, keruncingan pergolakan geopolitik yang mengakibatkan kenaikan harga komoditi, keadaan cuaca melampau, permintaan melangkaui jangkaan daripada China, serta kos input yang lebih tinggi ekoran perkembangan kadar pertukaran.

CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK IN 2023

Global growth is expected to decelerate amid financial sector turmoil, tightening of monetary policy, rising inflation pressure, and ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflicts, with the IMF forecasting 2023 growth to ease to 2.8%. However, despite the external headwinds, Malaysian economic growth is expected to expand at a more moderate pace by 4.0% to 5.0%, driven primarily by domestic demand, while household spending will be supported by the continued recovery in the labour market and income prospects.

Private consumption accounts for 60% of Malaysia's GDP and is envisaged to remain resilient in 2023 at 6.1%. Consumer spending would be anchored by three key factors, namely stable labour market conditions, improvement in overall incomes supported by a vibrant services sector, and continuous policy support by the government. In addition, government policy measures such as an increase in the minimum wage, coverage of employees entitled for overtime pay, and cash transfer programmes are expected to further support household income.

Similarly, private investment is projected to expand by 5.8%, albeit slower. The realisation of new and ongoing investment in key infrastructure projects will support growth. All sectors are anticipated to grow modestly, led by the consumer and tourism subsectors in 2023. The recovery of tourist footfalls due to the reopening of China's international border will boost domestic consumption, benefiting the consumer sector. In addition, measures such as income tax reduction and financial assistance aimed at B40 and M40 in Budget 2023 are expected to be instrumental in supporting the consumer sector during the rising cost of living.

Inflation is expected to moderate, driven by the lower prices of key commodities in 2023. Both headline and core inflation are projected to average between 2.8% and 3.8% in 2023. However, the outlook for inflation in 2023 remains tilted to the upside. Upside risks include changes in subsidy policy and price controls, intensifying geopolitical turmoil leading to higher commodity prices, extreme weather conditions, stronger than-expected demand from China and higher input costs due to exchange rate developments.

Dalam sektor hartanah, momentum jualan hartanah dijangka kekal pada 2023. Penganalisis kekal yakin terhadap pemaju yang menyasarkan hartanah pasaran pertengahan dan mampu milik berikutan minat belian yang kukuh dalam persekitaran kadar faedah yang semakin normal. Keyakinan terhadap pasaran hartanah semakin meningkat dalam kalangan ramai pemaju berdasarkan pelan pelancaran dan sasaran jualan mereka yang agresif. Hal ini terbukti seperti yang dilaporkan dalam data bulanan BNM: sejak 2H20, permohonan dan kelulusan pinjaman isi rumah telah meningkat, yang mungkin disebabkan oleh peningkatan simpanan di mana kecairan yang mencukupi disalurkan untuk pembelian hartanah. Dengan persekitaran luaran yang tidak menentu, prestasi pasaran hartanah dijangka meningkat selari dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang diramalkan lebih rendah pada 2023. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor hartanah dijangka meraih manfaat daripada dasar yang akomodatif, sokongan berterusan daripada kerajaan, pelaksanaan efektif kesemua pelan-pelan yang digariskan dalam semakan semula Belanjawan 2023, serta pelaksanaan strategi-strategi dan inisiatif-inisiatif di bawah RMK-12.

Persatuan Automotif Malaysia (MAA) meramalkan jualan kenderaan yang lebih rendah dengan jumlah volum industri (TIV) menurun kepada 650,000 unit pada 2023 selepas melangkaui 700,000 unit pada 2022 ekoran tamat tempoh pengecualian cukai jualan dan kadar faedah yang lebih tinggi daripada jangkaan. Namun begitu, pengenalan beberapa model baharu dengan teknologi terkini serta pelbagai kenderaan elektrik pada harga mampu milik dan kompetitif akan menarik dan mengekalkan minat pembeli. Sementara itu, risiko kritikal dan cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi industri automotif kekal berterusan seperti kekurangan cip semikonduktor, ketidaktentuan geopolitik, serta kemungkinan kemunculan semula kes-kes COVID-19 di seluruh dunia yang boleh menjejaskan jualan kenderaan baharu serta momentum pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Pasaran buruh dijangka terus kukuh pada 2023, disokong oleh momentum ekonomi domestik yang positif serta pengembangan sederhana sektor luaran. Kadar pengangguran di Malaysia dijangka terus menurun kepada 3.5% pada 2023 dan seterusnya kembali ke tahap pra-pandemik pada 3.3% pada 2024. Selain itu, kerajaan menjangkakan bahawa momentum pemulihan pasca pandemik akan berterusan dan semua sektor ekonomi akan terus berkembang, lantas memerlukan lebih ramai pekerja.

Melangkah ke tahun 2023, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka akan bertumbuh sederhana. Sistem perbankan dijangka kekal stabil dan mencatatkan pertumbuhan pinjaman yang lebih tinggi, yang dipacu oleh permintaan perniagaan dan pelanggan. Selain itu, peningkatan pasaran buruh dijangka akan membantu pasaran domestik untuk kekal berdaya tahan pada 2023, selain beberapa faktor lain. Walau bagaimanapun, risiko ke atas ekonomi domestik kekal, khususnya akibat pertumbuhan global yang lemah, kemunculan semula gangguan rantaian bekalan, dan keadaan kewangan global yang tidak menentu.

On the property sector, the property sales momentum is expected to sustain in 2023. Analysts remain upbeat on developers targeting mid-market and affordable properties as buying interest is strong amid a normalising interest rate environment. Indeed, many developers are turning more confident in the property market based on their aggressive pipeline of launches and sales targets. This is also evident in BNM's monthly data: since 2H20, household loan applications and approvals have increased, probably due to the accumulation of savings where the spared liquidity has been channelled towards property purchases. Given the unpredictable external environment, the property market performance is expected to grow in line with the moderately lower economic growth projected for 2023. Even with this, the property sector is expected to benefit from accommodating policies, ongoing government support, effective implementation of all planned measures outlined in the revised Budget 2023, and proper implementation of strategies and initiatives under RMK-12.

The Malaysian Automotive Association (MAA) forecasts lower vehicle sales with total industry volume (TIV) to decrease to 650,000 units in 2023 after surpassing the 700,000 mark in 2022 due to the expiration of the sales tax exemption and higher than-expected interest rate. However, the introduction of various new models with the latest technology advancements and many new electric vehicles at affordable and competitive prices will entice and sustain buying interest among consumers. Meanwhile, the critical risk and challenges surrounding the automotive industry continue, such as shortage of semiconductors chips, uncertainties in geopolitical tension and the possible resurgence of COVID-19 cases worldwide which may affect the sales of new vehicles and economic growth momentum.

The labour market is likely to strengthen further in 2023, supported by continued positive domestic economic momentum and modest external sector expansion. Malaysia's unemployment rate is expected to decline further to 3.5% in 2023 and return to pre-pandemic levels at 3.3% in 2024. In addition, the government anticipates the post-pandemic recovery momentum to continue and all economic sectors to expand further, demanding more workers.

Looking into 2023, the Malaysian economy is expected to grow moderately. In addition, the banking system is expected to remain stable and to record higher loan growth, driven by demand from both businesses and consumers. Besides that, the improvement in labour conditions is expected to help domestic market to remain resilient in 2023, besides other factors. However, downside risk to the domestic economy remains, stemming mainly from weaker world growth, re-emergence of supply chain disruptions and volatile global financial conditions.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

1 29 Januari 2022/29 January 2022

Program BSN Komuniti Mikro dan Kemudahan Perbankan di Sg. Lembing, Balai Polis Sg. Lembing, Pahang

Program BSN Komuniti Mikro dan Kemudahan Perbankan di Sg. Lembing telah diadakan bagi memberi manfaat kepada penduduk daripada 8 buah kampung di sekitar kawasan tersebut. Selain membuka kaunter dan membuat penyerahan sumbangan kepada penduduk setempat, BSN turut menawarkan perkhidmatan Mesin Teler Automatik (ATM) yang merupakan satu-satunya ATM di Sg. Lembing. Sebelum ini, para penduduk perlu melakukan urusan pengeluaran duit dan transaksi perbankan lain di Kuantan yang mengambil jarak sehingga 50 kilometer.

Turut diadakan di majlis tersebut adalah penyerahan sumbangan kotak makanan bernilai RM100 kepada 180 keluarga terjejas akibat banjir di bawah program BSN Care.

BSN Micro Community and Banking Facility Programme at Sg. Lembing, Balai Polis Sg. Lembing, Pahang

This programme was held to benefit the constituents of 8 villages within the area. On top of opening a counter and handing over donations to the constituents, BSN also provides the sole Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in Sg. Lembing. Prior to this, the constituents had to journey 50 kilometers to withdraw money and perform other banking transactions in Kuantan.

Under the BSN Care programme, the ceremony also saw the handing over of food boxes worth RM100 each to 180 families affected by floods.



2 4 April 2022/4 April 2022



Majlis Pelancaran BSN Dana Wakaf, Al-Ikhlas, Auditorium Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

Permodalan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad (PBSN), syarikat pengurusan unit amanah milik penuh BSN dengan kerjasama Yayasan Waqaf Malaysia (YWM) melancarkan produk wakaf tunai 'BSN Dana Wakaf Al-Ikhlas' yang memberi peluang kepada orang ramai melabur sambil beramal. Melalui produk berkenaan, pelabur berpeluang menyumbang separuh atau 50 peratus daripada jumlah agihan pendapatan dalam inisiatif wakaf tertentu. Pelancaran produk ini bertujuan menyemarakkan lagi amalan berwakaf khususnya dalam kalangan pelabur dan dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pembangunan sosio-ekonomi ummah. Produk ini turut ditawarkan di cawangan-cawangan BSN seluruh Malaysia.

Launching of BSN Dana Wakaf, Al-Ikhlas, Auditorium Wisma BSN, Kuala Lumpur

Permodalan Bank Simpanan Nasional Berhad (PBSN), a unit trust management company wholly owned by BSN, had launched, in collaboration with Yayasan Waqaf Malaysia (YWM), a cash waqf product 'BSN Dana Waqf Al-Ikhlas' which enables the general public the opportunity to invest while contributing to charity. Through this product, investors can contribute half or 50 percent of the total income distribution within certain waqf initiatives. The launch of this product is aimed at boosting the practice of waqf especially among investors for the benefit of the ummah's socio-economic development. This product is also offered at BSN branches throughout Malaysia.



3 7, 11, 14 & 21 April 2022/7, 11, 14 & 21 April 2022



BSN Care Ramadan/Raya Program – “Geng Rider Berbuka Apa Tu?” Bersama foodpanda, seluruh Malaysia

BSN menerusi jenama Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat (CSR), BSN Care bekerjasama dengan foodpanda Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. bersempena bulan Ramadan dengan berkongsi rezeki bersama komuniti penghantar makanan melalui program ‘Geng Rider, Berbuka Apa tu?’. Sebanyak 7,800 pek juadah berbuka puasa telah diedarkan kepada penghantar makanan foodpanda di seluruh Malaysia. Melalui program ini, BSN dapat sedikit sebanyak memudahkan urusan berbuka puasa serta memberi keceriaan kepada mereka dalam bulan Ramadan.

BSN Care Ramadan/Raya Programme – “Geng Rider Berbuka Apa Tu?” With foodpanda, throughout Malaysia

BSN via its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative, i.e., BSN Care collaborated with foodpanda Malaysia Sdn Bhd for the month of Ramadan in the ‘Geng Rider, Berbuka Apa tu?’ programme. A total of 7,800 ‘buka puasa’ packs were distributed to foodpanda riders throughout Malaysia. Through this programme, BSN had managed to help the riders in breaking their fast on top of bringing joy to their Ramadan.

4 12-16 Mei 2022/12-16 May 2022



Festival Hari Guru Peringkat Kebangsaan, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Kelantan

BSN terus menghargai golongan pendidik negara dengan menjadi penaja utama sempena Sambutan Hari Guru Peringkat Kebangsaan Tahun 2022. Sebanyak RM180,000 telah ditaja oleh BSN sebagai hadiah utama di peringkat kebangsaan dan peringkat negeri yang telah diadakan pada 17 Mei 2022 bertempat di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

National Teacher’s Day Festival, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Kelantan

BSN continues to show appreciation to the nation’s educators by becoming the main sponsor of the National Teacher’s Day Celebration in 2022. BSN had sponsored RM180,000 as the main prize for the national and state level celebrations held on 17 May 2022 at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

5 9 Jun 2022/9 June 2022

Majlis Anugerah BSN SGSP 2021, Palm Garden Hotel, Putrajaya

BSN terus menyokong hasrat kerajaan dalam membentuk masyarakat celik kewangan melalui program 'Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar' (SGSP). Seramai 206 pelajar sekolah rendah dan menengah di Malaysia telah diraikan di Majlis Anugerah BSN SGSP bagi tahun 2021 serta membawa pulang hadiah berjumlah RM295,400. Hadiah tersebut telah disampaikan oleh YB Senator Datuk Dr. Mohd Radzi Bin Md Jidin, Menteri Pendidikan Malaysia diiringi oleh Encik Jay Khairil, Ketua Eksekutif BSN.

BSN SGSP Award Ceremony 2021, Palm Garden Hotel, Putrajaya

BSN continues to support the government's objective of developing a financially literate society via the 'Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar' (SGSP) programme. A total of 206 primary and secondary school students in Malaysia were celebrated at the BSN SGSP Award Ceremony for 2021 and of whom brought home prizes worth RM295,400. The prizes were presented by YB Senator Datuk Dr. Mohd Radzi Bin Md Jidin, the Minister of Education, accompanied by Encik Jay Khairil, Chief Executive of BSN.

6 24-25 Jun 2022/24-25 June 2022

Hari Terbuka Kementerian Kewangan Bersama Pelanggan, Dewan Besar, Paya Besar, Pahang

BSN serta agensi-agensi di bawah Kementerian Kewangan telah menyertai Hari Terbuka Kementerian Kewangan yang diadakan di Paya Besar, Kuantan, Pahang. Para pengunjung turut berpeluang untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan kewangan dan produk-produk BSN termasuklah nasihat kewangan, kaunseling, permohonan pembiayaan, semakan dan banyak lagi.

Ministry of Finance Open Day, Dewan Besar, Paya Besar, Pahang

BSN and agencies under the Ministry of Finance participated in the Ministry of Finance Open Day held at Paya Besar, Kuantan, Pahang. Visitors to the event were able to obtain information about BSN's products including financial advice, counselling, financing application, reviews and many more.



7 7 Julai 2022/7 July 2022



Perlawanan Bola Sepak Persahabatan antara BSN dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, Stadium Pusat Pembelajaran BSN Bangi, Selangor

BSN dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) mengadakan Perlawanan Bola Sepak Persahabatan bagi mempereratkan lagi jalinan kerjasama yang telah terjalin. YB Senator Datuk Dr. Mohd Radzi Bin Md Jidin, Menteri Pendidikan Malaysia telah mengetuai barisan pemain bola sepak KPM manakala Encik Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan BSN pula mengetuai barisan pemain bola sepak BSN.

Friendly Football Tournament between BSN and the Ministry of Education Malaysia, Stadium Pusat Pembelajaran BSN Bangi, Selangor

BSN and the Ministry of Education (KPM) held a Friendly Football Tournament to foster a closer partnership. YB Senator Datuk Dr. Mohd Radzi Bin Md Jidin, the Minister of Education, led the football team for KPM while Encik Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, BSN Chief Business Officer led the team for BSN.

8 1 Ogos 2022/1 August 2022

Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman antara pihak BSN dan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), Hotel W, Kuala Lumpur

BSN dan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) telah memeterai 'Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) Panel Kemudahan Pembiayaan Perumahan' melalui Skim Penyumberluaran (Outsourcing) Pembiayaan Perumahan khas untuk kakitangan SSM. MoU tersebut telah ditandatangani oleh Encik Jay Khairil, Ketua Eksekutif BSN dan Yang Berbahagia Datuk Nor Azimah Abdul Aziz, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif SSM.

Melalui jalinan kerjasama ini, kakitangan SSM dapat menikmati skim pembiayaan perumahan yang menarik seperti margin pembiayaan 110% termasuk yuran guaman dan yuran penilaian, kadar pembiayaan rendah berserta subsidi.

Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between BSN and the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM), Hotel W, Kuala Lumpur

BSN and the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Home Financing Facility Panel via the Home Financing Outsourcing Scheme for the employees of SSM. The MoU was signed by Encik Jay Khairil, Chief Executive of BSN and Yang Berbahagia Datuk Nor Azimah Abdul Aziz, Chief Executive Officer of SSM.

Through this partnership, SSM employees would be able to enjoy attractive home financing schemes including a 110% financing margin inclusive of legal fees and valuation fees, low financing rates, and subsidies.



9 26 Ogos 2022/26 August 2022

Tayangan Filem Mat Kilau, seluruh Malaysia

Sempena sambutan Hari Kebangsaan yang ke 65, BSN telah mengadakan program menonton tayangan filem patriotik – Mat Kilau bersama kakitangannya. Tayangan serentak di seluruh Malaysia ini telah disertai oleh 1,336 warga BSN.

Screening of Mat Kilau, throughout Malaysia

In conjunction with the 65th National Day Celebration, BSN held a screening of the patriotic movie, Mat Kilau, for its employees. The simultaneous screening throughout Malaysia was attended by 1,336 BSN employees.

10 30 Ogos 2022/30 August 2022



Majlis Memorandum Persefahaman BSN MulaNiaga bersama TERAS, Hotel Perdana, Kuala Lumpur

BSN dan Teraju Ekonomi Asnaf (TERAS) telah berkolaborasi bagi program melibatkan usahawan mikro. Tujuan program BSN MulaNiaga ini adalah untuk memperkasakan usahawan mikro dan meningkatkan kemampuan ekonomi dalam kalangan asnaf dan B40. Bagi program ini, peserta menerima bantuan geran serta latihan-latihan keusahawanan sepenuhnya daripada BSN. Semoga usaha ini dapat membantu semua peserta membina kehidupan yang lebih baik.

Memorandum of Understanding Ceremony between BSN MulaNiaga and TERAS, Hotel Perdana, Kuala Lumpur

BSN and Teraju Ekonomi Asnaf (TERAS) collaborated in a programme for micro entrepreneurs. The BSN MulaNiaga programme aims at empowering micro entrepreneurs and elevating the economic capability of the asnaf and B40 segment. The programme participants received aid in the form of grants and training fully provided by BSN, with the hopes that they would be able to build a better life.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI
ACTIVITY REPORT

11 1 September 2022/1 September 2022

**BSN Hulur Bantuan Kotak Makanan Kepada Komuniti
Memerlukan, Gua Musang, Kelantan**

BSN menerusi jenama Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat (CSR), BSN Care telah menyumbang sejumlah 183 kotak makanan kepada komuniti di Kuala Lah dan Tokong Swee Nyet Kampung Pulai, Gua Musang. Sumbangan ini telah disempurnakan oleh YB Dato' Indera Mohd Shahar Bin Abdullah, Timbalan Menteri Kewangan I dan Fazli Ibrahim, pemangku Pengarah Negeri BSN Kelantan. Kotak makanan tersebut bernilai RM100 setiap satu, mengandungi bahan makanan termasuk beras, minyak masak, gula, makanan dalam tin serta biskut.

**BSN Contributes Food Box to Disadvantaged Community,
Gua Musang, Kelantan**

BSN through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative, BSN Care, contributed 183 food boxes to the community in Kuala Lah and Tokong Swee Nyet Kampung Pulai, Gua Musang. The contributions were presented by YB Dato' Indera Mohd Shahar Bin Abdullah, Deputy Finance Minister I and Fazli Ibrahim, acting State Director for BSN Kelantan. The food box was worth RM100 each, containing rice, cooking oil, sugar, canned food, and biscuits.

12 3 September 2022/3 September 2022

**Majlis Memorandum Persefahaman antara BSN
Bersama Elokai Sdn Bhd Desamall@KPLB, Stadium
Darul Aman, Kedah**

Majlis menandatangani memorandum persefahaman (MoU) telah diadakan antara Elokai Sdn Bhd bersama rakan strategik termasuk BSN. MoU ini disaksikan oleh YB Dato' Seri Mahdzir Bin Khalid, Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Kerjasama ini merupakan inisiatif memperkasakan usahawan luar bandar supaya seiring dengan pemasaran globalisasi, bertepatan dengan mandat BSN untuk memperkasakan rangkuman kewangan dengan menyediakan perkhidmatan perbankan kepada masyarakat di luar bandar.

**Memorandum of Understanding Ceremony between
BSN and Elokai Sdn Bhd Desamall @ KPLB,
Stadium Darul Aman, Kedah**

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between Elokai Sdn Bhd and its strategic partners including BSN. The ceremony was witnessed by YB Dato' Seri Mahdzir Bin Khalid, Minister of Rural Development.

The partnership is an initiative to empower rural entrepreneurs to keep up with global marketing, consistent with BSN's mandate to empower financial inclusivity by providing banking services to rural communities.

13 29 September 2022/29 September 2022

Majlis Menandatangani Kerjasama Strategik antara BSN dan Takaful Ikhlas, Hotel W, Kuala Lumpur

BSN dan Takaful Ikhlas, anak syarikat milik penuh MNRB Holdings Berhad melancarkan kerjasama strategik bancatakaful lima (5) tahun untuk memacu penyelesaian kewangan Islam kepada masyarakat. Kerjasama strategik ini dilancarkan oleh Dato' Rudy Rodzila Che Lamin, Presiden & Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Takaful Ikhlas General Berhad dan Encik Jay Khairil, Ketua Eksekutif BSN.

Strategic Partnership Signing Ceremony between BSN and Takaful Ikhlas, Hotel W, Kuala Lumpur

BSN and Takaful Ikhlas, a full subsidiary of MNRB Holdings Berhad launched a strategic five (5) year bancatakaful partnership to drive Islamic financial solutions. The strategic partnership was officiated by Dato' Rudy Rodzila Che Lamin, President & Chief Executive Officer of Takaful Ikhlas General Berhad and Encik Jay Khairil, Chief Executive of BSN.



14 17 Oktober 2022/17 October 2022



Majlis Penyampaian Hadiah Cabutan Bulanan BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP), Auto Bavaria, Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur

Majlis penyampaian hadiah bagi para pemenang Cabutan Bulanan BSN SSP 2022 yang memenangi kereta mewah BMW 320-i M Sport (2022) Runout Edition telah diadakan. Majlis dihadiri oleh Encik Jay Khairil, Ketua Eksekutif BSN; Mr Chin Hsu Yee, Ketua Operasi Auto Bavaria; Rudy Ng, Ketua Jualan Korporat Malaysia, BMW Malaysia; Encik Mujibburrahman Abdul Rashid, Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan BSN dan 4 orang pemenang dari Kedah, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak.

Prize Giving Ceremony for BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) Monthly Draw, Auto Bavaria, Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur

This ceremony was held for the winners of the luxury car BMW 320-i M Sport (2022) Runout Edition. The ceremony was attended by Encik Jay Khairil, Chief Executive of BSN; Mr Chin Hsu Yee, Chief of Operations for Auto Bavaria; Rudy Ng, Head of Corporate Sales Malaysia, BMW Malaysia; Encik Mujibburrahman Abdul Rashid, Chief Business Officer of BSN, and the 4 winners from Kedah, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak.

15 Oktober - November 2022/October - November 2022

Jelajah Celik Kewangan, seluruh Malaysia

Program ini melibatkan penyertaan daripada 44 buah sekolah dan hampir 10,000 pelajar dari seluruh Malaysia. Program ini turut mendapat kelulusan dan pengiktirafan pemarkahan 'Khidmat Sumbang' (Peringkat Sekolah) daripada Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM), sekaligus melayakkan murid-murid yang terlibat mendapat markah 'Pentaksiran Aktiviti Jasmani, Sukan, & Kokurikulum' (PAJSK).

Antara aktiviti yang dianjurkan termasuklah Celik Kewangan berdasarkan garis panduan Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Kuiz Celik Kewangan dan juga pembukaan kaunter promosi BSN. Semoga program tersebut dapat memberi manfaat kepada murid-murid yang mengambil bahagian terutamanya dalam pengurusan kewangan harian mereka.

Financial Literacy Roadshow, throughout Malaysia

This programme was participated by 44 schools and approximately 10,000 students from all over Malaysia. The programme was also approved and acknowledged as 'Khidmat Sumbang' (School Level) by the Ministry of Education Malaysia (KPM), hence qualifying the participating students to attain scores for 'Pentaksiran Aktiviti Jasmani, Sukan, & Kokurikulum' (PAJSK).

Among the activities held are Financial Literacy based on the guidelines of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Financial Literacy Quiz, and the opening of BSN's promotional counters. It is hoped that the programme had been beneficial for the participating students especially for their daily financial management.

LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

16

15 Oktober 2022/15 October 2022

Program Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat (CSR) BSN dan Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK), Kuala Selangor, Selangor

Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK) menerusi BSN telah menghulurkan bantuan berjumlah lebih RM100,000 kepada penduduk di Kuala Selangor melalui program Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporatnya (CSR).

Program ini telah dikelolakan oleh BSN selaku tuan rumah bagi tahun 2022 dan telah dihadiri oleh YB. Senator Tengku Datuk Seri Utama Zafrul Bin Tengku Abdul Aziz, Menteri Kewangan Malaysia; Yang Bahagia Datin Rashidah Binti Mohd Sies, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan (Pengurusan); Jay Khairil, Ketua Eksekutif BSN; ketua-ketua agensi serta Jawatankuasa MKSAKK yang lain.

Melalui program ini, sumbangan berjumlah RM28,500 daripada MKSAKK telah diserahkan kepada salah seorang penduduk di Tanjong Keramat, Kuala Selangor bagi membiayai kos membaiki pulih rumahnya. BSN juga telah menyerahkan sumbangan tambahan sebanyak RM15,500 bagi tujuan yang sama.

Selain itu, program CSR MKSAKK turut membiayai kos membaiki kerosakan gelanggang futsal di Arena Pasir Tuntong berjumlah RM24,000 serta bantuan wang tunai kepada 100 orang penerima B40 di Kuala Selangor, masing-masing menerima wang tunai RM300 setiap seorang.

BSN's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme with Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK), Kuala Selangor, Selangor

Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK) through BSN contributed more than RM100,000 to the constituents of Kuala Selangor through its CSR programme.

This programme was organised by BSN as the host for 2022, and was attended by YB. Senator Tengku Datuk Seri Utama Zafrul Bin Tengku Abdul Aziz, Minister of Finance Malaysia; Yang Bahagia Datin Rashidah Binti Mohd Sies, Deputy Secretary General of Treasury (Management); Jay Khairil, Chief Executive BSN; agency heads and other MKSAKK committees.

Through this programme, a contribution amounting to RM28,500 from MKSAKK was presented to one of the constituents of Tanjong Keramat, Kuala Selangor to finance the cost of his house repair. BSN contributed an additional RM15,500 for the same purpose.

The MKSAKK CSR programme also financed the cost for repairing damages to the futsal court at Arena Pasir Tuntong totaling RM24,000 and contributed cash aid of RM300 each to 100 B40 recipients in Kuala Selangor.



17

8 November 2022/8 November 2022



Majlis Perjanjian Kerjasama antara BSN dan Felda Travel Sdn Bhd (Felda Travel), Hotel Concorde, Kuala Lumpur

BSN dan FGV Holdings Berhad (FGV), melalui anak syarikatnya, Felda Travel Sdn Bhd (Felda Travel) telah memeterai perjanjian kerjasama untuk melancarkan fasiliti pembiayaan peribadi patuh syariah baharu, untuk tujuan Umrah, Haji dan pakej pelancongan.

Perjanjian kerjasama itu ditandatangani oleh Amirul Hadi Azlan, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Felda Travel dan Norainah Mohamad Zakuan, Ketua Perbankan Runcit BSN. Majlis tersebut disaksikan oleh Azman Ahmad, Pengarah Bahagian Logistik & Perniagaan Sokongan Kumpulan FGV, dan Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan BSN.

Partnership Agreement Signing Ceremony between BSN and Felda Travel Sdn Bhd (Felda Travel), Hotel Concorde, Kuala Lumpur

BSN and FGV Holdings Berhad (FGV), through its subsidiary, Felda Travel Sdn Bhd (Felda Travel) signed a partnership agreement to launch a new Shariah-compliant personal financing facility for the purpose of Umrah, Hajj and travel package.

The partnership agreement was signed by Amirul Hadi Azlan, Chief Executive Officer of Felda Travel and Norainah Mohamad Zakuan, Head of Retail Banking for BSN. The ceremony was witnessed by Azman Ahmad, Director of Logistics & Business Support for the FGV Group, and Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, Chief Business Officer of BSN.

18

22 November 2022/22 November 2022

Majlis Jalinan Kerjasama antara BSN dan Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd, Perdana Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BSN dan Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd telah memeterai perjanjian kerjasama bagi melancarkan pakej pembiayaan peribadi patuh syariah untuk tujuan ibadah Haji, Umrah dan Ziarah. Pakej pembiayaan peribadi ini bertujuan untuk membantu pelanggan BSN yang berkemampuan serta mengalakkan golongan muda menunaikan haji dan umrah pada usia muda.

Perjanjian kerjasama itu ditandatangani oleh Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan BSN dan Hajah Ida Riswana Binti Idris, Pengarah dan Penasihat Undang-Undang Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd. Sementara itu, Norainah Mohamad Zakuan, Ketua Perbankan Runcit BSN dan Ustaz Dato' Haji Md Daud Bin Che Ngah, Pengerusi Eksekutif Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd pula menandatangani perjanjian kerjasama tersebut selaku saksi. Turut hadir dan menyaksikan upacara perjanjian kerjasama ini ialah YB Senator Dato' Seri Dr. Zulkifli Mohamad Al-Bakri.

Partnership Agreement Ceremony between BSN and Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd, Perdana Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BSN and Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd signed a partnership agreement initiating the launch of a Shariah-compliant personal financing package for the purpose of Hajj, Umrah and Ziarah. This package is aimed at helping BSN customers who are capable and the youths to perform their hajj and umrah.

The agreement was signed by Mujibburrahman Abd Rashid, Chief Business Officer of BSN and Hajah Ida Riswana Binti Idris, Director and Legal Advisor of Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd. Meanwhile, Norainah Mohamad Zakuan, Head of Retail Banking for BSN and Ustaz Dato' Haji Md Daud Bin Che Ngah, Executive Chairman of Andalusia Travel & Tours Sdn Bhd signed the agreement as witnesses. Also in attendance was YB Senator Dato' Seri Dr. Zulkifli Mohamad Al-Bakri.



LAPORAN AKTIVITI

ACTIVITY REPORT

19 Sepanjang Tahun 2022/Throughout the Year 2022



Majlis Cabutan BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) 2022

Sejak ganjaran RM1 juta BSN SSP diperkenalkan sehingga Disember 2022, BSN telah melahirkan 83 orang jutawan daripada seluruh Malaysia. Selepas 45 tahun pengenalnya, produk ini terus mendapat sambutan positif daripada rakyat Malaysia dengan jumlah simpanan direkodkan hampir RM5 bilion sehingga Disember 2022.

Secara keseluruhannya, sebanyak tujuh (7) kategori ditawarkan tahun 2022 berbanding hanya enam (6) kategori pada tahun 2021. Ini adalah komitmen berterusan BSN untuk menggalakkan rakyat Malaysia menyimpan termasuklah kategori Cabutan Istimewa yang mana pemenang berpeluang membawa pulang BSN SSP RM1 juta setiap bulan. BSN SSP turut menawarkan kebaikan 3 dalam 1; menyimpan, menang hadiah dan peroleh kadar keuntungan simpanan menarik sehingga 1.9% setahun melalui BSN SSP Special Edition (BSN SSP SE).

BSN Sijil Simpanan Premium (BSN SSP) 2022 Prize Drawing Ceremony

Since the introduction of the RM1 million BSN SSP until December 2022, BSN had produced 83 millionaires all over Malaysia. After 45 years since its introduction, this product continues to gain positive reception from Malaysians with total recorded savings of almost RM5 billion as at December 2022.

In general, seven (7) categories were offered in 2022 compared to only six (6) in 2021. This exemplifies BSN's unwavering commitment in encouraging the savings habit among Malaysians. The monthly Special Draw category enables the winner to bring home a BSN SSP of RM1 million. BSN SSP also offers a 3-in-1 benefit: saving, winning, and attaining a savings profit rate of up to 1.9% per annum through the BSN SSP Special Edition (BSN SSP SE).

20 Sepanjang Tahun 2022/Throughout the Year 2022

Jelajah Bajet 2023 bersama Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia

BSN terus menyokong program anjuran kerajaan termasuklah Program Jelajah #Bajet2023. Program ini telah berjaya dijalankan di beberapa buah negeri termasuklah di Sabah, Perak, Pulau Pinang dan Kelantan.

BSN memberikan kerjasama sepanjang pengendalian program tersebut serta memberikan komitmen penuh dalam memastikan program berjalan dengan lancar. Program ini turut berjaya menerima input dan maklum balas daripada pihak berkepentingan dalam penyediaan #Bajet2023.

2023 Budget Roadshow with the Ministry of Finance Malaysia

BSN continues to support government-led programmes including the #Bajet2023 Roadshow Programme which was successfully held in several states including Sabah, Perak, Pulau Pinang and Kelantan.

BSN gave its full cooperation and commitment throughout the programme, which received positive input and feedbacks from the stakeholders in the preparation of #Bajet2023.

21 Sepanjang Tahun 2022/Throughout the Year 2022

Jelajah Aspirasi Keluarga Malaysia

Program Jelajah Aspirasi Keluarga Malaysia merupakan satu lagi karnival anjuran kerajaan yang diadakan di seluruh negara sepanjang tahun 2022. Karnival yang melibatkan agensi-agensi di bawah Kementerian Kewangan ini turut disertai oleh BSN. Para pengunjung berpeluang untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan kewangan termasuklah nasihat kewangan, kaunseling, permohonan pembiayaan, semakan dan banyak lagi.

Jelajah Aspirasi Keluarga Malaysia

The 'Jelajah Aspirasi Keluarga Malaysia' programme is a carnival organised by the government and held nationwide throughout 2022. It was participated by agencies under the Ministry of Finance, including BSN. Visitors to the carnival were able to obtain financial-related information including financial advice, counselling, financing application, reviews, and many others.

BSN CARE

BSN CARE



PENDIDIKAN/EDUCATION

INISIATIF PENDIDIKAN

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) menerusi BSN Care telah menyumbangkan lebih daripada RM130,000 di bawah teras Pendidikan bagi menyokong badan bukan kerajaan (NGO), sekolah, dan organisasi-organisasi yang membantu pelajar-pelajar daripada kalangan keluarga berpendapatan rendah atau B40 untuk mendapatkan pendidikan yang berkualiti.

Sumbangan ini adalah sebagai sokongan berterusan yang merangkumi pelbagai inisiatif pendidikan dalam usaha BSN bagi memastikan generasi muda terus berpeluang menerima pendidikan berkualiti dan dapat memenuhi potensi kecemerlangan dalam pendidikan walaupun menghadapi cabaran akibat kesan pandemik COVID-19.

Melalui teras Pendidikan ini, manfaat diberikan kepada pelajar-pelajar daripada keluarga berpendapatan rendah, pelajar berkeperluan khas seperti masalah penglihatan, dan juga pelajar di kawasan pedalaman seperti di Sabah dan Sarawak.

Selain itu sebanyak RM63,520.00 telah disumbangkan kepada lebih 62 buah sekolah di seluruh negara sepanjang tahun 2022. Sumbangan ini antara lain adalah bagi membantu sekolah-sekolah tersebut dalam menaik taraf infrastruktur sekolah dan pelbagai keperluan lain seperti sumbangan kepada murid golongan B40, televisyen untuk bilik media, penghawa dingin, peralatan bilik multi sensori dan lain-lain.

Usaha BSN dalam memberi sumbangan di bawah inisiatif ini merupakan bukti nyata komitmen BSN dalam membantu mewujudkan masa depan yang lebih cerah kepada semua melalui pendidikan.

EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) through its BSN Care has contributed more than RM130,000 under the Education pillar to support non-governmental organisations (NGOs), schools, and organisations that help students from low-income families or B40 to receive quality education.

This contribution is a continuous support that includes various educational initiatives in an effort of BSN to ensure that the younger generation continues to have the opportunity to receive quality education and to meet the potential for excellence in education despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Education pillar provides benefits to students from low-income families, students with special needs, such as vision problems, and students in rural areas, such as Sabah and Sarawak.

In addition, BSN donated RM63,520.00 to more than 62 schools throughout the country in 2022. This donation is intended to help schools upgrade their infrastructure and meet various needs, such as donations to B40 students, televisions for media rooms, air conditioner, multi-sensory room equipment, and others.

BSN's commitment to contributing under this initiative is a testament of our dedication to helping create a brighter future for everyone through education.

BSN CARE
BSN CARE

KESIHATAN & KESELAMATAN/HEALTH & SAFETY

PROGRAM KESEDARAN KEBAKARAN

Dalam usaha meningkatkan kesedaran tentang pencegahan kebakaran dan meningkatkan kemahiran pengurusan krisis di rumah kebajikan kanak-kanak dan rumah anak-anak yatim di seluruh negara, BSN telah bekerjasama dengan Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JBPM) menerusi Program BSN Care - *Fire Awareness Programme*.

Di bawah program ini, BSN telah turut menyumbang 260 alat pemadam api kepada 65 rumah kebajikan kanak-kanak dan rumah anak yatim di seluruh Malaysia. Sumbangan ini bertujuan untuk melengkapkan rumah-rumah kebajikan dan rumah anak-anak yatim ini dengan kemudahan peralatan pencegahan kebakaran yang diperlukan bagi menangani kemungkinan kejadian kebakaran dan sebagai langkah-langkah penjagaan keselamatan dan kesejahteraan kanak-kanak di bawah jagaan mereka.

FIRE AWARENESS PROGRAMME

In an effort to increase awareness on fire prevention and improve crisis management skills in children's welfare homes and orphanages, BSN has partnered with Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JBPM) through BSN Care - *Fire Awareness Programme*.

Under this programme, BSN has donated 260 fire extinguishers to 65 children's welfare homes and orphanages across Malaysia. This contribution aims to equip these facilities with the necessary tools to handle potential fire incidents and promote the safety and well-being of the children under their care.



KOMUNITI/COMMUNITY

BSN CARE - BAKUL MAKANAN UNTUK KOMUNITI ORANG ASLI DI POS KUALA LAH, GUA MUSANG, KELANTAN

BSN Care - Program Bakul Makanan untuk Komuniti Orang Asli di Pos Kuala Lah, Gua Musang, Kelantan dilaksanakan bersempena Program Jelajah Bajet 2023, sebuah inisiatif yang dipimpin oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia (MoF) bertujuan mengumpulkan idea bagi pelaksanaan bajet tahun 2023.

BSN Care komited dalam menghasilkan impak positif dan memberi sumbangan bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat. Melalui program tersebut, BSN telah menyumbang 200 kotak barang-barang keperluan bertujuan membantu komuniti Orang Asli di Gua Musang. Barang-barang tersebut adalah seperti makanan kering, beras, minyak masak dan lain-lain barangan keperluan asas bagi kegunaan harian. Usaha ini bertujuan membantu meringankan beban yang dihadapi oleh komuniti ini dan bagi membantu menyediakan keperluan asas yang diperlukan.

BSN CARE - FOOD BASKET FOR ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY AT POS KUALA LAH, GUA MUSANG, KELANTAN

BSN Care - Food Basket Programme for Orang Asli Community at Pos Kuala Lah, Gua Musang, Kelantan is organised in conjunction with *Jelajah Bajet 2023* programme, an initiative led by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to gather ideas for the implementation of 2023 budget.

BSN Care remains committed to creating a positive impact and contributing to the well-being of society. Through this programme, BSN Care was able to provide 200 boxes of essential items to assist the Orang Asli community in Gua Musang. Items included were dry food, rice, cooking oil, and other necessities that are essential for their daily lives. Our efforts aimed to help alleviate some of the challenges faced by this community and support their basic needs.

SUMBANGAN UNTUK UBAH SUAI DAN BAIK PULIH RUMAH DI TANJONG KERAMAT, KUALA SELANGOR

BSN bekerjasama dengan Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK) dalam melaksanakan inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR) yang bertujuan memulihkan dan membaik pulih kediaman Encik Mohammad Subri bin Haji Zainudin.

Encik Mohammad Subri, seorang individu kurang upaya (OKU) yang kehilangan sebelah kakinya akibat kemalangan, menghadapi batasan fizikal yang menyukarkannya untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan tetap. Untuk menampung kehidupan, dia menjual barangan terpakai di komuniti setempatnya dan juga bertanggungjawab menjaga abangnya yang juga seorang OKU cacat mental.

DONATION FOR HOUSE REFURBISHMENT AND RESTORATION IN TANJONG KERAMAT, KUALA SELANGOR

BSN collaborated with Majlis Kebajikan dan Sukan Anggota-Anggota Kementerian Kewangan (MKSAKK) to undertake a corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiative aimed at restoring and refurbishing the home of Encik Mohammad Subri bin Haji Zainudin.

Encik Mohammad Subri, a disabled individual who lost one of his legs due to an accident, faced physical limitations that made it difficult for him to secure permanent employment. To make ends meet, he sells second-hand goods in his local community and was also responsible for taking care of his mentally disabled brother.



KOMUNITI/COMMUNITY



Lawatan BSN ke rumah mereka mendapati bahawa keadaan hidup mereka adalah dalam keadaan yang sangat memerlukan bantuan pembaikan dan pembersihan segera. BSN mengenal pasti Encik Mohammad Subri sebagai penerima inisiatif CSR dan bekerjasama bersama MKSACK untuk membaik pulih kediaman mereka. Kerja-kerja pembaikan, termasuk pembersihan, pemulihan dan hiasan tambahan, bertujuan untuk memberikan mereka ruang kediaman yang selamat dan selesa.

Kerjasama antara BSN dan MKSACK adalah sebahagian daripada komitmen BSN terhadap tanggungjawab sosial korporat dan usahanya untuk membantu mereka yang memerlukan dalam komuniti tempatan. Inisiatif ini menandakan dedikasi BSN bagi mewujudkan impak positif dalam masyarakat dan komitmennya untuk menyumbang kepada peningkatan kehidupan rakyat.

BSN's visit to their home revealed that their living conditions were in dire need of urgent repair and cleaning assistance. BSN identified Encik Mohammad Subri as the recipient for the CSR initiative and worked alongside MKSACK to restore and refurbish their home. The repair works, including additional cleaning, restoration, and decoration, aimed to provide them with a safe and comfortable living space.

The collaboration between BSN and MKSACK was part of BSN's commitment to corporate social responsibility and its efforts to help those in need in local communities. This initiative demonstrated BSN's dedication to creating a positive impact in society and its commitment to contributing to the betterment of people's lives.

SUMBANGAN UNTUK MASYARAKAT RUMAH PANJANG UMA UKIT, SG. KOYAN, BELAGA, SARAWAK

Pada tahun 2022, BSN dengan sukacitanya telah terlibat dalam Program Jelajah Bajet 2023, sebuah inisiatif yang dipimpin oleh Kementerian Kewangan (MoF) untuk mengumpulkan idea bagi pelaksanaan Bajet 2023. Ini memberikan platform bagi BSN untuk menunjukkan komitmennya terhadap tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR).

Melalui program ini, BSN menunjukkan dedikasinya dalam menyokong komuniti tempatan dengan menyumbangkan RM100.00 kepada setiap daripada 79 keluarga yang tinggal di Rumah Panjang Uma Ukit, sebuah rumah panjang 79 pintu di Sg. Koyan, Belaga, Sarawak. Jumlah keseluruhan yang disumbangkan oleh BSN adalah sebanyak RM7,900.00. Kebanyakan penduduk Rumah Panjang Uma Ukit bekerja sebagai petani dan komuniti tersebut mempunyai akses kemudahan perbankan yang terhad.

Melalui sumbangan ini, BSN dapat membantu meringankan beban kewangan yang dihadapi oleh komuniti rumah panjang tersebut dan mempromosikan kepentingan simpanan di kalangan penduduknya. BSN akan terus memberi impak positif kepada kehidupan komuniti rumah panjang dan akan terus berusaha untuk memperkasakan komuniti tempatan.

DONATION FOR COMMUNITY OF RUMAH PANJANG UMA UKIT, SG. KOYAN, BELAGA, SARAWAK

In 2022, BSN was honored to participate in the Jelajah Bajet 2023 programme, an initiative led by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to gather ideas for the implementation of Budget 2023. This provided a platform for BSN to showcase its commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR).

As part of this programme, BSN demonstrated its dedication to supporting the local community by contributing RM100.00 to each of the 79 families residing in Rumah Panjang Uma Ukit, a 79-door longhouse in Sg. Koyan, Belaga, Sarawak. The total amount contributed by BSN was RM7,900.00. The residents of Rumah Panjang Uma Ukit primarily work as farmers and have limited access to banking facilities.

Through this contribution, BSN was able to alleviate some of the financial burdens faced by the longhouse community and promote the importance of savings among its residents. BSN is proud to have made a positive impact on the lives of these individuals and will continue to strive towards empowering local communities.

BSN CARE
BSN CARE

KOMUNITI/COMMUNITY

BSN CARE - SUMBANGAN KEPADA MANGSA BANJIR DI KELANTAN DAN TERENGGANU

Pada Disember 2022, negeri Kelantan dan Terengganu telah dilanda banjir teruk yang menjejaskan sebilangan besar penduduk setempat. Prihatin dengan situasi ini, BSN Care, inisiatif tanggungjawab sosial korporat Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), melancarkan kempen sumbangan bagi membantu mangsa banjir di negeri Kelantan dan Terengganu. BSN Care menyumbangkan barangan keperluan asas bernilai RM100 setiap satu kepada 900 buah keluarga yang terjejas di Kelantan dan Terengganu.

Keperluan asas yang disumbangkan adalah termasuk makanan retort, tuala wanita, tuala, makanan kering dan barangan keperluan lain. Bakul makanan itu diagihkan kepada keluarga terbabit melalui Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM), yang bertanggungjawab mengurus pusat pemindahan sementara.

BSN Care komited untuk menghulurkan bantuan kepada mereka yang memerlukan dan berbesar hati dapat menyumbang kepada mangsa banjir di Kelantan dan Terengganu.

Sumbangan BSN Care kepada mangsa banjir di Kelantan dan Terengganu adalah contoh komitmen BSN untuk menyokong masyarakat pada masa yang memerlukan. BSN tetap berdedikasi untuk memberi impak positif kepada masyarakat dan akan terus menyokong inisiatif tersebut pada masa hadapan.

BSN CARE RAMADHAN - ABANG RIDER BERBUKA APA TU?

Program BSN Care Ramadhan/Raya 2022 bertujuan untuk menghargai dan meraikan para penghantar makanan yang merupakan sebahagian daripada barisan hadapan semasa pandemik COVID-19.

Bagi merealisasikan hasrat murni ini, BSN telah bekerjasama dengan foodpanda untuk mengedarkan makanan berbuka puasa kepada para penghantar foodpanda di seluruh negara.

Pengedaran makanan berbuka puasa dijalankan serentak di cawangan BSN yang terpilih di 13 negeri. Setiap negeri diperuntukkan dengan 600 pek makanan iaitu 7,800 pek keseluruhannya dengan jumlah sumbangan bernilai RM78,000 untuk diedarkan kepada para penghantar makanan.

Sumbangan ini adalah di bawah teras Komuniti, menunjukkan komitmen BSN untuk memberi balik kepada masyarakat dan menyokong keperluan golongan yang kurang bernasib baik.

BSN sangat berbangga dapat bekerjasama dengan foodpanda dalam memberikan sumbangan kepada para penghantar makanan yang memainkan peranan penting dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan asas semasa pandemik. Melalui program ini, kami berharap dapat menyampaikan penghargaan dan terima kasih kami di atas kerja keras dan dedikasi mereka.

BSN CARE - DONATION TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN KELANTAN AND TERENGGANU

In December 2022, Kelantan and Terengganu were hit by a severe flood that had affected a large number of people. In response to this situation, BSN Care, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiative of Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), launched a donation campaign to help the flood victims in Kelantan and Terengganu. BSN Care donated RM100 each worth of basic necessities to 900 affected families in Kelantan and Terengganu.

The basic necessities included retort food, sanitary pads, towels, dry food, and other essential items. The food basket was distributed to the affected families through Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM), who was in charge of managing the temporary evacuation centers.

BSN Care is committed to providing assistance to those in need and is honored to have contributed to the relief efforts for the flood victims in Kelantan and Terengganu.

BSN Care's contribution to the flood victims in Kelantan and Terengganu is an example of our commitment to supporting communities in times of need. We remain dedicated to making a positive impact on society and will continue to support such initiatives in the future.

BSN CARE RAMADHAN - ABANG RIDER BERBUKA APA TU?

BSN Care Ramadhan/Raya Programme 2022 aimed to recognise and honor the remarkable efforts of food delivery riders who served as frontliners during the COVID-19 pandemic.

To achieve this goal, BSN collaborated with foodpanda to distribute breaking fast food to foodpanda riders across the country.

The breaking fast food distribution was conducted simultaneously at selected BSN branches in 13 states, with each state receiving 600 packed meals. In total 7,800 amounting RM78,000 were distributed to the riders.

This contribution demonstrates BSN's commitment to the community pillar, which is focused on giving back to the society and supporting the needs of the less fortunate.

We are proud to have partnered with foodpanda and contributed to the well-being of the food delivery riders, who played a crucial role in providing essential services during the pandemic. Through this programme, we hope to express our gratitude and appreciation for their hard work and dedication.

PROGRAM BSN CARE - SUMBANGAN KEPADA PENGUSAHA PATIN SUNGAI SEMANTAN, TEMERLOH, PAHANG

Pada tahun 2022, Program BSN Care meneruskan komitmennya untuk menyokong pelbagai inisiatif sosial dan memberi kembali kepada masyarakat. Salah satu fokus utama BSN pada tahun ini adalah dengan memberi bantuan kepada komuniti yang terjejas akibat bencana alam dan menyokong mata pencarian mereka.

Salah satu inisiatif penting ke arah fokus ini ialah sumbangan kepada Persatuan Pengusaha Patin Sungai Semantan, Pahang bagi membolehkan mereka membaiki sangkar ikan patin yang musnah akibat banjir. Ini telah menjejaskan sumber pendapatan penduduk kampung.

Kerja-kerja pembaikan sangkar ikan patin ini telah banyak membantu mereka dalam mengekalkan pendapatan bulanan mereka kerana kebanyakan daripada penduduk kampung ini bergantung semata-mata kepada perniagaan ini untuk mencari rezeki. Inisiatif ini menunjukkan komitmen BSN dalam menyokong komuniti yang memerlukan.

BSN CARE PROGRAMME - DONATION TO PENGUSAHA PATIN SUNGAI SEMANTAN, TEMERLOH, PAHANG

In 2022, the BSN Care Programme continued its commitment to supporting various social causes and giving back to the community. One of our primary focuses for the year was providing relief to communities affected by natural disasters and supporting their livelihoods.

One of the significant initiatives towards this focus was the donation to Persatuan Pengusaha Patin Sungai Semantan, Pahang to enable them to repair the ikan patin cages which had destroyed by the floods. This had badly affecting the villagers' source of income.

The reparation works of the ikan patin cages has helped them tremendously in sustaining their monthly income as most of them are depending solely on this business to make a living. This initiative demonstrated BSN's commitment to supporting communities in need.



SUKAN/SPORT

PROGRAM SUKAN

Sebagai sebahagian daripada nilai-nilai teras BSN Care untuk mempromosi ke arah masyarakat yang lebih sihat dan aktif, BSN terus menyokong program sukan yang memupuk gaya hidup sihat. Antara program komuniti adalah seperti Program Larian Maya Keluarga Malaysia 2022 dan Program *Fun Ride* dan Kembara Yayasan Terengganu.

Melalui sokongan ini, BSN berhasrat untuk menggalakkan aktiviti fizikal dan menggalakkan tabiat sihat yang menyumbang kepada kesejahteraan keseluruhan individu dan komuniti. BSN percaya bahawa dengan menggalakkan gaya hidup sihat dan penglibatan komuniti, BSN boleh mewujudkan masyarakat yang lebih bertenaga dan positif.

SPORTS PROGRAMMES

As part of BSN Care's pillar to promoting a healthier and more active society, BSN continued its support for sports programmes that cultivate a healthy lifestyle. Some of the community programmes such as Programme Larian Maya Keluarga Malaysia 2022 and Programme *Fun Ride* dan Kembara Yayasan Terengganu.

Through this support, BSN aimed to encourage physical activity and promote healthy habits that contribute to the overall well-being of individuals and communities. BSN believes that by promoting a healthy lifestyle and community involvement, we can create more vibrant and positive society.

SOROTAN MEDIA MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS



607,180

Facebook Fans



2,172

Facebook Postings

46,852

Instagram Followers



484

Instagram Postings

ngnyai menawarkan pelbagai kemudahan sesuai serta memenuhi keperluan pengguna. k ketinggalan apabila, menawarkan kempen tandingan Berganda'.

sandar menjangkan dua (2) kali ganda tandingan produk Pembiayaan Peribadi BSN

emahan pembiayaan peribadi dengan kadar j) memearangi hadiah berupa BSN Siji 100.

an yang terawal dengan jumlah sehingga 30 Jun 2022.

amanangi hadiah Cabutan BSN SSP setiap

CBB BSN beri manfaat kepada penduduk Bingkor dan sekitarnya: Robert

KENDUANG: Perkhidmatan Cawangan Bank Bergolak (CBB) BSN sedi temporer di Pekan Bingkor harmful kebajikan bagi menambatkan urusan perkhidmatan produk-produk temporer.

Terdapat diumumkan ialah perkhidmatan perkhidmatan seperti transaksi pengiraan wang tunai melalui Mesin Telex Automatik (DTM), pemindahan akaun, pembiayaan bil-bil utiliti, transaksi kegunaan orang tua dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan Menteri Kerja Raya Berik Robert Tawak sangat baik bagi bilahi menambatkan bagi menambatkan sendiri.

BSN taja RM180,000 Hari Guru 2022

oleh RAJA NUR FAZNIE AIDA 17 Mei

PERINGKAT KERANGSA "Guru Tunjangan"

YB DATI MENTERI

RM180,000

Guru Sekolah

SHAH ALAM - Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) telah menaja RM180,000 bagi Anugerah Tokoh Kepimpinan Guru Kebangsaan sempena Hari Guru 2022.

Secara keseluruhan, sebanyak RM100,000 peringkat kebangsaan, manakala RM80,000 peringkat negeri.

Menurut Ketua Eksekutif BSN, Jay Khoo merupakan tanda sokongan pihak kerajaan negara dalam membentuk pembudayaan berbudaya tinggi.

"Syabas diucapkan kepada semua penerima anugerah ini kerana mereka bukanlah mudah dan para pendidik yang berdedikasi. Semoga Hari Guru tahun ini," kata dalam satu kenyataan.

...ia pembiayaan umrah dan haji
2022 @ 1:45pm



...ur jutawan Cabutan Istimewa BSN SSP 2022
2022 @ 1:17pm



...u Tunjang
h SEJAHTERA

...al (BSN) menaja hadiah penghargaan berjumlah
...mpinan Pendidikan Kebangsaan dan Anugerah
...mbutan Hari Guru 2022.

...0,000 telah diperuntukkan bagi sambutan di
...0,000 lagi bagi peringkat negeri.

...airil, penyampalan kedua-dua anugerah tersebut
... kepada pendidik serta institusi pendidikan
...an generasi muda yang berkemahiran dan

...menang. Sesungguhnya tanggungjawab ini
...ewajarinya dihargai dan diraikan sempena Hari
...ataan pada Selasa.



BSN Dana Wakaf Al-Ikhlas galak perkasa instrumen wakaf



BSN dekati masyarakat menerusi literasi kewangan



BSN financing scheme helps restore MSMEs' capabilities



The financing allocated under Budget 2022 with a fund of RM500 million aims to help Malaysians recover from the Covid-19 pandemic

by AURA MARDIAH / pic by THE FILE

BSN (Bank Simpanan Nasional) has launched the BSN Mikro2 (SemarakKedua Financing Scheme) under the Semarak Kedua Keluarga Malaysia Programme.

The financing allocated under Budget 2022 with a fund of RM500 million aims to continuously help Malaysians, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. BSN CEO Jay Khairi Jemmy Abdullah said BSN encourages small entrepreneurs to obtain the financing scheme to help generate income as well as restore the capability and resilience of their businesses.

The BSN Mikro2 SemarakKedua Financing Scheme is a continuation of several previous facilities which saw BSN assisting more than 50,000 customers with a total financing of RM1.4 billion. The scheme offers a total financing of up to RM75,000 at a rate of 4% (fixed base rate) for a financing period of up to 5.5 years including a moratorium (payment break) for the first six months on monthly instalment payments.



EKONOMI

BSN SSP BANTU CAPAI SIMPANAN LEBIH RM4.78 BILION SEHINGGA JUN 2022



206 pemenang Anugerah BSN SGSP terima ganjaran berjumlah RM295,400

...LA BAHAWA MING BERSERI 10 Jun 2022 06:30am Masa membaca: 3 minit



PUTRAJAYA - Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) merayakan 206 pemenang Anugerah Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) Skim Galakan Simpanan Pelajar (SGSP) tahun 2021 yang menerima ganjaran wang tunai keseluruhan berjumlah RM295,400.



BSN berkongsi rezeki, rai penghantar makanan foodpanda

...lah NORSHAHZURA MAT ZUWI 08 April 2022 04:55pm Masa membaca: 2 minit



PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional (Lembaga Pengarah) komited untuk mematuhi prinsip-prinsip tadbir urus korporat dengan memperjuangkan akauntabiliti, kebertanggungjawaban dan integriti secara berterusan dalam pengendalian perniagaan dan hal ehwal BSN, selaras dengan Dasar Bank Negara Malaysia mengenai Piawaian Tadbir Urus Korporat untuk Institusi-institusi Kewangan Pembangunan yang Ditetapkan (Dokumen Dasar BNM).

A. LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Saiz dan Komposisi Lembaga Pengarah

Komposisi Lembaga Pengarah mengikut kehendak yang ditetapkan dalam Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 (Akta 146). Komposisi ini juga memenuhi syarat untuk memiliki majoriti pengarah bebas seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Dokumen Dasar BNM. Ketua Eksekutif adalah satu-satunya Pengarah Eksekutif di Lembaga Pengarah, sementara satu (1) Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas merupakan wakil Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia. Lembaga Pengarah komited dalam memastikan kepelbagaian dan penyertaan dalam komposisi dan proses membuat keputusan. Dalam hal ini, Lembaga Pengarah mempertimbangkan kepelbagaian dari beberapa aspek yang berbeza, termasuk jantina, umur, latar belakang pendidikan, pengalaman profesional, kemahiran, pengetahuan dan jangka masa perkhidmatan.

Kemahiran dan pengalaman ahli-ahli Lembaga Pengarah merangkumi yang berikut:

- Perbankan
- Pelaburan Kerajaan
- Pegangan Pelaburan
- Undang-undang dan Pematuhan
- Tadbir Urus Korporat
- Audit

Lembaga Pengarah kini dianggotai lapan (8) orang Pengarah yang terdiri daripada satu (1) Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif, enam (6) Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif dan satu (1) Pengarah Eksekutif. Pengarah Eksekutif merupakan Ketua Eksekutif BSN. Kesemua Pengarah mempunyai kemahiran dan pengalaman dalam bidang masing-masing dan telah menyumbang secara signifikan kepada kemajuan dan perkembangan BSN. Profil setiap Pengarah juga disertakan dalam laporan ini pada muka surat 27 sehingga 35.

Pelantikan kesemua Pengarah adalah selaras dengan peruntukan dalam Dokumen Dasar BNM.

Tempoh Perkhidmatan Pengarah

Selaras dengan Dokumen Dasar BNM dan sepertimana yang termaktub di dalam Piagam Lembaga BSN, tempoh perkhidmatan Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif tidak boleh melebihi jangka waktu kumulatif selama sembilan (9) tahun, kecuali dalam situasi luar biasa atau sebahagian dari pengaturan peralihan ke arah pelaksanaan rancangan penggantian Bank sepenuhnya.

The Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional (the Board) is committed to uphold the principles of corporate governance by continuously advocating accountability, responsibility and integrity in the conduct of the business and affairs of BSN, in line with the Bank Negara Malaysia Policy Document on Corporate Governance for prescribed Development Financial Institutions (BNM Policy Document).

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board Size and Composition

The composition of the Board follows the requirement stipulated in the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 (Act 146). The composition also meets the requirement of having a majority of independent directors as set out in the BNM Policy Document. The Chief Executive is the only Executive Director on the Board, while one (1) Non-Independent Non-Executive Director is a representative of the Ministry of Finance, Malaysia. The Board is committed in ensuring diversity and inclusion in its composition and decision-making process. In this regard, the Board considers diversity from a number of different aspects, including gender, age, educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge and length of service.

The skills and experience of the Board members include the following:

- Banking
- Government Investments
- Investment Holding
- Legal and Compliance
- Corporate
- Audit

The Board currently has eight (8) members, comprising of one (1) Non-Independent Non-Executive Director, six (6) Independent Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Executive Director. The Executive Director is the Chief Executive of BSN. All Directors possess the necessary skills and experience in their respective fields of expertise and have contributed significantly to the progress and development of BSN. The profile of each Director is briefly described on pages 27 to 35 of this report.

The appointment of the Directors is in accordance with the requirements set out under the BNM Policy Document.

Tenure of Directors

As per the BNM Policy Document and as reflected in the BSN Board Charter, the tenure of an Independent Non-Executive Director shall not exceed a cumulative term of nine (9) years, except under exceptional circumstances or as part of transitional arrangements toward full implementation of the succession plans of the Bank.

Tugas dan Tanggungjawab

Tanggungjawab utama Lembaga Pengarah adalah seperti berikut:-

- Untuk meluluskan selera risiko, rancangan perniagaan, rancangan strategik dan inisiatif lain Bank yang secara tunggal atau kumulatif akan memberi kesan terhadap kekukuhan kewangan, reputasi atau kawalan operasi utama, profil risiko Bank dan kemampuan berterusan untuk menyokong mandatnya;
- Untuk meluluskan bajet anggaran perbelanjaan tahunan Bank dan melakukan tinjauan berkala mengenai pencapaian oleh jabatan-jabatan operasi terhadap sasaran perniagaan masing-masing;
- Untuk meluluskan dasar-dasar Bank dan mengawasi penetapan prosedur pentadbiran Bank;
- Untuk mengawasi operasi perniagaan dan prestasi kewangan Bank;
- Untuk mengawasi pemilihan, prestasi, pampasan dan rancangan penggantian untuk jawatan Pegawai Kanan Utama dan anggota Pengurusan Kanan yang lain (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Pengurusan Kanan") selaras dengan bidang tugas penugasan, sehingga Lembaga Pengarah berpuas hati dengan kecekapan kolektif Pengurusan Kanan untuk memimpin operasi Bank dengan berkesan;
- Untuk menggalakkan, bersama-sama Pengurusan Kanan, budaya korporat yang mantap di dalam Bank yang mengukuhkan tingkah laku etika, berhemah dan profesional. Ini termasuk memastikan bahawa Pengurusan Kanan melaksanakan dan memantau dasar dan prosedur yang menghalang aktiviti dan hubungan yang tidak selaras dengan urus tadbir yang baik, menangani situasi konflik kepentingan dengan berkesan, melarang urusan rasuah dan memastikan urusan selengan dengan pihak yang berkaitan dan entiti yang berminat;
- Untuk menggalakkan kelestarian melalui pertimbangan persekitaran, sosial dan tadbir urus yang sesuai dalam strategi perniagaan Bank;
- Untuk mengawasi dan menyetujui pemulihan dan rancangan kesinambungan perniagaan Bank untuk mengembalikan kekuatan kewangan, operasi kritikal dan perkhidmatan kritikal ketika mengalami tekanan;
- Untuk menggalakkan komunikasi yang cepat dan berkesan antara Bank, Bank Negara Malaysia dan pihak kementerian berkepentingan mengenai perkara-perkara yang mempengaruhi atau yang boleh mempengaruhi keselamatan, kekukuhan dan mandat Bank;
- Untuk melakukan tinjauan secara berkala terhadap mandat Bank, dengan mempertimbangkan perubahan dalam ekonomi dan sistem kewangan. Lembaga Pengarah akan membuat saranan untuk meninjau mandatnya kepada Kerajaan setelah berkonsultasi dengan Bank Negara Malaysia, sekiranya relevan;

Functions and Responsibilities

The key responsibilities of the Board are as follows:-

- Approve the Bank's risk appetite, business plans, strategic plans and other initiatives which would singularly or cumulatively have an impact on the financial soundness, reputation or key operational controls, risk profile of the Bank and continuing ability to support its mandate;
- Approve the Bank's annual budget and carry out periodic reviews of the achievements of the various operating departments against their respective business targets;
- Approve policies of the Bank and oversee the establishment of procedures governing the Bank;
- Provide oversight over the Bank's business operations and financial performance;
- Oversee the selection, performance, compensation and succession plans for the post of Key Senior Officers and other members of the senior management (collectively referred to as ("Senior Management")) in alignment with the assignment of responsibility areas, such that the Board is satisfied with the collective competence of the Senior Management to effectively lead the operations of the Bank;
- Promote together with Senior Management, a sound corporate culture within the Bank which reinforces ethical, prudent and professional behaviour. This shall include ensuring that the Senior Management implements and monitors policies and procedures that prevent activities and relationships inconsistent with sound governance, effectively address conflict of interest situations, prohibits corrupt dealings and ensures arm's length dealings with connected parties and other interested entities;
- Promote sustainability through appropriate environmental, social and governance considerations in the Bank's business strategies;
- Oversee and approves the recovery and business continuity plans for the Bank to restore its financial strength, critical operations and critical services when it comes under stress;
- Promote the timely and effective communication between the Bank, Bank Negara Malaysia and stakeholder ministries on matters affecting or that may affect the safety, soundness and mandate of the Bank;
- Perform regular reviews on the Bank's mandate, taking into account changes in the economy and financial system. Where relevant, the Board shall make recommendations to the Government in consultation with Bank Negara Malaysia, for a review of its mandate;

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Untuk mengawasi pengaturan tadbir urus untuk mempromosikan ketelusan dan kebertanggungjawaban dalam proses pengurusan dan pembuatan keputusan dalam Bank, dan memastikan bahawa Ketua Eksekutif melaksanakan pengaturan tadbir urus di semua fungsi Bank dengan efektif;
- Untuk mengawasi perkembangan dan pelaksanaan efektif rangka pengukuran prestasi Bank yang sesuai dengan mandatnya;
- Untuk menyediakan fungsi pengawasan dalam membangunkan rangka tadbir urus Syariah yang kuat dan sesuai dengan ukuran, kerumitan dan sifat perniagaan Bank;
- Untuk bertindak demi kepentingan terbaik Bank, bebas dari pengaruh luaran tidak wajar yang boleh menjejaskan mandat dan kukuhkan kewangan Bank yang diluluskan; dan
- Untuk mengawasi semua isu peraturan dan/atau kepatuhan termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada Pencegahan Pengubahan Wang Haram, Pencegahan Pembiayaan Keganasan dan Hasil daripada Aktiviti Haram dan Transaksi Pihak Berhubung.
- Oversee the governance arrangements to promote transparency and accountability in the management and decision-making processes within the Bank, and to ensure that the Chief Executive effectively implements the governance arrangements across all functions of the Bank;
- To oversee the development and effective implementation of a performance measurement framework for the Bank that is aligned with its mandate;
- Provide the oversight function in establishing a robust Shariah governance framework that commensurate with the size, complexity and nature of the Bank's business;
- Act in the best interest of the Bank, free from any undue external influence which could undermine the Bank's approved mandate and financial soundness; and
- Oversee all regulatory and/or compliance matters including but not limited to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism and Connected Party Transactions.

Latihan Bagi Pengarah

Lembaga Pengarah mengakui kepentingan lanjutan pelajaran bagi para Pengarah untuk memastikan bahawa mereka dilengkapi dengan kemahiran dan pengetahuan yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan tugas dan memenuhi cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi Lembaga Pengarah. Sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022, semua ahli Lembaga Pengarah menghadiri pelbagai program latihan dan bengkel mengenai isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan BSN.

Directors' Training

The Board acknowledges the importance of continuous education for the Directors to ensure that they are well equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties and meet the challenges facing the Board. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, all the Board members attended various training programmes and workshops on issues relevant to BSN.

Tumpuan Latihan/ Training Focus	Senarai Persidangan/Seminar dan Program Latihan/ List of Conferences/Seminars and Training Programmes
Tadbir Urus Korporat/ Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Teras FIDE untuk Modul B/FIDE Core Programme for Module B • Dialog BNM – FIDE Forum/BNM – FIDE Forum FIDE Board Effectiveness Evaluation Workshop
Syariah/Kewangan Islam Shariah/Islamic Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latihan Dalaman untuk Ahli Lembaga Pengarah dan Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah BSN 2022/In-House Training for Board Members and Shariah Committee Members of BSN 2022
Pendigitalan/ Digitalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelas Induk Minggu MyFinTech – FIDE Forum/FIDE Forum – MyFinTech Week Masterclass • WIEF Roundtable, Lantunan Ekonomi: Mengubah Masa Depan/WIEF Roundtable, Economic Rebound: Transforming the Future
Pengurusan Risiko/ Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesedaran BCM untuk Lembaga Pengarah, Pengurusan Kanan dan HOD/BCM Awareness for Board, Senior Management and HODs
Persekitaran, Sosial dan Tadbir Urus/ Environment, Social and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persidangan Perbankan Malaysia 2022 – Perbankan pada Perubahan: Mengubah Momentum ESG Menjadi Tindakan/Malaysian Banking Conference 2022 – Banking on Change: Turning the ESG Momentum Into Action • FIDE Elektif – Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran/FIDE Elective – Market Risk Management • Persidangan SRI 2022 – Memelihara Iklim Melalui Perniagaan dan Kehidupan Mampan/SRI 2022 Conference – Preserving the Climate Through Sustainable Business and Living
Keselematan Siber/ Cybersecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIDE Forum-ICA: Bolehkah Kita Memenangi Perang Menentang Jenayah Kewangan/FIDE Forum-ICA: Can We Win the War Against Financial Crime

Imbuhan Lembaga Pengarah

Pakej imbuhan untuk Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif setimpal dengan peranan dan tanggungjawab pada peringkat Lembaga Pengarah dan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengarah, dan menurut arahan yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.

Julat imbuhan Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif BSN pada tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022 adalah seperti berikut:

Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif/Non-Executive Directors	Bil. Pengarah/No. of Directors
Bawah/Below RM10,000.00	–
Bawah/Below RM100,000.00	2*
RM100,000.00 – RM200,000.00	1**
RM200,000.00 – RM300,000.00	4

* Termasuk seorang (1) Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif yang telah tamat tempoh pelantikan pada 3 Disember 2022 dan seorang (1) Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif yang dilantik pada 4 Disember 2022

** Includes one (1) Non-Executive Director whose term ended on 3 December 2022 and one (1) Non-Executive Director appointed on 4 December 2022

** Termasuk seorang (1) Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif yang telah tamat tempoh pelantikan pada 8 Ogos 2022

** Includes one (1) Non-Executive Director whose term ended on 8 August 2022

Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah

Lembaga Pengarah bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya dua belas (12) kali pada setiap tahun kewangan untuk mengkaji hal-hal kewangan, strategi serta dasar dan juga memantau prestasi BSN. Mesyuarat khas juga telah diadakan untuk menimbang hal-hal perniagaan dan lain-lain urusan yang penting sekiranya perlu. Pada tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022, Lembaga Pengarah telah bermesyuarat sebanyak tiga belas (13) kali. Kehadiran Pengarah-Pengarah adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Puan Rossana Annizah Ahmad Rashid Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif/Non-Executive Chairman	12/13
2	Dr. Mastura Abdul Karim (Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman) Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Non-Independent Non-Executive Director	10/12*
3	Jay Khairil Jeremy Abdullah Pengarah Eksekutif/Executive Director	13/13
4	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director	13/13
5	Datin Zaimah Zakaria Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director	13/13
6	Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director	7/9**

Board Remuneration

The remuneration package for Non-Executive Directors commensurates with the accountabilities, roles and responsibilities at both the Board and Board Committees, and is in accordance with the directive issued by the Minister of Finance, Malaysia.

The range of remuneration of Non-Executive Directors of the Bank during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Board Meetings

The Board shall convene at least twelve (12) times in each financial year to consider financial matters, strategies and policies as well as monitor the overall performance of BSN. Special Board meetings are held to consider urgent business matters as and when required. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Board convened thirteen (13) times. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
7	Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director	12/13
8	Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Independent Non-Executive Director	13/13
9	Mohd Sakeri Abdul Kadir (Timbalan Pengerusi/Deputy Chairman) Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif/Non-Independent Non-Executive Director	1/1***

* Tempoh pelantikan berakhir 3 Disember 2022

* Term of appointment ended 3 December 2022

** Tempoh pelantikan berakhir 8 Ogos 2022

** Term of appointment ended 8 August 2022

*** Dilantik pada 4 Disember 2022

*** Appointed on 4 December 2022

B. JAWATANKUASA-JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA

Terdapat four (4) jawatankuasa lembaga yang membantu Lembaga Pengarah menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab:

- (i) Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit;
- (ii) Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko;
- (iii) Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pencalonan dan Saraan;
- (iv) Jawatankuasa Lembaga Tender.

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA AUDIT

1. Matlamat

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Audit (JLA) adalah untuk mengkaji penyata kewangan BSN, kawalan dalaman, prestasi dan pendapat para pengaudit dan menyarankan secara berkala tindakan pemuliharaan.

2. Tugas dan Tanggungjawab

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JLA adalah seperti berikut:

- Memastikan akaun disiapkan secara tepat dan mengikut jadual, dengan kajian semula yang kerap untuk menentukan adanya peruntukan secukupnya bagi menghadapi kemungkinan di luar jangkaan serta hutang lapuk dan hutang ragu. Semakan semula juga dijalankan terhadap kunci kira-kira dan akaun untung-rugi sebelum diben tangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah serta memastikan laporan tahunan diterbitkan mengikut jadual;
- Menjalankan kaji semula terperinci untuk memastikan kesemua keperluan perundangan, peraturan dan garis panduan dipatuhi;

B. BOARD COMMITTEES

There are four (4) Board Committees to assist the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities:

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

BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Objective

The primary objective of the Board Audit Committee (BAC) is to review the financial statements of BSN, its internal controls, performance and findings of the internal auditors and to recommend appropriate remedial actions regularly.

2. Functions and Responsibilities

The functions and responsibilities of the BAC are as follows:

- Ensure the accounts are prepared in a timely and accurate manner, with frequent reviews of the adequacy of provisions against contingencies and bad and doubtful debts. Review the balance sheet and profit and loss statement before presenting them to the Board and ensure the annual report is published according to schedule;
- Carry out a detailed review to ensure compliance to all legal requirements encompassing statutes, guidelines, regulations, etc;

- Mengkaji semula kawalan dalaman, termasuk skop program audit dalaman serta penemuan audit dalaman dan mengesyorkan tindakan yang harus diambil oleh pihak Pengurusan. Laporan-laporan dari audit dalaman dan JLA tidak boleh terlebih dahulu mendapat kelulusan Ketua Eksekutif atau mana-mana Pengarah Eksekutif. JLA juga perlu menilai prestasi dan memutuskan pakej imbuhan audit dalaman;
 - Mengkaji semula dan menilai kecukupan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman berhubung aktiviti antara BSN dan pengurusan kecairan BSN keseluruhannya;
 - Jawatankuasa ini juga perlu menilai prestasi Ketua Juruaudit Dalam dan memberi maklumbalas dan cadangan mengenai pakej imbuhan untuk kakitangan berkenaan;
 - Mengkaji semula kebebasan dan prestasi Juruaudit Luar, bidang pelan audit mereka, sistem kawalan akaun dalaman, laporan-laporan audit, bantuan dari pihak Pengurusan dan kakitangan kepada ahli-ahli Juruaudit Luar serta penemuan audit dan tindakan yang perlu diambil;
 - Mengkaji semula penyata kewangan di hujung tahun kewangan sebelum ianya dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan, dengan tumpuan kepada:
 - Andaian perniagaan berterusan;
 - Pematuhan kepada piawaian akaun dan keperluan undang-undang;
 - Perubahan dalam dasar dan amalan akaun;
 - Isu-isu penting dan perkara-perkara berbangkit yang mungkin terhasil dari proses audit.
 - Membincangkan apa-apa isu dan keraguan yang dibangkitkan oleh Juruaudit Luar melalui audit awal dan akhir dan apa-apa jua hal yang mungkin dikemukakan oleh Juruaudit Luar tanpa pembabitian pihak Pengurusan;
 - Mengkaji semula kandungan surat kepada Pengurusan dari Juruaudit Luar serta jawapan dari pihak Pengurusan; dan
 - Mengkaji semula apa-apa transaksi dan situasi percanggahan kepentingan yang mungkin timbul dalam BSN atau dalam kumpulan syarikat, termasuk apa-apa transaksi, prosedur atau tingkah laku yang boleh mempersoalkan integriti pihak Pengurusan.
- Review internal controls including the scope of the internal audit programme, the internal audit findings, and recommend actions to be taken by the Management. The reports from internal auditors and BAC should not be subject to the clearance of the Chief Executive/Executive Director. The BAC should also evaluate the performance of and decide on the remuneration package of the internal auditors;
 - Review and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems in relation to interbank activities and management of the overall liquidity of BSN;
 - Evaluate the performance of the Chief Internal Auditor (CIA) and provide feedback on the remuneration package of the CIA;
 - Review the independence and performance of the External Auditors, the scope of their audit plan, the system of internal accounting controls, the audit reports, the assistance given by the Management and its staff to the External Auditors and any findings and actions to be taken;
 - Review the year-end financial statement before it is tabled to the Board for approval, focusing on the following:
 - Continuous business assumptions;
 - Compliance with accounting standards and legal requirements;
 - Changes in policy and accounting practices;
 - Important issues and extraordinary matters arising from the audit process.
 - Discuss any issues and reservations raised by the External Auditors from the interim and final audits, as well as any matter which the External Auditors may wish to discuss without the involvement of the Management;
 - Review the contents of the Management Letter issued by the External Auditors as well as the Management's responses thereto; and
 - Review any related party transactions and conflict of interest situations that may arise in BSN or within the Group including any transaction, procedure or conduct that raises questions on the Management's integrity.

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

3. Kekekapan Bermesyuarat

Jawatankuasa ini bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam dua (2) bulan. Sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022 JLA telah bermesyuarat sebanyak enam belas (16) kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat (Pengerusi/Chairman)	16/16
2	Datin Zaimah Zakaria	16/16
3	Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim	9/12*
4	Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar	16/16
5	Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	4/4**

* Tempoh pelantikan berakhir 8 Ogos 2022

* Term of appointment ended 8 August 2022

** Dilantik sebagai Ahli BAC pada 26 Ogos 2022

** Appointed as a Member of BAC on 26 August 2022

3. Frequency of Meetings

The BAC shall convene at least once in two (2) months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the BAC convened sixteen (16) times. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

1. Matlamat

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko (JLPR) adalah untuk menyelia aktiviti Pengurusan Risiko dalam mengurus bahagian risiko utama BSN dan memastikan bahawa proses pengurusan risiko tersiap sedia dan berfungsi dengan berkesan.

2. Tugas dan Tanggungjawab

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JLPR adalah seperti berikut:

- Merangka strategi untuk mengurus keseluruhan risiko berkaitan dengan aktiviti-aktiviti BSN;
- Mengesyorkan dasar pengurusan risiko yang sesuai, prosedur dan proses untuk bidang risiko utama seperti risiko-risiko pasaran, kredit, taja jamin, pelaburan dan operasi;
- Mengkaji semula kecukupan dasar pengurusan risiko, sistem-sistem dan tahap di mana kaedah-kaedah ini beroperasi secara berkesan;
- Mempromosi pendekatan bersepadu untuk menilai dan memantau risiko berselang-kait;
- Memastikan infrastruktur, sumber dan sistem tersedia ada untuk mengenal pasti, mengukur, memantau dan mengawal risiko;
- Mengkaji semula maklumat berkala dari pihak Pengurusan mengenai pendedahan risiko dan aktiviti pengurusan risiko; dan
- Merangka pelan perniagaan berterusan.

BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. Objective

The primary objective of the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) is to oversee the Senior Management's activities in managing the key risk areas of BSN and to ensure that the risk management process is in place and is functioning effectively.

2. Functions and Responsibilities

The functions and responsibilities of the BRMC are as follows:

- Formulate strategies to manage the overall risks associated with BSN's activities;
- Recommend appropriate risk management policies, procedures and processes in key risk areas such as market risk, credit risk, underwriting risk, investment risk and operational risk;
- Review the adequacy of risk management policies, systems and the extent to which these are operating effectively;
- Promote an integrated approach to evaluate and monitor interrelated risk;
- Ensure that the infrastructure, resources and systems are in place to identify, measure, monitor and control risks;
- Review the Management's periodic information on risk exposures and risk management activities; and
- Formulate business continuity plans.

3. Kekerapan Bermesyuarat

Jawatankuasa ini bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam dua (2) bulan. Sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022, JLPR telah bermesyuarat sebanyak dua belas (12) kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim (Pengerusi/Chairman)	7/7*
2	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	12/12
3	Datin Zaimah Zakaria	12/12
4	Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar	12/12**
5	Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	4/4***

* Tempoh pelantikan tamat pada 8 Ogos 2022

* Term of appointment ended on 8 August 2022

** Dilantik sebagai Pengerusi BRMC pada 26 Ogos 2022

** Appointed as Chairman of BRMC on 26 August 2022

*** Dilantik sebagai Ahli BRMC pada 26 Ogos 2022

*** Appointed as a Member of BRMC on 26 August 2022

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA PENCALONAN DAN IMBUHAN

1. Matlamat

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pencalonan dan Imbuan (JLPI) adalah untuk merangka prosedur bertulis, formal dan telus berkaitan perlantikan ahli-ahli Lembaga, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama dan menilai keberkesanan setiap Pengarah, Lembaga pada keseluruhannya dan jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa serta Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama. Jawatankuasa ini juga berperanan menyediakan prosedur formal dan telus untuk membangunkan dasar imbuan untuk Lembaga Pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama dan memastikan imbuan berkenaan berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN.

2. Tugas dan Tanggungjawab

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JLPI adalah seperti berikut:

- Menetapkan keperluan minima untuk Lembaga Pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif menjalankan tugas secara berkesan. Ia juga bertanggungjawab menyelia komposisi Lembaga Pengarah dari segi saiz dan kemahiran yang sesuai, keseimbangan antara Pengarah Eksekutif, Bukan Eksekutif dan Bebas, serta keseimbangan antara kemahiran dan kecekapan utama menerusi semakan tahunan;

3. Frequency of Meetings

The BRMC shall convene at least once in two (2) months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the BRMC convened twelve (12) times. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

BOARD NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

1. Objective

The primary objective of the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee (BNRC) is to establish a documented, formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of Directors, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers, and to assess the effectiveness of individual Directors, the Board as a whole and the various committees of the Board, the Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers. The objective of the BNRC is also to provide a formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for Directors, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers and ensuring that compensation is competitive and consistent with BSN's culture, objectives and strategy.

2. Functions and Responsibilities

The functions and responsibilities of the BNRC are as follows:

- Establish minimum requirements for the Board and the Chief Executive to perform their responsibilities effectively. It is also responsible for overseeing the overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and skills, the balance between Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors, mix of skills and other core competencies required through annual reviews;

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Mengesyorkan dan menilai pencalonan untuk menjadi ahli Lembaga Pengarah, Pengarah yang menganggotai pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengarah serta pencalonan sebagai Ketua Eksekutif. Tugas ini termasuklah menilai prestasi pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif jika disyorkan untuk perlantikan semula sebelum permohonan untuk kelulusan dikemukakan kepada Bank Negara Malaysia;
- Menetapkan mekanisme untuk penilaian formal dan juga menilai keberkesanan Lembaga Pengarah, sumbangan pelbagai jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengarah dan prestasi Ketua Eksekutif;
- Menyarankan kepada Lembaga Pengarah mengenai penyingkiran Pengarah/Ketua Eksekutif sekiranya tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai sewaktu menjalankan tanggungjawab;
- Memastikan semua Pengarah menghadiri program induksi bersesuaian dan menerima latihan berterusan;
- Menyelia perlantikan, pelan pengambilalihan jawatan pengurusan dan prestasi Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama dan mengesyorkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah mengenai penyingkiran mana-mana Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama yang tidak berkesan, melakukan kesalahan atau cuai dalam menjalankan tugas.
- Mengesyorkan rangka imbuhan untuk Pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama. Dasar ini patut:
 - didokumenkan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah. Apa-apa perubahan juga perlu mendapat kelulusan daripada Lembaga Pengarah;
 - menggambarkan pengalaman dan tahap tanggungjawab yang dipikul oleh Pengarah secara individu, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama;
 - mencukupi untuk menarik minat dan mengekalkan Pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif-eksekutif Kanan Utama yang diperlukan untuk mengurus BSN dengan berkesan; dan
 - wujud keseimbangan untuk memastikan dana BSN tidak digunakan untuk menampung pakej imbuhan berlebihan.
- Mengesyorkan pakej imbuhan tertentu untuk Pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif Kanan. Pakej berkenaan patut:
 - berasaskan pertimbangan objektif dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah;
 - memberi pertimbangan sewajarnya kepada penilaian Jawatankuasa Pencalonan mengenai keberkesanan dan sumbangan Pengarah, Ketua Eksekutif dan Eksekutif Kanan utama;
 - tidak ditentukan oleh budi bicara mana-mana individu atau kumpulan individu tertentu; dan
 - berdaya saing dan konsisten dengan budaya, matlamat dan strategi BSN.
- Recommend and assess the nominees for directorship, the Directors to fill Board committees as well as nominees for the Chief Executive position. This includes assessing Directors and the Chief Executive for reappointment before an application for verification is submitted to Bank Negara Malaysia;
- Establish a mechanism for formal assessment and assessing the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the various Board committees and the performance of the Chief Executive;
- Recommend to the Board on the removal of a Director/Chief Executive if he/she is ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging his responsibilities;
- Ensure that all Directors undergo appropriate induction programmes and receive continuous training;
- Oversee the appointment, management of succession planning and performance evaluation of Key Senior Officers, and recommending to the Board the removal of any Key Senior Officers, if they are ineffective, erroneous or negligent in discharging their responsibilities.
- Recommend a framework of remuneration for Directors, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers. The remuneration policy should:
 - be documented and approved by the Board and any changes thereto should be subject to the endorsement of the Board;
 - reflect the experience and level of responsibility borne by individual Directors, the Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers;
 - be sufficient to attract and retain Directors, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers of calibre needed to manage BSN successfully; and
 - be balanced against the need to ensure that the funds of BSN are not used to fund excessive remuneration packages.
- Recommend specific remuneration packages for Directors, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers. The remuneration packages should:
 - be based on an objective consideration and approved by the Board;
 - take due consideration of assessments of the Committee of the effectiveness and contribution of the Director, Chief Executive and Key Senior Officers concerned;
 - not be decided by the exercise of sole discretion of any individual or restricted group of individuals; and
 - be competitive and is consistent with BSN's culture, objectives and strategies.

3. Kekerapan Bermesyuarat

JLPI bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam dua (2) bulan. Pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022, JLPI telah bermesyuarat sebanyak lapan (8) kali. Kehadiran ahli adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar (Pengerusi/Chairman)	8/8*
2	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	8/8
3	Datin Zaimah Zakaria	8/8
4	Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim	5/5**
5	Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	2/2***

* Berhenti sebagai Pengerusi BNRC pada 26 Ogos 2022

* Ceased as Chairman of BNRC on 26 August 2022

** Tempoh pelantikan tamat pada 8 Ogos 2022

** Term of appointment ended on 8 August 2022

*** Dilantik sebagai ahli dan Pengerusi BNRC pada 26 Ogos 2022

*** Appointed as member and Chairman of BNRC on 26 August 2022

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA TENDER

1. Matlamat

Matlamat utama Jawatankuasa Lembaga Tender (JLT) adalah untuk memperkuatkan urus tadbir korporat, integriti dan ketelusan dalam proses perolehan dan pengurusan kontrak.

2. Tugas dan Tanggungjawab

Tugas dan tanggungjawab JLT adalah seperti berikut:

- Memastikan semua pelawaan tender mematuhi tatacara pengurusan tender yang berkuatkuasa.
- Menyemak keupayaan teknikal dan kewangan petender.
- Mempertimbang dan memutuskan tender yang menguntungkan dengan mengambilkira harga, perkhidmatan atau kegunaan barangan, kuantiti, kualiti, tempoh penyerahan atau penyiapan, kos penyelenggaraan dan faktor-faktor lain yang berkaitan.
- Memutuskan untuk ditender semula atau mengesyorkan cara-cara perolehan yang lain, jika JLT mendapati bahawa tatacara perolehan tersebut tidak mengikut peraturan yang ditetapkan atau mengesyaki perkara luar aturan berlaku.
- Mempertimbangkan dan setuju terima tawaran dengan syarat keputusan yang dibuat adalah secara sebulat suara sahaja dan selaras dengan had nilai yang diluluskan.

3. Frequency of Meetings

The BNRC shall convene once every two (2) months. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the BNRC convened eight (8) times. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

BOARD TENDER COMMITTEE

1. Objective

The primary objective of the Board Tender Committee (BTC) is to reinforce corporate governance, integrity and transparency in the procurement process and contract management.

2. Functions and Responsibilities

The functions and responsibilities of the BTC are as follows:

- Ensure that all tender invitations comply with the tender management procedures in force;
- Review the technical and financial capabilities of the tenderer;
- Consider and decide on a favourable tender taking into account the costs, service or use of goods, quantity, quality, delivery or completion period, maintenance costs and other related factors;
- In the event the BTC finds that the procurement procedure does not follow the prescribed rules or suspects that irregularities have occurred, BTC may decide if a project should be re-tendered or recommends other means of procurement; and
- Consider and agree to accept the offer provided that the decision made is unanimous and in accordance with the approved value limit.

PENYATAAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

3. Kekerapan Bermesyuarat

JLT bermesyuarat apabila diperlukan. Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 2022, JLT telah bermesyuarat sebanyak tiga belas (13) kali. Kehadiran ahli-ahli adalah seperti berikut:

3. Frequency of Meetings

The BTC shall convene as and when necessary. During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the BTC convened thirteen (13) times. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

Bil/ No	Pengarah/ Director	Kehadiran Mesyuarat/ Meeting Attendance
1	Datin Zaimah Zakaria (Pengerusi/Chairman)	13/13
2	Tuan Haji Selamat Haji Sirat	13/13
3	Dato' Haji Amirudin Haji Abdul Halim	7/8*
4	Encik Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	13/13
5	Dato' Mohd Rizal Mohd Jaafar	3/3**

* Tempoh pelantikan tamat pada 8 Ogos 2022

* Term of appointment ended on 8 August 2022

** Dilantik sebagai Ahli BTC pada 26 Ogos 2022

** Appointed as a Member of BTC on 26 August 2022

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Selaras dengan prinsip dan garis panduan tadbir urus risiko, pihak Bank telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko di peringkat Jawatankuasa Lembaga yang memberi sokongan bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah dalam mengawal selia pengurusan risiko Bank bagi memastikan objektif korporat Bank adalah disokong oleh strategi dan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang kukuh dan bersesuaian dengan sifat, skala dan kerumitan aktiviti Bank.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Bank telah direka bentuk untuk menyediakan persekitaran pengurusan risiko yang kukuh dan terkawal di dalam Bank. Rangka kerja ini menggariskan pendekatan Bank yang optimum dalam mengenal pasti, menilai, memantau dan menangani risiko melalui pengurusan yang menyeluruh merangkumi risiko strategik, risiko kredit, risiko operasi, risiko pengurusan kesinambungan perniagaan, risiko pasaran, risiko teknologi maklumat dan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah.

Di peringkat pengurusan, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko dan Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti bertanggungjawab dalam memastikan bahawa pengurusan seharian dan kegiatan Bank adalah selaras dengan strategi risiko, dasar risiko dan selera risiko yang telah ditetapkan. Tanggungjawab Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko termasuk mengawasi dasar, garis panduan, kawalan dan pematuhan, alatan dan sistem pengurusan risiko Bank selaras dengan amalan terbaik industri dan falsafah serta strategi pengurusan risiko seperti yang digariskan dalam Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko serta mengesyorkan selera risiko/toleransi Bank di peringkat perusahaan dan jabatan perniagaan strategik, kepada Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko dan Lembaga Pengarah. Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti pula bertanggungjawab untuk mengawasi kecukupan dan pendedahan risiko terhadap komposisi aset dan liabiliti Bank, serta keperluan pembiayaan dan kecairannya.

In line with the regulatory principles and guidelines on risk governance, the Bank has established a Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) at the Board-committee level to provide oversight support on behalf of the Board on the supervision of risk management of the Bank to ensure that the Bank's corporate objectives are supported by sound risk management strategies and framework that are appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of its activities.

The Bank's Risk Management Framework (RMF) has been designed to provide a sound and well-controlled risk management environment within the Bank. This framework outlines the Bank's optimum approach in identifying, assessing, monitoring and addressing risks through a holistic management covering strategic risks, credit risks, operational risks, business continuity management risks, market risks, information technology risks and Shariah non-compliance risks.

At the management level, the Management Risk Committee (MRC) and Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO) are responsible for ensuring that the day-to-day management of the Bank's activities are consistent with its risk strategies, risk policies and risk appetite. The MRC's responsibilities include oversight of risk management policies, guidelines, controls and compliance, tools and systems of the Bank in line with best industry practices and the risk management philosophy and strategy as outlined in the Risk Management Framework as well as recommending the risk appetite/tolerance of the Bank at enterprise and strategic business department levels, to BRMC and the Board. On the other hand, ALCO is responsible for overseeing the adequacy and the risk exposures of the Bank's assets and liabilities composition, as well as of its funding and liquidity needs.



Rajah 1: Struktur Pentadbiran Risiko (Pelaporan kepada Jawatankuasa)

Figure 1: Risk Governance Structure (Committee Escalation Route)

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

STRUKTUR TADBIR URUS RISIKO LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Lembaga Pengarah merupakan badan pentadbir mutlak yang meluluskan dan mengawasi pelaksanaan objektif strategik, rangka kerja tadbir urus dan budaya korporat oleh pihak Pengurusan. Antara tanggungjawab utamanya adalah meluluskan Penyata Selera Risiko dan memastikan ia kekal konsisten dengan strategi jangka pendek dan panjang Bank, pelan perniagaan dan modal serta kapasiti pengambilan risiko serta memastikan penerapan selera risiko yang berterusan dalam proses membuat keputusan.

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko menyediakan pengawasan menyeluruh ke atas pendedahan risiko termasuk penetapan selera risiko/toleransi Bank dan merangka strategi untuk mengurus risiko yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti Bank. Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko juga bertanggungjawab mengesyorkan dasar, prosedur dan proses pengurusan risiko yang sesuai dalam bidang risiko utama seperti risiko iklim, risiko pengurusan kesinambungan perniagaan, risiko pasaran, risiko kredit, risiko pengunderaitan, risiko pelaburan, risiko operasi, risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah, risiko teknologi maklumat dan risiko keselamatan siber yang menyokong keseluruhan selera risiko Bank.

JAWATANKUASA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko bertindak selaku platform pengurusan peringkat atasan yang bertanggungjawab mengawasi risiko Bank dan perkara-perkara yang berkaitan. Tanggungjawab Jawatankuasa ini termasuk mengawasi dasar, garis panduan, kawalan dan pematuhan, alatan dan sistem pengurusan risiko Bank selaras dengan amalan terbaik industri seperti yang digariskan dalam Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko, serta mengesyorkan selera/toleransi risiko Bank di peringkat perusahaan dan kepada Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko dan Lembaga Pengarah. Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko juga memimpin penyampaian selera risiko kepada pihak berkepentingan dalaman dan luaran untuk memastikan bahawa pertimbangan pengambilan risiko yang sesuai diterapkan di dalam budaya risiko Bank serta memberi nasihat dalam penetapan selera risiko Bank dan unit perniagaan strategik untuk pertimbangan lanjut di peringkat Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko dan Lembaga Pengarah, mengikut keperluan dan kesesuaian.

JAWATANKUASA ASET DAN LIABILITI

Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti bertanggungjawab memberikan sokongan kepada pihak Pengurusan dalam memastikan langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh Bank dalam mengurangkan risiko Pengurusan Aset dan Liabiliti adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian. Semua keputusan yang dibuat dalam mesyuarat hendaklah disebar dengan sewajarnya kepada jabatan yang berkaitan. Jawatankuasa ini juga memantau dan mengurus risiko berkaitan yang mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas kunci kira-kira.

Jawatankuasa ini juga bertanggungjawab mempertimbangkan isu dan masalah yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan modal dan akan terus melaporkan kepada Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan Risiko apabila tahap modal menghampiri tahap yang telah ditetapkan, apabila terdapat sebarang ketidakpatuhan dan pelanggaran tahap kecukupan modal, dan hal-hal pengurusan modal yang lain.

RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (BOARD)

The Board is the ultimate governing body which oversees and approves the Management's implementation of the strategic objectives, governance framework and corporate culture. Amongst its key responsibilities are to approve the Risk Appetite Statement and to ensure that it remains consistent with the Bank's short-term and long-term strategies, business and capital plans and risk-taking capacity as well as ensure the ongoing application of risk appetite in the key decision making process.

BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (BRMC)

BRMC provides oversight of the overall risk exposures which includes the setting of the risk appetite/tolerance of the Bank and formulating strategies to manage the risks associated with the Bank's activities. BRMC is also expected to recommend appropriate risk management policies, procedures and processes in key risk areas such as climate risk, business continuity, market risk, credit risk, underwriting risk, investment risk, operational risk, Shariah non-compliance risk, information technology risk and cyber security risk that support the Bank's overall risk appetite.

MANAGEMENT RISK COMMITTEE (MRC)

MRC acts as a top-level management platform responsible for overseeing the risks and risk-related matters of the Bank. The MRC's responsibilities include oversight of risk management policies, guidelines, controls and compliance, tools and systems of the Bank in line with best industry practices and the risk management philosophy and strategy as outlined in the Risk Management Framework as well as recommending the risk appetite/tolerance of the Bank at enterprise and strategic business department levels, to BRMC and the Board. The MRC also provides leadership in communicating risk appetite to relevant stakeholders so as to ensure that the appropriate risk taking consideration is embedded into the Bank's risk culture as well as advise on the setting of the risk appetite/tolerance of the Bank and strategic business unit levels for further deliberation at BRMC and the Board, as required and appropriate.

ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

ALCO is responsible for providing support to the Management in ensuring that steps taken by the Bank in mitigating Asset and Liability Management (ALM) risks are sufficient and appropriate. All decisions made by ALCO are disseminated accordingly to related departments. ALCO also monitors and manages the relevant risks that have direct impact on the balance sheet.

ALCO is also responsible for deliberating on issues/matters pertaining to capital management and to escalate to BRMC when capital levels are approaching the set triggers, when there are any non-compliance and breaches in capital adequacy levels, and any other capital management matters.

JAWATANKUASA KERJA RISIKO

Jawatankuasa Kerja Risiko berperanan sebagai platform peringkat pengurusan pertengahan untuk membincangkan isu/perkara risiko, dan meluluskan serta memutuskan perkara yang dibincangkan sebelum diajukan kepada jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kanan untuk pemberitahuan, pengesahan atau kelulusan. Ini meliputi sebarang perubahan yang dicadangkan kepada perkara/pendekatan pengurusan risiko yang melibatkan rangka kerja, dasar, garis panduan, langkah kawalan, alatan dan sistem pengurusan risiko Bank, untuk memastikan Bank sentiasa mematuhi falsafah dan strategi pengurusan risiko yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah seperti yang digariskan dalam Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko. Jawatankuasa ini juga bertanggungjawab mempertimbangkan dan membincangkan perkara-perkara berkaitan pembangunan produk baharu dan pengaturan penyumberan luaran sebelum diajukan ke jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa atasan Bank.

JAWATANKUASA KERJA PEMATUHAN SYARIAH

Jawatankuasa Kerja Pematuhan Syariah ditubuhkan oleh pihak Bank untuk bertanggungjawab terhadap pembangunan dan/atau penambahbaikan kepada keupayaan Bank di dalam menguruskan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah dan membuat cadangan kepada Jawatankuasa Syariah BSN (JKS-BSN) untuk perbincangan lanjut dan membuat keputusan.

Antara peranan dan tanggungjawab Jawatankuasa Kerja Pematuhan Syariah ialah untuk membincangkan isu-isu berkaitan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah termasuk insiden peristiwa ketidakpatuhan Syariah, tadbir urus Syariah, tadbir urus maklumat, memantau dan menjejak, mekasnime dan kawalan dalaman, peristiwa luaran, dan lain-lain perkara berkaitan Syariah.

Jawatankuasa ini juga bertanggungjawab untuk mengesahkan insiden Potensi Ketidakpatuhan Syariah (PSNC) dan mengadakan perbincangan yang mendalam terhadap isu-isu PSNC terutamanya dari sudut pandangan Syariah dan kawal selia setelah mempertimbangkan fakta-fakta dan bukti-bukti yang diberikan oleh pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan sebelum isu-isu tersebut diajukan kepada JKS-BSN untuk membuat keputusan.

JAWATANKUASA KERJA RISIKO TEKNOLOGI MAKLUMAT

Jawatankuasa Kerja Risiko Teknologi Maklumat diwujudkan untuk membincang dan menyemak isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan masalah operasi teknologi termasuk memantau tindakan mitigasi untuk kejadian kerugian, masalah aplikasi, tadbir urus data dan hartanah, ketidakcukupan proses dalaman, kawalan risiko dan langkah-langkah peningkatan lain seperti yang dikehendaki oleh Pihak Pengurusan, Lembaga Pengarah, Pengawal Selia, atau amalan terbaik industri. Dengan penglibatan aktif dalam isu-isu ini, Jawatankuasa Kerja Risiko Teknologi Maklumat bermatlamat melindungi Bank daripada impak negatif risiko-risiko berkaitan teknologi selain mempromosikan budaya pengurusan risiko yang bertanggungjawab.

RISK WORKING COMMITTEE (RWC)

RWC acts as the mid-level management platform to deliberate risk issues/matters and approve and decide on the matters discussed prior to their escalation to the Senior Management committees for notification, endorsements or approval. This includes any proposed revisions to risk management matters/approaches involving the Bank's frameworks, policies, guidelines, control measures, risk management tools and systems, to ensure that the Bank is consistently in line with the Board's approved risk management philosophy and strategy as outlined in the Risk Management Framework. The RWC is also responsible for deliberation and discussion on matters related to new product development and outsourcing arrangements prior to their escalation to the higher committees of the Bank.

SHARIAH COMPLIANCE WORKING COMMITTEE (SCWC)

The SCWC was set up by the Bank to be responsible for developing and/or enhancing the capability of the Bank in managing Shariah non-compliance risks and recommending the same to the Shariah Committee of BSN (SC-BSN) for further deliberation and decision.

Among the roles and responsibilities of SCWC are discussing issues in relation to Shariah non-compliance risk including incidence of potential Shariah non-compliance events, Shariah governance, information governance, tracking and monitoring, internal control and mechanism, external events, and other Shariah-related matters.

SCWC is also responsible for confirming any Potential Shariah Non-Compliance (PSNC) and to provide extensive deliberation on PSNC issues especially from Shariah and regulatory point of view after considering all the presented facts and evidence provided by the relevant stakeholders prior to escalation to the SC-BSN for decision.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RISK WORKING COMMITTEE (ITRWC)

IT Risk Working Committee (ITRWC) is responsible for promoting effective technology risk management practices for the Bank by monitoring and mitigating incidents of losses, addressing applications issues, ensuring compliance with data and property governance policies, identifying internal process inadequacies, and implementing risk control and escalation measures as required by the Management, Board, regulators, or industry best practices. By actively engaging on these issues, the ITRWC aims to protect the Bank from the negative impact of technology-related risks and promote a culture of responsible risk management.

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

FALSAFAH PENGURUSAN RISIKO

"Risiko" ditakrifkan sebagai "kesan ketidaktentuan terhadap objektif" dan pengurusan risiko di BSN ditakrifkan seperti berikut: "Proses yang berterusan, proaktif dan sistematik dalam memahami, mengenal pasti, mengurus dan menyampaikan risiko yang membentuk perspektif keseluruhan bagi syarikat. Lanya bagi memudahkan pihak Bank dalam membuat keputusan, menyumbang kepada pencapaian keseluruhan objektif Bank." Falsafah asas pengurusan risiko Bank adalah bahawa semua aktiviti harus berusaha mencapai keseimbangan optimum seiring dengan peranan mandat Bank, dan tujuan pertumbuhan/pulangan terhadap risiko yang berkaitan. Pada masa yang sama, hubungan risiko-ganjaran juga haruslah selaras dengan struktur, tadbir urus dan amalan terbaik industri serta mematuhi keperluan kawal selia dan Syariah dan mencapai objektif yang disasarkan oleh Bank. Di samping itu, operasi dan aktiviti Bank haruslah dipandu dan ditadbir terutamanya oleh Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko yang diterima pakai, dan di mana berkenaan, Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah dan keperluan kawal selia lain oleh pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan. Berdasarkan pada falsafah asas ini, Bank telah mengamalkan konsep "tiga barisan pertahanan", di mana risiko diuruskan secara kolektif oleh semua jabatan dan fungsi berdasarkan peranan masing-masing.

MEMBANGUNKAN BUDAYA PENGURUSAN RISIKO YANG LESTARI

Penentu utama kejayaan dalam pengurusan risiko ialah memastikan budaya kelestarian yang kukuh dan kesedaran risiko meresap dalam setiap kakitangan Bank. Pihak Bank akan memberikan sokongan penuh untuk melaksanakan proses pengurusan risiko dengan struktur organisasi yang bersesuaian dan akan memastikan kebertanggungjawaban ditakrifkan dengan jelas dan disampaikan di semua peringkat. Ini akan membolehkan maklumat risiko disampaikan melalui struktur pelaporan yang jelas dan mantap.

SELERA RISIKO

Selera risiko Bank mentakrifkan sempadan dan pertimbangan perniagaan selaras dengan strategi korporat, pelan perniagaan, dan kapasiti serta keupayaan teknologi Bank, dengan pertimbangan sewajarnya kepada kapasiti pengambilan risiko dan had toleransi Bank. Ia mewujudkan pendekatan bersepadu yang memanfaatkan tadbir urus risiko dengan meletakkan tumpuan dan penekanan yang sama kepada risiko kewangan dan bukan kewangan jangka pendek dan jangka panjang, dengan jangkaan pengawalseliaan yang diserapkan, dalam menyampaikan hasil yang ketara dengan cara yang kos efektif. Selera risiko memudahkan pihak berkepentingan dalam merumuskan hala tuju perniagaan strategik dan taktikal serta membuat keputusan operasi harian dengan mewujudkan asas untuk mengukur, memantau dan menyesuaikan, jika perlu, kedudukan risiko sebenar berbanding selera risiko yang dinyatakan. Hasil selera risiko juga membentuk asas di mana pihak berkepentingan Bank boleh menimbulkan isu risiko dan kebimbangan lain berkaitan Bank dan memastikan pengurusan risiko sejajar dengan keperluan dan jangkaan kawal selia.

RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

"Risk" is defined as the "effect of uncertainty on objective" and risk management in BSN is defined as, "A continuous, proactive and systematic process to understand, identify, manage and communicate risk from an enterprise-wide perspective. It is about facilitating the Bank in making its decisions, contributing to the achievement of the Bank's overall objectives." The basic philosophy of the Bank's risk management is that all of its activities must strive for optimal balance between the Bank's mandated roles, and growth/return goals against the related risks. At the same time, the risk-reward relationship must also be in line with the industry's best structure, governance and practices while adhering to regulatory and Shariah requirements and achieve its targeted objectives. In addition, the Bank's operation and activities must be guided and principally governed through the accepted Risk Governance and where applicable, the Shariah Governance Framework, and other regulatory requirements by the relevant authorities. Based on this basic philosophy, the Bank adopts the concept of "three lines of defence", where risks are collectively managed by all departments and functions based on their respective roles.

DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE RISK MANAGEMENT CULTURE

The key determinant of success in risk management is ensuring that a strong sustainable culture and awareness of risk permeates across every employee of the Bank. The Bank shall provide full support to implement the risk management processes with an appropriate organisational structure and shall ensure that accountabilities are clearly defined and communicated at all levels. This will enable risk information to be communicated through a clear and robust reporting structure.

RISK APPETITE

The Bank's risk appetite defines the boundaries and business considerations in accordance with the Bank's corporate strategy, business plan, and technological capacity and capability, with due consideration to the Bank's risk-taking capacity and tolerance limit. It establishes an integrated approach that capitalises on the risk governance by placing an equal focus and emphasis on the short-term and long-term financial and non-financial risks, with embedded regulatory expectations, in delivering tangible results in a cost effective manner. The risk appetite facilitates stakeholders in formulating strategic and tactical business directions and daily operational decision-making by establishing a basis for measuring, monitoring and adjusting, when necessary, the actual risk positions against the expressed risk appetite. The risk appetite outcomes also form the basis by which the Bank's stakeholders may raise risk issues and other relevant concerns across the Bank and ensures that the management of risks are aligned with the regulatory requirements and expectations.

Fokus Masa Nyata Real Time Focus	Barisan Pertahanan Pertama First Line of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menerapkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko/dasar dan amalan pengurusan risiko yang mantap ke dalam prosedur operasi standard. • Embedding risk management framework/policies and sound risk management practices into standard operating procedures. • Bertanggungjawab memantau dan menilai risiko dan kawalan. • Responsible and accountable for monitoring and assessing risks and controls. • Memastikan kakitangan mempunyai kemahiran dan latihan yang sesuai. • Ensuring staff have the appropriate skills and trainings. • Bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan harian risiko operasi dalam bidang kuasa mereka dengan menerapkan dasar, prosedur, proses, sistem dan sumber untuk mengurus risiko operasi yang dilaksanakan oleh fungsi tersebut. • Responsible for the day-to-day management of operational risks within their purview by embedding policies, procedures, processes, systems and resources to manage operational risks undertaken by the function. • Bertanggungjawab mengenalpasti, menilai, mengurangkan, mengawal dan memantau risiko dan kawalan sebagai sebahagian daripada operasi harian mereka. • Responsible for identifying, assessing, mitigating, controlling and monitoring risk and controls as part of their day-to-day operations. • Semua fungsi perniagaan dan sokongan bertanggungjawab melantik Wakil Risiko (RR) untuk menyokong pelaksanaan aktiviti pengurusan risiko operasi. • All business and support functions are responsible to designate Risk Representatives (RR) to support the implementation of operational risk management activities. • Proaktif dan reaktif kepada perubahan dalam persekitaran risiko. • Proactive and reactive to changes in the risk environment. 	Unit Perniagaan/ Unit Sokongan Business Units/ Support Units
Fokus Kajian & Masa Nyata Real Time & Review Focus	Barisan Pertahanan Kedua Second Line of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membangunkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko, dasar, sistem, proses dan alatan, termasuk mengesahkan dan mencabar penilaian aktiviti pengurusan risiko untuk pengurusan dan pengukuran risiko yang berkesan dan konsisten di seluruh Bank. • Develop risk management framework, policies, system, processes and tools, including validating and challenging the assessment of the risks management activities for effective and consistent management and measurement of risks across the Bank. • Menyokong unit-unit pada barisan pertahanan pertama dalam menerapkan budaya pengurusan risiko di Bank. • Support units in the 1st line of defence in embedding the risk management culture in the Bank. • Proaktif dan reaktif kepada perubahan dalam persekitaran risiko. • Proactive and reactive to changes in the risk environment. 	Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko/ Jabatan Pematuhan Risk Management Department/ Compliance Department
Fokus Kajian Review Review Focus	Barisan Pertahanan Ketiga Third Line of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mengkaji semula keberkesanan amalan pengurusan risiko. • Review the effectiveness of risk management practices. • Mengesahkan tahap pematuhan. • Verify the level of compliance. • Mengesyorkan penambahbaikan dan tindakan pembetulan, jika perlu. • Recommend improvements and corrective actions, where necessary. 	Jabatan Audit Dalam Internal Audit Department

Rajah 2: Model Pengurusan Risiko Tiga Barisan Pertahanan

Figure 2: Risk Management Three Lines of Defence Model

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

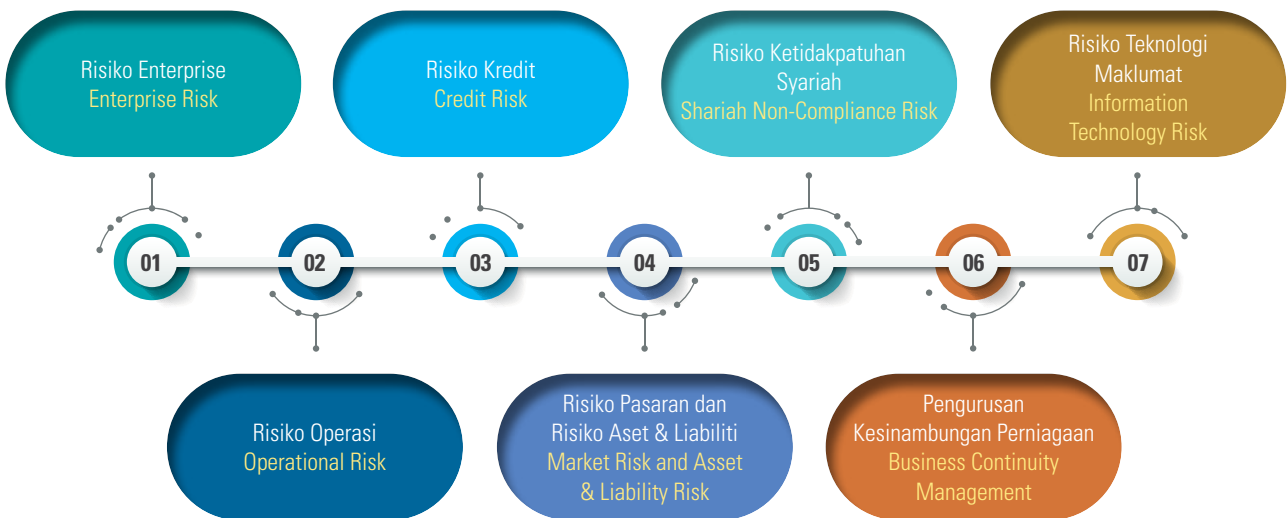
PROSES PENGURUSAN RISIKO/RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Rajah 3: Proses Pengurusan Risiko
Figure 3: Risk Management Process

Proses pengurusan risiko dalam Bank melibatkan pengenalpastian, penilaian/pengukuran, mitigasi, pemantauan, komunikasi dan pelaporan bagi mengoptimalkan pulangan ke atas aktiviti pembiayaan dan pengambilan risiko. Proses-proses ini diamalkan dalam mengurus risiko kredit, pasaran, operasi dan ketidakpatuhan Syariah di semua jabatan dan fungsi Bank melalui pembentukan dasar, garis panduan, prosedur dan had risiko yang sesuai. Pengurusan risiko adalah tertumpu kepada bidang-bidang utama berikut:

The risk management process within the Bank involves the identification, assessment/measurement, mitigation, monitoring, communicating and reporting to optimise returns on financing and risk-taking activities. These processes are practiced in managing credit, market, operational and Shariah non-compliance risks across various departments and functions of the Bank via appropriate risk policies, guidelines, procedures and limits. Risk management concentrates on the following key areas:



RANGKA KERJA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

1. Risiko Perusahaan

Risiko Perusahaan ialah proses merancang, mengatur, memimpin dan mengurus aktiviti organisasi untuk meminimumkan kesan risiko ke atas modal dan pendapatan organisasi. Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan membolehkan organisasi menangani ketidakpastian dengan berkesan serta risiko dan peluang yang berkaitan, meningkatkan kapasiti Bank untuk mencapai keseimbangan optimum antara matlamat pertumbuhan dan pulangan serta risiko yang berkaitan. Pengurusan Risiko Perusahaan di BSN adalah berdasarkan prinsip yang digariskan dalam ISO31000:2009.

2. Risiko Operasi

Risiko Operasi merujuk kepada risiko kerugian yang timbul daripada ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses dalaman, manusia dan sistem, atau daripada peristiwa luaran yang termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada risiko perundangan dan ketidakpatuhan Syariah. Risiko operasi wujud dalam semua aktiviti, produk dan perkhidmatan Bank dan boleh merangkumi pelbagai aktiviti dan bahagian perniagaan di dalam Bank. Ia termasuk spektrum luar risiko heterogen seperti penipuan, kerosakan fizikal, gangguan perniagaan, kegagalan urus niaga, pelanggaran undang-undang dan peraturan serta kesihatan dan keselamatan kakitangan dan ketidakpatuhan Syariah.

Risiko Operasi boleh mengakibatkan kesan kewangan dan bukan kewangan seperti kesan yang timbul daripada liabiliti undang-undang, kehilangan rekursu, pengembalian, penurunan nilai, gangguan perniagaan dan kerosakan reputasi.

Bank mengekalkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko operasi yang berkesan, yang merangkumi set piawaian, proses, dasar dan struktur yang menyediakan asas untuk melaksanakan kawalan dalaman di seluruh organisasi. Kunci kepada ini adalah penubuhan struktur tiga (3) barisan pertahanan yang terdiri daripada fungsi perniagaan dan sokongan, Pengurusan Risiko dan Audit Dalaman, dengan pengawasan yang teguh oleh Pengurusan dan Lembaga Pengarah. Tahap pelaksanaan pendekatan tiga (3) barisan pertahanan adalah setimpal dengan sifat, saiz, dan kerumitan operasi perniagaan Bank.

3. Risiko Kredit

Risiko Kredit ditakrifkan sebagai potensi kehilangan pendapatan yang timbul daripada kegagalan para pelanggan atau rakan niaga (daripada aktiviti pinjaman dan pelaburan) untuk memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka seperti yang dijadualkan. Pendedahan Bank kepada risiko kredit adalah terutamanya daripada aktiviti pinjaman/pembiayaan kepada pelanggan runcit, perusahaan mikro, kecil dan sederhana. Pelaburan dalam ekuiti, bon dan sekuriti pasaran lain juga akan mendedahkan Bank kepada risiko kredit. Berpandukan kepada selera risiko perniagaan di seluruh Bank, fungsi Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko adalah untuk menguruskan pendedahan risiko kredit ke tahap yang boleh diterima berbanding modal, dan bagi memastikan pulangan terlaras risiko dimaksimumkan ketika beroperasi berpandukan selera risiko dan tahap toleransi Bank. Untuk memastikan risiko kredit dikurangkan, prestasi kualiti aset sentiasa dipantau dan diawasi.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

1. Enterprise Risk

Enterprise Risk is the process of planning, organising, leading and managing the activities of the organisation in order to minimise the effects of risk on the organisation's capital and earnings. Enterprise Risk Management enables the organisation to effectively deal with uncertainty and associated risks and opportunities, enhancing the Bank's capacity to achieve an optimal balance between growth and return goals and related risks. Enterprise Risk Management in BSN is aligned with the principles outlined in ISO31000:2009.

2. Operational Risk

Operational Risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, which include but is not limited to, legal and Shariah non-compliance risks. Operational risk is inherent in all activities, products and services of the Bank and can transverse multiple activities and business lines within the Bank. It includes a wide spectrum of heterogeneous risks such as fraud, physical damage, business disruption, transaction failures, legal and regulatory breaches as well as employee health and safety hazards and Shariah non-compliance.

Operational Risk may result in both financial and non-financial impacts such as the impact arising from legal liability, loss of recourse, restitution, write downs, business interruption and reputational damage.

The Bank maintains an effective operational risk management framework, which encompasses a set of standards, processes, policies and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal controls across the organisation. Key to this is the establishment of a three (3) lines of defence structure consisting of the business and support functions, Risk Management and Internal Audit, with robust oversight by Management and the Board. The degree of implementation of the three (3) lines of defence approach commensurates with the nature, size and complexity of the business operations of the Bank.

3. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the potential loss of income arising from failure of customers or counterparties (from financing and investment activities) to fulfil their obligations as scheduled. The Bank's exposure to credit risk is primarily from its lending/financing activities to retail customers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Investment in equities, bonds, and other marketable securities will also expose the Bank to credit risk. Guided by the Bank-wide risk appetite, the Risk Management Department's function is to manage credit risk exposures to an acceptable level vis-à-vis the Bank's capital, and to ensure maximum risk-adjusted returns while operating within the Bank's risk appetite and its tolerance level. To ensure that credit risk is being mitigated, performance on the asset quality is constantly monitored and tracked.

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Satu lagi bidang yang ditadbir di bawah bidang Risiko Kredit ialah penggunaan model untuk pelbagai tujuan berkaitan kredit (contohnya peruntukan kredit di bawah MFRS9) yang mendedahkan Bank kepada Risiko Model. Risiko Model ditakrifkan sebagai risiko model yang dibangunkan tidak mencapai prestasi yang memuaskan seperti mana objektif, tujuan dan jangkannya, yang mungkin berpotensi mengakibatkan kerugian kewangan, keputusan perniagaan yang tidak wajar, salah nyata pendedahan kewangan atau kerosakan reputasi. Untuk mengurus risiko model dengan betul, Bank telah mewujudkan proses tadbir urus, pengawasan dan pemantauan yang wajar untuk memastikan model yang digunakan kekal sesuai untuk digunakan.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada tadbir urus model, pengesahan model dilaksanakan untuk menilai sama ada model yang dibangunkan berfungsi mengikut jangkaan. Ia dilaksanakan bebas daripada fungsi pembangunan model dan pengguna model sebelum pelaksanaan model serta selepas pelaksanaan secara berkala. Selain itu, pemantauan berkala perlu dilakukan oleh pemilik model untuk memastikan model berfungsi seperti yang dijangkakan, dan andaian yang digunakan dalam pembangunan model kekal wajar. Kedua-dua proses disemak secara bebas oleh Audit Dalaman.

4. Risiko Aset dan Liabiliti

Risiko Aset dan Liabiliti ialah potensi kerugian dalam nilai aset bersih Bank akibat dari perubahan dalam pemboleh ubah risiko pasaran. Pada dasarnya, ianya adalah risiko yang timbul daripada komposisi dan dinamik kunci kira-kira, khususnya kesannya terhadap kecairan, pendapatan dan kecukupan modal. Ia terdiri daripada ketidakpadanan kedudukan antara aset dan liabiliti buku perbankan pada kunci kira-kira. Ia juga melibatkan kesan struktur penentuan harga aset dan liabiliti terhadap margin kasar Bank termasuk struktur penentuan harga semula dan kematangan aset dan liabiliti serta kesannya ke atas kadar pulangan.

5. Risiko Pasaran

Risiko Pasaran ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kerugian ekoran perubahan dalam nilai aset dan liabiliti akibat turun naik dalam faktor risiko seperti kadar faedah, kadar pertukaran asing & harga saham, perubahan dalam harga ekuiti/harga komoditi dan risiko kerugian akibat perubahan dalam pendapatan yang dijana daripada aset & liabiliti.

6. Risiko Syariah

Risiko Syariah ditakrifkan sebagai risiko akibat daripada kegagalan Bank untuk mematuhi peraturan-peraturan dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah yang telah ditentukan oleh Jawatankuasa Majlis Syariah. Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah BSN (BSNSGF) untuk Skim Perbankan Islam diasaskan selaras dengan Rangka Kerja Tadbir Urus Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam (SGFIFI) yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

Another area governed under Credit Risk's ambit is the utilisation of models for various credit related purposes (e.g. credit provisioning under MFRS9) which exposes the Bank to model risk. Model Risk is defined as the risk of a developed model not performing adequately to its objectives, purposes and expectations, which may potentially result in financial loss, inappropriate business decisions, misstatement of financial disclosures, or damage to the reputation. In order to properly managed the model risk, the Bank has established proper governance, oversight and monitoring process to ensure the models used remain fit-for-use.

As part of model governance, model validation is performed in order to assess whether the developed models are performing according to expectations. It is performed independently from the model development function and model users before model implementation as well as periodically post-implementation. Additionally, periodic monitoring is required to be carried out by the model owners to ensure that the models are performing as expected, and that the assumptions used in model development remain appropriate. Both processes are reviewed independently by Internal Audit.

4. Asset and Liability (ALM) Risk

ALM Risk is the potential loss of the Bank's net asset value as a result of changes in market risk variables. In essence, it is the risks that arise from the composition and dynamics of the balance sheet, specifically their impact on liquidity, earnings and ultimately adequacy of capital. It comprises the mismatched position between banking book assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. It also involves the impact of pricing structure of assets and liabilities towards the Bank's gross margin including the re-pricing and maturity structure of assets and liabilities and its impact on the rate of return.

5. Market Risk

Market Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates & stock prices, changes in equity prices/commodity prices and the risk of loss resulting from changes in earnings generated from assets & liabilities.

6. Shariah Risk

Shariah risk is the risk that arises from the Bank's failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles as determined by the Shariah Committee (SC) of BSN and relevant Shariah Authorities (SA). BSN Shariah Governance Policy (BSNSGP) is established in line with the Shariah Governance Policy Document (SGPD) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM).

Objektif utama BSNSGF adalah untuk memperkukuhkan jangkaan keberkesanan aturan tadbir urus Syariah yang terangkum dalam strategi-strategi perniagaan dan risiko Bank berkaitan operasi, perniagaan, hal ehwal, dan aktiviti Perbankan Islam. Bank pada setiap masa harus memastikan pematuhan penuh terhadap keputusan-keputusan SA dalam melaksanakan operasi harian dan urusan perniagaan selain mempromosikan budaya pematuhan risiko Syariah yang kukuh dalam Bank.

7. Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perniagaan

Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perniagaan ialah rangka kerja untuk mengenalpasti risiko pendedahan organisasi kepada ancaman dalaman dan luaran dan untuk membangunkan pelan tindak balas yang berkesan. Objektif utama Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perniagaan adalah untuk meningkatkan daya ketahanan organisasi terhadap gangguan perniagaan seperti wabak penyakit, bencana alam atau pencerobohan data, gangguan bekalan elektrik dan meminimumkan kesan gangguan tersebut. Skop aktiviti BCM termasuk pengurusan risiko, analisis impak perniagaan, pengurusan krisis, pelan kesinambungan perniagaan, dan pemulihan bencana.

8. Teknologi Maklumat dan Risiko Keselamatan Siber

Risiko IT merupakan salah satu risiko perniagaan berkaitan penggunaan, pemilikan, operasi, penglibatan, pengaruh, dan gunapakai IT di dalam Bank. Risiko IT mungkin timbul daripada ketidakcekapan sistem IT, aplikasi, platform atau infrastruktur termasuk ancaman atau pendedahan kepada rangkaian luar atau internet, yang mungkin menyebabkan kerugian kewangan dan gangguan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan atau operasi Bank. Terdapat tiga kategori risiko IT iaitu risiko manfaat IT/pengupayaan nilai, risiko program IT dan penyampaian projek, serta risiko operasi IT dan penyediaan meja perkhidmatan.

Risiko keselamatan siber adalah risiko perniagaan berkaitan kemungkinan ancaman dan serangan siber seperti penggodaman, perisian hasad, pancingan data, dan kejuruteraan sosial yang menjejaskan kerahsiaan, integriti, dan ketersediaan sistem maklumat dan data Bank. Risiko keselamatan siber boleh menyebabkan kerugian kewangan, kerosakan reputasi, ketidakpatuhan kawal selia, serta liabiliti perundangan. Justeru, adalah kritikal untuk Bank menyediakan langkah-langkah pengurusan keselamatan siber yang mantap bagi mengurangkan dan mengurus risiko keselamatan siber. Ini termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada pelaksanaan kawalan keselamatan siber yang kukuh seperti "firewall", penilaian keselamatan lazim seperti Pentest, penyediaan latihan kesedaran keselamatan siber untuk kakitangan, serta pembangunan dan ujian pelan-pelan tindakbalas insiden bagi memastikan tindakbalas yang berkesan dan tepat pada masanya.

The primary objective of BSNSGP is to strengthen the expectations for effective Shariah governance arrangements that are well integrated with business and risk strategies of the Bank in relation to Islamic Banking operations, business, affairs and activities. The Bank shall at all times ensure full compliance with the SA's decisions in carrying out the day-to-day operations and business dealings as well as promoting a strong Shariah compliance risk culture within the Bank.

7. Business Continuity Management (BCM)

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is a framework for identifying the Bank's risk of exposure to internal and external threats and for developing effective response plans. The key objectives of BCM are to increase the Bank's operational resilience with the ability to respond to threats such as disease outbreaks, natural disasters or data breaches, power outages, etc and minimise the impact of such disruptions. The scope of BCM activities include risk management, business impact analysis, crisis management, business continuity planning and disaster recovery.

8. Information Technology and Cybersecurity Risk

IT risk is one of the business risks specifically associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence, and adoption of IT within the Bank. IT risk may arise from the non-performance of IT systems, applications, platforms or infrastructures including threats or vulnerabilities exposure to external network or internet, which could result in financial loss, disruption of financial services or the operations of the Bank. IT risk can be categorised into three (3) different categories namely IT benefits/value enablement risk, IT programme and project delivery risk and IT operations and service desk delivery.

Cybersecurity risk is a specific type of business risk that involves the potential for cyber threats and attacks, such as hacking, malware, phishing, and social engineering, which compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Bank's information systems and data. Cybersecurity risk can result in financial loss, reputational damage, regulatory non-compliance, and legal liability. Therefore, it is critical for the Bank to have robust cybersecurity management measures in place to mitigate and manage cybersecurity risk. This includes but not limited to implementing robust cybersecurity controls such as firewall, conducting regular security assessments such as Pentest, providing cybersecurity awareness training to employees, and developing and testing incident response plans to ensure a timely and effective response to cybersecurity incidents.

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

KOMITMEN ALAM SEKITAR, SOSIAL DAN TADBIR URUS (ESG) BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL (BSN)

Sebagai sebuah Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (IKP), BSN komited dalam menerapkan amalan-amalan baik ESG dalam perniagaan dan operasi kami bagi menyokong visi kami iaitu 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia Ketinggalan'. Kami menyedari akan peranan kami untuk mewujudkan masa hadapan yang lestari untuk semua, dan dalam hal ini, kami terus berusaha memahami keperluan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan kami di samping memberi perhatian kepada kesan tindakan kami ke atas komuniti di mana kami beroperasi. Kami sentiasa menilai cara untuk menerapkan amalan kelestarian agar kami dapat menguruskan risiko kami dengan wajar dalam usaha kami memperkasakan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan masyarakat selaras dengan Pelan Strategik Korporat BSN, "Melangkah Ke Hadapan. Bersama-sama. Melakukan Apa yang Kami Lakukan Dengan Baik. Lebih Baik".

Komponen-komponen ESG diterapkan dalam pelbagai aktiviti yang dijalankan oleh BSN seperti yang diperincikan di bawah.

Tadbir Urus Korporat

Tadbir urus korporat memastikan proses membuat keputusan dilakukan secara bertanggungjawab demi menjaga kepentingan BSN dan pihak berkepentingannya. Ini memastikan kami memenuhi jangkaan pihak berkepentingan dan melaksanakan mandat kami untuk kelestarian, sekaligus mengurangkan risiko dalam perniagaan kami. Oleh itu, ia merupakan aspek penting dalam meletakkan kami sebagai penyedia perkhidmatan kewangan yang berwibawa dan boleh dipercayai. Dasar dan amalan yang wajar mengukuhkan budaya integriti dan ketelusan yang sihat di seluruh BSN. Kelestarian tadbir urus yang baik diterapkan dalam Nilai-Nilai Teras dan Kod Etika serta penginstitutionan sasaran dan petunjuk-petunjuk prestasi utama BSN.

Dalam melaksanakan tugas fidusiari dan fungsi kepemimpinannya, Lembaga Pengarah mentadbir dan menetapkan hala tuju strategik BSN sambil melaksanakan pengawasan yang berkesan terhadap pihak pengurusan. Lembaga Pengarah tidak terlibat dalam operasi perniagaan harian BSN. Pengarah Bebas dalam Lembaga Pengarah berperanan mewujudkan ketidakberpihakan/kesaksamaan dalam hal-hal yang mungkin menimbulkan percanggahan dan kepentingan diri bagi pihak-pihak berkaitan. Di samping itu, Pengarah Bebas memainkan dua peranan dalam penciptaan nilai dan pemeliharaan nilai, dengan sentiasa bertindak demi kepentingan terbaik pihak berkepentingan Bank.

Ketelusan dan Pelaporan

Ketelusan membina kepercayaan, keterlibatan dan komitmen pihak berkepentingan kami terhadap visi dan misi BSN. Kami sentiasa membincangkan dan mempertimbangkan tahap ketelusan dan kebertanggungjawaban dalam pelaporan merentasi pelbagai fungsi BSN. Ini menyumbang secara positif kepada peningkatan kualiti pelaporan kami, dari segi penyampaian maklumat secara seimbang, bermakna dan tepat kepada pelbagai pihak berkepentingan kami.

BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL'S (BSN) ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) COMMITMENT

As a Development Financial Institution (DFI), BSN is committed to ensure good ESG practices are embedded in our business and operations in support of our vision of 'No Malaysian Left Behind'. We are aware of the role we can play in creating a sustainable future for all, and in this regard, we continuously seek to understand the needs of our different stakeholders, while remaining attentive to the implications of our actions on the communities we serve. We continue to assess how we can further embed sustainability considerations, so that we can manage our risks appropriately even as we help facilitate economic and societal growth in line with BSN's Corporate Strategy Plan of "Step Forward. Together. Doing what we do well. Better".

Components of ESG are embedded in various activities undertaken by the Bank as detailed below.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance ensures accountable decision-making in the interest of the Bank and its stakeholders. It ensures that we are meeting stakeholder expectations and carrying out our mandate for sustainability, while also mitigating the risks in our business. Hence, it is a fundamental aspect in positioning us as a trusted and credible financial services provider. Appropriate policies and practices reinforce a healthy culture of integrity and transparency throughout BSN. Sustainability of good governance is embedded in the Bank via our Core Values and Code of Ethics as well as institutionalisation of targets and KPIs.

In discharging its fiduciary duties and leadership functions, the Board governs and sets the strategic direction of the Bank while exercising effective oversight on management. The Board shall not be involved in day-to-day business operations of the Bank. Independent Directors of the Board serve to establish impartiality on matters of possible conflict and vested interests of related parties. In addition, Independent Directors play a dual role in value creation as well as value preservation, by always acting in the best interests of the Bank's stakeholders.

Transparency and Reporting

Transparency builds trust, engagement and commitment of our stakeholders to the vision and mission of the Bank. We continuously discuss and deliberate on the level of transparency and accountability in reporting across various functions of the Bank. This positively contributes to improving the quality of our reporting, in terms of presenting information in a balanced, meaningful and accurate manner to our various stakeholders.

Kelestarian Kewangan

Dalam memberi keutamaan kepada kepentingan terbaik pelanggan dan kelestarian jangka panjang, aktiviti pembiayaan kami adalah sejajar dengan Garis Panduan Bank Negara mengenai Pembiayaan Bertanggungjawab dan Dokumen Dasar mengenai Layanan Adil terhadap Pengguna Kewangan. Pembiayaan kepada pihak-pihak yang berkait ditadbir oleh Dasar Dalaman Pembiayaan kepada Pihak-Pihak Berkait BSN untuk memastikan bahawa semua urusan niaga dilaksanakan secara telus dan setaraf.

Melalui dasar kami yang mengutamakan unsur Islam, amalan pemberian pinjaman kami dipertingkatkan oleh prinsip Syariah di mana kami mengelak dari memberi pinjaman di sektor yang dilarang. Pengawasan risiko yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti pembiayaan kami adalah berdasarkan parameter Syariah, yang memberikan panduan kepada proses dan amalan kami untuk memastikan urusan niaga dilaksanakan selaras dengan keperluan Syariah. Risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah dikurangkan melalui pemantauan rapi terhadap ketidakpatuhan Syariah dalam semua aspek kitaran hayat produk.

Tanggungjawab Produk dan Perkhidmatan

Sebagai sebuah Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan (IKP), BSN bukan sahaja bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan dan menyampaikan perkhidmatan kewangan yang mencipta nilai untuk Bank tetapi juga untuk menyokong matlamat sosial dan ekonomi yang lebih luas. Dengan meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi, mendorong inovasi dan penambahbaikan berterusan terhadap produk dan perkhidmatan kami, BSN menyokong pelanggan dan komuniti kami sambil memacu pertumbuhan yang lestari.

Piagam Layanan Adil Pelanggan BSN menyatakan komitmen kami untuk menyampaikan piawaian kesaksamaan yang tertinggi dalam semua urusan kami demi melindungi kepentingan dan kesejahteraan kewangan pelanggan kami. Kami komited dalam memberikan nasihat yang jelas dan jujur dan untuk memastikan produk kewangan yang kami tawarkan adalah sesuai untuk pelanggan kami. Kami percaya bahawa memberikan hasil yang adil dan saksama kepada pelanggan akan membantu kami membina dan menjalin hubungan jangka panjang dengan pelanggan kami.

Amalan Perolehan Bertanggungjawab

Proses, dasar dan tatacara dalaman kami menyediakan panduan bagi memastikan amalan perolehan kami beretika dan bertanggungjawab, mematuhi prinsip keadilan dan mempertimbangkan semua kriteria yang wajar secara menyeluruh apabila memilih pembekal. Semua keputusan pembelian mesti dibuat berdasarkan amalan tadbir urus yang baik dan demi kepentingan terbaik Bank.

Tadbir urus dan tatacara dalaman yang mantap, termasuk Dasar Tanpa Hadaiah BSN, menyediakan panduan bagi semua pihak yang terlibat dalam proses perolehan ke arah memastikan tingkah laku beretika dan mencegah situasi konflik kepentingan. Semua sebut harga dan tender yang dikemukakan oleh pembekal dinilai berdasarkan kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan, latar belakang, pengalaman dan rekod prestasi pembida dan daya saing harga.

Oleh itu, komitmen kami terhadap menegakkan ketelusan, kerahsiaan dan keadilan dalam semua urusan kami memastikan bahawa semua pembekal kami dilayan secara adil dan saksama.

Financial Sustainability

In putting our customers' best interest and long-term sustainability at the forefront, our financing activities are aligned with Bank Negara's Guideline on Responsible Financing and Policy Document on Fair Treatment of Financial Consumers. Financing to connected parties are governed by BSN's internal Financing to Connected Parties Policy to ensure that all such transactions are conducted in a transparent and arms-length basis.

Through our Islamic-first policy, our lending practices are enhanced by Shariah principles and we refrain from lending in prohibited sectors. Oversight of the risks associated with our financing activities is based on Shariah parameters, which guide our processes and practices to ensure that transactions are carried out in accordance with Shariah requirements. Shariah non-compliance risks are mitigated through rigorous monitoring of Shariah non-compliance in all aspects of the product life-cycle.

Products and Services Responsibility

As a DFI, BSN is responsible not only for designing and delivering financial services that create value for the Bank but to also support wider social and economic goals. By deepening the utilisation of technology, driving innovation and constant enhancement to our products and services, BSN supports our customers and communities while driving sustainable growth.

BSN's Treat Customers Fairly Charter specifies our commitment to provide the highest standards of fairness in all our dealings to protect the interests and financial well-being of our customers. We are committed in providing clear and honest advice and to ensure that the financial products we offer are suitable for our customers. We believe that providing fair outcomes for customers helps us to build and foster long-term relationships with our customers.

Responsible Procurement Practices

Our internal processes, policies and procedures guide us in ensuring that our procurement practices are ethical and responsible, adhere to the principles of fairness and consider all appropriate criteria thoroughly when selecting suppliers. All purchasing decisions must be based on good governance practices and in the best interest of the Bank.

Robust internal governance and procedures, including the Bank's No-Gift Policy, guide all those involved in the procurement process towards ensuring ethical conduct and preventing situations of conflicts of interest. All quotations and tenders submitted by suppliers are evaluated on the basis of quality of goods and services, background, experience and track record of the bidders and competitiveness of price.

Hence, our commitment to transparency, confidentiality and fairness in all our dealings ensures that all our suppliers can expect to be treated fairly and equally.

PENYATA PENGURUSAN RISIKO

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT

Pertumbuhan dan Pengekalan Kakitangan

Warga kerja kami dan bakat mereka adalah sangat penting untuk pertumbuhan kami. Di BSN, kami menggalakkan kepelbagaian di tempat kerja yang mendorong modal insan berbakat untuk membangunkan potensi mereka sepenuhnya. Cara kerja dan tindakan kami adalah berlandaskan nilai-nilai teras kami iaitu C.A.R.E (Komited, Cerdas, Menghormati dan Beretika).

Persekitaran perniagaan masa kini memerlukan warga kerja kami untuk dilengkapi dengan kemahiran yang akan mempersiapkan mereka untuk menguruskan risiko operasi perniagaan semasa dan yang bakal muncul. Kami percaya bahawa pengurusan perolehan, pertumbuhan dan pekekalan bakat yang berkesan dan cekap dapat menjamin kesinambungan, produktiviti, prestasi dan daya saing perniagaan.

Hubungan Komuniti

Kami percaya bahawa penglibatan dalam pelbagai inisiatif komuniti akan memupuk rasa tanggungjawab di kalangan warga kerja kami terhadap pelbagai isu sosial dan alam sekitar. Ini juga mengukuhkan kepercayaan terhadap peranan penting mereka dalam membuat perubahan positif menerusi penyelesaian yang lestari.

Sejak dahulu lagi kami telah memberi perkhidmatan kepada seluruh lapisan rakyat Malaysia tanpa mengira latar belakang, bangsa dan kedudukan sosial. Sejalan dengan visi Bank iaitu 'Tiada Rakyat Malaysia Ketinggalan', Bank komited untuk menjalinkan hubungan yang lestari dan bermakna dengan pelanggannya melalui program tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR), yang bertujuan memberi impak positif kepada komuniti. CSR BSN adalah sejajar dengan janji jenamanya untuk memberi masyarakat, terutamanya yang kurang mendapat perkhidmatan, peluang untuk menikmati kehidupan yang lebih baik di samping memperjuangkan mandat kami untuk menyediakan rangkuman kewangan kepada semua. BSN akan memastikan semua program CSR melengkapinya nilai-nilai terasnya.

Penglibatan Pihak Berkepentingan

Penglibatan sistematik merupakan asas untuk memahami keperluan pihak berkepentingan. Maklum balas dan input pihak berkepentingan kami adalah sangat berharga dan kami berhubung dengan mereka secara berkala melalui pelbagai platform sebagai kelaziman dalam perniagaan kami. Adalah penting untuk menganalisis, memahami dan bertindak balas terhadap jangkaan, keperluan, dan isu-isu pihak berkepentingan yang kian berkembang untuk memacu prinsip-prinsip dan program-program yang akan meningkatkan kesedaran dan mendorong sokongan untuk tindakan yang berkesan ke arah mencapai pembangunan yang lestari.

Risiko Iklim

BSN mengiktiraf bahawa perubahan iklim memberi kesan yang besar kepada masyarakat, ekonomi dan sistem kewangan. Bank menggunakan Taksonomi Perubahan Iklim dan Berasaskan Prinsip (CCPT) yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara di dalam model dan amalan perniagaan secara keseluruhannya termasuk menyepadukan pertimbangan kelestarian ke dalam strategi dan operasinya, dan menyediakan sokongan berterusan di mana berkenaan ke arah agenda kelestarian Kerajaan dalam menyokong aktiviti pengurangan dan penyesuaian perubahan iklim.

Employee Growth and Retention

Our people and their talent are fundamental to our growth. At BSN, we encourage a workplace with full diversity which attracts talented human capital to develop their fullest potential. We work and behave by our core values of C.A.R.E (Committed, Agile, Respectful & Ethical).

Today's business environment requires our people to be equipped with skills that will prepare them to manage present and emerging risks of our business operations. We believe that effective and efficient management of talent acquisition, growth and retention can ensure business continuity, productivity, performance and competitiveness.

Community Relations

We believe that involvement in various community initiatives helps instill a sense of responsibility in our employees towards various social and environmental issues. It also reinforces belief in their critical role in bringing about positive change through sustainable solutions.

We have a long-standing tradition of serving Malaysians from all walks of life regardless of background, race and social standing. In line with the Bank's vision of 'No Malaysian Left Behind', the Bank is committed to achieve sustainable and meaningful relationships with its customers through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, which will bring positive impact to the community. BSN's CSR is aligned with its brand promise to provide society, especially the underserved, the opportunity to enjoy a better life by championing our mandated roles in providing financial inclusion to all. BSN shall ensure that all CSR programmes complement its core values.

Stakeholder Engagement

Systematic engagement is fundamental to understanding stakeholders' needs. Our stakeholders and their inputs are valuable to us and we seek to reach out to them regularly through various platforms as part of the usual course of our business. It is crucial to analyse, understand and respond to the evolving expectations, needs, and issues of our stakeholders to advocate principles and programmes that will raise awareness and activate support to enable meaningful actions towards sustainable development.

Climate Risks

BSN recognises that climate change has a significant impact on the society, economy and financial system. The Bank adopts the Climate Change and Principle Based Taxonomy (CCPT) as issued by Bank Negara where applicable into its overall business practices and models including but not limited to integrating sustainability considerations into its strategy and operations, and shall also provide continuous support where applicable towards the Government sustainability agenda to support climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

KENYATAAN AUDIT DALAMAN

INTERNAL AUDIT STATEMENT

Jabatan Audit Dalaman (IAD) melapor secara bebas kepada Jawatankuasa Audit & Pemeriksaan (BAC) dan ia adalah bebas daripada aktiviti dan operasi perniagaan serta unit sokongan yang lain. IAD secara berkala akan menilai kecukupan, kecekapan dan keberkesanan proses pengurusan risiko, kawalan dan proses tadbir urus yang dilaksanakan oleh pihak Pengurusan BSN.

Skop audit IAD merangkumi semua unit perniagaan dan sokongan termasuk anak-anak syarikat. Pengenalpastian unit-unit untuk diaudit secara keseluruhannya adalah berdasarkan rangka kerja IAD yang berasaskan faktor risiko yang diluluskan oleh BAC. Pelan audit tahunan dirangka berdasarkan penilaian risiko, pendedahan dan strategi BSN. Bahagian-bahagian yang dinilai sebagai berisiko tinggi adalah tertakluk kepada audit tahunan, manakala bahagian-bahagian yang dinilai sebagai berisiko sederhana tinggi, sederhana atau rendah adalah tertakluk kepada audit "cycle" yang diluluskan.

Walaupun berasaskan penilaian risiko, pelan audit juga mengambil kira bahagian yang akan diaudit secara tahunan mengikut keperluan kawal selia dan kriteria-kriteria lain seperti kejadian penipuan terkini, penarafan audit yang menurun sebelumnya serta faktor-faktor lain yang berkaitan. IAD juga menjalankan siasatan kes disyaki penipuan oleh kakitangan, pelanggan atau pihak ketiga dan mencadangkan penambahbaikan yang sesuai untuk mengelakkan kejadian yang sama berulang dan tindakan diambil.

IAD mempunyai akses tanpa had kepada pihak BAC dan maklumat yang diperlukan dalam menjalankan kerja pengauditan, yang mana asasnya termasuk mengenalpasti risiko yang boleh memberi impak negatif kepada prestasi BSN dan/atau menghalang BSN daripada mencapai matlamat korporatnya. Pihak BAC juga akan memastikan bahawa pihak pengurusan memahami risiko dan proaktif dalam pengawasan ke atas resolusi dan mitigasi mengikut keperluan.

Laporan Audit menyediakan skop audit yang dilaksanakan, penilaian ke atas sistem kawalan dalaman berserta dengan pemerhatian audit yang terperinci, tindakan mitigasi oleh pihak pengurusan, ulasan dan cadangan IAD untuk penambahbaikan. BAC menyemak dan membincangkan pengecualian atau ketidakpatuhan yang diutarakan dan memastikan bahawa sekiranya perlu dan berkaitan, pihak BAC mengarahkan pihak Pengurusan untuk memberikan perhatian kepada isu-isu berkaitan dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang wajar untuk memperkuatkan sistem kawalan dalaman berdasarkan cadangan-cadangan audit tersebut.

BAC terdiri daripada empat Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif. Ia adalah satu Jawatankuasa yang berwakilkan Lembaga Pengarah yang menyediakan pengawasan ke atas laporan kewangan, pendedahan, pematuhan peraturan undang-undang, pengurusan risiko, amalan tadbir urus dan pemantauan proses kawalan dalaman BSN. BAC memanfaatkan kerja-kerja IAD dan Laporan Audit yang dibentangkan kepada BAC. Semua penemuan-penemuan ketara dan penting oleh juruaudit dalaman, juruaudit luar dan pihak pengawalseliaan akan dilaporkan kepada BAC untuk semakan dan perbincangan. Dalam hal ini, BAC memastikan pelan mitigasi dilaksanakan oleh pihak pengurusan kanan untuk melindungi kepentingan BSN dan untuk memastikan tadbir urus yang wajar. Pengurusan unit perniagaan dan sokongan yang diklasifikasikan 'Tidak Memuaskan' oleh pihak IAD akan diberi nasihat yang sewajarnya oleh BAC.

The Internal Audit Department (IAD) reports independently to the Board Audit Committee (BAC) and is independent of the activities and operations of the business and other support units. IAD regularly evaluates the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes implemented by the Management of BSN.

IAD scope of coverage encompasses all business and support units, including subsidiaries. The identification of the auditable units and the audit universe are based on a risk based IAD framework that is approved by BAC. The annual audit plan is developed based on assessment of risks, exposures, and strategies of BSN. Areas that are assessed to be high risk are subject to an annual audit while those that are assessed to be medium high, medium or low risk are subject to a cyclical audit.

Notwithstanding the risk assessment, the annual audit plan will include areas that will be audited annually due to regulatory requirements, and other established criteria such as recent incidence of fraud, previous adverse audit rating or other pertinent considerable factors. IAD also undertakes investigations into alleged frauds by staff, customers or third parties, and recommends appropriate improvements to prevent recurrence and actions to be taken.

IAD has unrestricted access to BAC and information required in the course of its work, which fundamentally involves identifying risks that could negatively impact the performance of the Group and/or keep it from achieving its corporate goals. The BAC ensures that Management fully understands the risks and proactively provide the required oversight for resolution and mitigation, where necessary.

The Audit Report provides the scope of audit work performed, a general evaluation of the system of internal control together with detailed audit observations, management mitigation actions, comments and IAD recommendations for improvement. The BAC reviews and deliberates exceptions or non-compliances raised and ensures that where required and applicable, the BAC directs Management to take cognisance of the issues and establish necessary steps to strengthen the system of internal controls based on audit recommendations.

BAC comprises four (4) Independent Non-Executive Directors. It is a Board-delegated committee that provides oversight on financial reporting, disclosure, regulatory compliance, risk management, governance practices and monitoring of internal control processes in BSN. BAC leverages on the work of the IAD and the Audit Report that is presented to the BAC. All significant and material findings by the internal auditors, external auditors and regulators are reported to the BAC for review and deliberation. In this regard, the BAC ensures that mitigation plans are implemented by senior management to safeguard the interests of BSN and to upkeep proper governance. Management of business and support units that are rated 'Unsatisfactory' by IAD are counselled by the BAC.

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

SHARIAH COMMITTEE REPORT

JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH (JKS)

Sebagai sebuah Perniagaan Perbankan Islam, satu rangka kerja tadbir urus Syariah telah diwujudkan sebagai ciri khas dalam struktur organisasi Bank Simpanan Nasional (Bank), yang merangkumi penubuhan JKS selari dengan keperluan Bahagian IV Penggal 2 Seksyen 30 (1) Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 (APKI 2013) dan pelaksanaan Tadbir Urus Syariah oleh organ-organ utama di dalam Bank berdasarkan kepada Dokumen Polisi Tadbir Urus Syariah Bank Negara Malaysia 2019. Secara umum, JKS bertanggungjawab untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Bank untuk memastikan tujuan dan operasi, perniagaan, urusan dan aktiviti kegiatannya mematuhi Syariah.

Untuk memastikan keberkesanan pengawasan dan pengurusan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah oleh Bank secara keseluruhannya, JKS dibantu oleh fungsi-fungsi kawalan di bawah Tadbir Urus Syariah iaitu Bahagian Risiko Syariah Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko, Seksyen Semakan Syariah Jabatan Pematuhan dan Bahagian Audit Syariah Jabatan Audit Dalaman, manakala sokongan operasi bagi keberkesanan fungsi JKS dilaksanakan oleh Bahagian Syariah Jabatan Perbankan Islam.

KOMPOSISI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Keanggotaan JKS adalah terdiri daripada golongan cendekiawan yang mempunyai kelayakan dan pengetahuan yang diperlukan, kepakaran dan pengalaman dalam bidang Syariah terutamanya perundangan Islam dan undang-undang transaksi Islam. Di Bank Simpanan Nasional, JKS terdiri daripada enam (6) orang ahli daripada pelbagai latar belakang dari segi kelayakan, pengalaman dan pengetahuan.

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022, tiga belas (13) mesyuarat JKS termasuk mesyuarat khas telah diadakan sepanjang dua belas (12) bulan dengan kehadiran ahli-ahli JKS adalah seperti berikut:

Bil/No	Ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah/ Shariah Committee Members	Kehadiran/ Attendance
1	Prof. Madya Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Zakaria	13/13
2	Prof. Madya Dr. Ahmad Zaki Salleh (tamat tempoh lantikan pada 31 Mei 2022/term ended on 31 May 2022)	6/6
3	Prof. Madya Dr. Kamaruzaman Noordin	13/13
4	Dr. Asma Hakimah Ab Halim	13/13
5	Dr. Razli Ramli	13/13
6	Tuan Haji Ahmad Lutfi Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	13/13

SHARIAH COMMITTEE (SC)

As an Islamic Banking Business, a Shariah governance framework has been put in place as a distinct feature in the organisational structure of Bank Simpanan Nasional (the Bank), which includes establishment of the SC in line with the requirement of Part IV Division 2 Section 30 (1) of the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA 2013) and implementation of Shariah Governance by key organs of the Bank in accordance with 2019 BNM Policy Document on Shariah Governance. In general, the SC has the responsibility to provide advice to the Bank to ensure that its aims and operations, business, affairs and activities are in compliance with Shariah.

In ensuring the oversight and effective management of the Bank's overall Shariah non-compliance risk, the SC is assisted by the control functions under the Shariah Governance namely Shariah Risk Division of Risk Management Department, Shariah Review Division of Compliance Department and Shariah Audit Division of Internal Audit Department, while the operational support for the effective functioning of the SC is provided by the Shariah Division of Islamic Banking Department.

COMPOSITION OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

Members of the SC are scholars who have the qualifications and necessary knowledge, expertise and experience in the areas of Shariah especially Islamic jurisprudence and Islamic commercial laws. In Bank Simpanan Nasional, the SC consists of six (6) members with diverse backgrounds in terms of qualifications, experience and knowledge.

SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEETING

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022, thirteen (13) SC meetings including special meeting were held during the twelve (12) months with the attendance of the SC members are as follows:

IMBUHAN REMUNERATION

OBJEKTIF & PRINSIP IMBUHAN

Imbuan di BSN bertujuan untuk menarik, memotivasi dan mengekalkan kakitangan untuk mencapai objektif dan mandat jangka panjangnya dengan jayanya. BSN mengguna pakai pendekatan imbuan yang berpandukan prinsip-prinsip berikut:

Menyokong mandat dan strategi perniagaan BSN yang diukur melalui skorkad korporat

Menggalakkan pengambilan risiko yang berhemat dan tingkah laku yang diinginkan

- Tahap penekanan yang bersesuaian diberikan kepada mandat BSN dengan mengaitkan imbuan dengan skorkad korporat.
- Hasil yang dijangkakan mengenai pencapaian mandat digabungkan ke dalam skorkad korporat.
- Imbuan dikaitkan dengan prestasi keseluruhan skorkad korporat yang mana pencapaian mandat adalah salah satu elemen utama.
- Sistem imbuan dikaitkan dengan pengurusan prestasi kakitangan yang menggalakkan pengambilan risiko yang berhemat, hasil pematuhan dan tingkah laku yang diinginkan.
- Imbuan Tidak Tetap ditangguhkan dan/atau dilucut hakkan dalam kes pengambilan risiko yang tidak wajar, ketidakpatuhan dan salah laku berdasarkan keputusan tindakan tatatertib.

Menyelaraskan imbuan dengan prestasi

Menyediakan imbuan yang berdaya saing dengan pasaran

- Sistem imbuan direka bentuk untuk memastikan ganjaran adalah berdasarkan prestasi korporat dan individu.
- Prestasi individu akan diukur berdasarkan pencapaian KPI, kompetensi, hasil pengambilan risiko dan pematuhan serta kelakuan.
- Penangguhan pembayaran dan pelucuthakan Imbuan Tidak Tetap dikenakan ke atas kes ketidakpatuhan dan salah laku yang melibatkan kesan yang negatif.
- Penanda aras imbuan dijalankan terhadap industri dan pasaran di mana Bank beroperasi dengan mengambil kira kelestarian kewangan jangka panjang Bank.
- Peruntukan untuk Imbuan Tidak Tetap adalah berdasarkan prestasi keseluruhan dan kedudukan kewangan Bank, trend pasaran serta keadaan ekonomi.

REMUNERATION OBJECTIVES & PRINCIPLES

Remuneration at BSN is aimed to attract, motivate and retain employees to deliver its long term objectives and mandates successfully. BSN applies a remuneration approach that is guided by the following principles:

Support BSN mandates and business strategies measured through corporate scorecard

Promote prudent risk-taking and desired conduct

- An appropriate level of emphasis is given to BSN's mandates through the linkage between corporate scorecard and remuneration.
- The expected outcomes on mandates delivery are incorporated into the corporate scorecard.
- Remuneration is connected to the overall performance of corporate scorecard in which mandates delivery is one of the key elements.
- The remuneration system is linked to employee performance management that encourages prudent risk taking, desired compliance outcomes and conduct.
- Variable pay is deferred and/or forfeited in cases of improper risk-taking, non-compliance and misconduct based on the consequence management outcomes.

Align pay with performance

Provide market-competitive pay

- The remuneration system is designed to ensure that reward is measurably linked to corporate and individual performance.
- The individual performance will be measured based on KPI achievements, competencies, risk and compliance outcomes as well as conduct.
- Payment deferment and forfeiture of variable pay are applied to non-compliance and misconduct involving material adverse outcomes.
- Remuneration benchmarking is conducted against the industry and market where the Bank operates taking into account long term financial sustainability of the Bank.
- The pool for the variable pay is determined by the overall Bank's performance and financial standing, market trends and economic conditions.

IMBUHAN REMUNERATION

KOMPONEN IMBUHAN

Jumlah pampasan adalah fokus utama imbuhan dalam konteks ini melibatkan dua (2) komponen utama iaitu, Imbuhan Tetap dan Imbuhan Tidak Tetap.

REMUNERATION COMPONENTS

The total compensation is the key focus of the remuneration in this context involving two (2) main components namely, fixed pay and variable pay.

	Apa/What	Kenapa/Why	Bagaimana/How
Imbuhan Tetap/ Fixed Pay	Gaji/ Salary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menarik dan mengekalkan bakat dengan memastikan Imbuhan Tetap kami berdaya saing dengan institusi yang setanding dengan mengambil kira kelestarian kewangan jangka panjang Bank. Attract and retain talent by ensuring our fixed pay is sufficiently competitive with comparable institution taking into consideration the Bank's long term financial sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menetapkan imbuhan pada tahap yang sesuai dengan mengambil kira keadaan pasaran, kemahiran, pengalaman, tanggungjawab, akauntabiliti dan/atau prestasi kerja. Bayaran tersebut dibayar kepada kakitangan secara bulanan dan boleh diselaraskan setiap tahun atau apabila perlu. Set at an appropriate pay level by taking into account market conditions, skills, experience, responsibilities, accountability and/or performance of the employee. The payment is paid to employees on a monthly basis and may be reviewed annually or as and when needed.
Imbuhan Tidak Tetap/ Variable Pay	Bonus prestasi/ Performance bonus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menggalakkan bayaran untuk prestasi. Promote pay for performance. Membantu menumpukan kakitangan kepada pencapaian objektif Bank dan memenuhi mandatnya. Help to focus employees on the achievement of the Bank's objectives and fulfilment of its mandates. Menggalakkan tingkah laku yang betul dan kelakuan beretika melalui penangguhan bonus dan pengaturan pelucuthakan. Encourage the right behaviours and ethical conduct through bonus deferment and forfeiture arrangement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berdasarkan prestasi Bank dan prestasi individu kakitangan. Based on the performance of the Bank and the employee's individual performance. Diukur berdasarkan skorkad korporat, KPI dan sasaran yang dipersetujui pada awal setiap tahun. Measured against the corporate scorecard, KPIs and targets agreed at the beginning of each year. Peruntukan bonus adalah berdasarkan pencapaian keseluruhan skorkad korporat dan prestasi kewangan Bank tertakluk kepada persetujuan Lembaga Pengarah dan kelulusan Kementerian Kewangan. The bonus pool is determined based on the overall corporate scorecard achievement and the Bank's financial performance subject to the Board of Directors' endorsement and the Ministry of Finance's approval.

IMBUHAN UNTUK PEGAWAI KANAN UTAMA, SETIAUSAHA SYARIKAT DAN PENGAMBIL RISIKO UTAMA LAIN

Imbuan Pegawai Kanan Utama (meliputi Ketua Pegawai dan Ketua Fungsi Kawalan), Setiausaha Syarikat dan Pengambil Risiko Utama Lain dikemukakan kepada Jawatankuasa Pencalonan dan Saraan untuk persetujuan dan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk kelulusan. Imbuan Pegawai Kanan Utama dan Pengambil Risiko Utama Lain BSN pada TK2022 adalah diringkaskan dalam jadual di bawah:

REMUNERATION FOR KEY SENIOR OFFICERS, COMPANY SECRETARY AND OTHER MATERIAL RISK TAKERS

The remuneration of Key Senior Officers (covering Chief Officers and Heads of Control Functions), Company Secretary and Other Material Risk Takers (OMRTs) is submitted to the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee for endorsement and to the Board for approval. The remuneration of BSN's Key Senior Officers and OMRTs in FY2022 is summarised in the table below:

Jumlah Nilai Imbuan (RM)/ Total Value of Remuneration (RM)	Pegawai Kanan Utama & Setiausaha Syarikat/ Key Senior Officers & Company Secretary	Pengambil Risiko Utama Lain/ OMRTs
Imbuan Tetap/ Fixed Pay	RM3,715,847	RM1,837,239
Imbuan Tidak Tetap/ Variable Pay	RM810,125	RM351,375
Definisi/ Definition	<p>Pegawai Kanan Utama ditakrifkan sebagai Ketua Pegawai Perniagaan, Ketua Pegawai Operasi, Ketua Pegawai Kewangan, Ketua Pegawai Pematuhan, Ketua Juruaudit Dalaman, Ketua Pegawai Risiko dan Ketua Pegawai Integriti & Tadbir Urus.</p> <p>Key Senior Officers are defined as Chief Business Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Internal Auditor, Chief Risk Officer and Chief Integrity & Governance Officer.</p>	<p>Pengambil Risiko Utama Lain ditakrifkan sebagai kakitangan yang boleh mengawal sejumlah besar sumber Bank atau yang mana tindakan mereka berkemungkinan mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas profil risiko Bank atau mereka di kalangan pegawai yang diberikan ganjaran paling tinggi. Jawatan yang termasuk di bawah takrifan Pengambil Risiko Utama Lain disemak semula oleh Lembaga Pengarah setiap tahun.</p> <p>OMRTs are defined as the employees who can materially commit or control significant amounts of the Bank's resources or whose actions are likely to have a significant impact on its risk profile or those among the most highly remunerated officers. The positions that fall under the definition of OMRTs are reviewed by the Board of Directors annually.</p>

Nota: Imbuan Ketua Eksekutif dan para pengarah dinyatakan secara berasingan di bawah Penyata Kewangan, di muka surat 188 sehingga 190.

Notes: The remuneration of the Chief Executive and directors are disclosed separately under Financial Statement, on pages 340 to 342.



PENYATA KEWANGAN

- 106 Sijil Ketua Audit Negara
- 111 Penyata Ahli Lembaga Pengarah
- 112 Pengakuan oleh Pegawai Utama yang Bertanggungjawab
- 113 Laporan Pengarah
- 115 Laporan Jawatankuasa Syariah BSN
- 118 Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
- 119 Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain
- 120 Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Disatukan
- 121 Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti
- 122 Penyata Aliran Tunai
- 125 Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan



BSN





**SIJIL KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022**

Sijil Mengenai Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Saya telah memberikan kuasa kepada firma audit swasta di bawah Subseksyen 7(3) Akta Audit 1957 [Akta 62] untuk mengaudit Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional. Penyata kewangan tersebut merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2022 Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan dan Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut dan nota kepada penyata kewangan termasuklah ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan seperti yang dinyatakan pada muka surat 5 hingga 188.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2022 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS), Pekeliling Perbendaharaan dan keperluan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 [Akta 146], Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 [Akta 618], Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 [Akta 759] dan Syariah.

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. Tanggungjawab saya dihuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam sijil ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperoleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas kepada pendapat saya.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Saya adalah bebas daripada Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan serta telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain berdasarkan International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit Mengenainya

Lembaga Pengarah, Bank Simpanan Nasional bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada penyata kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS), Pekeliling Perbendaharaan dan keperluan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 [Akta 146], Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 [Akta 618], Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 [Akta 759] dan Syariah. Lembaga Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan, Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Sijil Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

- a. mengenal pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata ketara dalam Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, merangka dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, representasi yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman;
- b. memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan;
- c. menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai, kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan yang berkaitan oleh Lembaga Pengarah;
- d. membuat kesimpulan terhadap kesesuaian penggunaan asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, sama ada wujudnya ketidakpastian ketara yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang mungkin menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap keupayaan Bank Simpanan Nasional atau Kumpulan sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika saya membuat kesimpulan bahawa ketidakpastian ketara wujud, saya perlu melaporkan dalam Sijil Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh sehingga tarikh Sijil Juruaudit. Bagaimanapun, peristiwa atau keadaan pada masa hadapan berkemungkinan menyebabkan Bank Simpanan Nasional atau Kumpulan tidak lagi berupaya meneruskan operasi secara usaha berterusan;
- e. menilai persembahan secara keseluruhan, struktur dan kandungan Penyata Kewangan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan, termasuk pendedahannya, dan sama ada penyata kewangan tersebut telah melaporkan asas-asas urus niaga dan peristiwa-peristiwa yang memberikan gambaran saksama; dan

- f. mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Lembaga Pengarah telah dimaklumkan, antaranya mengenai skop dan tempoh pengauditan yang dirancang serta penemuan audit yang signifikan termasuk kelemahan kawalan dalaman yang dikenal pasti semasa pengauditan.

Saya juga telah memaklumkan Lembaga Pengarah bahawa saya telah mematuhi keperluan etika yang berkaitan dengan kebebasan, dan telah memaklumkan semua hubungan dan hal-hal lain yang berkemungkinan menjejaskan kebebasan dan langkah pencegahan yang bersesuaian, sekiranya berkaitan.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain


Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 [*Akta 146*], Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 [*Akta 618*], Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 [*Akta 759*] dan Syariah, saya juga melaporkan syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya, telah dinyatakan di Nota 8 dalam penyata kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

Bank Simpanan Nasional hendaklah meningkatkan usaha menambah baik kawalan dalaman terhadap sistem maklumat bagi memastikan keselamatan dan kebolehpercayaan data dari aspek berikut:

- i. akses keselamatan merangkumi akses pengguna yang telah berhenti, pengurusan akaun, keselamatan konfigurasi dan peranan *public* pada pangkalan Data Oracle serta penambahbaikan proses bagi Pusat Data dan Rangkaian Operasi; dan
- ii. maklumat yang dijana berkaitan dengan item Pinjaman, Pendahuluan dan Pembiayaan bagi memastikan ketepatan pelaporan kewangan.

Sijil ini dibuat untuk Lembaga Pengarah, Bank Simpanan Nasional berdasarkan keperluan Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 [Akta 146], Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 [Akta 618], Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 [Akta 759] dan Syariah dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan sijil ini.


(PATIMAH BINTI RAMUJI)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
PUTRAJAYA
23 MAC 2023



PENYATA AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kami, **MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR** dan **JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH** yang merupakan dua daripada Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Lembaga Pengarah, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Aset Bersih/Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2022 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR
AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh: 28 Februari 2023

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH
AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kuala Lumpur
Tarikh: 28 Februari 2023

PENGAKUAN OLEH PEGAWAI UTAMA YANG BERTANGGUNGJAWAB

KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

Kami, **MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR** dan **JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH** sebagai Pengarah dan Ketua Eksekutif, masing-masing yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Bank Simpanan Nasional, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Aset Bersih/Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai Bank Simpanan Nasional dan Kumpulan dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini bersama dengan nota-nota Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan kami, adalah betul dan kami membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akaun Berkanun 1960.



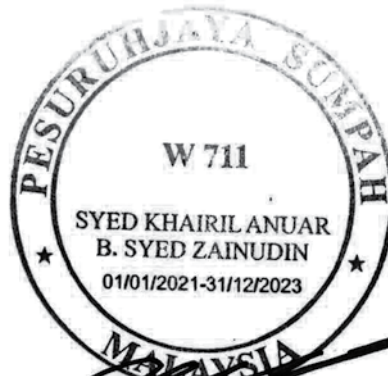
MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH

Sebenar dan sesungguhnya diakui oleh penama di atas di Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur pada 28 Februari 2023

Di hadapan saya,



43A-1-11, JALAN 1/48A,
SENTUL PERDANA
BANDAR BARU SENTUL
51000 KUALA LUMPUR

LAPORAN PENGARAH

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

Para Pengarah dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka berserta penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang telah diaudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2022.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Aktiviti utama Bank adalah menjalankan fungsi sebagai sebuah bank simpanan iaitu menerima deposit dan memberi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan termasuk operasi perbankan Islam.

Aktiviti utama subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti dinyatakan dalam Nota 8 dan 9 kepada penyata kewangan.

Tiada perubahan penting dalam aktiviti-aktiviti utama ini sepanjang tahun kewangan.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	KUMPULAN RM'000	BANK RM'000
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat	397,981	416,365
Belanja cukai dan zakat	(122,623)	(127,401)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun semasa	275,358	288,964
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa boleh diagihkan kepada:		
Pemilik Bank	271,506	288,964
Kepentingan tak mengawal	3,852	—
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun semasa	275,358	288,964

Keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak terjejas dengan ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusniaga atau peristiwa yang bersifat material dan luar biasa.

RIZAB, PERUNTUKAN DAN ELAUN

Tiada pindahan penting kepada atau daripada rizab atau peruntukan sepanjang tahun kewangan selain daripada yang telah dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan.

DIVIDEN

Semasa akhir tahun kewangan 31 Disember 2022, dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2021 adalah RM30 juta.

Berkenaan dengan tahun kewangan semasa, Lembaga Pengarah telah mencadangkan dividen tunai sebanyak RM30 juta. Dividen yang dicadangkan akan diiktiraf pada tahun kewangan berikutnya setelah diluluskan oleh pihak luar yang berkenaan.

PARA PENGARAH BANK

Para Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan yang lepas dan pada tarikh laporan ini ialah:

Mohd Sakeri Bin Abdul Kadir (dilantik pada 4 Disember 2022)
 Haji Selamat Bin Sirat
 Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria
 Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib
 Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar
 Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah
 Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid (meletakkan jawatan pada 31 Januari 2023)
 Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim (meletakkan jawatan pada 3 Disember 2022)
 Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim (meletakkan jawatan pada 8 Ogos 2022)

Kesemua para Pengarah adalah Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif kecuali Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah. Kesemua para Pengarah adalah dilantik oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia.

LAPORAN PENGARAH BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

MANFAAT PARA PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan terdahulu, tiada antara para Pengarah Bank telah menerima atau layak menerima sebarang imbuhan (selain daripada imbuhan yang termasuk dalam amaun agregat emolumen yang telah diterima atau patut dan belum diterima oleh para Pengarah atau gaji tetap kakitangan sepenuh masa Bank seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 32 dalam penyata kewangan) dibawah kontrak yang dibuat oleh Bank atau syarikat berkaitan dengan mana-mana Pengarah atau dengan firma di mana para Pengarah adalah ahlinya, atau dengan syarikat di mana para Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang nyata.

Sepanjang tempoh dan pada akhir tahun kewangan tiada sebarang perjanjian yang mengatakan Bank merupakan pihak yang mana Pengarahnya mungkin memperoleh manfaat menerusi pembelian saham atau debentur dalam Bank atau mana-mana badan korporat yang lain.

LAIN-LAIN MAKLUMAT BERKANUN

Sebelum penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank disediakan, para Pengarah telah mengambil langkah yang sewajarnya:

- i) untuk memastikan bahawa tindakan yang sewajarnya telah diambil untuk menghapus kira hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk dan membuat peruntukan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan mereka berpuas hati bahawa semua hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk yang diketahui telah dihapus kira dan peruntukan yang secukupnya telah dibuat untuk hutang dan pembiayaan ragu; dan
- ii) untuk memastikan aset-aset semasa yang mana nilai bukannya, mungkin tidak dapat direalisasi dalam rekod perakaunan dalam urusaniaga biasa perniagaan, telah diturun nilai kepada jumlah yang dijangka boleh direalisasi.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, para Pengarah tidak mengetahui sebarang keadaan yang boleh menyebabkan:

- i) jumlah yang dihapus kira untuk hutang dan pembiayaan lapuk atau peruntukan bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dalam penyata Kumpulan dan Bank tidak mencukupi dengan ketaranya; atau
- ii) nilai aset-aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan; atau
- iii) tidak diambil kira di dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan yang boleh menyebabkan sebarang jumlah yang dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang mengelirukan; atau
- iv) yang telah timbul yang menyebabkan pematuhan kepada kaedah penilaian aset atau liabiliti Kumpulan dan Bank mengelirukan atau tidak bersesuaian.

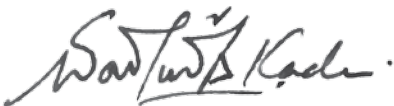
Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:

- i) sebarang cagaran ke atas aset-aset Kumpulan dan Bank untuk menjamin liabiliti pihak lain selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan; atau
- ii) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka bagi Kumpulan dan Bank selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan.

Tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain daripada Kumpulan dan Bank yang boleh dikuatkuasakan atau mungkin boleh dikuatkuasakan dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas berakhirnya tahun kewangan yang pada pendapat para Pengarah, akan atau boleh merosotnilaikan dengan ketara keupayaan Kumpulan dan Bank untuk memenuhi obligasi mereka apabila tiba masanya.

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, selain daripada yang didedahkan dalam penyata kewangan, prestasi kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2022 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusaniaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa dan tiada sebarang perkara, urusaniaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa berlaku dalam tempoh antara tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Lembaga Pengarah mengikut resolusi para Pengarah:



MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR
PENGARAH



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH
PENGARAH

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH BSN

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Dengan Nama Allah, Yang Maha Pemurah, Yang Maha Penyayang
Segala Puji-Pujian Hanya kepada Allah SWT dan Selawat serta Salam ke atas junjungan besar Nabi Muhammad SAW,
kaum keluarga dan sahabat Baginda.

PENGENALAN

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab sebagai Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional (Bank) sepertimana digariskan di dalam Dokumen Polisi Tadbir Urus Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dan juga sebagai mematuhi surat pelantikan, kami dengan ini mengemukakan laporan kami bagi penyata kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022.

Pengurusan Bank pada setiap masa bertanggungjawab memastikan operasi Bank dan perniagaan berkaitan Perbankan Islam dijalankan selaras dengan prinsip Syariah, dan adalah menjadi tanggungjawab kami untuk menyatakan pendapat secara bebas berdasarkan semakan kami ke atas operasi, perniagaan, hal ehwal dan aktiviti produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank serta menghasilkan laporan ini.

PERLAKSANAAN TANGGUNGJAWAB

Dalam melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawab kami, kami membentuk pendapat berdasarkan maklumat yang dibentangkan kepada Jawatankuasa Syariah termasuk meneliti, berdasarkan ujian bagi setiap jenis transaksi, dokumentasi dan prosedur berkaitan yang diguna pakai oleh Bank adalah tidak melanggar hukum dan prinsip Syariah.

Tadbir urus Syariah yang berkesan turut disokong oleh Sekretariat Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Fungsi Kawalan Syariah yang terdiri daripada Pengurusan Risiko Syariah, Semakan Syariah dan Audit Syariah.

Kami dengan ini mengesahkan bahawa Sekretariat Jawatankuasa Syariah telah memberi sokongan operasi terhadap keberkesanan fungsi Jawatankuasa Syariah dan kami telah menugaskan kerja dan kuasa tanggungjawab kepada Bahagian Syariah berdasarkan kepada skop mandat yang telah dipersetujui di mana kerja, pertimbangan utama dan keputusan berkaitan perkara yang ditugaskan tersebut serta laporan-laporan lain yang berkaitan telah dilaporkan kepada kami semasa mesyuarat bagi tujuan perbincangan, kelulusan, persetujuan dan kami.

Sementara itu, Fungsi Kawalan ini memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan pengurusan risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang efektif dalam Bank. Kami telah menilai laporan yang dihasilkan oleh Risiko Syariah, Semakan Syariah dan Audit Syariah yang merangkumi kemaskini berkala, memeriksa, pada asas ujian sampel, setiap jenis transaksi, operasi, dokumentasi dan prosedur berkaitan yang diguna pakai oleh Bank yang dibentangkan kepada kami.

PENGURUSAN MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Pada tahun 2022, kami telah mengadakan tiga belas (13) mesyuarat termasuk satu (1) mesyuarat khas di mana kami telah menyemak, membincangkan, mengesahkan dan meluluskan produk-produk baharu Perbankan Islam, variasi dan program yang berkaitan, perkhidmatan, isu-isu/keimbangan Perbankan Islam yang telah timbul dalam operasi, polisi, manual dan dokumentasi lain.

Kami mengesahkan telah memenuhi jangkaan pengawalselia berkaitan pengurusan mesyuarat termasuk kehadiran ahli, kuorum ahli yang mempunyai latar belakang Syariah dan bukan Syariah serta keputusan atau nasihat yang telah diputuskan oleh kami.

Secara umumnya, kontrak-kontrak Syariah yang telah diluluskan bagi produk-produk patuh Syariah adalah Tawarruq (digunakan untuk Pembiayaan perumahan Islamik, Pembiayaan Peribadi Islamik, Pembiayaan Perniagaan Mikro Islamik, Deposit Tetap Islamik, Sijil Simpanan Premium Edisi Khas, Akaun Simpanan dan e-Semasa Islamik), Al-Ijarah Thumma Al-Bai' "AITAB" (Pembiayaan Kenderaan Islamik), Mudarabah (Sijil Simpanan Premium) dan Ujrah (Kad Kredit Islamik). Kami juga telah meluluskan produk akaun emas patuh Syariah baharu yang menggunakan kontrak Syariah Bai' Musawamah dan Wakalah.

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH BSN

PENGAWASAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH TERHADAP PERIHAL SYARIAH

Selaras dengan usaha untuk memberikan sokongan ke atas fungsi pengawasan Lembaga Pengarah serta untuk membina komunikasi yang berkesan antara Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Lembaga Pengarah, kertas kerja khusus berkenaan ringkasan keputusan dan perbincangan penting semasa mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Syariah telah dibentangkan kepada Lembaga Pengarah untuk makluman dan perhatian, sebagai tambahan kepada edaran Minit Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Syariah yang disahkan kepada mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah.

Sebagai salah satu inisiatif untuk mengukuhkan interaksi antara Jawatankuasa Syariah dan Lembaga Pengarah, dua (2) sesi libat urus telah dianjurkan di mana ahli Lembaga Pengarah dan Jawatankuasa Syariah berkumpul untuk membincangkan perkara yang dikenal pasti dan terpilih.

PEMBANGUNAN KAPASITI & KESEDARAN

Dengan matlamat untuk membangunkan dan mengukuhkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang kewangan Islam di kalangan pihak-pihak berkepentingan, Bank telah menganjurkan latihan secara berterusan mengikut Pelan Hala Tuju Perbankan Islam & Latihan Syariah yang telah diluluskan di mana semua pihak berkepentingan mengambil bahagian dalam program, latihan atau kursus dalaman atau luaran yang ditetapkan atau dikenalpasti oleh Bank.

Ke arah memantapkan profesionalisme dan meningkatkan keupayaan Jawatankuasa Syariah, kami telah mendaftar dalam program persijilan berstruktur iaitu *Certified Shariah Advisor (CSA)* dan *Certified Shariah Practitioner (CSP)* di bawah anjuran Persatuan Penasihat-Penasihat Syariah Dalam Kewangan Islam (ASAS).

Tambahan, kami juga telah menghadiri dan menyertai program atau seminar berkaitan kewangan Islam dan Syariah untuk membolehkan kami mengikuti perkembangan terkini dalam industri. Ini juga termasuk dua (2) program latihan dalaman yang telah dikendalikan oleh penceramah luar yang dilantik meliputi topik "*The Implementation of Shariah Governance in Islamic Banking*" dan "*The Beauty of Islamic Finance*" yang telah diadakan masing-masing pada 5 Julai 2022 dan 16 Disember 2022.

Kami juga mengakui bahawa siri latihan dan kesedaran mengenai Perbankan Islam dan Syariah telah diadakan secara dalaman bagi mengukuhkan lagi keupayaan kakitangan Bank. Bank juga amat komited dalam memantapkan tahap kefahaman dan pengetahuan dalam bidang Syariah dengan melantik kakitangan terpilih untuk mengikuti pelbagai latihan dan kursus luar perbankan dan Kewangan Islam.

INSIDEN KETIDAKPATUHAN SYARIAH

Sepanjang tahun kewangan, terdapat satu (1) insiden ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang dikategorikan sebagai *non-material* telah dilaporkan dan diputuskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah yang melibatkan penawaran kemudahan pembiayaan mikro Islamik kepada pelanggan yang menjalankan perniagaan tidak patuh Syariah. Walau bagaimanapun, tiada sebarang amaun pendapatan tidak patuh Syariah kepada Bank. Insiden tersebut bersama pelan pembetulan telah dibentangkan kepada kami dan Lembaga Pengarah untuk pengesahan dan kemudiannya dilaporkan kepada Bank Negara Malaysia mengikut proses pelaporan dan tempoh masa yang telah ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia. Kami juga memantau Bank dalam menangani insiden ketidakpatuhan Syariah yang berlaku pada tahun-tahun kewangan sebelum ini dengan tindakan pembetulan telah berjaya dilaksanakan sepenuhnya.

LAPORAN JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH BSN

PENDAPAT MENGENAI PEMATUHAN BANK TERHADAP SYARIAH

Bersandarkan kepada perkara di atas, kami berpendapat bahawa:

1. Kontrak, transaksi dan urusan yang digunakan oleh Bank pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022 yang telah kami semak, mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah;
2. Kami percaya bahawa apa yang telah dibentangkan untuk perhatian Jawatankuasa Syariah yang melibatkan operasi, perniagaan, hal ehwal dan aktiviti Bank adalah tidak terlibat dengan sebarang ketidakpatuhan Syariah;
3. Pengagihan keuntungan dan caj kerugian berkenaan akaun pelaburan mematuhi asas-asas yang telah diluluskan oleh kami berdasarkan prinsip dan peraturan Syariah;
4. Segala pendapatan yang telah terhasil daripada sumber atau melalui cara yang dilarang oleh prinsip Syariah sebagaimana yang diluluskan oleh kami, telah disalurkan bagi tujuan kebajikan; dan
5. Pengiraan zakat bagi Perniagaan Perbankan Islam dilakukan berdasarkan kaedah Modal Berkembang sepertimana yang telah disahkan oleh pihak berkuasa Zakat yang dibayar kepada semua Pihak Berkuasa Agama Islam Negeri berdasarkan pecahan yang telah diluluskan oleh Bank, adalah mematuhi prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Kami, ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional, setakat kemampuan terbaik kami, dengan ini mengesahkan bahawa selain daripada perkara yang didedahkan sebelum ini, bahawa operasi produk-produk patuh Syariah Bank Simpanan Nasional untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022 telah dijalankan mengikut prinsip dan peraturan Syariah.

Bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Syariah:



PROF. MADYA DR. MOHAMAD ZAHARUDDIN ZAKARIA
PENGERUSI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH



PROF. MADYA DR. KAMARUZAMAN NOORDIN
TIMBALAN PENGERUSI JAWATANKUASA SYARIAH

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
23 Februari 2023

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASET					
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	3	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain		190,766	178,581	–	–
Pelaburan sekuriti	4	9,408,193	8,216,032	9,003,702	8,069,789
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	5	34,874,231	32,444,350	34,874,231	32,444,350
Aset-aset lain	7	668,912	564,006	442,833	208,442
Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	8	–	–	53,000	53,000
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	129,037	150,100	145,877	145,877
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	460,313	474,915	433,130	449,109
Aset hak-kegunaan	11	150,353	157,438	87,207	87,592
Pelaburan hartanah	12	61,062	62,430	61,062	62,430
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	85,651	86,897	84,200	85,429
Aset tak ketara	14	248,184	243,300	95,218	96,791
Cukai diperolehi semula	24	15,237	–	931	–
Aset cukai tertunda	25	156,075	181,572	130,845	181,510
Aset dana takaful keluarga	42	5,714,514	5,443,097	–	–
Jumlah aset		53,436,227	49,747,666	46,614,477	43,520,369
LIABILITI DAN EKUITI					
Deposit daripada pelanggan	15	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	16	3,711,466	3,621,936	3,711,466	3,621,936
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	17	6,893,079	2,606,924	6,893,079	2,606,924
Sukuk	18	754,577	754,393	754,577	754,393
Pendapatan tertunda	19	1,979,086	1,376,183	1,979,086	1,376,183
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	20	366,304	676,335	366,304	676,335
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	21	300,676	303,406	300,676	303,406
Liabiliti pajakan	22	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	23	1,713,335	1,452,016	1,109,980	961,983
Peruntukan untuk cukai dan zakat	24	4,454	92,407	4,454	93,402
Liabiliti dana takaful keluarga	42	594,832	704,269	–	–
Liabiliti dana pemegang polisi takaful keluarga	42	5,119,682	4,738,828	–	–
Jumlah liabiliti		49,359,896	45,791,894	42,977,026	40,017,083
EKUITI					
Perolehan tertahan		1,845,799	1,736,679	1,694,816	1,568,238
Rizab-rizab lain		1,944,560	1,936,973	1,942,635	1,935,048
Jumlah rizab		3,790,359	3,673,652	3,637,451	3,503,286
Kepentingan tak mengawal terkumpul		285,972	282,120	–	–
Jumlah ekuiti		4,076,331	3,955,772	3,637,451	3,503,286
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti		53,436,227	49,747,666	46,614,477	43,520,369
KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA	37	3,068,205	3,270,489	3,064,253	3,265,595

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Hasil	26	3,115,724	2,979,804	2,111,967	1,976,923
Pendapatan faedah	27	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Perbelanjaan faedah	28	(74,372)	(71,560)	(79,006)	(81,238)
Pendapatan faedah bersih		445,711	420,790	438,000	410,427
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	29	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975
Pendapatan operasi lain	30	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	31	(48,887)	(44,025)	(45,556)	(40,482)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam	41	935,506	920,567	935,506	920,567
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		2,481,569	2,481,844	1,476,509	1,472,828
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	32	(811,312)	(812,185)	(688,976)	(694,827)
Overhed lain	33	(1,279,653)	(1,226,246)	(399,608)	(382,084)
Keuntungan operasi sebelum elau rosotnilai		390,604	443,413	387,925	395,917
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	34	28,440	9,547	28,440	9,547
Elaun bagi rosotnilai atas pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	(4,730)	(5,329)	–	–
Keuntungan operasi selepas elau rosotnilai		414,314	447,631	416,365	405,464
Bahagian (kerugian)/keuntungan selepas cukai bagi syarikat bersekutu	9	(16,333)	10,802	–	–
Keuntungan sebelum belanja cukai dan zakat		397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Perbelanjaan cukai	35	(118,321)	(145,562)	(124,401)	(110,575)
Zakat	24	(4,302)	(5,825)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun semasa		275,358	307,046	288,964	291,889
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun semasa boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		271,506	302,072	288,964	291,889
Kepentingan tak mengawal	8	3,852	4,974	–	–
Keuntungan bersih bagi tahun semasa		275,358	307,046	288,964	291,889
Pendapatan/(Kerugian) komprehensif lain, selepas cukai dan cukai tertunda:					
Item yang tidak akan diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi:					
Pengukuran semula obligasi manfaat ditentukan		12,097	–	12,097	–
Item yang mungkin akan diklasifikasi semula kepada untung atau rugi:					
Perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama bagi pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain		(136,896)	(247,251)	(136,896)	(247,251)
Kerugian komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa, selepas cukai dan cukai tertunda		(124,799)	(247,251)	(124,799)	(247,251)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		150,559	59,795	164,165	44,638
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa boleh diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Bank		146,707	54,821	164,165	44,638
Kepentingan tak mengawal	8	3,852	4,974	–	–
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		150,559	59,795	164,165	44,638

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI DISATUKAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

KUMPULAN	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank									
	Tidak boleh diagih					Boleh diagih				
Nota	Rizab Am* RM'000	Rizab Modal** RM'000	Rizab Saksama RM'000	Rizab Nilai Pematuhan*** RM'000	Rizab Penilaian Semula RM'000	Perolehan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah Rizab RM'000	Kepentingan Mengawal RM'000	Tak	Jumlah Ekuiti RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2021	100,000	1,494,087	310,984	131,283	1,925	1,601,552	3,639,831	277,146		3,916,977
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	302,072	302,072	4,974		307,046
Kerugian komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	(247,251)	-	-	-	(247,251)	-		(247,251)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa	-	-	(247,251)	-	-	302,072	54,821	4,974		59,795
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	(21,000)	(21,000)	-		(21,000)
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	145,945	-	-	-	(145,945)	-	-		-
Pada 31 Disember 2021	100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,925	1,736,679	3,673,652	282,120		3,955,772
Pada 1 Januari 2022	100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,925	1,736,679	3,673,652	282,120		3,955,772
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa (Kerugian)/Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	-	-	-	-	-	271,506	271,506	3,852		275,358
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa	-	-	(136,896)	-	-	12,097	(124,799)	-		(124,799)
Dividen dibayar	-	-	-	-	-	283,603	146,707	3,852		150,559
Pindahan ke rizab modal	-	144,483	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	-		(30,000)
Pada 31 Disember 2022	100,000	1,784,515	(73,163)	131,283	1,925	1,845,799	3,790,359	285,972		4,076,331

* Rizab am merupakan suntikan modal oleh Kementerian Kewangan.

** Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 50% (2021: 50%) daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 40(b)(vi).

*** Rizab pematuhan mewakili pematuhan Kumpulan dengan Dokumen Dasar BNM yang disemak semula mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan dan Pelaporan Kewangan bagi Institusi Perbankan Islam yang berkuasa mulai 1 Julai 2018, di mana anak syarikat perbankan domestik perlu mengekalkan, secara agregat, peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan bukan kredit terjejas dan rizab pematuhan tidak kurang daripada 1% daripada jumlah pendedahan kredit, setelah ditolak peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan yang mengalami kerugian.

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

BANK	Nota	Milik pemegang ekuiti Bank					Jumlah Rizab RM'000
		Tidak boleh diagih			Boleh diagih		
		Rizab Am* RM'000	Rizab Modal** RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan*** RM'000	Perolehan Tertahan RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2021		100,000	1,494,087	310,984	131,283	1,443,294	3,479,648
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		–	–	–	–	291,889	291,889
Kerugian komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa		–	–	(247,251)	–	–	(247,251)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		–	–	(247,251)	–	291,889	44,638
Dividen dibayar	43	–	–	–	–	(21,000)	(21,000)
Pindahan ke rizab modal		–	145,945	–	–	(145,945)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2021		100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,568,238	3,503,286
Pada 1 Januari 2022		100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,568,238	3,503,286
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa		–	–	–	–	288,964	288,964
(Kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa		–	–	(136,896)	–	12,097	(124,799)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif pada tahun semasa		–	–	(136,896)	–	301,061	164,165
Dividen dibayar	43	–	–	–	–	(30,000)	(30,000)
Pindahan ke rizab modal		–	144,483	–	–	(144,483)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2022		100,000	1,784,515	(73,163)	131,283	1,694,816	3,637,451

* Rizab am merupakan suntikan modal oleh Kementerian Kewangan.

** Rizab modal diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Seksyen 39 Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002, dengan memindahkan 50% (2021: 50%) daripada keuntungan selepas cukai dan zakat. Keperluan minima bagi peruntukan rizab berkenaan dinyatakan dalam Nota 40(b)(vi).

*** Rizab pematuhan mewakili pematuhan Kumpulan dengan Dokumen Dasar BNM yang disemak semula mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan dan Pelaporan Kewangan bagi Institusi Perbankan Islam yang berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Julai 2018, di mana anak syarikat perbankan domestik perlu mengekalkan, secara agregat, peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan bukan kredit terjejas dan rizab pematuhan tidak kurang daripada 1% daripada jumlah pendedahan kredit, setelah ditolak peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan yang mengalami kerugian.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI				
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Pelarasan untuk:				
Pelunasan premium bersih	(23,660)	(18,887)	(23,660)	(18,887)
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	64,743	63,874	61,679	60,433
Susut nilai aset hak-kegunaan	26,358	27,907	20,381	20,696
Susut nilai pelaburan hartanah	1,368	1,358	1,368	1,358
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,246	1,233	1,229	1,216
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	47,515	46,885	32,492	31,757
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	647	234	602	165
Aset tak ketara dihapus kira	399	41	–	–
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(90)	(106)	(95)	(106)
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penyahiktirafan aset hak-kegunaan	(3,286)	(2,425)	(3,286)	(2,425)
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(58,735)	(30,533)	(58,735)	(30,533)
Masuk kira semula rosotnilai ke atas pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	4,730	5,329	–	–
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	61,476	50,791	61,476	50,791
Bahagian kerugian/(keuntungan) selepas cukai bagi dalam syarikat bersekutu	16,333	(10,802)	–	–
Keuntungan bersih daripada pelaburan sekuriti	(13,544)	(74,720)	(13,532)	(82,097)
Keuntungan perbelanjaan bagi sukuk	26,864	5,314	26,864	5,314
Kos kewangan ke atas liabiliti pajakan	6,522	6,720	3,159	3,178
Kos kewangan ke atas kos baik pulih	320	353	351	352
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	10,053	9,871	10,053	9,871
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti	(4,278)	35,248	(4,278)	35,248
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul	3,107	1,841	3,107	1,841
Pendapatan dividen	(792)	(3,086)	(50)	(1,085)
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	(6,711)	(8,876)	(6,711)	(8,876)
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	558,566	565,997	528,779	483,675
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(12,185)	(34,683)	–	–
Perubahan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(2,430,660)	(2,677,857)	(2,430,660)	(2,677,857)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	3,464	(175,328)	(126,021)	(19,957)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(1,537,638)	1,525,409	(1,764,862)	1,753,509
Perubahan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	89,530	49,682	89,530	49,682
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	4,286,155	(56,999)	4,286,155	(56,999)
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	262,209	145,749	146,729	(4,498)
Aliran tunai dihasilkan daripada operasi	1,219,441	(658,030)	729,650	(472,445)
Cukai dibayar	(157,258)	(143,249)	(124,729)	(104,244)
Bayaran balik cukai	130	5,000	–	5,000
Zakat dibayar	(3,776)	(5,530)	(2,474)	(2,705)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan dibayar	(2,824)	(2,141)	(2,824)	(2,141)
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti dibayar	(292,525)	(16,488)	(292,525)	(16,488)
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul dibayar	(7,647)	(1,277)	(7,647)	(1,277)
Tunai bersih dihasilkan/(digunakan dalam) daripada aktiviti operasi	755,541	(821,715)	299,451	(594,300)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN				
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	–	(18,000)	–	(18,000)
Penerimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	1,281	416	365	324
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(52,379)	(24,108)	(46,972)	(23,331)
Pembelian hartanah pelaburan	–	(2,301)	–	(2,301)
Pembelian pembayaran pajakan prabayar	–	(3,451)	–	(3,451)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	(54,665)	(63,094)	(30,919)	(24,740)
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(1,335,085)	(878,201)	(1,076,849)	(930,323)
Dividen diterima	792	3,086	50	1,085
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(1,440,056)	(985,653)	(1,154,325)	(1,000,737)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN				
Penerimaan pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	180	50,000	180	50,000
Pembayaran balik pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(2,906)	(8,605)	(2,906)	(8,605)
Penerimaan daripada sukuk	–	750,000	–	750,000
Keuntungan perbelanjaan dibayar kepada sukuk	(26,680)	(921)	(26,680)	(921)
Pembayaran balik liabiliti pajakan	(28,798)	(29,211)	(20,999)	(21,531)
Penerimaan geran daripada Kerajaan	501,470	423,600	501,470	423,600
Dividen dibayar kepada Kerajaan	(30,000)	(21,000)	(30,000)	(21,000)
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	413,266	1,163,863	421,065	1,171,543
PENURUNAN BERSIH TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI	(271,249)	(643,505)	(433,809)	(423,494)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	1,544,948	2,188,453	1,636,050	2,059,544
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH:				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

PERUBAHAN LIABILITI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN:

KUMPULAN	1 Januari 2022 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2022 RM'000
Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864	754,577
Pendapatan tertunda	1,376,183	501,470	101,433	1,979,086
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	303,406	(2,726)	(4)	300,676
Liabiliti pajakan	157,548	(28,798)	23,644	152,394
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	2,591,530	443,266	151,937	3,186,733

	1 Januari 2021 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Pendapatan tertunda	958,680	423,600	(6,097)	1,376,183
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	264,790	41,395	(2,779)	303,406
Liabiliti pajakan	159,231	(29,211)	27,528	157,548
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	1,382,701	1,184,863	23,966	2,591,530

BANK	1 Januari 2022 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2022 RM'000
Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864	754,577
Pendapatan tertunda	1,376,183	501,470	101,433	1,979,086
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	303,406	(2,726)	(4)	300,676
Liabiliti pajakan	83,048	(20,999)	20,744	82,793
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	2,517,030	451,065	149,037	3,117,132

	1 Januari 2021 RM'000	Aliran Tunai RM'000	Perubahan Bukan Tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Pendapatan tertunda	958,680	423,600	(6,097)	1,376,183
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	264,790	41,395	(2,779)	303,406
Liabiliti pajakan	81,741	(21,531)	22,838	83,048
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	1,305,211	1,192,543	19,276	2,517,030

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

AKTIVITI UTAMA DAN MAKLUMAT AM

Bank Simpanan Nasional ("Bank") ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974 dan berpangkalan di Malaysia. Pejabat berdaftar dan lokasi utama perniagaan Bank adalah di Wisma BSN, 117, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur.

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan pada dan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022 terdiri daripada Bank dan subsidiarinya (dirujuk bersama sebagai "Kumpulan") dan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Penyata kewangan Bank pada dan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2022 tidak termasuk entiti lain.

Aktiviti utama Bank adalah untuk menjalankan fungsi sebuah bank simpanan iaitu menerima deposit dan memberi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kepada pelanggan termasuk operasi perbankan Islam.

Aktiviti utama subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan masing-masing di Nota 8 dan 9.

Tiada sebarang perubahan ketara dalam aktiviti utama sepanjang tahun kewangan.

Penyata kewangan ini telah diluluskan dan dibenarkan untuk dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 28 Februari 2023.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN

(a) Penyata pematuhan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia ("MFRS") yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB") yang telah diubahsuai oleh Garis Panduan yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), Pekeliling Perbendaharaan, Akta Bank Simpanan Nasional 1974, Akta Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan 2002 ("DFIA"), Garis Panduan/Pekeliling Takaful yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia, Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013 ("IFSA") dan keperluan Syariah, di mana berkenaan.

Penyata kewangan bagi syarikat subsidiari Bank telah disediakan menurut MFRSs, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa ("IFRS") dan keperluan Akta Syarikat 2016 di Malaysia.

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, Kumpulan dan Bank terima pakai kesemua Pindaan kepada MFRS yang telah dilakukan oleh MASB yang berkaitan dengan operasi dan berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh perakaunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2022.

Pindaan telah berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan semasa

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 1, *Penggunaan MFRS Kali Pertama (Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2018-2020)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 3, *Penggabungan Perniagaan – Rujukan kepada Konsep Rangka Kerja*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, *Instrumen Kewangan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2018-2020)*
- Pindaan kepada Contoh Ilustrasi yang mengiringi MFRS 16, *Pajakan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2018-2020)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 116, *Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan – Perolehan sebelum Penggunaan Yang Dikenalpasti*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 137, *Peruntukan, Liabiliti LuarJangka dan Aset LuarJangka – Kontrak yang Sukar – Kos Memenuhi Kontrak*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 141, *Pertanian (Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS 2018-2020)*

Berikut adalah piawaian perakaunan dan pindaan MFRS yang telah dikeluarkan oleh MASB tetapi belum diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

MFRS dan pindaan berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2023

- MFRS 17, *Kontrak Insurans*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 17, *Kontrak Insurans – Penggunaan awal MFRS 17 dan MFRS 9 – Maklumat Perbandingan*
- Pindaan untuk MFRS 101, *Pembentangan Penyata kewangan – Klasifikasi Liabiliti sebagai Semasa atau Bukan Semasa dan Pendedahan Dasar Perakaunan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 108, *Dasar Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Ralat – Definisi Anggaran Perakaunan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 112, *Cukai Pendapatan – Cukai Tertunda yang berkaitan dengan Aset dan Liabiliti yang timbul daripada Transaksi Tunggal*

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(a) Penyata pematuhan (Sambungan)

Pindaan berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2024

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 16, *Pajakan – Liabiliti Pajak dalam Jualan dan Pajak Semula*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 101, *Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Liabiliti Bukan Semasa dengan Perjanjian*

Pindaan berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas tarikh yang belum disahkan

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 10, *Penyata kewangan Disatukan dan MFRS 128, Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Bersekutu atau Usaha Samanya*

Kumpulan dan Bank telah merancang untuk menggunakan piawaian perakaunan, tafsiran dan pindaan yang dinyatakan di atas:

- dari tempoh tahunan bermula pada 1 Januari 2023 untuk piawaian perakaunan dan pindaan yang berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2023.
- dari tempoh tahunan bermula pada 1 Januari 2024 untuk piawaian perakaunan dan pindaan yang berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2024.

Penggunaan awal piawaian perakaunan, tafsiran atau pindaan dijangka tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan material kepada penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank kecuali MFRS 17.

MFRS 17 memerlukan liabiliti untuk kontrak insurans yang diukur sebagai jumlah:

- aliran tunai pemenuhan yang terdiri daripada anggaran terbaik nilai semasa bagi aliran tunai masa hadapan dalam tempoh kontrak yang dijangka akan timbul dan pelarasan risiko yang jelas untuk risiko bukan kewangan; dan
- margin perkhidmatan berkontrak yang mewakili penanggungan sebarang keuntungan sehari untuk Pengendali Takaful yang timbul pada pengiktirafan awal.

Kerugian diiktiraf terus ke dalam untung atau rugi. Untuk tujuan pengukuran, kontrak dikumpulkan bersama ke dalam kontrak yang mempunyai risiko yang sama, profil keuntungan dan tahun terbitan, dengan bahagian selanjutnya untuk kontrak yang diuruskan secara berasingan.

Kesan kewangan yang timbul daripada penggunaan piawaian ini masih dinilai oleh Kumpulan.

(b) Asas Pengukuran

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank telah disediakan berdasarkan kos sejarah, kecuali untuk aset dan instrumen kewangan tertentu yang diukur pada jumlah dinilai semula atau nilai saksama pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, seperti yang dijelaskan dalam Nota 2.

Kos sejarah secara umumnya adalah berasaskan nilai saksama ke atas ganjaran yang diberi di dalam pertukaran aset.

Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urusanniaga yang teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran, tidak kira sama ada harga tersebut boleh diperhatikan secara langsung atau dianggarkan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian lain. Dalam menganggarkan nilai saksama aset atau liabiliti, Kumpulan mengambil kira ciri-ciri aset atau liabiliti jika peserta pasaran mengambil kira ciri-ciri tersebut dalam menentukan harga aset atau liabiliti pada tarikh pengukuran. Nilai saksama untuk pengukuran dan/atau untuk tujuan pendedahan di dalam penyata kewangan disatukan ditetapkan atas dasar tersebut kecuali untuk transaksi pembayaran berasaskan saham yang berada di dalam skop MFRS 2, urusanniaga pemajakan yang berada di dalam skop MFRS 16 dan pengukuran yang mempunyai persamaan dengan nilai saksama tetapi bukan dinilai pada nilai saksama, seperti nilai boleh direalisasikan di dalam MFRS 102 atau nilai kegunaan di dalam MFRS 136.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Asas Pengukuran (Sambungan)

Di samping itu, untuk tujuan laporan kewangan, pengukuran nilai saksama dikategorikan kepada Tahap 1, 2 atau 3 berdasarkan tahap input kepada pengukuran nilai saksama yang boleh diperhatikan dan tahap signifikan input kepada pengukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan yang dihuraikan seperti berikut:

- Input Tahap 1 adalah harga disebut (tidak dilaras) dalam pasaran aktif bagi aset atau liabiliti yang sama di mana entiti boleh mengaksesnya pada tarikh pengukuran;
- Input Tahap 2 adalah input, selain daripada harga disebut yang termasuk dalam Tahap 1, yang boleh diperhatikan bagi aset atau liabiliti, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung; dan
- Input Tahap 3 adalah input yang tidak boleh diperhatikan bagi aset atau liabiliti.

Kumpulan dan Bank mengenal pasti pemindahan antara hierarki nilai saksama pada tarikh peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan yang menyebabkan pemindahan.

(c) Mata wang fungsian dan pembentangan

Penyata kewangan ini dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), yang merupakan mata wang fungsian Kumpulan dan Bank. Semua maklumat kewangan dibentangkan dalam RM dan telah dibundarkan kepada ribu terdekat, melainkan dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan mengikut MFRS, pengurusan dikehendaki membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada penggunaan polisi perakaunan dan jumlah aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran ini.

Anggaran dan andaian asas disemak semula secara berterusan. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan dalam tempoh di mana anggaran itu disemak semula dan dalam mana-mana tempoh akan datang yang rosotnilai.

Tiada bahagian penting penganggaran, ketidakpastian dan pertimbangan kritikal yang digunakan dalam mengguna pakai dasar perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan penting dalam menentukan jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan selain daripada seperti berikut:

(i) Kerugian rosotnilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Kumpulan dan Bank menyemak pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mereka pada setiap tarikh pelaporan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan untuk menilai sama ada kerugian rosot nilai perlu direkodkan dalam penyata pendapatan untung atau rugi. Khususnya, pertimbangan pengurusan diperlukan dalam anggaran jumlah dan masa aliran tunai masa hadapan apabila menentukan kerugian kemerosotan nilai. Dalam menganggar aliran tunai ini, Kumpulan dan Bank membuat pertimbangan tentang keadaan kewangan peminjam atau pelanggan dan nilai boleh realisasi bersih cagaran. Anggaran ini adalah berdasarkan andaian pada beberapa faktor dan keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza, menyebabkan perubahan pada masa hadapan kepada elaun.

Kerugian rosotnilai yang dikira berasaskan kepada jangkaan kerugian kredit ("ECL") model adalah output model yang kompleks dengan beberapa andaian asas mengenai pilihan input pemboleh ubah dan kebergantungan mereka. Elemen model ECL yang merupakan pertimbangan dan anggaran perakaunan termasuk:

- Kriteria untuk menilai jika terdapat peningkatan yang ketara dalam risiko kredit, yang termasuk penilaian kualitatif, untuk menentukan sama ada peruntukan harus dikira menggunakan dasar ECL sepanjang hayat;
- Segmentasi aset kewangan, apabila ECL mereka dinilai secara kolektif;
- Pembangunan model ECL, termasuk pelbagai formula yang diaplikasikan dan pilihan-pilihan input;
- Penentuan kolerasi antara senario makroekonomi, dan input ekonomi atau Pembolehubah Makroekonomi ("MEV"), seperti Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar ("KDNK"), tahap pengangguran, Indeks Harga Pengguna ("IHP") dan nilai cagaran serta kesan ke atas Kebarangkalian Ingkar ("PD"), Kerugian Akibat Kemungkinan ("LGD") dan model Pendedahan Pada Ingkar ("EAD").

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (Sambungan)

(i) Kerugian rosot nilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (Sambungan)

Penambahan dan penyesuaian ECL di dalam keadaan COVID-19

Oleh kerana model MFRS 9 semasa tidak dijangka dapat menjana tahap ECL dengan kebolehpercayaan yang mencukupi, memandangkan pandemik COVID-19 belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya dan berterusan, penambahan dan penyesuaian pasca model telah dipakai untuk menentukan tahap ECL keseluruhan yang mencukupi untuk tahun berakhir dan pada 31 Disember 2022.

Penambahan dan penyesuaian pasca model telah diambil bagi mencerminkan pandangan makroekonomi terkini yang tidak tercatat dalam hasil model dan potensi impak terhadap ketidakpastiaan dan kegagalan apabila pelbagai langkah bantuan dan sokongan telah tamat tempoh.

Penambahan dan penyesuaian pasca model ini melibatkan tahap pertimbangan yang ketara dan mencerminkan pandangan pihak pengurusan mengenai kemungkinan akibat daripada pandemik dan jalan pemulihan dalam penilaian ke hadapan untuk tujuan anggaran ECL.

Peminjam atau pelanggan yang telah menerima sokongan pembayaran balik kekal dalam peringkat sedia ada mereka melainkan mereka telah dikenal pasti secara individu sebagai tidak berdaya maju atau dengan penunjuk berikutnya peningkatan ketara dalam risiko kredit daripada setiap status pra-COVID-19 mereka. Tindakan dan pelarasan pasca model biasanya dibuat pada peringkat akaun individu dalam menentukan tahap ECL yang mencukupi disediakan.

Kesan pelarasan pasca model ini dianggarkan adalah RM91 juta untuk kedua-dua Kumpulan dan Bank pada 31 Disember 2022 (2021: RM 118 juta).

(ii) Anggaran nilai saksama instrumen kewangan

Apabila nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang direkodkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan tidak boleh diukur berdasarkan harga disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif, nilai saksamanya diukur menggunakan teknik penilaian. Teknik penilaian termasuk kaedah aliran tunai terdiskaun, model penentuan harga opsyen dan model penilaian lain yang berkaitan yang diamalkan oleh industri.

Input kepada model ini diambil daripada pasaran yang boleh diperhatikan jika boleh, tetapi jika ini tidak boleh dilaksanakan, tahap pertimbangan diperlukan dalam mewujudkan nilai saksama.

(iii) Aset cukai tertunda

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf ke atas kerugian cukai belum guna, elaun modal belum diserap dan perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak sehingga ke tahap di mana terdapat kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan cukai masa hadapan yang mencukupi boleh diperolehi untuk kegunaan cukai belum guna, elaun modal belum diserap dan perbezaan sementara tersebut. Pertimbangan signifikan oleh pengurusan diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset cukai tertunda yang boleh diiktiraf, berdasarkan tempoh masa yang berkemungkinan dan tahap keuntungan boleh cukai hadapan, bersama-sama dengan strategi perancangan cukai masa hadapan.

(iv) Obligasi manfaat persaraan

Nilai semasa pelan manfaat tertakrif dan faedah pekerja jangka panjang lain ditentukan menggunakan penilaian aktuari. Penilaian aktuari melibatkan membuat pelbagai andaian yang mungkin berbeza daripada perkembangan sebenar pada masa hadapan. Ini termasuk penentuan kadar diskaun, kadar inflasi perubatan dan kadar kenaikan gaji. Disebabkan oleh kerumitan penilaian dan sifat jangka panjangnya, obligasi manfaat yang ditentukan adalah sangat sensitif terhadap perubahan dalam andaian ini. Semua andaian disemak pada setiap tarikh terakhir pelaporan.

Dalam menentukan kadar diskaun yang sesuai, pihak pengurusan mempertimbangkan kadar faedah bon kerajaan berkualiti tinggi dalam mata wang masing-masing dan kematangan diekstrapolasi sepadan dengan jangkaan obligasi manfaat yang ditentukan.

Dalam menentukan kadar inflasi perubatan yang sesuai, pihak pengurusan mempertimbangkan kadar aliran berdasarkan andaian yang diterima pakai untuk faedah perubatan selepas persaraan entiti lain yang berdasarkan data yang lebih dipercayai dan boleh dipercayai.

Dalam menentukan kadar kenaikan gaji yang sesuai, pihak pengurusan mempertimbangkan inflasi harga, produktiviti dan promosi untuk mencerminkan tahap peningkatan dalam pendapatan am dan anugerah kenaikan pangkat.

Butiran lanjut tentang andaian yang digunakan, termasuk analisis sensitiviti, didedahkan dalam Nota 20.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (Sambungan)

(v) Opsyen lanjutan dan kadar pinjaman tambahan berhubung dengan pajakan

Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai pilihan, untuk menanggung beberapa pajakan untuk memajak aset untuk tambahan melanjutkan pajakan tempoh aset seperti yang dipersetujui oleh kedua-dua pihak. Pada tarikh permulaan pajakan, Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan pertimbangan dalam menilai sama ada untuk melaksanakan pilihan lanjutan. Iaitu, dengan mempertimbangkan semua faktor berkaitan yang mewujudkan insentif ekonomi untuknya melaksanakan pilihan lanjutan. Selepas tarikh permulaan, Kumpulan dan Bank menilai semula tempoh pajakan jika terdapat peristiwa penting atau perubahan dalam keadaan yang berada dalam kawalannya dan menjejaskan keupayaannya untuk melaksanakan (atau tidak melaksanakan) pilihan lanjutan.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah menilai bahawa adalah semunasabahnya pasti untuk melaksanakan pilihan lanjutan kerana kepentingan aset ini kepada operasi Kumpulan dan Bank dan telah memutuskan untuk terus mengekalkan andaian pada 31 Disember 2022.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah menggunakan pertimbangan dan andaian dalam menentukan kadar pinjaman tambahan bagi pajakan masing-masing. Entiti kumpulan terlebih dahulu menentukan kadar pinjaman tersedia yang terdekat sebelum menggunakan pertimbangan penting untuk menentukan pelarasan yang diperlukan untuk menggambarkan terma, keselamatan, nilai atau persekitaran ekonomi bagi pajakan masing-masing.

(vi) Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah/pembiayaan Akaun Khas Individu ("ISA") and Akaun Unit Perlindungan ("PUA")

Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah

Peruntukan dibuat untuk merekodkan kerugian jangkaan masa hadapan tertentu, jika ada, kepada pengendali takaful yang timbul daripada penyenggaraan kontrak sijil individu dengan peserta.

Peruntukan dianggarkan berdasarkan aliran tunai bersih masa hadapan terdiskaun kepada Pengendali Takaful menggunakan kaedah aktuari yang digunakan untuk rizab bukan unit yang dipanggil metodologi rizab sterling.

Andaian yang digunakan adalah konsisten dengan yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana Tabarru' dan andaian perbelanjaan Pengendali Takaful adalah berdasarkan kajian pengalaman Kumpulan.

Pembiayaan untuk ISA dan PUA

Kumpulan menyediakan pembiayaan kepada peserta untuk menyelesaikan caj Tabarru' tertunggak kepada dana takaful keluarga bagi jumlah yang terkurang dalam dana ISA dan PUA setiap peserta. Bermula pada tahun 2021, caj tabarru' tertunggak akan dibiayai oleh dana tabarru' sebagai penghutang tabarru dalam dana keluarga. Penghutang dagangan ini dinilai pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif kemerosotan nilai akibat daripada satu atau lebih peristiwa yang memberi kesan ke atas jangkaan keupayaan penghutang. Elaun kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf atas penghutang perdagangan yang berkaitan dengan pembiayaan sijil luput yang berada dalam tempoh pemulihan. Elaun kerugian rosot nilai ke atas penghutang dagangan yang berkaitan dengan sijil berkuat kuasa ditentukan dengan menggunakan anggaran nisbah luput. Penghutang dagangan dihapus kira apabila sijil berkaitan melepasi tempoh pemulihan.

(vii) Takaful

Penghutang takaful diiktiraf apabila terhutang dan pengiktirafan awal diukur pada nilai saksama pertimbangan yang diterima atau belum diterima. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, penghutang takaful diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah kadar hasil efektif.

Kumpulan mengumpul bukti objektif bagi rosot nilai yang dianggap wujud di mana prinsipal dan faedah atau kedua-duanya bagi penghutang takaful telah tamat tempoh selama lebih daripada 90 hari atau 3 bulan.

(viii) Dana takaful keluarga – Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Bagi perniagaan kumpulan keluarga, peruntukan dibuat bagi kos tuntutan bersama dengan perbelanjaan yang berkaitan dan yang berlaku tetapi tidak dilaporkan bagi kemalangan dan perlindungan kesihatan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan. Kos muktamad bagi tuntutan tertunggak adalah dianggar dengan menggunakan kaedah Chain Ladder, iaitu iklan teknik unjuran tuntutan aktuari berpiawai yang kemudiannya ditandatangani oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan. Bagi semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur yang tidak menentu maka pengalaman tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan tuntutan masa hadapan adalah berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan lepas.

Ketidaktentuan ini berlaku disebabkan perubahan dalam dasar risiko, perubahan dalam penyebaran risiko, masa dan jumlah penyelesaian tuntutan serta ketidakpastian dalam model unjuran dan asas andaian.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN PENYATA KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan pertimbangan (Sambungan)

(ix) Dana takaful keluarga – Rizab aktuari

Pelarasan kepada liabiliti pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi. Keuntungan daripada margin sisihan negatif di atas kontrak larian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sepanjang hayat kontrak manakala kerugian diiktiraf sepenuhnya dalam untung atau rugi pada tahun pertama larian.

Liabiliti ini tidak diiktirafkan apabila kontrak luput, ditamatkan atau dibatalkan. Pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, satu penilaian dibuat sama ada liabiliti takaful keluarga yang diiktiraf adalah mencukupi dengan menggunakan ujian kecukupan liabiliti yang sedia ada.

Apa-apa kekurangan direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi dengan penubuhan rizab teknikal bagi kerugian tersebut. Pada tempoh berikutnya, liabiliti bagi suatu blok perniagaan yang telah gagal ujian kecukupan adalah berdasarkan andaian-andaian yang ditubuhkan pada masa pengiktirafan kerugian. Kerugian yang terhasil daripada ujian kecukupan liabiliti boleh ditarik balik dalam tahun-tahun masa hadapan jika rosot nilai tidak lagi wujud.

Sebagaimana dengan semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur ketidakpastian dan oleh itu liabiliti yang diunjurkan mungkin akan berbeza daripada liabiliti yang sebenar disebabkan tahap penting ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam kadar diskaun yang digunakan dan juga andaian kematian dan kesihatan.

(e) Perubahan dalam keperluan kawal selia

Berdasarkan garis panduan BNM yang disemak mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan untuk Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan, institusi kewangan pembangunan yang ditetapkan ("DFI") akan membuat pemilihan sekali sahaja pada tahun 2020 untuk menggunakan semakan kepada kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan asal berkenaan dengan sebarang pengubahsuaian yang dibuat kepada aliran tunai kontrak pinjaman dan pembiayaan. Sekiranya berlaku pemilihan, syarat-syarat tersebut hendaklah terpakai untuk dua tahun kewangan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020 dan berkenaan dengan pinjaman dan pembiayaan yang mana aliran tunai berkontrak diubah suai, termasuk pembayaran yang ditangguhkan di bawah moratorium yang disediakan oleh DFI selama dua tahun kewangan ini. Pengubahsuaian di atas telah dilanjutkan untuk satu tahun lagi pada 2022.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah memilih untuk menerima pakai kaedah perakaunan yang diubah suai pada tahun 2020. Perbandingan kesan kewangan penggunaan kaedah perakaunan mengikut MFRS dan kaedah perakaunan yang diubah suai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar (rangka kerja pelaporan yang diubahsuai)	35,581,182	33,211,998	35,581,182	33,211,998
Semakan EIR asal	40,554	35,441	40,554	35,441
Moratorium kerugian pengubahsuaian tertunda	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar yang disemak (MFRS 9)	35,330,579	32,956,282	35,330,579	32,956,282
Keuntungan tertahan (rangka kerja pelaporan yang diubahsuai)	1,845,799	1,736,679	1,694,816	1,568,238
Semakan EIR asal	40,554	35,441	40,554	35,441
Moratorium kerugian pengubahsuaian tertunda	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)
Keuntungan tertahan yang disemak (MFRS 9)	1,595,196	1,480,963	1,444,213	1,312,522
Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain:				
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat (rangka kerja pelaporan yang diubahsuai)	397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Semakan EIR asal pada tahun semasa	5,113	20,497	5,113	20,497
Moratorium kerugian pengubahsuaian tertunda pada tahun semasa	–	(126,252)	–	(126,252)
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat yang disemak (MFRS 9)	403,094	352,678	421,478	299,709

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN

Dasar perakaunan yang dinyatakan di bawah telah digunakan secara konsisten untuk semua tempoh yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan ini dan telah digunakan secara konsisten oleh entiti Kumpulan, kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(a) Asas penyatuan

(i) Subsidiari

Subsidiari ialah entiti, termasuk entiti berstruktur, dikawal oleh Bank. Penyata kewangan anak-anak syarikat dimasukkan ke dalam penyata kewangan disatukan dari tarikh kawalan bermula sehingga tarikh kawalan terhenti.

Kumpulan mengawal entiti apabila ia terdedah, atau mempunyai hak, kepada pulangan berubah-ubah daripada penglibatannya dengan entiti dan mempunyai keupayaan untuk mempengaruhi pulangan tersebut melalui kuasanya ke atas entiti. Hak mengundi berpotensi dipertimbangkan apabila menilai kawalan hanya apabila hak tersebut adalah substantif. Kumpulan juga menganggap ia mempunyai kuasa *de facto* ke atas penerima pelaburan apabila, walaupun tidak mempunyai hak mengundi majoriti, ia mempunyai keupayaan semasa untuk mengarahkan aktiviti penerima pelaburan yang memberi kesan ketara kepada pulangan penerima pelaburan.

Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat diukur pada penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos ditolak sebarang kerugian rosot nilai, melainkan pelaburan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan atau pengagihan. Kos pelaburan termasuk kos transaksi.

(ii) Gabungan perniagaan

Gabungan perniagaan diambil kira menggunakan kaedah pemerolehan dari tarikh pemerolehan, iaitu tarikh kawalan dipindahkan kepada Kumpulan.

Untuk pengambilalihan baharu, Kumpulan mengukur kos muhibah pada tarikh pengambilalihan sebagai:

- nilai saksama balasan yang dipindahkan; tambah
- amaun diiktiraf bagi mana-mana kepentingan tak mengawal dalam pihak yang diambil alih; tambah
- jika gabungan perniagaan dicapai secara berperingkat, nilai saksama kepentingan ekuiti sedia ada dalam pihak yang diambil alih; kurang
- amaun bersih diiktiraf (biasanya nilai saksama) bagi aset yang boleh dikenal pasti yang diperolehi dan liabiliti yang diambil alih.

Apabila lebih negatif, keuntungan pembelian murah diiktiraf serta-merta dalam untung atau rugi.

Bagi setiap gabungan perniagaan, Kumpulan memilih sama ada ia mengukur kepentingan tak mengawal dalam pihak yang diambil alih sama ada pada nilai saksama atau pada bahagian berkadar aset bersih yang boleh dikenal pasti oleh pihak yang diambil alih pada tarikh pengambilalihan.

Kos urus niaga, selain daripada yang berkaitan dengan terbitan hutang atau sekuriti ekuiti, yang ditanggung Kumpulan berkaitan dengan gabungan perniagaan dibelanjakan apabila berlaku.

(iii) Syarikat bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu ialah entiti, termasuk entiti tidak diperbadankan, di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh yang ketara, tetapi tak mengawal, ke atas dasar kewangan dan operasi.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambil kira dalam penyata kewangan disatukan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti ditolak sebarang kerugian rosot nilai, melainkan ia diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan atau pengagihan. Kos pelaburan termasuk kos transaksi. Penyata kewangan yang disatukan termasuk bahagian untung atau rugi Kumpulan dan pendapatan komprehensif lain syarikat bersekutu, selepas pelarasan jika ada, untuk menyelaraskan dasar perakaunan dengan Kumpulan, dari tarikh pengaruh penting itu bermula sehingga tarikh pengaruh penting itu berhenti.

Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan melebihi kepentingannya dalam syarikat bersekutu, jumlah bawaan kepentingan tersebut termasuk sebarang pelaburan jangka panjang dikurangkan kepada sifar, dan pengiktirafan kerugian selanjutnya dihentikan kecuali setakat Kumpulan mempunyai obligasi atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(a) Asas penyatuan (Sambungan)

(iii) Syarikat bersekutu (Sambungan)

Apabila Kumpulan tidak lagi mempunyai pengaruh penting ke atas syarikat bersekutu, sebarang kepentingan yang dikekalkan dalam bekas syarikat bersekutu pada tarikh apabila pengaruh penting hilang diukur pada nilai saksama dan jumlah ini dianggap sebagai jumlah bawaan awal aset kewangan. Perbezaan antara nilai saksama mana-mana faedah terkumpul ditambah hasil daripada faedah yang dilupuskan dan jumlah bawaan pelaburan pada tarikh apabila kaedah ekuiti dihentikan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Apabila kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu berkurangan tetapi tidak mengakibatkan kehilangan pengaruh yang ketara, sebarang kepentingan tertahan tidak diukur semula. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada penurunan faedah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain juga diklasifikasikan semula secara berkadar dengan untung atau rugi jika keuntungan atau kerugian itu perlu diklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi atas pelupusan aset atau liabiliti berkaitan.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diukur dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Bank pada kos ditolak sebarang kerugian rosot nilai, melainkan pelaburan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan atau pengagihan. Kos pelaburan termasuk kos transaksi.

(iv) Kepentingan tak mengawal

Kepentingan tak mengawal pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, sebagai ekuiti dalam anak syarikat yang tidak dikaitkan secara langsung atau tidak langsung kepada pemegang ekuiti Bank, dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan disatukan dan penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti, secara berasingan daripada ekuiti yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemilik Bank. Kepentingan tak mengawal dalam keputusan Kumpulan dibentangkan dalam penyata untung atau rugi disatukan dan pendapatan komprehensif lain sebagai peruntukan untung atau rugi untuk tahun antara kepentingan tak mengawal dan pemilik Bank.

Kerugian yang dikenakan kepada kepentingan tak mengawal dalam subsidiari diperuntukkan kepada kepentingan tak mengawal walaupun jika berbuat demikian menyebabkan kepentingan tak mengawal mempunyai baki defisit.

(b) Transaksi mata wang asing

Transaksi dalam mata wang asing ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian bagi setiap entiti dalam Kumpulan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh transaksi.

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam mata wang asing pada akhir tempoh pelaporan ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh tersebut.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan dalam mata wang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama ditentukan. Perbezaan mata wang asing yang timbul daripada pertukaran semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Instrumen Kewangan

Aset kewangan

(i) Tarikh pengiktirafan

Semua aset kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada tarikh dagangan, iaitu tarikh Kumpulan dan Bank menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut. Ini termasuk cara biasa perdagangan, pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan penghantaran aset dalam jangka masa yang ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen di pasaran.

(ii) Pengiktirafan awal dan pengukuran seterusnya

Semua aset kewangan diukur pada awalnya pada nilai saksamanya ditambah kos transaksi yang boleh diagihkan secara langsung, kecuali dalam kes aset kewangan yang direkodkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

Kumpulan dan Bank mengklasifikasikan semua aset kewangannya berdasarkan model perniagaan untuk mengurus aset dan ciri aliran tunai kontraktual aset.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Pengiktirafan awal dan pengukuran seterusnya (Sambungan)

Model perniagaan

Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan model perniagaannya pada tahap yang paling menggambarkan bagaimana kumpulan aset kewangan diuruskan untuk mencapai objektif perniagaannya.

Kumpulan dan Bank tidak menilai model perniagaan berdasarkan instrumen demi instrumen, tetapi pada tahap portfolio terkumpul yang lebih tinggi dan berdasarkan faktor yang boleh diperhatikan seperti:

- Bagaimana prestasi portfolio dan aset kewangan yang dipegang dalam model perniagaan tersebut dinilai dan dilaporkan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama;
- Risiko yang menjejaskan prestasi model perniagaan (dan aset kewangan yang dipegang dalam model perniagaan tersebut) dan, khususnya, cara risiko tersebut diurus;
- Bagaimana pengurus perniagaan diberi pampasan (contohnya, sama ada pampasan adalah berdasarkan nilai saksama aset yang diuruskan atau pada aliran tunai berkontrak yang dikutip); dan
- Jangkaan kekerapan, nilai dan masa jualan juga merupakan aspek penting dalam penilaian Kumpulan dan Bank.

Penilaian model perniagaan adalah berdasarkan senario yang dijangka secara munasabah tanpa mengambil kira senario 'kes terburuk' atau 'kes tekanan'. Jika aliran tunai selepas pengiktirafan awal direalisasikan dalam cara yang berbeza daripada jangkaan asal Kumpulan dan Bank, Kumpulan dan Bank tidak mengubah klasifikasi baki aset kewangan yang dipegang dalam model perniagaan tersebut, tetapi menggabungkan maklumat tersebut semasa menilai aset kewangan yang baru berasal atau yang baru dibeli pada masa hadapan.

Ujian pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah/keuntungan ("SPPI")

Selepas penentuan model perniagaan, Kumpulan dan Bank akan menilai tempoh kontrak aset kewangan untuk mengenal pasti sama ada ia memenuhi ujian SPPI.

'Prinsipal' untuk tujuan ujian ini ditakrifkan sebagai nilai saksama aset kewangan pada pengiktirafan awal dan mungkin berubah sepanjang hayat aset kewangan (contohnya, jika terdapat pembayaran balik prinsipal atau pelunasan premium/diskaun).

Unsur-unsur faedah/keuntungan yang paling penting dalam pengaturan pinjaman biasanya pertimbangan untuk nilai masa wang dan risiko kredit. Dalam membuat penilaian SPPI, Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan pertimbangan dan mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor yang berkaitan seperti mata wang di mana aset kewangan didenominasikan, dan tempoh di mana kadar faedah/keuntungan ditetapkan.

Sebaliknya, terma kontrak yang memperkenalkan pendedahan yang lebih daripada de minimis kepada risiko atau turun naik dalam aliran tunai kontrak yang tidak berkaitan dengan pengaturan pinjaman asas tidak menimbulkan aliran tunai kontrak yang SPPI pada jumlah tertunggak. Dalam kes sedemikian, aset kewangan perlu diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

Termasuk dalam aset kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

- Kos terlunas;
- Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain; dan
- Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Pengiktirafan awal dan pengukuran seterusnya (Sambungan)

Ujian pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah/keuntungan ("SPPI") (Sambungan)

(a) Aset kewangan pada kos terlunas

Kumpulan dan Bank mengukur aset kewangan pada kos terlunas jika kedua-dua syarat berikut dipenuhi:

- Aset kewangan dipegang dalam model perniagaan dengan objektif untuk memegang aset kewangan untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak; dan
- Tempoh kontrak aset kewangan menimbulkan aliran tunai pada tarikh yang ditetapkan iaitu SPPI pada jumlah prinsipal tertunggak.

Pendapatan faedah/keuntungan diiktiraf dengan menggunakan kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan ("EIR") kepada jumlah bawaan kasar kecuali untuk aset kewangan terjejas kredit (lihat Nota 2(c)(iii)) di mana EIR digunakan untuk kos terlunas.

Termasuk dalam aset kewangan pada kos terlunas ialah tunai dan dana jangka pendek, deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain, pelaburan sekuriti, pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dan aset-aset lain seperti yang dinyatakan dalam nota kepada penyata kewangan masing-masing.

(b) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

Instrumen hutang

Kumpulan dan Bank mengukur instrumen hutang di nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain apabila kedua-dua syarat berikut dipenuhi:

- Instrumen ini dipegang dalam model perniagaan, yang objektifnya dicapai dengan mengumpul aliran tunai berkontrak dan menjual aset kewangan; dan
- Syarat kontrak aset kewangan memenuhi ujian SPPI.

Aset kewangan di nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksama dengan keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan dalam nilai saksama yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain ("OCI"). Pendapatan faedah/keuntungan dan keuntungan dan kerugian pertukaran asing diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dengan cara yang sama seperti aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas. Di mana Kumpulan dan Bank memegang lebih daripada satu pelaburan dalam sekuriti yang sama, mereka dianggap dilupuskan atas dasar masuk dahulu, keluar dahulu. Pada penyahiktirafan, keuntungan dan kerugian terkumpul yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam OCI diklasifikasikan semula daripada OCI kepada untung atau rugi.

Instrumen ekuiti

Instrumen ekuiti biasanya diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi instrumen ekuiti bukan dagangan, dengan pilihan tidak boleh ditarik balik pada permulaan, Kumpulan dan Bank mengukur perubahan melalui nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (tanpa kitar semula kepada untung atau rugi apabila dinyahiktiraf). Aset kewangan yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksamanya. Keuntungan atau kerugian bersih, termasuk sebarang faedah atau pendapatan dividen, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Termasuk dalam aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain ialah pelaburan sekuriti.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Pengiktirafan awal dan pengukuran seterusnya (Sambungan)

Ujian pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah/keuntungan ("SPPI") (Sambungan)

(c) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Aset kewangan di nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ialah aset yang dipegang untuk dagangan dan sama ada telah ditetapkan oleh pengurusan semasa pengiktirafan awal atau secara mandatori diperlukan untuk diukur pada nilai saksama di bawah MFRS 9. Pengurusan menetapkan instrumen di nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi selepas pengiktirafan awal apabila salah satu daripada kriteria berikut dipenuhi. Penamaan sedemikian ditentukan berdasarkan instrumen demi instrumen:

- Penamaan menghapuskan atau mengurangkan dengan ketara layanan tidak konsisten yang sebaliknya akan timbul daripada mengukur aset atau liabiliti atau mengiktiraf keuntungan atau kerugian ke atasnya pada asas yang berbeza; atau
- Aset dan liabiliti adalah sebahagian daripada kumpulan aset kewangan, liabiliti kewangan atau kedua-duanya, yang diuruskan dan prestasinya dinilai berdasarkan nilai saksama, selaras dengan pengurusan risiko atau strategi pelaburan yang didokumenkan.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset kewangan yang ditetapkan pada FVTPL direkodkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada nilai saksama. Perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan di bawah kapsyen 'pendapatan operasi lain' dan 'perbelanjaan operasi lain'.

Termasuk dalam aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ialah pelaburan sekuriti.

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan yang tidak disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif dan yang Kumpulan dan Bank tidak berhasrat untuk menjual serta-merta atau dalam tempoh terdekat. Pembiayaan Kumpulan dan Bank terdiri daripada kontrak berasaskan jualan (iaitu Bai' Bithaman Ajil, Bai' Innah dan Tawarruq), kontrak berasaskan pajakan (iaitu Ijarah) dan kontrak Ujrah.

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank membeli aset kewangan dan pada masa yang sama membuat perjanjian untuk menjual semula aset tersebut (atau aset yang hampir serupa) pada harga tetap pada tarikh hadapan (repo terbalik atau pinjaman saham), perkiraan itu diambil kira sebagai pinjaman atau pendahuluan, dan aset asas tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank.

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama ditambah kos urus niaga langsung tambahan dan kemudiannya diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan, kecuali apabila Kumpulan dan Bank memilih untuk membawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

(e) Pelaburan sekuriti

Pelaburan sekuriti ialah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dan termasuk:

- instrumen hutang dan ekuiti diukur secara mandatori atau ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi; dan
- instrumen diukur pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Semua aset kewangan, kecuali yang diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi adalah tertakluk kepada penilaian rosot nilai (lihat Nota 2(c)(iii)).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Kemerosotan nilai aset kewangan

Keperluan rosot nilai MFRS 9 adalah berdasarkan model Kerugian Kredit Dijangka ("ECL"). Model ECL terpakai kepada aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas atau pada FVOCI, komitmen pinjaman/pembiayaan tidak boleh ditarik balik dan kontrak jaminan kewangan, yang termasuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan sekuriti pembiayaan dan pelaburan yang dipegang oleh Kumpulan dan Bank. Model ECL juga digunakan untuk aset kontrak di bawah MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* dan pajakan belum terima di bawah MFRS 16 *Pajakan*.

Pengukuran ECL melibatkan peningkatan kerumitan dan pertimbangan yang termasuk:

(a) Menentukan peningkatan signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak pengiktirafan awal

Penilaian kemerosotan signifikan sejak pengiktirafan awal adalah kunci dalam mewujudkan titik pertukaran antara keperluan untuk mengukur elau berdasarkan ECL 12 bulan dan yang berdasarkan ECL seumur hidup. Penilaian kuantitatif dan kualitatif diperlukan untuk menganggarkan peningkatan signifikan dalam risiko kredit dengan membandingkan risiko kemungkiran yang berlaku ke atas aset kewangan pada tarikh terakhir pelaporan dengan risiko kemungkiran yang berlaku ke atas aset kewangan pada tarikh pengiktirafan awal.

Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan pendekatan tiga peringkat berdasarkan perubahan dalam kualiti kredit sejak pengiktirafan awal:

Pendekatan 3 peringkat	Peringkat 1	Peringkat 2	Peringkat 3
	Berprestasi	Kurang Berprestasi	Tidak Berprestasi
Pendekatan ECL	ECL 12 bulan	ECL Sepanjang Hayat	ECL Sepanjang Hayat
Kriteria	Tiada peningkatan signifikan dalam risiko kredit	Risiko kredit meningkat dengan signifikan	Aset terjejas kredit
Pengiktirafan pendapatan faedah/keuntungan	Pada amaun dibawa kasar	Pada amaun dibawa kasar	Pada amaun dibawa bersih

(b) Pengukuran ECL

Terdapat tiga komponen utama untuk mengukur ECL iaitu model Kebarangkalian Ingkar ("PD"), model Kerugian Akibat Keingkar ("LGD") dan model Pendedahan Pada Ingkar ("EAD").

PD memberikan anggaran kemungkinan bahawa pelanggan tidak akan dapat memenuhi obligasi hutangnya atau ingkar dalam tempoh masa tertentu.

LGD ditakrifkan sebagai peratusan pendedahan yang mungkin hilang oleh Kumpulan dan Bank sekiranya pelanggan ingkar. Kerugian ini biasanya ditunjukkan sebagai peratusan EAD, dan bergantung, antara lain, pada jenis dan jumlah cagaran serta jenis pelanggan dan hasil yang dijangka daripada penyelesaian aset.

EAD ialah anggaran pendedahan Bank kepada rakan niaganya pada masa ingkar. Untuk akaun ingkar, EAD hanyalah jumlah tertunggak pada titik ingkar.

MFRS 9 tidak membezakan antara penilaian individu dan penilaian kolektif. Oleh itu, Kumpulan dan Bank terus mengukur kemerosotan nilai berdasarkan penilaian individu bagi aset kewangan yang dianggap signifikan secara individu. Semua baki aset kewangan lain dinilai secara kolektif mengikut polisi Kumpulan dan Bank.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Kemerosotan nilai aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(c) Jangkaan hayat

Jangkaan kerugian kredit sepanjang hayat mesti diukur berdasarkan jangka hayat sesuatu aset kewangan. Ianya terhad kepada jangka hayat maksimum sesuatu kontrak dengan mengambil kira jangkaan bayaran awal, pelanjutan, panggilan dan pilihan yang serupa, kecuali untuk instrumen kewangan pusingan seperti kad kredit dan overdraf. Jangkaan hayat untuk kemudahan kredit pusingan ini secara amnya bergantung kepada perilakunya.

(d) Sekuriti pelaburan di nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

ECL untuk sekuriti pelaburan yang diukur di nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak mengurangkan jumlah bawaan aset kewangan ini dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan, yang kekal pada nilai saksama. Sebaliknya, amaun yang sama dengan elaun yang akan timbul jika aset diukur pada kos terlunas diiktiraf dalam OCI sebagai jumlah rosot nilai terkumpul, dengan caj sepadan kepada untung atau rugi. Kerugian terkumpul yang diiktiraf dalam OCI dikitar semula kepada untung atau rugi selepas penyahiktirafan aset.

(e) Makluman yang berpandangan ke hadapan

ECL ialah keberangkalian kerugian kredit wajar tidak berat sebelah yang ditentukan dengan menilai pelbagai hasil yang berkemungkinan dan mempertimbangkan keadaan ekonomi masa hadapan. Ia adalah berdasarkan pakar penyelidikan luar Kumpulan dan Bank Maklumat yang berpandangan ke hadapan yang munasabah dan boleh disokong.

Di mana berkenaan, Kumpulan dan Bank menggabungkan pelarasan berpandangan ke hadapan dalam faktor risiko kredit PD dan LGD yang digunakan dalam pengiraan ECL, dengan mengambil kira kesan pelbagai senario ekonomi ramalan masa hadapan yang wajaran keberangkalian.

Kumpulan dan Bank menggunakan tiga senario makro-ekonomi alternatif berikut untuk mencerminkan julat wajaran keberangkalian yang tidak berat sebelah bagi kemungkinan hasil masa hadapan dalam mengangkar ECL:

- Senario asas

Senario ini menggambarkan keadaan makro-ekonomi semasa yang terus berlaku.

- Senario Terbaik dan Terburuk

Senario ini ditetapkan secara relatif kepada senario asas; mencerminkan keadaan makroekonomi terbaik dan terburuk berdasarkan pertimbangan terbaik pakar subjek daripada keadaan ekonomi semasa.

(f) Penilaian cagaran yang dipegang sebagai jaminan untuk aset kewangan

Polisi Kumpulan dan Bank untuk cagaran yang diperuntukkan kepada aset kewangannya adalah bergantung kepada pengaturan pemberian pinjamannya.

(iv) Pembiayaan yang dijadual dan distruktur semula

Di mana pembiayaan menunjukkan bukti kelemahan kredit, Kumpulan dan Bank mungkin berusaha untuk merundingkan semula pembiayaan daripada mengambil milik cagaran. Ini mungkin melibatkan lanjutan pengaturan pembayaran melalui penjadualan atau rundingan semula terma dan syarat pembiayaan baharu melalui penstrukturan semula. Pengurusan memantau pembiayaan yang dirundingkan semula untuk memastikan semua syarat yang disepak dipenuhi dan pembayaran dibuat dengan segera untuk tempoh yang berterusan. Jika pembiayaan terjejas dirundingkan semula, pelanggan mesti mematuhi syarat pembayaran yang disepak dan/atau distruktur semula untuk tempoh berterusan selama enam bulan sebelum pembiayaan diklasifikasikan sebagai tidak terjejas. Pembiayaan ini terus tertakluk kepada penilaian ECL secara individu atau kolektif.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Aset kewangan (Sambungan)

(v) Pengubahsuaian pinjaman dan pembiayaan

Berdasarkan garis panduan BNM yang diubah suai mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan untuk Institusi Kewangan Pembangunan, institusi kewangan pembangun yang ditetapkan ("DFI") dibenarkan membuat pilihan sekali sahaja pada tahun 2020 untuk melakukan semakan kepada EIR yang asal sekiranya berlaku sebarang pengubahsuaian ke atas kontrak aliran tunai pinjaman dan pembiayaan. Sekiranya pilihan telah dibuat, syarat-syarat tersebut akan terpakai untuk dua tahun kewangan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020 untuk pinjaman dan pembiayaan yang mana kontrak aliran tunai telah diubah suai, termasuk pembayaran yang ditangguhkan di bawah moratorium yang diberikan oleh DFI sepanjang dua tahun kewangan ini. Pengubahsuaian di atas telah dilanjutkan untuk satu tahun lagi pada 2022. Kumpulan dan Bank telah memilih untuk menerima pakai perakaunan yang diubah suai pada tahun 2020.

Selaras dengan MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan*, keuntungan atau kerugian pengubahsuaian yang berlaku pada tarikh pengubahsuaian hendaklah dimasukkan ke dalam untung atau rugi serta-merta dengan mengira semula jumlah bawaan kasar pinjaman/pembiayaan berdasarkan nilai semasa aliran tunai diubah suai yang didiskaunkan pada EIR asal pinjaman/pembiayaan.

Berdasarkan tatacara perakaunan yang diubah suai, tiada keuntungan atau kerugian pengubahsuaian direkodkan ke atas jumlah bawaan kasar pinjaman/pembiayaan pada tarikh pengubahsuaian kontrak aliran tunai. Sebaliknya, EIR baharu dan disemak akan dikira yang mendiskaunkan dengan tepat baki aliran tunai yang diubah suai kepada jumlah bawaan kasar pinjaman/pembiayaan pada tarikh permulaan pengubahsuaian kontrak aliran tunai.

Liabiliti kewangan

(i) Tarikh pengiktirafan

Semua liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada tarikh dagangan iaitu tarikh Kumpulan dan Bank menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut. Ini termasuk cara biasa perdagangan, pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam jangka masa yang biasanya ditetapkan oleh peraturan konvensyen di pasaran.

(ii) Pengiktirafan awal dan pengukuran seterusnya

Liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama balasan yang diterima ditolak kos transaksi yang boleh dikaitkan secara langsung. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan. Perbelanjaan faedah dan keuntungan atau kerugian pertukaran asing diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila dinyahiktiraf diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Kumpulan dan Bank tidak mempunyai sebarang liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan pada kos terlunas termasuk deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan pelanggan, deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain, sekuriti hutang yang diterbitkan, pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi dan liabiliti lain.

(iii) Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain

Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit penempatan oleh institusi kewangan dinyatakan pada nilai penempatan. Perbelanjaan faedah/keuntungan ke atas deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit dan penempatan oleh institusi kewangan lain yang diukur pada kos terlunas diiktiraf kerana ia diakru menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan.

(iv) Sukuk

Sukuk oleh Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai liabiliti kewangan.

Sukuk ini diklasifikasikan sebagai liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan kerana terdapat kewajipan kontrak oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk membuat pembayaran tunai sama ada prinsipal atau keuntungan atau kedua-duanya kepada pemegang sukuk dan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah berkewajipan secara kontrak untuk menyelesaikan instrumen kewangan secara tunai atau instrumen kewangan lain.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, sukuk yang diterbitkan diiktiraf pada kos terlunas, dengan sebarang perbezaan antara hasil bersih kos urus niaga dan nilai penebusan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi sepanjang tempoh peminjaman menggunakan kaedah keuntungan berkesan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(c) Instrumen Kewangan (Sambungan)

Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan atau sebahagian daripadanya tidak diiktiraf apabila, dan hanya apabila, hak kontraktual kepada aliran tunai dari aset kewangan tamat atau dipindahkan atau kawalan aset tidak dikekalkan atau sebahagian besarnya semua risiko dan ganjaran pemilihan kewangan aset dipindahkan ke pihak lain. Pada penyahiktirafan aset kewangan, perbezaan di antara amaun dibawa aset kewangan dan jumlah pertimbangan yang diterima (termasuk sebarang aset baru yang diperolehi ditolak mana-mana liabiliti baru yang diandaikan) diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan atau sebahagian daripadanya tidak diiktiraf apabila, dan hanya apabila, obligasi yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau luput. Liabiliti kewangan juga tidak diiktiraf apabila terma diubahsuai dan aliran tunai liabiliti yang diubahsuai adalah berbeza jauhnya, di mana, liabiliti kewangan baru berdasarkan terma diubahsuai diiktiraf pada nilai saksama. Apabila tidak mengiktiraf liabiliti kewangan, perbezaan antara amaun dibawa liabiliti kewangan yang dipadankan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan balasan yang dibayar, termasuk apa-apa aset bukan tunai yang dipindahkan atau liabiliti yang diandaikan, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Mengofset

Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan diofset dan amaun bersih yang dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila, dan hanya apabila, Kumpulan atau Bank pada masa ini mempunyai hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan secara sah untuk menghapuskan amaun tersebut dan ia bercadang sama ada untuk menyelesaikannya di atas bersih dasar atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan liabiliti secara serentak.

(d) Tunai dan setara tunai

Tunai dan dana jangka pendek dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan terdiri daripada tunai dan baki bank dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain serta penempatan wang semasa panggilan dan deposit yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan. Bagi tujuan penyata aliran tunai, tunai dan setara tunai terdiri daripada tunai dan dana jangka pendek dengan tempoh matang asal dalam tempoh satu bulan yang tertakluk kepada risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak signifikan.

(e) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran

Semua item hartanah, loji dan peralatan diukur pada kos ditolak sebarang susut nilai terkumpul dan sebarang kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul.

Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang boleh dikaitkan secara langsung dengan pemerolehan aset dan sebarang kos lain yang boleh dikaitkan secara langsung untuk membawa aset ke keadaan berfungsi untuk kegunaan yang dimaksudkan, dan kos merungkai dan mengalihkan item dan memulihkan tapak di mana ia berada.

Perisian yang dibeli yang penting kepada kefungsihan peralatan berkaitan dipermodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada peralatan tersebut.

Apabila bahagian penting item hartanah, loji dan peralatan mempunyai hayat berguna yang berbeza, ia diambil kira sebagai item berasingan (komponen utama) hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

(ii) Pemindahan kepada hartanah pelaburan

Apabila penggunaan hartanah berubah daripada didiami pemilik kepada hartanah pelaburan, hartanah tersebut diukur pada kos dan diklasifikasikan semula sebagai hartanah pelaburan.

(iii) Kos seterusnya

Kos untuk menggantikan komponen sesuatu item hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam jumlah bawaan item tersebut jika ada kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang terkandung dalam komponen tersebut akan mengalir kepada Kumpulan Bank, dan kosnya boleh diukur dengan pasti. Amaun bawaan komponen yang diganti dinyahiktiraf kepada untung atau rugi. Kos perkhidmatan harian atas hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila berlaku.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(e) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Sambungan)

(iv) Susut nilai

Susut nilai adalah berdasarkan kos aset ditolak nilai bakinya. Komponen penting aset individu dinilai, dan jika komponen mempunyai hayat berguna yang berbeza daripada baki aset itu, maka komponen tersebut disusutnilaikan secara berasingan.

Susut nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi pada asas garis lurus sepanjang anggaran hayat berguna setiap komponen item hartanah, loji dan peralatan dari tarikh ia tersedia untuk digunakan. Tanah pegangan bebas tidak disusutnilaikan. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dalam pembinaan tidak disusutnilaikan sehingga hartanah, loji dan peralatan sedia untuk kegunaan yang dimaksudkan.

Anggaran jangka hayat untuk tempoh semasa dan perbandingan adalah seperti berikut:

• bangunan	50 tahun
• komponen utama	25 - 30 tahun
• loji dan peralatan	5 - 7 tahun
• perabot dan kelengkapan	5 - 7 tahun
• kenderaan bermotor	5 - 7 tahun
• pengubahsuaian	7 tahun

Kaedah susut nilai, jangka hayat dan nilai sisa dinilai semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan dan dilaraskan mengikut kesesuaian.

(v) Penyahiktirafan

Sesuatu hartanah, loji dan peralatan dinyahiktiraf apabila dilupuskan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi dijangka timbul dari penggunaan aset tersebut di masa hadapan dari penggunaan berterusan. Sebarang untung atau rugi terhasil semasa pelupusan atau persaraan hartanah, loji dan peralatan ditentukan sebagai perbezaan antara hasil jualan dan amaun dibawa aset tersebut dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(f) Pajakan

(i) Definisi pajakan

Kontrak adalah, atau mengandungi, pajakan jika kontrak menyampaikan hak untuk mengawal penggunaan aset yang dikenalpasti untuk tempoh masa sebagai pertimbangan untuk pertambahan. Untuk menilai sama ada kontrak menyampaikan hak untuk mengawal penggunaan aset yang dikenal pasti, Kumpulan dan Bank menilai sama ada:

- kontrak melibatkan penggunaan aset yang dikenal pasti – ini mungkin dinyatakan secara jelas atau tersirat, dan hendaklah secara fizikal berbeza atau mewakili sebahagian besar kapasiti aset yang berbeza secara fizikal. Jika pembekal mempunyai hak gantian substantif, maka aset tersebut tidak dikenalpasti;
- pelanggan mempunyai hak untuk mendapatkan sebahagian besar manfaat ekonomi daripada penggunaan aset sepanjang tempoh penggunaan; dan
- pelanggan mempunyai hak untuk mengarahkan penggunaan aset tersebut. Pelanggan mempunyai hak ini apabila ia mempunyai hak membuat keputusan yang mesti relevan untuk mengubah bagaimana dan untuk tujuan apa aset itu digunakan. Dalam kes yang jarang berlaku di mana keputusan tentang bagaimana dan untuk tujuan apa aset digunakan telah ditetapkan, pelanggan mempunyai hak untuk mengarahkan penggunaan aset tersebut jika sama ada pelanggan mempunyai hak untuk mengendalikan aset tersebut; atau pelanggan yang direka bentuk aset dengan cara yang menentukan bagaimana dan untuk tujuan apa ia akan digunakan.

Pada permulaan atau pada penilaian semula sesuatu kontrak yang mengandungi komponen pajakan, Kumpulan dan Bank akan membuat pertimbangan dalam kontrak kepada setiap komponen pajakan dan bukan pajakan berdasarkan harga berdiri sendiri. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi pajakan hartanah di mana Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seorang pemajak, ia telah memilih untuk tidak memisahkan komponen bukan pajakan dan sebaliknya akan membuat akaun untuk komponen pajakan dan bukan pajakan sebagai komponen pajakan tunggal.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(f) Pajak

(ii) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran awal

Sebagai pemajak

Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf aset hak milik dan liabiliti pajak pada tarikh permulaan pajak. Aset hak milik pada mulanya diukur pada kos, yang terdiri daripada amaun permulaan liabiliti pajak yang dilaraskan untuk sebarang bayaran pajak yang dibuat pada atau sebelum tarikh permulaan, termasuk sebarang kos langsung awal yang ditanggung dan anggaran kos untuk Hapus dan Keluarkan aset asas atau untuk memulihkan aset asas atau tapak yang terletak di dalamnya, tolak apa-apa Insentif pajak yang diterima.

Liabiliti pajak pada mulanya diukur pada nilai semasa bayaran pajak yang tidak dibayar pada tarikh permulaan, didiskaunkan menggunakan kadar faedah yang tersirat dalam pajak atau, jika kadar tersebut tidak boleh ditentukan dengan mudah, entiti kadar pinjaman tambahan. Secara umumnya, entiti Kumpulan menggunakan kadar pinjaman tambahan sebagai kadar diskaun.

Bayaran pajak termasuk dalam pengiraan liabiliti pajak terdiri daripada yang berikut:

- bayaran tetap, termasuk bayaran tetap dalam bentuk tolak sebarang insentif yang boleh diterima;
- bayaran pajak boleh ubah yang bergantung kepada Indeks atau kadar yang pada mulanya diukur menggunakan Indeks atau kadar sebagai tarikh permulaan;
- amaun yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah jaminan nilai baki;
- harga pelaksanaan di bawah pilihan pembelian yang mana Kumpulan dan Bank adalah munasabah untuk dilaksanakan; dan
- penalti untuk penamatan awal pajak melainkan jika Kumpulan dan Bank secara munasabah tidak akan berakhir dengan lebih awal.

Kumpulan dan Bank tidak memasukkan bayaran pajak yang boleh diubah yang dikaitkan dengan prestasi masa depan atau penggunaan aset pendasar daripada liabiliti pajak. Sebaliknya, bayaran ini diiktiraf dalam keuntungan atau kerugian dalam tempoh di mana prestasi atau penggunaan berlaku.

Kumpulan dan Bank telah memilih untuk tidak mengiktiraf aset dan liabiliti pajak bagi pajak jangka pendek yang mempunyai tempoh pajak selama 12 bulan atau kurang dan pajak aset bernilai rendah. Kumpulan mengiktiraf bayaran pajak yang dikaitkan dengan pajak ini sebagai perbelanjaan mengikut kaedah garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajak.

Sebagai pemberi pajak

Apabila Kumpulan dan Bank bertindak sebagai pemberi pajak, ia menentukan pada pajak permulaan sama ada setiap pajak adalah pajak kewangan atau pajak operasi.

Untuk mengelaskan setiap pajak, Kumpulan dan Bank membuat penilaian keseluruhan sama ada pemindahan pajak sebahagian besar daripada risiko dan ganjaran yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset tersebut. Jika ini berlaku, maka pajak adalah pajak kewangan; Jika tidak, maka ia adalah pajak operasi.

(iii) Pengukuran seterusnya

Sebagai pemajak

Aset hak untuk kegunaan disusutnilai dengan menggunakan kaedah garis lurus dari tarikh permulaan kepada penghujung tempoh hayat yang tepat bagi aset yang berhak guna atau akhir jangka masa pajak tersebut. Anggaran hayat berguna bagi aset kegunaan kanan ditentukan mengikut asas yang sama seperti hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Di samping itu, aset hak milik adalah dikurangkan secara berkala oleh kerugian kemerosotan nilai, jika ada, dan dilaraskan untuk kegunaan tertentu liabiliti pajak.

Liabiliti pajak diukur pada kos terlunas dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan yang efektif. Ia dikira apabila terdapat perubahan dalam bayaran pajak masa depan yang timbul daripada perubahan dalam Indeks atau kadar, sekiranya terdapat semakan bayaran pajak tetap dalam bahan, atau jika terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran Kumpulan dan Bank yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah jaminan nilai baki, atau jika Kumpulan dan Bank mengubah penilaiannya sama ada ia akan menjalankan pilihan pembelian, lanjutan atau penamatan.

Apabila liabiliti pajak diukur, penyesuaian yang dibuat kepada amaun dibawa bagi aset hak milik, atau direkodkan dalam keuntungan atau kerugian jika amaun dibawa bagi aset hak milik telah berkurangan kepada sifar.

Sebagai pemberi pajak

Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf bayaran pajak yang diterima di bawah pajak operasi sebagai pendapatan mengikut kaedah garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajak sebagai sebahagian daripada "pendapatan operasi lain"

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(g) Pelaburan hartanah

Hartanah pelaburan ialah hartanah yang dimiliki atau aset hak guna yang dipegang di bawah kontrak pajakan untuk memperoleh pendapatan sewa atau untuk peningkatan modal atau kedua-duanya, tetapi tidak untuk dijual dalam urusan biasa perniagaan, digunakan dalam pengeluaran atau pembekalan barang atau perkhidmatan atau untuk tujuan pentadbiran.

Pelaburan hartanah yang dimiliki dinyatakan pada kos ditolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian kemerosotan nilai, selaras dengan dasar perakaunan hartanah, loji dan peralatan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam dasar perakaunan Nota 2(e).

Aset hak guna yang dipegang di bawah kontrak pajakan yang memenuhi definisi hartanah pelaburan pada mulanya diukur sama seperti aset hak guna.

Susut nilai dicaj kepada penyata untung atau rugi pada asas garis lurus sepanjang anggaran hayat berguna 25 hingga 50 tahun.

(h) Bayaran pajakan prabayar

Tanah pegangan pajak yang mempunyai hayat ekonomi yang tidak ditentukan yang mana hak miliknya tidak dijangka akan diberikan kepada pemajak pada akhir tempoh pajakan diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan operasi.

Bayaran pendahuluan yang dibuat untuk hak penggunaan tanah pegangan pajak dalam tempoh yang telah ditetapkan dikira sebagai bayaran pajakan prabayar dan dinyatakan pada kos ditolak sebarang pelunasan terkumpul. Bayaran pajakan prabayar dilunaskan pada asas garis lurus sepanjang baki tempoh pajakan kecuali tanah pegangan pajak yang diklasifikasikan sebagai hartanah pelaburan.

(i) Aset tidak ketara

(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran

Aset tidak ketara yang diperoleh oleh Kumpulan dan Bank yang mempunyai hayat berguna yang terhad diukur pada kos ditolak sebarang pelunasan terkumpul dan sebarang kerugian rosot nilai.

(ii) Perbelanjaan seterusnya

Perbelanjaan seterusnya dipermodalkan hanya apabila ia meningkatkan manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang terkandung dalam aset khusus yang berkaitan dengannya. Semua perbelanjaan lain diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila berlaku.

(iii) Pelunasan

Aset tidak ketara dilunaskan dari tarikh ia tersedia untuk digunakan. Pelunasan adalah berdasarkan kos aset ditolak nilai bakinya. Pelunasan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi pada asas garis lurus sepanjang anggaran hayat berguna aset tidak ketara. Aset tidak ketara dalam pembinaan tidak dilunaskan sehingga aset tidak ketara sedia untuk kegunaan yang dimaksudkan.

Anggaran hayat berguna untuk tempoh semasa dan perbandingan untuk perisian dan lesen komputer ialah 3 hingga 10 tahun.

Kaedah pelunasan, hayat berguna dan nilai baki disemak pada akhir setiap tarikh terakhir pelaporan dan diselaraskan, jika sesuai.

(j) Geran kerajaan

Geran kerajaan yang diterima pada mulanya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan di mana terdapat jaminan munasabah bahawa geran akan diterima dan semua syarat yang dilampirkan akan dipatuhi. Geran kerajaan dibentangkan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai "pendapatan tertunda".

Geran kerajaan yang memberi pampasan kepada Kumpulan dan Bank untuk perbelanjaan yang ditanggung diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan dalam untung atau rugi sepanjang tempoh yang diperlukan untuk memadamkan pemberian secara sistematik dengan kos yang ia bertujuan untuk membayar pampasan.

Manfaat pinjaman kerajaan pada kadar faedah di bawah pasaran dianggap oleh Kumpulan dan Bank sebagai geran kerajaan, diukur sebagai perbezaan antara hasil yang diterima dan nilai saksama pinjaman berdasarkan kadar pasaran semasa.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(k) Manfaat pekerja

(i) Manfaat jangka pendek

Obligasi manfaat pekerja jangka pendek dari segi gaji, bonus tahunan, cuti tahunan berbayar dan cuti sakit diukur atas asas tidak didiskaunkan dan dibelanjakan apabila perkhidmatan berkaitan disediakan.

Peruntukan diiktiraf bagi amaun yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah bonus tunai jangka pendek jika Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai perundangan semasa atau obligasi konstruktif untuk membayar amaun ini kesan daripada perkhidmatan lepas yang diberikan oleh pekerja dan obligasi ini boleh dijangka pasti.

(ii) Pelan berkanun

Caruman Kumpulan dan Bank kepada dana pencen berkanun dicaj kepada untung atau rugi dalam tahun kewangan yang berkaitan. Caruman prabayar diiktiraf sebagai aset setakat pembayaran balik tunai atau pengurangan dalam pembayaran masa hadapan tersedia.

(iii) Obligasi manfaat ditentukan

Kewajipan bersih Kumpulan dan Bank berhubung dengan obligasi manfaat ditentukan dikira secara berasingan bagi setiap pelan dengan menganggarkan amaun manfaat masa hadapan yang telah diperolehi oleh pekerja dalam tahun semasa dan tempoh sebelumnya, mendiskaunkan jumlah tersebut dan menolak nilai saksama mana-mana aset pelan.

Pengiraan obligasi manfaat ditentukan dilakukan setiap tiga tahun oleh aktuari bertauliah menggunakan kaedah kredit unit unjuran. Apabila pengiraan menghasilkan aset berpotensi untuk Kumpulan dan Bank, aset yang diiktiraf adalah terhad kepada nilai semasa manfaat ekonomi yang tersedia dalam bentuk sebarang bayaran balik masa hadapan daripada pelan atau pengurangan dalam caruman masa hadapan kepada pelan. Untuk mengira nilai semasa manfaat ekonomi, pertimbangan diberikan kepada sebarang keperluan pembiayaan minimum yang berkenaan.

Pengukuran semula liabiliti manfaat takrif bersih, yang terdiri daripada keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari, pulangan ke atas aset pelan (tidak termasuk faedah) dan kesan siling aset (jika ada, tidak termasuk faedah), diiktiraf serta-merta dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan perbelanjaan faedah bersih atau pendapatan ke atas liabiliti atau aset yang ditakrifkan bersih untuk tempoh tersebut dengan menggunakan kadar diskaun yang digunakan untuk mengukur obligasi manfaat ditentukan pada permulaan tempoh tahunan kepada liabiliti atau aset manfaat takrif bersih pada masa itu dengan mengambil kira sebarang perubahan dalam liabiliti atau aset yang ditakrifkan bersih dalam tempoh tersebut akibat daripada sumbangan dan pembayaran faedah.

Perbelanjaan faedah bersih dan perbelanjaan lain yang berkaitan dengan obligasi manfaat ditentukan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Apabila manfaat pelan diubah atau apabila pelan dikurangkan, perubahan yang terhasil dalam manfaat yang berkaitan dengan perkhidmatan lepas bagi keuntungan atau kerugian daripada pengurangan diiktiraf serta-merta dalam untung atau rugi. Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf keuntungan dan kerugian atas penyelesaian pelan manfaat yang ditentukan apabila penyelesaian berlaku.

Pelan manfaat yang ditentukan dibentangkan dalam penyata kewangan sebagai "Obligasi manfaat persaraan".

(l) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf jika, akibat daripada peristiwa lalu, Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai obligasi undang-undang atau konstruktif semasa yang boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti, dan ada kemungkinan aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut. Peruntukan ditentukan dengan mendiskaun aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka pada kadar sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko khusus untuk liabiliti. Pelepasan diskaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(i) Kontrak yang membebaskan

Peruntukan untuk kontrak yang membebaskan diiktiraf apabila jangkaan manfaat yang akan diperolehi oleh Kumpulan dan Bank daripada kontrak adalah lebih rendah daripada kos yang tidak dapat dielakkan untuk memenuhi obligasinya di bawah kontrak. Peruntukan tersebut diukur pada nilai semasa yang lebih rendah daripada jangkaan kos penamatan kontrak dan jangkaan kos bersih untuk meneruskan kontrak. Sebelum peruntukan diwujudkan, Kumpulan dan Bank mengiktiraf sebarang kerugian kemerosotan nilai ke atas aset yang dikaitkan dengan kontrak tersebut.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(l) Peruntukan (Sambungan)

(ii) Fi Wakalah

Peruntukan untuk fi wakalah dibuat untuk merekodkan jangkaan kerugian masa depan, jika ada, kepada pengendali Takaful daripada penyelenggaraan kontrak individu dengan peserta.

Peruntukan ini dianggarkan berdasarkan aliran tunai bersih masa hadapan yang didiskaunkan kepada kepada pengendali Takaful menggunakan kaedah aktuari yang digunakan untuk pembalikan bukan unit yang dipanggil metodologi rizab sterling.

Andaian yang digunakan adalah konsisten dengan yang digunakan dalam penilaian dana Tabarru' dan andaian perbelanjaan pengendali Takaful adalah berdasarkan kajian perbelanjaan pengendali Takaful.

(m) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan faedah/keuntungan

Bagi semua instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas dan aset kewangan faedah/keuntungan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi dan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain, pendapatan diiktiraf di bawah "Pendapatan faedah" dan "Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam" manakala perbelanjaan diiktiraf di bawah "Perbelanjaan faedah" dan "Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam" menggunakan kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan.

Kaedah faedah/keuntungan berkesan ialah kaedah pengiraan kos terlunas bagi aset atau liabiliti kewangan dan memperuntukkan pendapatan atau perbelanjaan faedah/keuntungan sepanjang tempoh yang berkaitan. Kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan ialah kadar yang betul-betul mendiskaun anggaran pembayaran tunai atau penerimaan masa hadapan melalui jangkaan hayat instrumen kewangan atau tempoh yang lebih pendek, di mana sesuai, kepada jumlah bawaan kasar aset atau liabiliti kewangan.

Pengiraan mengambil kira semua syarat kontrak instrumen kewangan (sebagai contoh, pilihan prabayar) tetapi tidak mengambil kira kerugian kredit masa hadapan. Yuran yang ketara dan kos urus niaga yang penting dalam kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan, serta premium atau diskaun juga dipertimbangkan.

Bagi aset terjejas di mana nilai aset kewangan telah diturunkan nilai akibat daripada kerugian kemerosotan nilai, pendapatan faedah/keuntungan terus diiktiraf menggunakan kadar faedah/keuntungan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaun aliran tunai masa hadapan bagi tujuan mengukur kemerosotan nilai kerugian.

(n) Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisen

Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan fi dan komisen yang penting kepada kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan ke atas aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan dimasukkan dalam pengukuran kadar faedah/keuntungan berkesan.

Kontrak dengan pelanggan yang menghasilkan instrumen kewangan yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank mungkin sebahagiannya dalam skop MFRS 9 dan sebahagiannya dalam skop untuk MFRS 15. Jika ini berlaku, Kumpulan dan Bank terlebih dahulu akan menggunakan MFRS 9 untuk memisahkan dan mengukur bahagian kontrak yang berada dalam skop MFRS 9 dan kemudian menggunakan MFRS 15 pada baki kontrak.

Pendapatan fi dan komisen lain, termasuk yuran perkhidmatan akaun, yuran pengurusan pelaburan, komisen jualan, yuran penempatan dan yuran sindikasi diiktiraf apabila perkhidmatan berkaitan dilaksanakan. Jika komitmen pinjaman tidak dijangka menyebabkan pengeluaran pinjaman, maka yuran komitmen pinjaman yang berkaitan diiktiraf pada asas garis lurus sepanjang tempoh komitmen.

(o) Fi Wakalah, perbelanjaan komisen dan perbelanjaan pengurusan

Selaras dengan prinsip Wakalah, seperti yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah dan dipersetujui antara peserta dan Pengendali Takaful, fi wakalah merangkumi seperti dibawah:

- (i) yuran wakalah pendahuluan;
- (ii) yuran wakalah pengurusan risiko;
- (iii) perubahan perkhidmatan untuk produk berkaitan pelaburan/yuran sijil untuk produk bukan berkaitan pelaburan;
- (iv) yuran pengurusan pelaburan;
- (v) yuran tambah nilai; dan
- (vi) yuran pertukaran.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(o) Fi Wakalah, perbelanjaan komisen dan perbelanjaan pengurusan (Sambungan)

Yuran wakalah pendahuluan dikenakan pada peratusan yang telah dipersetujui dan ditolak daripada caruman kasar yang diterima untuk perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh Pengendali Takaful dalam menguruskan dana Takaful. Yuran ini digunakan untuk menampung perbelanjaan pengurusan dan perbelanjaan komisen yang ditanggung bagi pihak dana takaful keluarga.

Yuran wakalah pengurusan risiko diakru oleh Pengendali Takaful sebagai perkadaran caj tabarru' yang perlu dibayar kepada dana tabarru' oleh peserta untuk sijil yang ditaja jamin sebelum pelaksanaan Dokumen Polisi BNM mengenai Rangka Kerja Operasi Takaful ("TOF") pada tahun 2012. Pengurusan risiko yuran wakalah ditanggung oleh tabarru'fund bagi pihak peserta. Yuran ini boleh digunakan untuk menampung sebarang kedudukan defisit dalam dana tabarru' dan hanya akan diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful selepas pengesyoran oleh Aktuari Dilantik dan kelulusan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah Kumpulan dan Lembaga Pengarah.

Caj perkhidmatan/yuran sijil dikreditkan kepada Pengendali Takaful melalui potongan unit untuk sijil berkaitan unit, dan potongan caruman daripada akaun peserta (Akaun Simpanan Individu) untuk sijil tidak berkaitan. Caj perkhidmatan diakru oleh Pengendali Takaful untuk menampung perbelanjaan perkhidmatan sijil.

Yuran pengurusan pelaburan dikreditkan kepada Pengendali Takaful pada kadar yang dipersetujui pada nilai aset bersih harian untuk sijil berkaitan unit. Bagi sijil tidak berkaitan dan dana tabarru', peratusan dana bawah pengurusan yang dipersetujui digunakan untuk mengira yuran pengurusan pelaburan yang berkaitan kepada akaun peserta (ISA) dan dana tabarru' masing-masing. Yuran pengurusan pelaburan diakru oleh pengendali takaful untuk menampung perbelanjaan pengurusan pelaburan yang ditanggung bagi pihak dana yang berbeza.

Secara kolektif, yuran wakalah perlu dibayar kepada pengendali takaful untuk pelbagai perkhidmatan yang diberikan kepada peserta oleh Pengendali Takaful.

Bahagian keuntungan pengunderaitan dan lebihan pelaburan yang diunjurkan oleh pengendali takaful telah dianggap sebagai pendapatan kepada pengendali untuk menyokong perbelanjaan pengurusan masa hadapan apabila menyediakan peruntukan yuran wakalah.

Bagi sijil yang ditaja jamin selepas pelaksanaan 'TOF', pengendali takaful berhak mendapat pemindahan lebihan daripada dana tabarru' yang sepadan dan ini hendaklah dihadkan kepada maksimum 50 peratus daripada lebihan boleh agih bagi setiap dana yang sepadan. Ini hanya akan diiktiraf sebagai lebihan oleh pengendali takaful selepas mendapat pujian oleh Aktuari Dilantik dan kelulusan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah Kumpulan dan Lembaga Pengarah.

Yuran wakalah yang dikenakan oleh Pengendali Takaful daripada peserta digunakan untuk membayar semua perbelanjaan pengurusan dan perbelanjaan komisen yang ditanggung oleh Pengendali Takaful, yang ditanggung bagi pihak takaful am dan dana takaful keluarga. Semua perbelanjaan pengurusan diiktiraf oleh Pengendali Takaful apabila berlaku.

Perbelanjaan pengurusan ialah kos yang ditanggung dalam mengurus dan mentadbir dana bagi pihak dana takaful keluarga.

Perbelanjaan komisen, yang merupakan kos yang ditanggung secara langsung dalam mendapatkan caruman ke atas sijil takaful diiktiraf oleh pengendali Takaful apabila ditanggung dan diperuntukkan dengan sewajarnya kepada tempoh yang berkemungkinan ia menimbulkan pendapatan.

(p) Pendapatan dividen

Dividen diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebagai pendapatan dividen apabila hak untuk menerima pembayaran telah ditetapkan.

(q) Pendapatan sewa

Pendapatan sewa daripada hartanah pelaburan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi pada asas garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diberikan diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah pendapatan sewa, sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Pendapatan sewa daripada harta pajakan semula diiktiraf sebagai "pendapatan operasi lain".

(r) Cukai pendapatan

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan tertunda. Cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali setakat yang berkaitan dengan gabungan perniagaan atau item yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti atau pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Cukai semasa ialah cukai yang dijangka perlu dibayar atau belum terima ke atas pendapatan atau kerugian boleh cukai bagi tahun tersebut, menggunakan kadar cukai yang dikuatkuasakan atau dikuatkuasakan dengan ketara pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, dan sebarang pelarasan kepada cukai yang perlu dibayar berkenaan dengan tahun kewangan sebelumnya.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(r) Cukai pendapatan (Sambungan)

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah liabiliti, memperuntukkan perbezaan sementara antara jumlah bawaan aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan asas cukainya. Cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf untuk perbezaan berdasarkan pengiktirafan awal aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan gabungan perniagaan dan yang tidak menjejaskan keuntungan atau kerugian perakaunan mahupun boleh cukai. Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan digunakan untuk perbezaan sementara apabila ia berbalik, berdasarkan undang-undang yang telah dikuatkuasakan atau dikuatkuasakan secara substantif menjelang akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diimbangi jika terdapat hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan dari segi undang-undang untuk mengimbangi liabiliti dan aset cukai semasa, dan ia berkaitan dengan cukai pendapatan yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa cukai yang sama ke atas entiti bercukai yang sama, atau ke atas entiti cukai yang berbeza, tetapi mereka berhasrat untuk menyelesaikan aset dan liabiliti cukai semasa secara bersih atau aset dan liabiliti cukai mereka akan direalisasikan serentak.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf setakat yang berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan akan tersedia yang mana perbezaan sementara boleh digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda disemak pada setiap tarikh terakhir pelaporan dan dikurangkan ke tahap yang tidak lagi berkemungkinan manfaat cukai yang berkaitan akan direalisasikan.

(s) Dana takaful keluarga

Dana takaful keluarga diselenggara selaras dengan keperluan Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam 2013, dan termasuk liabiliti aktuari, wang benih (jika berkenaan) dan akaun peserta.

Akaun peserta terdiri daripada lebih terkumpul yang diatributkan kepada peserta. Lebih terkumpul ini ditentukan berdasarkan penilaian aktuari tahunan oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan terhadap dana takaful keluarga yang tidak diperuntukkan, nilai aset bersih boleh agih kepada pemegang unit dan rizab lain yang berkenaan. Sebarang defisit aktuari dalam dana takaful keluarga akan dicukupkan oleh Pengendali Takaful melalui pinjaman ihsan atau Qard. Lebih yang boleh diagihkan kepada para peserta ditentukan selepas ditolak tuntutan/manfaat yang dibayar dan perlu dibayar, takaful semula, peruntukan, rizab, komisen, perbelanjaan pengurusan, serta pembayaran balik Qard, jika ada, dan dibahagikan mengikut terma-terma dan syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Jawatankuasa Syariah Kumpulan.

(i) Pendapatan sumbangan

Sumbangan diiktiraf sebaik sahaja amaun sumbangan boleh diukur pasti.

Perniagaan berkaitan dengan pelaburan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf berasaskan andaian risiko dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf atas dasar tunai. Risiko berikutan diandaikan berasaskan kecukupan unit bagi peserta.

Perniagaan tak berkaitan

Pendapatan sumbangan pertama diiktiraf dari tarikh awal dan sumbangan berikutnya diiktiraf apabila tamat tempoh. Pada akhir tahun kewangan, semua sumbangan yang harus diterima akan diakaunkan sehingga ke tahap di mana ianya dapat diukur pasti.

(ii) Perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan

Pelaburan dalam perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan dinyatakan pada harga tutup pasaran. Sebarang peningkatan atau penurunan dalam nilai pelaburan diambil kira dalam untung atau rugi.

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak

Tuntutan dan kos penyelesaian yang ditanggung dalam tempoh kewangan diiktiraf apabila peristiwa boleh tuntutan berlaku dan/atau kumpulan dimaklumkan.

Tuntutan dan peruntukan untuk tuntutan yang timbul daripada sijil dana takaful keluarga, termasuk kos penyelesaian tolak pemulihan takaful semula, diambil kira menggunakan kaedah berasaskan kes dan untuk tujuan ini, manfaat yang perlu dibayar di bawah sijil takaful keluarga diiktiraf seperti berikut:

- Kematangan atau bayaran manfaat takaful lain yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh tertentu dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh pembayaran.
- Kematian, serahan dan manfaat lain tanpa tarikh tamat tempoh dianggap sebagai tuntutan yang perlu dibayar pada tarikh penerimaan makluman penamatan akibat kematian peserta atau berlakunya hal luar jangka yang dilindungi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(s) Dana takaful keluarga (Sambungan)

(iii) Peruntukan untuk tuntutan tertunggak (Sambungan)

- Bagi perniagaan takaful keluarga individu, peruntukan untuk tuntutan kematian IBNR dibuat pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan. Kos muktamad bagi tuntutan tertunggak dianggarkan dengan menggunakan kaedah Tangga Rantaian, teknik unjuran tuntutan aktuari standard dan kemudiannya ditandatangani oleh aktuari bertauliah Kumpulan. Terdapat unsur-unsur ketidakpastian dan oleh itu unjuran pengalaman tuntutan masa hadapan mungkin berbeza daripada pengalaman tuntutan sebenar disebabkan tahap ketidakpastian yang terlibat dalam mengunjurkan pengalaman tuntutan masa hadapan berdasarkan pengalaman tuntutan masa lalu.

Ketidakpastian ini timbul daripada perubahan dalam risiko asas, perubahan dalam penyebaran risiko, masa dan jumlah penyelesaian tuntutan serta ketidakpastian dalam model unjuran dan andaian asas.

(iv) Rizab aktuari

Liabiliti aktuari untuk produk berkaitan pelaburan dan produk bukan berkaitan pelaburan dikira menggunakan kaedah aliran tunai terdiskaun untuk memastikan sebarang aliran tunai negatif masa hadapan akibat daripada caj tabarru' yang tidak mencukupi untuk memenuhi jangkaan manfaat keluar dihapuskan.

Liabiliti takaful keluarga diiktiraf apabila kontrak dimeterai dan caruman dcaj.

Liabiliti ini diukur dengan menggunakan kaedah penilaian aktuari prospektif. Liabiliti ditentukan sebagai jumlah nilai semasa manfaat masa hadapan ditolak nilai semasa caruman kasar masa hadapan yang timbul daripada sijil yang didiskaun pada kadar diskaun risiko yang sesuai dan berdasarkan andaian anggaran terbaik dengan mengambil kira pengalaman penting terkini. Elaun yang sesuai untuk peruntukan margin risiko bagi sisihan buruk daripada pengalaman yang dijangka dibuat dalam penilaian liabiliti. Pada peringkat produk, bagi Dana Takaful Keluarga dengan liabiliti manfaat serahan, lebih tinggi manfaat serahan berkuatkuasa dan liabiliti disimpan sebagai rizab aktuari.

Dalam kes sijil keluarga di mana sebahagian daripada, atau keseluruhan caruman terkumpul dalam dana, jumlah terkumpul, seperti yang diisytiharkan kepada peserta, ditetapkan sebagai liabiliti. Sifar digunakan pada peringkat sijil dan tiada sijil dianggap sebagai aset di bawah kaedah penilaian yang diterima pakai.

Pelarasan kepada liabiliti pada setiap tarikh pelaporan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi. Keuntungan yang berasal daripada margin sisihan buruk pada kontrak larian, diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sepanjang hayat kontrak, manakala kerugian diiktiraf sepenuhnya dalam untung atau rugi semasa tahun pertama larian.

Liabiliti dinyahiktiraf apabila kontrak tamat, dilepaskan atau dibatalkan. Pada akhir tempoh pelaporan setiap tarikh pelaporan, penilaian dibuat sama ada liabiliti takaful keluarga yang diiktiraf adalah mencukupi dengan menggunakan ujian kecukupan liabiliti sedia ada.

Sebarang ketidakcukupan direkodkan dalam untung atau rugi dengan mewujudkan rizab teknikal untuk kerugian tersebut. Dalam tempoh berikutnya, liabiliti untuk blok perniagaan yang gagal dalam ujian kecukupan adalah berdasarkan andaian yang ditetapkan pada masa pengiktirafan kerugian. Kerugian akibat daripada ujian kecukupan liabiliti boleh diterbalikkan pada tahun-tahun akan datang jika rosot nilai tidak lagi wujud.

Seperti semua unjuran, terdapat unsur-unsur ketidakpastian dan oleh itu liabiliti yang diunjurkan mungkin berbeza daripada liabiliti sebenar disebabkan oleh tahap ketidakpastian ketara yang terlibat dalam kadar diskaun yang digunakan serta andaian mortaliti dan morbiditi.

(t) Luar jangka

(i) Liabiliti luar jangka

Jika kemungkinan aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi tidak diperlukan, atau jumlahnya tidak dapat dianggarkan dengan pasti, obligasi tersebut tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah terpercail. Kewajipan yang mungkin, yang kewujudannya hanya akan disahkan dengan berlakunya atau tidak berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa hadapan, juga didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah jauh.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (Sambungan)

(t) Luar jangka (Sambungan)

(ii) Aset luar jangka

Apabila aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi sesuatu aset berkemungkinan berlaku di mana ia timbul daripada peristiwa masa lalu dan di mana kewujudan akan disahkan hanya dengan berlakunya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan yang tidak pasti yang tidak sepenuhnya dalam kawalan entiti, aset tersebut adalah tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan tetapi didedahkan sebagai aset luar jangka. Apabila aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi hampir pasti, maka aset berkaitan diiktiraf.

3. TUNAI DAN DANA JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain	585,807	626,365	562,241	585,050
Wang panggilan dan penempatan deposit matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	687,892	918,583	640,000	1,051,000
	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI

Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	4(a) 8,904,416	7,940,769	8,904,416	7,940,769
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	4(b) 503,777	275,263	99,286	129,020
	9,408,193	8,216,032	9,003,702	8,069,789

(a) Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	1,361,366	752,091
Sukuk Jaminan Kerajaan	171,386	175,328
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan	4,554,056	4,978,368
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	2,096,071	1,406,406
Bon Khazanah	–	65,402
	8,182,879	7,377,595
Tolak: Pelunasan bersih premium ditolak pertambahan diskaun	(23,473)	(18,662)
	8,159,406	7,358,933
Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga:		
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta	54,737	45,689
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	690,460	536,372
	745,197	582,061
Tolak: Pelunasan bersih premium ditolak pertambahan diskaun	(187)	(225)
	745,010	581,836
	8,904,416	7,940,769

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

4. PELABURAN SEKURITI (Sambungan)

(a) Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (Sambungan)

Struktur kematangan sekuriti pelaburan adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	750,389	1,527,615
Melebihi satu tahun	8,154,027	6,413,154
	8,904,416	7,940,769

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:				
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan	–	8,020	–	–
	–	8,020	–	–
Sekuriti disebutbarga:				
Pelaburan Unit Amanah	455,424	185,354	99,286	129,020
	455,424	185,354	99,286	129,020
Sekuriti tidak disebutbarga:				
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	48,353	81,889	–	–
	48,353	81,889	–	–
	503,777	275,263	99,286	129,020

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan pada kos terlunas	34,874,231	32,444,350

Berikut adalah pecahan pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:

KUMPULAN/BANK	Amaun Kasar 2022 RM'000	Amaun Rosotnilai 2022 RM'000	Amaun Dibawa 2022 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	16,013,132	(447,923)	15,565,209
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	14,939,836	(171,523)	14,768,313
Sewa beli belum terima	2,360,641	(33,396)	2,327,245
Mikro kewangan	1,439,295	(37,161)	1,402,134
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	118,945	(1,258)	117,687
Kad kredit/caj	496,873	(5,023)	491,850
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	212,460	(10,667)	201,793
	35,581,182	(706,951)	34,874,231

KUMPULAN/BANK	Amaun Kasar 2021 RM'000	Amaun Rosotnilai 2021 RM'000	Amaun Dibawa 2021 RM'000
Pada kos terlunas			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	14,337,830	(465,663)	13,872,167
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	14,645,926	(187,213)	14,458,713
Sewa beli belum terima	2,228,757	(45,952)	2,182,805
Mikro kewangan	1,217,274	(51,233)	1,166,041
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	90,143	(1,373)	88,770
Kad kredit/caj	443,610	(3,649)	439,961
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	248,458	(12,565)	235,893
	33,211,998	(767,648)	32,444,350

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (Sambungan)

(a) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	48,859,315	41,669,276
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	24,988,103	23,297,860
Sewa beli belum terima	2,718,310	2,558,096
Mikro kewangan	1,846,420	1,506,481
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh lain*	212,361	247,926
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	205,260	169,376
Kad kredit/caj	496,873	443,610
Tolak: Faedah/pendapatan belum diperoleh	(43,745,460)	(36,680,627)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	35,581,182	33,211,998
Tolak: Elaun rosot/nilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
- Kerugian kredit dijangka	(706,951)	(767,648)
- Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan	(358,711)	(357,421)
- Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas	(123,693)	(197,836)
- Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas	(224,547)	(212,391)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	34,874,231	32,444,350

* Termasuk pinjaman bertempoh subordinat terutang daripada BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, syarikat bersekutu, dengan jumlah prinsipal sebanyak RM150 juta. Pada tahun 2014, pembayaran balik baki tertunggak RM38.62 juta telah distruktur semula di mana bayaran perlu dibuat pada setiap suku tahun dengan faedah pada baki rehat bulanan kadar pinjaman asas ("BLR") – 2.5%. BLR dalam Bank sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah 6.35% (2021: 5.35%) setahun dan bayaran terakhir perlu dibayar pada September 2025. Amaun dibawa pinjaman bertempoh pada 31 Disember 2022 adalah RM5.91 juta (2021: RM7.95 juta).

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Perusahaan perniagaan domestik		
Subordinat	5,910	7,949
Korporat	205,525	239,469
Individu	35,369,747	32,964,580
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut sensitiviti kadar faedah/untung

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kadar tetap		
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	629,080	670,946
Sewa beli belum terima	2,360,641	2,228,757
Mikro kewangan	1,439,295	1,217,274
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	5,975,512	6,797,085
Kadar boleh ubah		
Kadar pinjaman/pembiayaan asas tokok	15,384,052	13,666,884
Kos tokok	9,792,602	8,631,052
	35,581,182	33,211,998

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN (Sambungan)

(d) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	16,093,445	14,400,376
Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans dan perniagaan	212,436	248,434
Pembelian sekuriti	576,052	503,746
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	2,446,754	2,322,430
Kredit penggunaan	14,316,327	14,076,128
Kad kredit	496,873	443,610
Mikro kewangan	1,439,295	1,217,274
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(e) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,971,525	1,895,955
Pulau Pinang	2,828,980	2,522,207
Perak	2,812,773	2,640,230
Selangor	5,794,597	5,280,901
Kuala Lumpur	5,322,253	4,944,388
Melaka	2,428,999	2,310,029
Negeri Sembilan	1,889,580	1,806,919
Johor	3,330,458	3,181,119
Pahang	1,939,761	1,754,831
Kelantan	1,746,449	1,716,400
Terengganu	1,465,989	1,383,646
Sarawak	1,882,770	1,762,977
Sabah	2,167,048	2,012,396
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(f) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	693,525	795,141
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	1,160,153	689,997
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	2,612,920	2,438,546
Melebihi lima tahun	31,114,584	29,288,314
	35,581,182	33,211,998

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS

(a) Pergerakan dalam pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	404,956	382,325
Diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas pada tahun semasa	349,356	201,618
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas pada tahun semasa	(147,767)	(140,766)
Amaun dihapuskan	(58,392)	(38,221)
Pada akhir tahun	548,153	404,956
Nisbah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas kepada pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.54%	1.22%

(b) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	234,687	233,000
Pembelian sekuriti	210	781
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	16,583	22,692
Kredit penggunaan	209,128	88,111
Kad kredit	3,517	2,676
Mikro kewangan	84,028	57,696
	548,153	404,956

(c) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	19,643	16,940
Pulau Pinang	27,593	22,648
Perak	34,194	30,461
Selangor	162,960	88,714
Kuala Lumpur	106,904	101,324
Melaka	20,541	14,270
Negeri Sembilan	42,723	31,717
Johor	30,952	29,583
Pahang	33,498	14,021
Kelantan	23,420	16,801
Terengganu	16,794	16,856
Sarawak	12,671	7,947
Sabah	16,260	13,674
	548,153	404,956

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (Sambungan)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN/BANK	Nota	ECL		Jumlah RM'000
		ECL 12-Bulan (Peringkat 1) RM'000	seumur hidup Kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2) RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2022		357,421	197,836	767,648
Perubahan dalam kerugian kredit dijangka	34			
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		162,362	(122,308)	–
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		(17,028)	33,593	–
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(7,191)	(20,773)	–
Pengukuran elaun bersih		(172,403)	38,989	(81,997)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf		(18,875)	(10,962)	(46,949)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baru asal		54,425	7,318	68,249
		1,290	(74,143)	(60,697)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		358,711	123,693	706,951
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar				1.99%
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar				2.36%

KUMPULAN/BANK	Nota	ECL		Jumlah RM'000
		ECL 12-Bulan (Peringkat 1) RM'000	seumur hidup Kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2) RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2021		306,631	200,632	799,112
Perubahan dalam kerugian kredit dijangka	34			
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		161,292	(108,524)	–
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		(10,676)	41,845	–
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(2,161)	(23,397)	–
Pengukuran elaun bersih		(122,426)	90,694	(41,008)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf		(14,735)	(9,688)	(38,133)
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baru asal		39,496	6,274	47,677
		50,790	(2,796)	(31,464)
Pada 31 Disember 2021		357,421	197,836	767,648
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar				2.31%
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar				2.71%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN TERJEJAS (Sambungan)

(d) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosot nilai pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (Sambungan)

Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosot nilai mengikut jenis pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN/BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2022 RM'000	Elaun dibuat (Amaun dimasukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan) RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2022 RM'000
Kerugian kredit dijangka:			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	465,663	(17,740)	447,923
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	187,213	(15,690)	171,523
Sewa beli belum terima	45,952	(12,556)	33,396
Mikro kewangan	51,233	(14,072)	37,161
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	1,373	(115)	1,258
Kad kredit/caj	3,649	1,374	5,023
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh lain	12,565	(1,898)	10,667
	767,648	(60,697)	706,951

KUMPULAN/BANK

	Pada 1 Januari 2021 RM'000	Elaun dibuat (Amaun dimasukkira semula berkaitan pemulihan) RM'000	Pada 31 Disember 2021 RM'000
Kerugian kredit dijangka:			
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	423,545	42,118	465,663
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	214,900	(27,687)	187,213
Sewa beli belum terima	46,910	(958)	45,952
Mikro kewangan	71,604	(20,371)	51,233
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	3,073	(1,700)	1,373
Kad kredit/caj	26,348	(22,699)	3,649
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh lain	12,732	(167)	12,565
	799,112	(31,464)	767,648

7. ASET-ASET LAIN

Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Faedah/pendapatan belum terima	98,496	82,095	97,663	80,192
Deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	27,632	18,630	27,632	18,630
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima	434,644	463,181	209,398	109,520
Dividen belum terima	–	100	–	100
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	19	–	108,140	–
	668,912	564,006	442,833	208,442

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

8. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI

	BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga pada kos	53,000	53,000

Butiran subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

Nama	Aktiviti utama	Tempat perniagaan/ Negara diperbadankan	Peratus ekuiti dipegang secara langsung	
			2022 %	2021 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Pengurusan dana amanah saham	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*	Pengurusan dana Takaful	Malaysia	51	51

* Diaudit selain daripada Ketua Audit Negara Malaysia.

Subsidiari Kumpulan yang mempunyai material kepentingan tak mengawal ("NCI") adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

	2022 Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad RM'000
Peratusan kepentingan tak mengawal bagi kepentingan pemilikan Amaun dibawa bagi kepentingan tak mengawal	49% 243,156
Keuntungan diperuntukkan kepada kepentingan tak mengawal	3,852
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan sebelum penghapusan antara kumpulan Pada 31 Disember	
Jumlah aset	1,168,800
Jumlah liabiliti	(672,563)
Aset bersih	496,237
Tahun berakhir 31 Disember	
Hasil	936,449
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa	7,862
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	7,862
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti operasi	227,016
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(287,481)
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(3,964)
Penurunan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	(64,429)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

8. PELABURAN DALAM SUBSIDIARI (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN	2021 Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad RM'000
Peratusan kepentingan tak mengawal bagi kepentingan pemilikan dan kepentingan mengundi Amaun dibawa bagi kepentingan tak mengawal	49% 239,304
Keuntungan diperuntukkan kepada kepentingan tak mengawal	4,974
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan sebelum penghapusan antara kumpulan Pada 31 Disember	
Jumlah aset	1,052,261
Jumlah liabiliti	(563,886)
Aset bersih	488,375
Tahun berakhir 31 Disember	
Hasil	894,813
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa	10,153
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	10,153
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti operasi	20,894
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti pelaburan	(8,420)
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(3,938)
Peningkatan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	8,536

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pelaburan dalam saham, pada kos				
Pada awal tahun	405,209	387,209	405,209	387,209
Tambahhan	–	18,000	–	18,000
Pada akhir tahun	405,209	405,209	405,209	405,209
Tolak: Saham Kumpulan dalam keputusan selepas pengambilalihan	(31,240)	(14,907)	–	–
	373,969	390,302	405,209	405,209
Tolak: Kerugian rosotnilai terkumpul				
Pada awal tahun	(240,202)	(234,873)	(259,332)	(259,332)
Elaun	(4,730)	(5,329)	–	–
Pada akhir tahun	(244,932)	(240,202)	(259,332)	(259,332)
	129,037	150,100	145,877	145,877

	KUMPULAN	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Diwakili oleh:		
Perkongsian aset ketara bersih	129,037	150,100

Dinyatakan butiran syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan seperti di bawah:

Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	Tempat perniagaan/ Negara diperbadankan	Faedah Efektif Kumpulan	
			2022 %	2021 %
<u>Sekutu secara langsung</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Pemegangan pelaburan	Malaysia	41.34	41.34
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	Pemegangan pelaburan	Malaysia	30.00	30.00
<u>Sekutu secara tidak langsung dipegang melalui BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad</u>				
BSNC Leasing (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Pajakan dan sewa beli	Malaysia	41.34	41.34
<u>Sekutu secara tidak langsung dipegang melalui Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad	Pengunderitan perniagaan insurans hayat termasuk perniagaan berkaitan pelaburan	Malaysia	30.00	30.00

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU (Sambungan)

Jadual berikut ringkasan maklumat bagi syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan, diselaraskan untuk apa-apa perbezaan di dalam dasar perakaunan dan menyesuaikan maklumat kepada amaun dibawa kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu.

KUMPULAN

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2022 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,170,627	147,268	2,317,895
Jumlah liabiliti	(1,888,152)	(40,123)	(1,928,275)
Aset bersih	282,475	107,145	389,620
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan bagi tahun semasa	(57,977)	2,565	(55,412)
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	277,396	11,558	288,954
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	84,743	44,294	129,037
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	84,743	44,294	129,037
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan	(17,393)	1,060	(16,333)

KUMPULAN

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2021 Syarikat bersekutu tidak signifikan lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Ringkasan maklumat kewangan			
Jumlah aset	2,282,762	156,520	2,439,282
Jumlah liabiliti	(1,932,345)	(47,728)	(1,980,073)
Aset bersih	350,417	108,792	459,209
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan bagi tahun semasa	33,353	1,925	35,278
Termasuk dalam jumlah pendapatan komprehensif:			
Hasil	278,652	12,144	290,796
Penyesuaian aset bersih untuk amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam aset bersih	105,125	44,975	150,100
Amaun dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	105,125	44,975	150,100
Bahagian Kumpulan dalam keputusan kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember			
Bahagian Kumpulan daripada jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan	10,006	796	10,802

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

KUMPULAN

KOS	Nota	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Komponen utama		Loji dan peralatan		Kenderaan bermotor		Pembaharuan		Jumlah RM'000
				Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2021												
Tambahan		13,451	364,033	7,382	10,492	334,130	1,724	24,294	—	85,906	339,645	1,312,962
Pindahan kepada pelaburan		—	—	—	—	10,821	9	—	388	7,956	2,570	24,108
Pindahan kepada bayaran pajakan prabayar	12	—	(754)	(39)	(109)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(902)
Pindahan daripada/(kepada) aset tak ketara	13	—	(10,157)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,157)
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain	14	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	(38)	103
Pengelasan semula		—	—	—	—	1,567	57	—	—	(15,619)	(1,168)	(1,194)
Pelupusan		—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(2,650)	—	—	—	(2,660)
Hapuskira	33	—	—	—	—	(17,841)	—	(222)	—	(1,935)	(1,935)	(21,484)
Pelarasan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(673)	—	(673)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/												
Pada 1 Januari 2022												
Tambahan		13,451	353,122	7,343	10,383	328,817	1,790	21,422	388	77,570	348,159	1,300,103
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain		—	—	—	1,900	25,710	127	1,168	528	15,738	2,111	52,379
Pengelasan semula		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(273)	(273)
Pelupusan		—	—	—	—	61,747	(13)	—	—	(77,007)	13,855	—
Hapuskira	33	—	—	—	—	(246)	—	(1,971)	—	—	(4,004)	(6,685)
Pelarasan		—	—	—	—	(22,990)	(3)	(243)	—	—	(1,554)	(28,448)
Pada 31 Disember 2022												
		13,451	353,122	7,343	12,283	393,038	1,901	20,376	916	16,301	358,124	1,316,906

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (Sambungan)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

KOS	Nota	Komponen utama		Loji dan peralatan		Kenderaan bermotor		Peralatan		Pengubahsuaian		Jumlah RIM'000		
		Tanah RIM'000	Bangunan RIM'000	Lif RIM'000	Penyaman udara RIM'000	Sumber Bank RIM'000	Sumber geran RIM'000	Sumber Bank RIM'000	Sumber geran RIM'000	Perabot dan kelengkapan RIM'000	Sumber Bank RIM'000		Sumber geran RIM'000	Sumber Bank RIM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2021														
Tambahan		13,451	359,853	7,382	10,492	324,843	1,724	23,640	—	128,600	85,113	313,751	302	1,269,151
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	12	—	(754)	(39)	(109)	10,335	9	—	388	2,238	7,860	2,501	—	23,331
Pindahan kepada bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	—	(10,157)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(902)
Pindahan daripada/kepada aset tak ketara	14	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	(38)	—	(10,157)
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26)	—	(1,168)	—	103
Pengelasan semula		—	—	—	—	1,567	57	—	—	4,910	(15,464)	8,930	—	(1,194)
Pelupusan		—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,004)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,004)
Hapuskira	33	—	—	—	—	(17,695)	—	(222)	—	(1,396)	—	(1,881)	—	(21,194)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/ Pada 1 Januari 2022														
Tambahan		13,451	348,942	7,343	10,383	319,191	1,790	21,414	388	134,326	77,509	322,095	302	1,257,134
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain		—	—	—	1,900	24,021	127	1,168	528	4,561	12,661	2,006	—	46,972
Pengelasan semula		—	—	—	—	—	(13)	—	—	—	(76,849)	(273)	—	(273)
Pelupusan		—	—	—	—	61,747	(3)	(1,971)	—	1,418	—	13,697	—	—
Hapuskira	33	—	—	—	—	(22,794)	(3)	(243)	—	(3,498)	—	(1,510)	—	(1,971)
Pelarasan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	—	(28,048)
Pada 31 Disember 2022														
		13,451	348,942	7,343	12,283	382,165	1,901	20,368	916	136,807	13,321	335,845	302	1,273,644

10. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (Sambungan)

BANK	Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan			Kenderaan bermotor			Pengubahsuaian					
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Nota	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 1 Januari 2021															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	116,755	1,311	6,935	242,518	1,724	102,935	16,885	-	-	277,866	302	-	-	767,031
Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul	-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072
Caj tahun semasa	-	120,827	1,311	6,935	242,518	1,724	102,935	16,885	-	-	277,866	302	-	-	771,103
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	-	6,985	225	265	24,329	-	11,165	650	19	-	16,795	-	-	-	60,433
Pindahan kepada bayaran pajakan prabayar	-	(327)	(1)	(82)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420)
Pindahan daripada aset tak ketara	-	(271)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271)
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	(28)	37	68	-	-	-	(77)	-	-	-	(7)
Pengelasan semula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,786)	-	-	(77)	-	-	-	-
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,786)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,786)
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(17,601)	-	(1,374)	(197)	-	-	(1,857)	-	-	-	(21,029)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/ Pada 1 Januari 2022															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	123,142	1,535	7,108	249,220	1,761	112,794	15,352	19	-	292,720	302	-	-	803,953
Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul	-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072
Caj tahun semasa	-	127,214	1,535	7,108	249,220	1,761	112,794	15,352	19	-	292,720	302	-	-	808,025
Pindahan kepada aset-aset lain	-	6,985	225	284	29,102	29	8,996	637	56	-	15,365	-	-	-	61,679
Pengelasan semula	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	778	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	-	(43)
Pelupusan	-	-	-	-	22	(13)	-	(1,701)	-	-	(787)	-	-	-	-
Hapuskira	-	-	-	-	(22,340)	(3)	(3,399)	(211)	-	-	(1,493)	-	-	-	(1,701)
Pada 31 Disember 2022															
Susut nilai terkumpul	-	130,127	1,760	7,392	256,004	1,774	119,169	14,077	75	-	305,762	302	-	-	836,442
Kerugian kemerosotan terkumpul	-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072
Caj tahun semasa	-	134,199	1,760	7,392	256,004	1,774	119,169	14,077	75	-	305,762	302	-	-	840,514
BANK															
AMAUN DIBAWA	Komponen utama			Loji dan peralatan			Kenderaan bermotor			Pengubahsuaian					
	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Perabot dan kelengkapan RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Sumber Bank RM'000	Sumber geran RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Nota	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2021															
13,451	221,728	5,808	3,275	69,971	29	21,532	6,062	369	77,509	29,375	-	-	-	-	449,109
Pada 31 Disember 2022															
13,451	214,743	5,583	4,891	126,161	127	17,638	6,291	841	13,321	30,083	-	-	-	-	433,130

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. ASET-HAK KEGUNAAN

KUMPULAN	Nota	Bangunan RM'000	Ruang ATM RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS				
Pada 1 Januari 2021		197,662	1,873	199,535
Tambahan		44,370	985	45,355
Penyahiktirafan		(37,707)	(922)	(38,629)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		204,325	1,936	206,261
Tambahan		42,505	680	43,185
Penyahiktirafan		(45,840)	(647)	(46,487)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		200,990	1,969	202,959
SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL				
Pada 1 Januari 2021		37,819	496	38,315
Caj tahun semasa	33	27,538	369	27,907
Penyahiktirafan		(17,005)	(394)	(17,399)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		48,352	471	48,823
Caj tahun semasa	33	25,993	365	26,358
Penyahiktirafan		(22,249)	(326)	(22,575)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		52,096	510	52,606
AMAUN DIBAWA				
Pada 31 Disember 2021		155,973	1,465	157,438
Pada 31 Disember 2022		148,894	1,459	150,353
BANK				
	Nota	Bangunan RM'000	Ruang ATM RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS				
Pada 1 Januari 2021		111,005	1,873	112,878
Tambahan		42,407	985	43,392
Penyahiktirafan		(37,707)	(922)	(38,629)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		115,705	1,936	117,641
Tambahan		42,322	680	43,002
Penyahiktirafan		(45,519)	(647)	(46,166)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		112,508	1,969	114,477
SUSUTNILAI TERKUMPUL				
Pada 1 Januari 2021		26,256	496	26,752
Caj tahun semasa	33	20,327	369	20,696
Penyahiktirafan		(17,005)	(394)	(17,399)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		29,578	471	30,049
Caj tahun semasa	33	20,016	365	20,381
Penyahiktirafan		(22,834)	(326)	(23,160)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		26,760	510	27,270
AMAUN DIBAWA				
Pada 31 Disember 2021		86,127	1,465	87,592
Pada 31 Disember 2022		85,748	1,459	87,207

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. ASET-HAK KEGUNAAN (Sambungan)

(a) Pilihan lanjutan

Bagi pajakan bangunan, Kumpulan dan Bank melaksanakan pilihan lanjutan satu tahun sebelum berakhirnya tempoh kontrak yang tidak boleh dibatalkan. Jika boleh dipraktikkan, Kumpulan dan Bank akan memasukkan pilihan lanjutan dalam pajakan baru bagi memberi fleksibiliti kepada operasi. Pilihan lanjutan yang diadakan hanya boleh dilaksanakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank dan bukan pemberi pajak. Kumpulan dan Bank menilai semula perubahan yang ketara dalam keadaan sama ada ia munasabah untuk menjalankan pilihan jika terdapat peristiwa signifikan atau perubahan signifikan dalam keadaan kawalannya.

(b) Keputusan dan andaian berhubung pajakan

Kumpulan dan Bank menilai pajakan bermula dengan menggunakan andaian penting sama ada ianya munasabah untuk melaksanakan pilihan lanjutan. Entiti Kumpulan mengambilkira semua fakta dan keadaan termasuk amalan masa lalu dan apa-apa kos yang akan ditanggung untuk menukar aset jika pilihan untuk dilanjutkan tidak diambil, untuk membantu mereka menentukan tempoh pajakan.

Kumpulan dan Bank juga menggunakan keputusan dan andaian dalam menentukan kadar pinjaman tambahan bagi pajakan tersebut. Kumpulan entiti terlebih dahulu menentukan kadar pinjaman yang paling dekat sebelum menggunakan andaian penting untuk menentukan pelarasan yang diperlukan untuk menggambarkan terma, keselamatan, nilai atau persekitaran ekonomi bagi pajakan tersebut.

12. PELABURAN HARTANAH

KUMPULAN/BANK	Nota	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	--Komponen utama --		Jumlah RM'000
				Lif RM'000	Penyaman udara RM'000	
KOS						
Pada 1 Januari 2021		271	65,123	407	1,128	66,929
Tambahan		2,301	–	–	–	2,301
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	754	39	109	902
Pindahan daripada bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	26	–	–	–	26
Pengelasan semula		6,771	(6,771)	–	–	–
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022/ Pada 31 Disember 2022		9,369	59,106	446	1,237	70,158
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL						
Pada 1 Januari 2021		103	4,870	16	951	5,940
Caj tahun semasa	33	102	1,182	15	59	1,358
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	327	1	92	420
Pindahan daripada bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	10	–	–	–	10
Pengelasan semula		181	(181)	–	–	–
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022/ Pada 31 Disember 2022		396	6,198	32	1,102	7,728
Caj tahun semasa	33	111	1,182	15	60	1,368
Pada 31 Disember 2022		507	7,380	47	1,162	9,096
AMAUN DIBAWA						
Pada 31 Disember 2021		8,973	52,908	414	135	62,430
Pada 31 Disember 2022		8,862	51,726	399	75	61,062
NILAI SAKSAMA						RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2021						78,318
Pada 31 Disember 2022						78,318

* Tanah dan bangunan Kumpulan dan Bank telah dinilai semula pada asas nilai pasaran terbuka pada 22 Mac 2019 dan 3 Jun 2020 berdasarkan Penilaian Profesional. Bank akan melaksanakan penilaian sekurang-kurangnya setiap 3 tahun.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. PELABURAN HARTANAH (Sambungan)

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Berikut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi berkaitan dengan pelaburan hartanah:		
Pendapatan sewa	2,287	1,244
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(1,062)	(907)

Maklumat Nilai Saksama

Nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah dikategorikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK	Tahap 3 RM'000
At 31 Disember 2021	
Tanah dan bangunan	78,318
At 31 Disember 2022	
Tanah dan bangunan	78,318

Tahap 3 nilai saksama

Tahap 3 nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah ditentukan oleh pihak luar, penilai hartanah bebas, yang mempunyai kelayakan yang sesuai serta diiktiraf oleh pihak yang professional dan mempunyai pengalaman terkini dalam lokasi dan kategori hartanah yang dinilai. Perubahan dalam tahap 3 nilai saksama dianalisis oleh pihak pengurusan pada setiap tahun manakala laporan penilaian hanya diperolehi sekurang-kurangnya setiap 3 tahun dari syarikat penilaian berdasarkan polisi Bank.

Hartanah pelaburan diukur menggunakan model kos, di mana ia disutukan berdasarkan keadaan fizikal dan usia harta tanah.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

KUMPULAN	Tanah pegangan pajak		Jumlah RM'000
	Nota	RM'000	
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2021		102,075	102,075
Tambahan		3,451	3,451
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	10,157	10,157
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	12	(26)	(26)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022/Pada 31 Disember 2022		115,657	115,657
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2021		24,252	24,252
Caj tahun semasa	33	1,233	1,233
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	271	271
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	12	(10)	(10)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		28,760	28,760
Caj tahun semasa	33	1,246	1,246
Pada 31 Disember 2022		30,006	30,006
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 31 Disember 2021		86,897	86,897
Pada 31 Disember 2022		85,651	85,651

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. BAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (Sambungan)

BANK	Tanah pegangan pajak		Jumlah RM'000
	Nota	RM'000	
KOS			
Pada 1 Januari 2021		100,555	100,555
Tambahan		3,451	3,451
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	10,157	10,157
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	12	(26)	(26)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022/Pada 31 Disember 2022		114,137	114,137
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada 1 Januari 2021		27,231	27,231
Caj tahun semasa	33	1,216	1,216
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	271	271
Pindahan kepada pelaburan hartanah	12	(10)	(10)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		28,708	28,708
Caj tahun semasa	33	1,229	1,229
Pada 31 Disember 2022		29,937	29,937
AMAUN DIBAWA			
Pada 31 Disember 2021		85,429	85,429
Pada 31 Disember 2022		84,200	84,200

Tempoh pajakan belum luput bagi tanah pegangan pajak adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput kurang dari 50 tahun	30	31	30	31
Tanah pajakan dengan tempoh pajakan belum luput lebih dari 50 tahun	85,621	86,866	84,170	85,398
	85,651	86,897	84,200	85,429

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

14. ASET TAK KETARA

KUMPULAN	Nota	Modal kerja dalam proses RM'000	Lesen dan perisian komputer		Jumlah RM'000
			Bank RM'000	Geran RM'000	
KOS					
Pada 1 Januari 2021		107,645	388,454	13,844	509,948
Tambahan		46,104	16,990	–	63,094
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	(103)	–	(103)
Pengelasan semula		(83,128)	83,128	–	–
Hapuskira	33	–	(30,244)	–	(30,244)
Pelarasan		(6,887)	–	–	(6,887)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		63,734	458,225	13,844	535,803
Tambahan		39,585	15,080	–	54,665
Pengelasan semula		(32,652)	32,652	–	–
Pelupusan		–	(866)	–	(866)
Hapuskira	33	–	(706)	–	(706)
Pelarasan		(1,867)	–	–	(1,867)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		68,800	504,385	13,844	587,029
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL					
Pada 1 Januari 2021		–	261,979	13,844	275,823
Pelunasan tahun semasa	33	–	46,885	–	46,885
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	(2)	–	(2)
Hapuskira	33	–	(30,203)	–	(30,203)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		–	278,659	13,844	292,503
Pelunasan tahun semasa	33	–	47,515	–	47,515
Pelupusan		–	(866)	–	(866)
Hapuskira	33	–	(307)	–	(307)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		–	325,001	13,844	338,845
AMAUN DIBAWA					
Pada 31 Disember 2021		63,734	179,566	–	243,300
Pada 31 Disember 2022		68,800	179,384	–	248,184

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

14. ASET TAK KETARA (Sambungan)

BANK	Nota	Modal kerja dalam proses RM'000	Lesen dan perisian komputer		Jumlah RM'000
			Bank RM'000	Geran RM'000	
KOS					
Pada 1 Januari 2021		27,198	280,191	13,844	321,233
Tambahan		9,136	15,604	–	24,740
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	(103)	–	(103)
Pengelasan semula		(17,079)	17,079	–	–
Hapuskira	33	–	(12)	–	(12)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		19,255	312,759	13,844	345,858
Tambahan		16,314	14,605	–	30,919
Pengelasan semula		(11,352)	11,352	–	–
Hapuskira	33	–	(153)	–	(153)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		24,217	338,563	13,844	376,624
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL					
Pada 1 Januari 2021		–	203,480	13,844	217,324
Pelunasan tahun semasa	33	–	31,757	–	31,757
Pindahan kepada hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	–	(2)	–	(2)
Hapuskira	33	–	(12)	–	(12)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022		–	235,223	13,844	249,067
Pelunasan tahun semasa	33	–	32,492	–	32,492
Hapuskira	33	–	(153)	–	(153)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		–	267,562	13,844	281,406
AMAUN DIBAWA					
Pada 31 Disember 2021		19,255	77,536	–	96,791
Pada 31 Disember 2022		24,217	71,001	–	95,218

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

15. DEPOSIT DARIPADA PELANGGAN

(a) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposit simpanan	12,403,577	13,390,807	12,403,577	13,390,807
Deposit tetap	14,088,084	14,892,976	14,092,684	15,124,800
Deposit lain	1,278,350	1,023,866	1,278,350	1,023,866
	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473

(b) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	6,428,189	7,141,949	6,428,189	7,141,949
Perusahaan perniagaan	6,639,827	6,677,124	6,644,427	6,908,948
Individu	14,684,625	15,465,301	14,684,625	15,465,301
Lain-lain	17,370	23,275	17,370	23,275
	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473

(c) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	12,383,116	10,218,277	12,387,716	10,450,101
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	1,634,921	1,956,077	1,634,921	1,956,077
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	48,481	2,684,878	48,481	2,684,878
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	21,566	33,744	21,566	33,744
	14,088,084	14,892,976	14,092,684	15,124,800

16. AKAUN PELABURAN OLEH PELANGGAN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had - Sijil Simpanan Premium	3,711,466	3,621,936

Sijil Simpanan Premium ("SSP") yang ditawarkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai akaun pelaburan dalam mengikut DFIA. SSP ialah akaun pelaburan tanpa had dan berstruktur menggunakan kontrak Mudarabah yang membolehkan Kumpulan dan Bank menggabungkan ciri cabutan bertuah kepada pelabur. Pelaburan prinsipal oleh pelabur dijamin oleh Kerajaan Malaysia.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. DEPOSIT DAN PENEMPATAN OLEH BANK DAN INSTITUSI KEWANGAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Bank berlesen	860,058	75,816
Institusi kewangan lain	6,033,021	2,531,108
	6,893,079	2,606,924

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	6,705,088	2,458,281
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	187,991	148,643
	6,893,079	2,606,924

18. SUKUK

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Nota jangka sederhana Islamik	754,577	754,393

Kumpulan dan Bank telah menubuhkan 'Program Sukuk Wakalah' yang berdasarkan prinsip syariah Wakalah Bi Al-Istithmar bernilai RM3.5 bilion. Penerbitan tranche pertama bagi program tersebut adalah pada Oktober 2021 sebanyak RM750 juta. Hasil terbitan daripada terbitan sukuk akan digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk aktiviti pembiayaan patuh Syariah dan untuk tujuan modal kerja.

(a) Butiran terbitan

	Tarikh Terbitan
RM150,000,000 2.93% matang pada 21 Oktober 2024	21 Oktober 2021
RM250,000,000 3.47% matang pada 21 Oktober 2026	21 Oktober 2021
RM350,000,000 3.89% matang pada 20 Oktober 2028	21 Oktober 2021

(b) Struktur kematangan nota jangka sederhana Islamik

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	150,915	150,879
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	251,526	251,464
Melebihi lima tahun	352,136	352,050
	754,577	754,393

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Geran kerajaan:			
KOS			
Pada awal tahun		1,493,557	1,067,178
Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan		501,470	423,600
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	7	108,140	–
Geran daripada pinjaman dan pembiayaan institusi		4	2,779
Jumlah geran		609,614	426,379
Pada akhir tahun		2,103,171	1,493,557
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL			
Pada awal tahun		117,374	108,498
Jumlah penggunaan		6,711	8,876
Pada akhir tahun		124,085	117,374
AMAUN DIBAWA		1,979,086	1,376,183

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2022

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/ Pemiayaan RM'000	Amaun Dibawa Dibawa RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Geran Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke 9	Untuk membiayai penambahbaikan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat Bank	KK	6 Oktober 2008 & 24 Disember 2014	Tiada	Tiada	Tiada	-	-	95,600
Dana Kreatif Industri	Untuk memberi pinjaman bagi pengeluaran, pemerolehan aset dan aktiviti-aktiviti lain yang berkaitan dengan pengkomersialan industri kreatif. Kerajaan mengenakan caj kewangan 1% setahun ke atas pendapatan faedah yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman Dana ini	KK	13 Januari 2010	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	41	57,956	87,180	100,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KPKT	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 Februari 2014, 29 April 2016, 8 Februari 2018, 28 Februari 2019, 12 Februari 2020 & 9 Jun 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	1,778	17,245	161,169	169,939
Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman perumahan pekerja estet	KK	24 Ogos 2011 & 6 April 2012	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	147	21,562	50,000	50,000
Dana Skim Perniagaan Usahawan Kecil Komuniti Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan usahawan kecil	KK	29 Mei 2019 & 3 Februari 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	3,577	71,553	150,000	150,000
Dana Skim Penaja Kecil Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan penaja kecil	KK	29 Mei 2019	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	47	250	5,000	5,000
								453,349	570,539

* Kementerian Kewangan (KK)

* Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT)

* Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2022

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Dana Skim Kredit Mikro Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi	Untuk membantu sektor terjejas oleh wabak COVID-19 yang merebak serta menjadi pemangkin pertumbuhan ekonomi	KK	25 Mac 2020, 24 Jun 2020, 25 Jun 2020, 10 Julai 2020 19 Januari 2021 & 23 September 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	35,665	813,724	1,090,531	1,090,531
Dana Bantuan Khas	Untuk menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan kepada PKS yang terjejas oleh wabak COVID-19	BNM	16 Jun 2020, 17 Jun 2020 & 6 Oktober 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Tiada	-	165	258
Dana Penjana Pelancangan	Untuk menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan untuk PKS di sektor pelancangan yang terjejas oleh wabak COVID-19	BNM	11 September 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	-	2,352	3,320
Kemudahan Bantuan dan Pemulihan Sasaran ("TRRF")	Untuk memberikan bantuan dan sokongan pemulihan untuk PKS dalam sektor perkhidmatan yang terjejas oleh pengenalan semula langkah-langkah pembendungan COVID-19	BNM	26 Januari 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	-	2,292	2,779
Cawangan Bank Bergerak Fund	Untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan dan kemudahan perbankan terbaik kepada pelanggan kami di seluruh negara terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar	KK	9 Mac 2021 & 9 Mac 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Tiada	-	4,935	7,600
Dana Micro Cents	Untuk menyediakan pembiayaan PKS	KK	12 Jun 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	3,002	75,097	90,000	90,000
Dana MyRinggit-I Banjar	Menyediakan pembiayaan untuk individu yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021 yang memberi kesan kepada beberapa negeri di seluruh Malaysia	KK	30 Disember 2021 18 Januari 2022 & 29 April 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	34,409	308,130	335,458	338,140
Dana Bantuan Bencana	Untuk menyediakan bantuan dan sokongan pemulihan untuk PKS dalam sektor perkhidmatan yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021	BNM	15 Jun 2022 & 24 Jun 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	-	4	4
								1,979,086	2,103,171

* Kementerian Kewangan (KK)

* Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT)

* Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2021

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan RM'000	Amaun Dibawa Dibawa RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Geran Pembangunan Rancangan Malaysia Ke 9	Untuk membiayai penambahbaikan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat Bank	KK	6 Oktober 2008 & 24 Disember 2014	Tiada	Tiada	Tiada	—	—	95,600
Dana Kreatif Industri	Untuk memberi pinjaman bagi pengeluaran, pemerolehan aset dan aktiviti-aktiviti lain yang berkaitan dengan pengkomersialan industri kreatif. Kerajaan mengenakan caj kewangan 1% setahun ke atas pendapatan faedah yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman Dana ini.	KK	13 Januari 2010	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	41	56,975	87,180	100,000
Dana Skim Perkampungan Baru Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman peribadi untuk bayaran premium tanah	KPKT	28 Jun 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 Februari 2014, 29 April 2016, 8 Februari 2018, 28 Februari 2019 & 12 Februari 20	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	2,733	32,104	155,655	163,000
Dana Skim Perumahan Pekerja Estet	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pinjaman perumahan pekerja estet	KK	24 Ogos 2011 & 6 April 2012	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	140	19,960	50,000	50,000
Dana Skim Perniagaan Usahawan Kecil Komuniti Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan usahawan kecil	KK	29 Mei 2019 & 3 Februari 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	3,653	97,086	150,000	150,000
Dana Skim Penjaja Kecil Cina	Untuk menyediakan sebahagian daripada pembiayaan penjaja kecil	KK	29 Mei 2019	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	49	358	5,000	5,000
Dana Skim Kredit Mikro Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi	Untuk membantu sektor terjejas oleh wabak COVID-19 yang merebak serta menjadi pemangkin pertumbuhan ekonomi	KK	25 Mac 2020, 24 Jun 2020, 25 Jun 2020, 10 Julai 2020 & 19 Januari 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	30,792	859,681	800,000	800,000
								1,247,835	1,363,600

* Kementerian Kewangan (KK)

* Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT)

* Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

19. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/ Pembiayaan RM'000	Amaun Dibawa Dikurangkan RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Dana Bantuan Khas	Untuk menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan kepada PKS yang terjejas oleh wabak COVID-19	BNM	16 Jun 2020, 17 Jun 2020 & 6 Oktober 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	–	212	258
Penjana Tourism Fund	Menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan kepada PKS dalam sektor pelancongan yang terjejas akibat wabak COVID-19	BNM	11 September 2020	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	–	2,352	3,320
Kemudahan Bantuan dan Pemulihan Sasaran ("TRRF")	Untuk memberikan bantuan dan sokongan pemulihan untuk PKS dalam sektor perkhidmatan yang terjejas oleh pengenalan semula langkah-langkah pembendungan COVID-19	BNM	26 Januari 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	–	2,779	2,779
Cawangan Bank Bergerak Fund	Untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan dan kemudahan perbankan terbaik kepada pelanggan kami di seluruh negara terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar	KK	9 Mac 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	Tiada	–	3,005	3,600
Dana Micro Cents	Untuk menyediakan pembiayaan PKS	KK	12 Jun 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	3,006	89,180	90,000	90,000
Fund MyRinggit-I Banjir	Menyediakan pembiayaan untuk individu yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021 yang memberi kesan kepada beberapa negeri di seluruh Malaysia	KK	30 Disember 2021	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	182	1,781	30,000	30,000
								1,376,183	1,493,557

* Kementerian Kewangan (KK)

* Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT)

* Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	20(a)	247,215	239,986
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti	20(b)	101,432	415,160
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul	20(c)	17,657	21,189
		366,304	676,335

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Termasuk dalam untung atau rugi:	32		
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan		10,053	9,871
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti		(4,278)	35,248
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul		3,107	1,841
		8,882	46,960

		KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Termasuk dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain:			
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti		16,925	–
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul		(1,008)	–
		15,917	–

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan

Kumpulan dan Bank mengendalikan skim manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan yang tidak dibiayai untuk kakitangan yang layak. Kakitangan yang menyertai Bank sebelum 1 Julai 2003 dan semua pesara dari kumpulan tersebut layak untuk skim ini. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 31 Disember 2020.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi manfaat yang tidak dibiayai	247,215	239,986

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK 2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	239,986	232,256
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	83	179
Kos faedah	9,970	9,692
Manfaat dibayar	(2,824)	(2,141)
Pada akhir tahun	247,215	239,986

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (Sambungan)

(a) Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan (Sambungan)

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa		83	179
Kos faedah		9,970	9,692
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan	32	10,053	9,871

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 %	2021 %
Kadar diskaun	4.2	4.2
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit dalam	5.5	5.5
Inflasi perubatan - pesakit luar	4.5	4.5

Andaian berkaitan mortaliti masa hadapan adalah selaras dengan pendekatan piawaian bagi Malaysia, berdasarkan Malaysia Assured Lives 2011-2015 (Jadual M1115). Semua kakitangan diandaikan akan bersara pada umur 60 tahun.

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berujaran prinsipal adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2022 Sensitiviti		2021 Sensitiviti	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Kesan ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai:				
Kadar diskaun	(39,236)	50,365	(39,535)	51,077
Kadar inflasi perubatan	53,808	(42,376)	51,644	(40,680)

(b) Manfaat persaraan gratuiti

Kumpulan dan Bank mengendalikan skim manfaat persaraan gratuiti selepas perkhidmatan yang tidak dibiayai untuk kakitangan yang layak. Skim ini telah ditubuhkan berkuat kuasa pada 1 April 2013.

Di bawah skim tersebut, kakitangan yang layak berhak untuk mendapat pampasan semasa persaraan mereka berdasarkan gaji terakhir yang diterima dan tempoh perkhidmatan dengan Bank. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 23 Disember 2022.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi manfaat yang tidak dibiayai	101,432	415,160

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (Sambungan)

(b) Manfaat persaraan gratuiti (Sambungan)

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	415,160	396,400
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	16,568	20,155
Kos faedah	13,316	15,093
Kerugian aktuari	(16,925)	–
Manfaat dibayar	(292,525)	(16,488)
Keuntungan atas penyelesaian	(34,162)	–
Pada akhir tahun	101,432	415,160

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa		16,568	20,155
Kos faedah		13,316	15,093
Keuntungan atas penyelesaian		(34,162)	–
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan	32	(4,278)	35,248

Pengukuran semula yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Keuntungan aktuari - kesan perubahan dalam andaian kewangan	16,925	–

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 %	2021 %
Kadar diskaun	5.4	3.9
Kadar kenaikan gaji	4.0	5.0

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berwajaran prinsipal adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2022 Sensitiviti		2021 Sensitiviti	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Kesan ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai:				
Kadar diskaun	(7,631)	9,016	(34,541)	40,046
Kadar kenaikan gaji	9,504	(8,188)	45,661	(39,898)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (Sambungan)

(c) Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul

Kumpulan dan Bank mengendalikan skim faedah cuti terkumpul persaraan tanpa biayaan untuk kakitangan yang layak. Di bawah skim ini, kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang layak mendapat pampasan tunai berdasarkan cuti tahunan yang tidak digunakan yang terkumpul selepas persaraan mereka. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada 23 Disember 2022.

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan ini telah ditentukan seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Nilai kini obligasi manfaat yang tidak dibiayai	17,657	21,189

Pergerakan dalam nilai kini obligasi manfaat yang tidak dibiayai adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pada awal tahun	21,189	20,625
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	995	1,053
Kos faedah	835	788
Kerugian aktuari	1,008	—
Manfaat dibayar	(7,647)	(1,277)
Kerugian atas penyelesaian	1,277	—
Pada akhir tahun	17,657	21,189

Amaun diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi adalah seperti berikut:

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022	2021
		RM'000	RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa		995	1,053
Kos faedah		835	788
Kerugian atas penyelesaian		1,277	—
Perbelanjaan manfaat bersih, termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan	32	3,107	1,841

Pengukuran semula yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Kerugian aktuari		
- kesan perubahan dalam andaian kewangan	(1,008)	—

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

20. OBLIGASI MANFAAT PERSARAAN (Sambungan)

(c) Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul (Sambungan)

Andaian aktuari:

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	%	%
Kadar diskaun	5.4	3.9
Kadar kenaikan gaji	4.0	5.0

Analisis sensitiviti ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai terhadap perubahan dalam andaian berwajaran prinsipal adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	2022		2021	
	Sensitiviti		Sensitiviti	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Kesan ke atas obligasi manfaat tidak dibiayai:				
Kadar diskaun	(1,373)	1,585	(1,852)	2,153
Kadar kenaikan gaji	1,670	(1,471)	2,447	(2,133)

21. PINJAMAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN DARIPADA INSTITUSI

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari Bank Negara Malaysia	300,676	303,406

Kadar faedah bagi pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada Bank Negara Malaysia antara 0% hingga 1.5% setahun. (2021: 0% to 1.5%).

22. LIABILITI PAJAKAN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Analisis kematangan				
Tidak melebihi 1 tahun	27,219	28,523	20,085	20,574
Melebihi 1 tahun sehingga 5 tahun	96,653	97,333	66,677	67,938
Melebihi 5 tahun	57,455	65,172	3,730	3,436
	181,327	191,028	90,492	91,948
Tolak: Faedah yang belum diperoleh	(28,933)	(33,480)	(7,699)	(8,900)
	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048
Nilai semasa liabiliti pajakan dinyatakan sebagai:				
Semasa	21,440	22,833	17,638	18,255
Bukan-semasa	130,954	134,715	65,155	64,793
	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048

Kumpulan menggunakan kadar pinjaman tambahan untuk memajak liabiliti antara 3.10% hingga 6.40% (2021: 3.10% hingga 6.40%). Bank menggunakan kadar pinjaman tambahan untuk memajak liabiliti antara 3.48% hingga 4.50% (2021: 3.48% hingga 3.96%).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. LIABILITI PAJAKAN (Sambungan)

Jumlah yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun				
Pengiktirafan liabiliti pajakan	42,865	45,003	42,651	43,040
Penyahiktirafan liabiliti pajakan	(25,743)	(24,195)	(25,066)	(23,380)
Kos kewangan atas liabiliti pajakan	6,522	6,720	3,159	3,178
Tolak: Pembayaran balik liabiliti pajakan	(28,798)	(29,211)	(20,999)	(21,531)
Pada akhir tahun	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048

23. LIABILITI-LIABILITI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Faedah/pendapatan perlu dibayar	96,103	120,396	96,103	120,396
Pelbagai sipiutang perlu dibayar	841,725	645,520	475,555	323,511
Akruan	367,275	282,268	130,090	114,244
Bayaran balik pinjaman terdahulu	387,102	386,730	387,102	386,730
Dividen ke atas SSP perlu dibayar	12,543	10,478	12,543	10,478
Elaun untuk rosotnilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan komitmen	8,587	6,624	8,587	6,624
	1,713,335	1,452,016	1,109,980	961,983

24. PERUNTUKAN UNTUK CUKAI DAN ZAKAT

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun:					
- cukai		88,479	63,729	89,474	63,192
- zakat		3,928	3,633	3,928	3,633
Bayaran cukai dalam tahun semasa:					
- cukai		(157,258)	(143,249)	(124,729)	(104,244)
- zakat		(3,776)	(5,530)	(2,474)	(2,705)
Bayaran balik cukai		130	5,000	-	5,000
Lebihan peruntukan pada tahun sebelum	35	(3,874)	(6,768)	(2,144)	(6,487)
Peruntukan pada tahun semasa:					
- cukai	35	57,286	169,767	36,468	132,013
- zakat		4,302	5,825	3,000	3,000
Pada akhir tahun:					
- cukai		(15,237)	88,479	(931)	89,474
- zakat		4,454	3,928	4,454	3,928
Peruntukan cukai dan zakat		(10,783)	92,407	3,523	93,402

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

25. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diofset apabila terdapat undang-undang yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengofset aset cukai semasa terhadap liabiliti semasa dan apabila cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan pihak berkuasa yang sama dan Kumpulan dan Bank berhasrat untuk menyelesaikan aset cukai semasa dan liabiliti semasa secara bersih. Komponen cukai tertunda aset dan liabiliti untuk sepanjang tahun kewangan sebelum diofset adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Cukai Tertunda Aset		Cukai Tertunda Liabiliti		Jumlah Bersih	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	–	3,372	(471)	–	(471)	3,372
Aset hak-kegunaan	–	–	(20,930)	(21,022)	(20,930)	(21,022)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	23,105	–	–	(20,127)	23,105	(20,127)
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	–	12,439	(8,116)	–	(8,116)	12,439
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	87,913	162,320	–	–	87,913	162,320
Liabiliti pajakan	21,969	22,156	–	–	21,969	22,156
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	52,605	22,434	–	–	52,605	22,434
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	185,592	222,721	(29,517)	(41,149)	156,075	181,572
Ditolak cukai	(29,517)	(41,149)	29,517	41,149	–	–
Aset cukai bersih	156,075	181,572	–	–	156,075	181,572

BANK	Cukai Tertunda Aset		Cukai Tertunda Liabiliti		Jumlah Bersih	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	427	3,372	(471)	–	427	3,372
Aset hak-kegunaan	–	–	(20,930)	(21,022)	(20,930)	(21,022)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	23,105	–	–	(20,127)	23,105	(20,127)
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	–	12,439	(8,116)	–	(8,116)	12,439
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	87,913	162,320	–	–	87,913	162,320
Liabiliti pajakan	21,969	22,156	–	–	21,969	22,156
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	26,477	22,372	–	–	26,477	22,372
Aset/(Liabiliti) cukai	159,891	222,659	(29,046)	(41,149)	130,845	181,510
Ditolak cukai	(29,046)	(41,149)	29,046	41,149	–	–
Aset cukai bersih	130,845	181,510	–	–	130,845	181,510

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

25. ASET/(LIABILITI) CUKAI TERTUNDA (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN	Pada	Diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi (Nota 35)	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif	Pada 31 Disember 2021/ 1 Januari 2022	Diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi (Nota 35)	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif	Pada 31 Disember 2022
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	2,312	1,060	–	3,372	(3,843)	–	(471)
Aset hak-kegunaan	(20,670)	(352)	–	(21,022)	92	–	(20,930)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	(98,205)	–	78,078	(20,127)	–	43,232	23,105
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	6,565	5,874	–	12,439	(20,555)	–	(8,116)
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	155,827	6,493	–	162,320	(70,587)	(3,820)	87,913
Liabiliti pajakan	21,739	417	–	22,156	(187)	–	21,969
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	18,489	3,945	–	22,434	30,171	–	52,605
	86,057	17,437	78,078	181,572	(64,909)	39,412	156,075
BANK							
	Pada	Diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi (Nota 35)	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif	Pada 31 Disember 2021/ 1 Januari 2022	Diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi (Nota 35)	Diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif	Pada 31 Disember 2022
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	2,312	1,060	–	3,372	(2,945)	–	427
Aset hak-kegunaan	(20,670)	(352)	–	(21,022)	92	–	(20,930)
Sekuriti pelaburan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	(98,205)	–	78,078	(20,127)	–	43,232	23,105
Pinjaman, pembiayaan dan pendahuluan	6,565	5,874	–	12,439	(20,555)	–	(8,116)
Obligasi manfaat persaraan	155,827	6,493	–	162,320	(70,587)	(3,820)	87,913
Liabiliti pajakan	21,739	417	–	22,156	(187)	–	21,969
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain dan peruntukan	20,913	1,459	–	22,372	4,105	–	26,477
	88,481	14,951	78,078	181,510	(90,077)	39,412	130,845

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

26. HASIL

Hasil terdiri daripada pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pinjaman, pelaburan perbendaharaan dan aktiviti-aktiviti perbankan lain yang dijalankan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan faedah	27	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Pendapatan fi dan komisen	29	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975
Pendapatan daripada operasi perbankan Islam	41	1,446,402	1,302,942	1,446,402	1,302,942
Pendapatan operasi lain	30	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341
		3,115,724	2,979,804	2,111,967	1,976,923

27. PENDAPATAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pinjaman dan pendahuluan	287,773	305,459	287,773	305,459
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	7,841	16,242	8,068	20,087
Pelaburan sekuriti:				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	3,304	4,530	–	–
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	235,195	184,893	235,195	184,893
	534,113	511,124	531,036	510,439
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(14,030)	(18,774)	(14,030)	(18,774)
Jumlah pendapatan faedah	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Yang mana:				
Pendapatan faedah diperolehi daripada pinjaman dan pendahuluan terjejas	11,970	15,974	11,970	15,974

28. PERBELANJAAN FAEDAH

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	58,251	60,951	62,885	70,629
Deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	14,076	8,483	14,076	8,483
Lain-lain	2,045	2,126	2,045	2,126
	74,372	71,560	79,006	81,238

29. PENDAPATAN FI DAN KOMISEN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	978,234	923,698	59,114	49,531
Fi ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	10,108	11,247	10,108	11,247
Komisen	436	5,209	22,630	19,197
	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

30. PENDAPATAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<i>Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	3,832	48,936	3,832	48,936
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	223	–	223	–
<i>Keuntungan nilai saksama ke atas pelaburan sekuriti</i>				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	38,910	30,209	38,898	37,586
<i>Pendapatan dividen kasar</i>				
Disebutharga di Malaysia				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	792	2,651	50	650
Tidak disebutharga di Malaysia				
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi	–	435	–	435
<i>Pendapatan lain</i>				
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pertukaran asing	499	587	499	587
Keuntungan bersih ke atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	90	106	95	106
Keuntungan bersih ke atas penamatan aset hak-kegunaan	2,591	1,844	2,591	1,844
Pendapatan sewaan	3,072	2,006	3,082	2,006
Penggunaan geran Kerajaan	4,029	8,876	4,029	8,876
Lain-lain	106,423	148,708	3,408	1,315
	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341

31. PERBELANJAAN OPERASI LAIN

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<i>Kerugian nilai saksama bagi sekuriti pelaburan</i>				
Nilai saksama melalui untung rugi	42,679	38,064	42,679	38,064
Perbelanjaan faedah atas liabiliti pajakan	5,950	5,716	2,588	2,174
Perbelanjaan faedah bagi kos pemulihan	258	245	289	244
	48,887	44,025	45,556	40,482

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

32. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Gaji dan upah	432,478	425,835	364,896	364,517
Elaun dan bonus	125,066	110,199	97,167	80,112
Kos keselamatan sosial	6,307	6,034	5,771	5,576
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja ("KWSP")	112,192	105,321	98,633	92,270
Manfaat perubatan selepas perkhidmatan	20 10,053	9,871	10,053	9,871
Manfaat persaraan gratuiti	20 (4,278)	35,248	(4,278)	35,248
Manfaat persaraan cuti terkumpul	20 3,107	1,841	3,107	1,841
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	126,387	117,836	113,627	105,392
	811,312	812,185	688,976	694,827

Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah imbuhan Pengarah masing-masing berjumlah RM3.79 juta (2021: RM3.31 juta) dan RM2.76 juta (2021: RM2.55 juta), seperti yang dinyatakan di Nota 32.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pengarah Bank				
<u>Pengarah Eksekutif:</u>				
Gaji dan imbuhan lain, termasuk elaun mesyuarat	939	865	939	865
Bonus	256	–	256	–
Fi	60	55	60	55
Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang	96	87	96	87
	1,351	1,007	1,351	1,007
<u>Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	664	672	479	504
Imbuhan lain	914	1,013	878	984
Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang	53	54	53	54
	1,631	1,739	1,410	1,542
	2,982	2,746	2,761	2,549
Pengarah syarikat subsidiari				
<u>Pengarah bukan eksekutif:</u>				
Fi	666	486	–	–
Imbuhan lain	143	78	–	–
	809	564	–	–
	3,791	3,310	2,761	2,549

32. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (Sambungan)

Imbuhan Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis imbuhan

2022	Imbuhan diterima daripada Bank					Imbuhan diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari					
	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Manfaat persaraan RM'000	Tambang percutian RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emolumen lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Pengarah											
Pengarah eksekutif											
Jay Khairi, Jeremy Bin Abdullah	900	256	-	-	60	39	96	1,351	-	-	1,351
	900	256	-	-	60	39	96	1,351	-	-	1,351
Pengarah bukan eksekutif											
Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid	-	-	-	-	144	60	42	246	185	36	467
Mohd Sakeri Bin Abdul Kadir	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8	-	-	8
Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim	-	-	-	-	55	30	2	87	-	-	87
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	-	60	207	2	269	-	-	269
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	-	60	195	2	257	-	-	257
Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim	-	-	-	-	35	112	1	148	-	-	148
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip@Talib	-	-	-	-	60	103	2	165	-	-	165
Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar	-	-	-	-	60	168	2	230	-	-	230
	-	-	-	-	479	878	53	1,410	185	36	1,631
	900	256	-	-	539	917	149	2,761	185	36	2,982

32. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN (Sambungan)

Imbuhan Pengarah bagi tahun kewangan dengan pecahan jenis-jenis imbuhan (Sambungan)

2021

	Imbuhan diterima daripada Bank				Imbuhan diterima daripada syarikat subsidiari						
	Gaji RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Manfaat persaraan RM'000	Tambah percutian RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emoluman lain RM'000	Manfaat bukan berbentuk wang RM'000	Jumlah Bank RM'000	Fi RM'000	Emoluman lain RM'000	Jumlah Kumpulan RM'000
Pengarah											
<u>Pengarah eksekutif</u>											
Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah	820	-	-	-	55	45	87	1,007	-	-	1,007
	820	-	-	-	55	45	87	1,007	-	-	1,007
<u>Pengarah bukan eksekutif</u>											
Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid	-	-	-	-	144	60	42	246	168	29	443
Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim	-	-	-	-	60	51	2	113	-	-	113
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	-	60	214	2	276	-	-	276
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	-	60	203	2	265	-	-	265
Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim	-	-	-	-	60	207	2	269	-	-	269
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip@Talib	-	-	-	-	60	78	2	140	-	-	140
Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar	-	-	-	-	60	171	2	233	-	-	233
	-	-	-	-	504	984	54	1,542	168	29	1,739
	820	-	-	-	559	1,029	141	2,549	168	29	2,746

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

33. OVERHED LAIN

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Promosi dan pemasaran					
Pengkiklanan dan publisiti		9,875	19,145	5,240	5,687
Kos penubuhan					
Sewaan premis		2,615	950	1,339	390
Susutnilai bagi:					
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	64,743	63,874	61,679	60,433
Aset hak-kegunaan	11	26,358	27,907	20,381	20,696
Pelaburan hartanah	12	1,368	1,358	1,368	1,358
Pelunasan bagi:					
Bayaran pajakan prabayar	13	1,246	1,233	1,229	1,216
Aset tak ketara	14	47,515	46,885	32,492	31,757
Perbelanjaan pemprosesan data elektronik		121,724	121,301	90,831	85,377
Sewa kelengkapan		6,358	3,726	6,358	3,726
Perbelanjaan am					
Fi juruaudit		1,655	1,153	800	531
Faedah subsidi ke atas pinjaman kakitangan*		1	1	1	1
Hapuskira:					
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10	647	234	602	165
Aset tak ketara	14	399	41	–	–
Belanjaan komisen		540,854	508,732	9,333	12,600
Fi penyumberluaran		64,418	99,500	227	115
Lain-lain		389,877	330,206	167,728	158,032
		1,279,653	1,226,246	399,608	382,084

* Ini berkaitan dengan faedah yang disubsidi oleh Bank bagi pinjaman yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan kepada kakitangan Bank.

34. MASUK KIRA SEMULA ROSOTNILAI BAGI PINJAMAN, PENDAHULUAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Elaun rosotnilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Perubahan kerugian kredit dijangka	6		
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		(1,290)	(50,790)
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		74,143	2,796
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(12,156)	79,458
Komitmen peruntukan rosotnilai ke atas pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		(1,962)	(931)
Hutang lapuk:			
Dipulihkan semula		31,181	29,805
Dihapus kira		(61,476)	(50,791)
		28,440	9,547

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

35. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI

	Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Perbelanjaan cukai semasa:					
Tahun semasa	24	57,286	169,767	36,468	132,013
Lebihan peruntukan pada tahun sebelumnya	24	(3,874)	(6,768)	(2,144)	(6,487)
		53,412	162,999	34,324	125,526
Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda:					
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara					
Tahun semasa	25	64,909	(17,437)	90,077	(14,951)
		118,321	145,562	124,401	110,575
				KUMPULAN	
				2022	2021
				RM'000	RM'000
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:					
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat				397,981	458,433
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia				95,515	110,024
Kesan kenaikan kadar cukai akibat cukai makmur				3,400	–
Kesan ke atas pendapatan yang dikecualikan cukai				(1,233)	(210,631)
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak				37,163	255,138
Kesan pindaan kepada Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967*				(12,042)	–
Kesan ke atas aset cukai tertunda yang tidak diiktiraf berkenaan dengan subsidiari				21	120
Kesan pelepasan cukai khas				(787)	(2,356)
				122,037	152,295
Lebihan peruntukan bagi belanjakuai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya				(3,874)	(6,768)
Lain-lain				158	35
Belanjakuai bagi tahun semasa				118,321	145,562
				BANK	
				2022	2021
				RM'000	RM'000
Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai:					
Keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat				416,365	405,464
Cukai pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia				99,928	97,311
Kesan kenaikan kadar cukai akibat cukai makmur				3,400	–
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk kepada cukai				(823)	(868)
Kesan ke atas perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak				24,040	20,619
				126,545	117,062
Kurangan peruntukan bagi belanjakuai semasa pada tahun sebelumnya				(2,144)	(6,487)
Belanjakuai bagi tahun semasa				124,401	110,575

* Berkuatkuasa dari tahun taksiran 2022, disebabkan oleh pindaan dalam seksyen 60AA Cukai Pendapatan Akta 1967, pendapatan yuran wakalah adalah tertakluk kepada cukai dan pengeluaran konstituennya boleh ditolak cukai.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan ini, setiap pihak dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan atau Bank sekiranya suatu pihak secara langsung atau tidak langsung boleh mengawal pihak berkaitan atau mempunyai pengaruh penting ke atas pihak yang membuat keputusan kewangan dan operasi atau sebaliknya, atau di mana Kumpulan atau Bank dan pihak-pihak tertakluk kepada kawalan bersama. Pihak berkaitan mungkin individu atau entiti lain.

Pihak berkaitan juga termasuk kakitangan pengurusan utama yang ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti Kumpulan dan Bank sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Kakitangan pengurusan utama termasuk semua Pengarah Kumpulan dan Bank dan ahli pengurusan kanan Kumpulan dan Bank tertentu.

Pihak-pihak berkaitan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah:

(a) Subsidiari

Butir-butir subsidiari dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

(b) Syarikat Bersekutu

Butir-butir syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan dalam Nota 9.

(c) Urusniaga bagi subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan diterima:		
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	305	392
BANK	Subsidiari	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan:		
Faedah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	–	–
Komisen diterima	22,194	13,988
Pendapatan lain	11,997	7,946
Sewa premis	10	–
	34,201	21,934
Perbelanjaan:		
Faedah ke atas deposit	4,634	9,678

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

36. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (Sambungan)

(c) Urusniaga bagi subsidiari dan syarikat bersekutu (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN	Syarikat bersekutu			
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000		
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	5,910	7,949		
Jumlah terhutang kepada pihak berkaitan:				
Deposit dan penempatan diterima	636	3,185		
BANK	Subsidiari		Syarikat bersekutu	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan - Bersih	–	–	5,910	7,949
	–	–	12,726	14,849
Jumlah terhutang oleh pihak berkaitan:				
Deposit dan penempatan telah diterima	4,600	231,824	636	3,185

(d) Kakitangan pengurusan utama

Kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab dalam merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan dan Bank sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Selain daripada para Pengarah, kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank termasuk ahli pengurusan kanan Bank dan ketua-ketua bagi syarikat subsidiari dalam Kumpulan.

	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kakitangan pengurusan utama yang lain:				
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	12,112	11,797	3,131	2,900
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	941	1,329	–	–
	13,053	13,126	3,131	2,900

Tiada pinjaman yang diberikan kepada para Pengarah Bank. Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama Kumpulan dan Bank adalah berdasarkan terma dan syarat yang sama seperti yang disediakan kepada kakitangan Bank yang lain.

Semua urusniaga pihak berkaitan dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan berdasarkan terma komersial biasa yang tidak lebih menguntungkan berbanding dengan yang tersedia untuk orang ramai.

Tiada peruntukan yang diiktiraf berkaitan dengan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama pada tahun semasa dan tahun sebelumnya.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

37. KOMITMEN DAN LIABILITI LUAR JANGKAAN

KUMPULAN	2022			2021		
	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	Amaun persamaan kredit* RM'000	Amaun wajaran risiko RM'000
<i>Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:</i>						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	1,141,952	–	–	1,274,939	–	–
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,921,540	960,770	960,770	1,989,895	994,948	994,948
	3,063,492	960,770	960,770	3,264,834	994,948	994,948
<i>Komitmen lain:</i>						
<i>Dibenarkan dan tidak dikontrakkan untuk</i>						
- Aset tak ketara	913	–	–	4,894	–	–
<i>Kontrak tetapi tidak disediakan untuk</i>						
- Aset tak ketara	3,039	–	–	–	–	–
	3,952	–	–	4,894	–	–
<i>Liabiliti luar jangka:</i>						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	761	381	381	761	381	381
	761	381	381	761	381	381
	3,068,205	961,151	961,151	3,270,489	995,329	995,329
BANK						
<i>Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit:</i>						
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	1,141,952	–	–	1,274,939	–	–
Matang selepas satu tahun	1,921,540	960,770	960,770	1,989,895	994,948	994,948
	3,063,492	960,770	960,770	3,264,834	994,948	994,948
<i>Liabiliti luar jangka:</i>						
Amaun dijamin oleh Bank	761	381	381	761	381	381
	761	381	381	761	381	381
	3,064,253	961,151	961,151	3,265,595	995,329	995,329

* Amaun persamaan kredit diperolehi menggunakan faktor penukaran kredit mengikut garis panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis instrumen kewangan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- (i) Kos terlunas ("AC")
- (ii) Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ("FVTPL")
- (iii) Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain ("FVOCI")

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2022	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Amaun Dihawa RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,273,699	–	–	1,273,699
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	190,766	–	–	190,766
Pelaburan sekuriti	–	8,904,416	503,777	9,408,193
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	34,874,231	–	–	34,874,231
Aset-aset lain	641,280	–	–	641,280
	36,979,976	8,904,416	503,777	46,388,169
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(27,770,011)	–	–	(27,770,011)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,711,466)	–	–	(3,711,466)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(6,893,079)	–	–	(6,893,079)
Sukuk	(754,577)	–	–	(754,577)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(300,676)	–	–	(300,676)
Liabiliti pajakan	(152,394)	–	–	(152,394)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,704,748)	–	–	(1,704,748)
	(41,286,951)	–	–	(41,286,951)
KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2021	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Amaun Dihawa RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,544,948	–	–	1,544,948
Deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	178,581	–	–	178,581
Pelaburan sekuriti	–	7,940,769	275,263	8,216,032
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	32,444,350	–	–	32,444,350
Aset-aset lain	545,376	–	–	545,376
	34,713,255	7,940,769	275,263	42,929,287
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(29,307,649)	–	–	(29,307,649)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,621,936)	–	–	(3,621,936)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,606,924)	–	–	(2,606,924)
Sukuk	(754,393)	–	–	(754,393)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(303,406)	–	–	(303,406)
Liabiliti pajakan	(157,548)	–	–	(157,548)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,445,392)	–	–	(1,445,392)
	(38,197,248)	–	–	(38,197,248)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(a) Kategori-kategori instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,202,241	–	–	1,202,241
Pelaburan sekuriti	–	8,904,416	99,286	9,003,702
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	34,874,231	–	–	34,874,231
Aset-aset lain	415,201	–	–	415,201
	36,491,673	8,904,416	99,286	45,495,375
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(27,774,611)	–	–	(27,774,611)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,711,466)	–	–	(3,711,466)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(6,893,079)	–	–	(6,893,079)
Sukuk	(754,577)	–	–	(754,577)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(300,676)	–	–	(300,676)
Liabiliti pajakan	(82,793)	–	–	(82,793)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(1,101,393)	–	–	(1,101,393)
	(40,618,595)	–	–	(40,618,595)
BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,636,050	–	–	1,636,050
Pelaburan sekuriti	–	7,940,769	129,020	8,069,789
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	32,444,350	–	–	32,444,350
Aset-aset lain	189,812	–	–	189,812
	34,270,212	7,940,769	129,020	42,340,001
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit dari pelanggan	(29,539,473)	–	–	(29,539,473)
Akaun pelaburan pelanggan	(3,621,936)	–	–	(3,621,936)
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,606,924)	–	–	(2,606,924)
Sukuk	(754,393)	–	–	(754,393)
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan dari institusi	(303,406)	–	–	(303,406)
Liabiliti pajakan	(83,048)	–	–	(83,048)
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(955,359)	–	–	(955,359)
	(37,864,539)	–	–	(37,864,539)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan

Tinjauan keseluruhan

Sebagai sebuah institusi kewangan pembangunan yang berperanan mengikut mandat yang diamanahkan oleh Kerajaan, aktiviti Kumpulan terdedah kepada pelbagai risiko, terutamanya risiko kewangan - kredit, pasaran (termasuk risiko kecairan dan risiko pembiayaan). Pelbagai aktiviti melibatkan analisis, penilaian, penerimaan dan pengurusan beberapa tahap risiko atau kombinasi risiko. Tujuannya adalah untuk mencapai keseimbangan yang sesuai antara risiko dan pulangan, meminimumkan potensi kesan buruk ke atas prestasi kewangan Kumpulan, dan pada masa yang sama memenuhi peranan mandat yang diberikan.

Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang telah ditetapkan, dasar dan dokumen pembimbing lain disediakan untuk mengenal pasti dan menganalisa risiko untuk menetapkan had risiko dan kawalan yang berseesuaian, dan seterusnya memantau risiko dan pematuhan kepada had melalui data dan maklumat yang boleh diyakini. Pengawasan secara berkala dilakukan ke atas dokumen pembimbing dan kaedah pengurusan risiko yang menggambarkan perubahan dalam pasaran, produk dan amalan baik industri terkini.

Lembaga Pengarah mempunyai peranan sebagai badan bertanggungjawab untuk meluluskan polisi risiko kredit yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti berisiko kredit di Bank. Majlis itu turut disokong oleh jawatankuasa pinjaman/pembiayaan masing-masing di peringkat pengurusan dalam proses kelulusan pinjaman/pembiayaan.

Untuk membangunkan persekitaran kawalan yang berdisiplin dan membina, proses yang seragam, prosedur serta latihan yang berterusan dan program pembangunan diwujudkan bagi membolehkan semua pekerja untuk memahami peranan dan tanggungjawab masing-masing.

Lembaga Pengarah telah melantik Jawatankuasa Perlembagaan Audit ("BAC") bagi membantu menunaikan kewajipan untuk mengekalkan sistem kawalan dalaman yang kukuh untuk melindungi aset Bank dan pelaburan pemegang saham. BAC adalah bertanggungjawab untuk memantau pematuhan terhadap polisi dan prosedur pengurusan risiko Bank dan juga untuk menyumbang kepada penambahbaikan sistem pengurusan risiko dan kawalan. BAC menyediakan perspektif yang bebas di dalam penilaian terhadap kecukupan dan keberkesanan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko.

BAC dibantu oleh Jabatan Audit Dalaman yang menjalankan pengawasan secara berkala dan tak berjadual ke atas kawalan pengurusan dan prosedur risiko. Keputusan dan tindakan pemuliharaan akan dilaporkan kepada BAC untuk pertimbangan dan pengawasan berterusan. BAC memastikan keberkesanan Jabatan Audit Dalaman melalui pengawasan yang mencukupi terhadap skop dan liputan audit.

(i) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit ditakrifkan sebagai risiko dimana pelanggan, pelanggan atau rakan niaga gagal untuk melaksanakan tanggungjawab untuk membayar faedah/keuntungan, membayar prinsipal atau sebaliknya untuk memenuhi obligasi kontrak mereka di bawah perjanjian pendahuluan/pinjaman/pembiayaan, kemudahan kredit lain atau hutang pelaburan sekuriti, sekali gus menyebabkan Kumpulan dan Bank mengalami kerugian kewangan.

Oleh kerana risiko kredit merupakan risiko yang paling utama, sumber dan kawalan yang khusus dikhaskan bagi mengurus risiko ini di dalam jabatan teras Bank. Dokumen-dokumen panduan kredit ditubuhkan untuk pembangunan tatacara yang sistematik dan konsisten bagi mengenal pasti dan mengurus risiko peminjam/pelanggan dan rakan niaga yang terkandung di dalam semua aset Bank.

Ketua-ketua perniagaan, operasi kredit serta koleksi dan pemuliharaan masing-masing bertanggung jawab untuk mengenalpasti dan mengurus risiko kredit, baik pada tahap transaksi dan portfolio serta memastikan bahawa prosedur risiko dipatuhi dengan cara yang bertepatan dengan persyaratan yang ditetapkan di dalam dokumen panduan kredit, program produk dan mematuhi peraturan kawal selia.

Ketua-ketua perniagaan, operasi kredit serta koleksi dan pemuliharaan juga memantau serta mengurus, had dan kawalan penumpuan risiko kredit di mana sahaja yang dikenal pasti - khususnya, terhadap pihak individu rakan niaga dan kumpulan, dan kepada industri dan sektor. Had dan kriteria pinjaman/pembiayaan pada setiap produknya juga ditetapkan. Untuk tujuan pelaporan pengurusan risiko, pertimbangan dan penyatuan semua unsur-unsur pendedahan risiko kredit dilakukan mengikut segmen dan sektor industri.

Risiko kredit untuk wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan deposit dan penempatan dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain adalah diabaikan, kerana rakan niaga adalah organisasi yang mempunyai reputasi kredit luaran yang berkualiti tinggi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

a. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak rosotnilai

Pinjaman serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang yang melebihi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak rosotnilai, selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi mempunyai bayaran faedah atau prinsipal mengikut kontrak yang melebihi tempoh bayaran. Bagaimanapun, Kumpulan dan Bank mempercayai bahawa rosotnilai adalah tidak perlu berasaskan kepada tahap sekuriti/jaminan dan cagaran yang ada dan tahap kutipan amaun terhutang kepada Kumpulan dan Bank.

b. Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan dengan terma perundingan semula ialah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang telah distruktur semula disebabkan oleh kemerosotan dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam dan di mana Kumpulan dan Bank memberi konsesi untuk mempertimbangkannya.

c. Rosotnilai

Keperluan rosotnilai digunakan untuk aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos pelunasan dan nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain, termasuk pinjaman, pendahuluan dan sekuriti pembiayaan dan pelaburan.

Peruntukan rosotnilai akan dibuat berdasarkan pendekatan tiga tahap berikut yang mencerminkan perubahan dalam kualiti kredit instrumen kewangan sejak pengiktirafan awal:

i) Peringkat 1: 12-bulan ECL

Bagi pendedahan di mana terdapat peningkatan risiko kredit yang ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal dan yang tidak terjejas oleh kredit ketika mula pinjaman/pembiayaan, ECL yang dikaitkan dengan kebarangkalian tidak membayar yang berlaku dalam tempoh 12 bulan akan datang akan diiktiraf.

ii) Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas

Bagi pendedahan di mana terdapat peningkatan risiko kredit yang ketara sejak pengiktirafan awal tetapi tidak terjejas oleh kredit, ECL seumur hidup akan diiktiraf.

iii) Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas

Aset kewangan dinilai sebagai kredit terjejas apabila satu atau lebih peristiwa kejejasan kredit terhadap anggaran aliran tunai masa depan aset tersebut telah berlaku. Bagi aset kewangan yang mengalami kerosakan kredit, ECL seumur hidup akan diiktiraf.

Penilaian risiko kredit, serta anggaran ECL, diperlukan untuk menjadi tidak berat sebelah, kebarangkalian berwajaran dan harus memasukkan semua maklumat yang tersedia yang berkaitan dengan penilaian, termasuk maklumat mengenai peristiwa masa lalu, keadaan semasa dan ramalan yang boleh dipercayai dan boleh dipercayai masa depan peristiwa dan keadaan ekonomi pada tarikh pelaporan. Di samping itu, anggaran ECL juga harus mengambil kira nilai masa wang.

d. Polisi hapuskira

Kumpulan dan Bank menghapuskira pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baki pelaburan sekuriti hutang serta sebarang peruntukan berkaitan kerugian rosotnilai apabila Jabatan Kredit dan Perbendaharaan & Pelaburan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank menentukan bahawa pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan sekuriti tersebut tidak dapat dikutip.

Penentuan ini dibuat selepas mempertimbangkan maklumat seperti berlakunya perubahan ketara dalam kedudukan kewangan peminjam/pelanggan/penerbit, yang berpotensi menrosotnilaikan keupayaan untuk membuat pembayaran balik atau mesyuarat obligasi, atau bahawa hasil daripada pelupusan potensi cagaran atau sekuriti tersedia tidak mencukupi untuk membayar balik keseluruhan pendedahan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

e. Penambahbaikan cagaran dan kredit

Jumlah dan jenis cagaran yang diperlukan bergantung pada penilaian risiko kredit rakan niaga dan jenis produk pinjaman yang ditawarkan. Garis panduan dilaksanakan dalam bidang yang berkaitan dengan penerimaan jenis cagaran dan parameter penilaian.

Jenis utama cagaran dan peningkatan kredit adalah seperti berikut:

- i) Perumahan - caj ke atas hartanah kediaman
- ii) Pengangkutan - tuntutan pemilikan ke atas kenderaan yang dibiayai
- iii) Kredit penggunaan - caj ke atas aset perniagaan seperti premis, penghutang perdagangan dan deposit

Di bawah ialah analisis aset kasar dan bersih (peruntukan rosotnilai) mengikut kelas risiko.

a. Kos terlunas

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	5	34,874,231	32,444,350
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
<i>Rosotnilai secara kolektif</i>			
Terjejas melebihi 90 hari tertunggak		548,153	404,956
Jumlah kasar	6	548,153	404,956
Elaun ECL	6(d)	(224,547)	(212,391)
Amaun dibawa		323,606	192,565
<i>Melebihi tempoh tetapi tidak rosotnilai</i>			
1-30 hari tertunggak		1,950,027	1,791,729
31-60 hari tertunggak		507,782	642,381
61-90 hari tertunggak		178,865	221,522
Jumlah kasar		2,636,674	2,655,632
Elaun ECL	6(d)	(123,693)	(197,836)
Amaun dibawa		2,512,981	2,457,796
<i>Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai</i>			
0 hari tertunggak		32,396,355	30,151,410
Jumlah kasar		32,396,355	30,151,410
Elaun ECL	6(d)	(358,711)	(357,421)
Amaun dibawa		32,037,644	29,793,989
Amaun dibawa pada kos terlunas		34,874,231	32,444,350

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

b. Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

	Nota	KUMPULAN	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(b)	503,777	275,263
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi			
Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak rosotnilai 0 hari tertunggak		503,777	275,263
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		503,777	275,263

	Nota	BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(b)	99,286	129,020
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi			
Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas 0 hari tertunggak		99,286	129,020
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi		99,286	129,020

c. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Amaun dibawa	4(a)	8,904,416	7,940,769
Pelaburan sekuriti pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain			
Tidak melebihi tempoh dan tidak terjejas 0 hari tertunggak		8,904,416	7,940,769
Amaun dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain		8,904,416	7,940,769

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

c. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (Sambungan)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti rosotnilai

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai secara kolektif serta sekuriti yang rosotnilai secara individu adalah pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti hutang (selain daripada dibawa pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi) di mana Kumpulan dan Bank telah menentukan bahawa terdapat bukti objektif berkaitan rosotnilai dan dijangka tidak dapat mengutip semua prinsipal dan faedah/untung yang perlu dibayar mengikut terma-terma kontrak pinjaman serta perjanjian pelaburan sekuriti.

Pelaburan sekuriti hutang dibawa pada nilai saksama menerusi untung atau rugi tidak dinilai untuk rosotnilai tetapi tertakluk kepada sistem penggredan dalaman yang sama.

	KUMPULAN/BANK Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	
	Kasar RM'000	Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2022		
Terjejas melebihi 90 hari tertunggak	548,153	323,606
Jumlah	548,153	323,606
Pada 31 Disember 2021		
Terjejas melebihi 90 hari tertunggaak	404,956	192,565
Jumlah	404,956	192,565

Kumpulan dan Bank memantau tumpuan risiko kredit berdasarkan sektor. Analisa konsentrasi risiko kredit dari pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		Pelaburan sekuriti RM'000
		RM'000	RM'000	
Pada 31 Disember 2022				
Jumlah dibawa	4(a) & 5	34,874,231	8,904,416	
Tumpuan mengikut sektor				
<i>Korporat</i>				
Tenaga		–	60,864	
Perkhidmatan kewangan		201,769	268,092	
Pengangkutan		–	2,834,923	
Lain-lain		–	692,122	
<i>Kerajaan</i>			–	5,048,415
<i>Runcit</i>				
Perumahan		15,644,857	–	
Pengangkutan		2,412,123	–	
Mikro kewangan		1,402,134	–	
Penggunaan kredit		14,145,445	–	
Kad kredit		491,850	–	
Lain-lain		576,053	–	
Amaun dibawa		34,874,231	8,904,416	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(i) Risiko kredit (Sambungan)

c. Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (Sambungan)

Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan serta pelaburan sekuriti rosotnilai (Sambungan)

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Nota	Pelaburan sekuriti RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2021		
Jumlah dibawa	4(a) & 5	32,444,350
		7,940,769
Tumpuan mengikut sektor		
<i>Korporat</i>		
Perkhidmatan kewangan		235,869
Pengangkutan		–
Lain-lain		–
<i>Kerajaan</i>		–
<i>Runcit</i>		–
Perumahan		13,933,926
Pengangkutan		2,274,532
Mikro kewangan		1,166,041
Penggunaan kredit		13,890,274
Kad kredit		439,961
Lain-lain		503,747
Amaun dibawa		32,444,350
		7,940,769

(ii) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko yang timbul apabila Kumpulan dan Bank mempunyai kesukaran dalam mengumpulkan dana untuk memenuhi obligasi kewangan Bank di dalam kos dan masa yang munasabah.

Kumpulan dan Bank mengekalkan tahap tunai dan kesetaraan tunai serta kemudahan Bank yang dianggap mencukupi oleh pihak pengurusan bagi memastikan sejauh mana yang mungkin, ia akan mempunyai kecairan yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi liabiliti apabila tiba masanya.

Adalah tidak dijangkakan bahawa aliran tunai yang dimasukkan di dalam analisis kematangan boleh berlaku lebih awal dengan ketara, atau pada jumlah yang berbeza dengan ketara.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kecairan

Ukuran utama yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk pengurusan risiko kecairan ialah nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan. Untuk tujuan ini aset bersih cair diambil kira sebagai tunai dan kesetaraan tunai ditolak dengan deposit daripada bank-bank dan komitmen yang matang dalam tempoh satu bulan berikutnya. Pengiraan yang sama tetapi tidak serupa digunakan untuk mengukur pematuhan dengan had kecairan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank di bawah penguatkuasaan Bank Negara Malaysia iaitu Rangka kerja Kecairan Baru (BNM/DFI/GP5) yang dikeluarkan pada Disember 2006. Nisbah aset bersih cair Kumpulan dan Bank kepada deposit daripada pelanggan pada tarikh pelaporan dan sepanjang tempoh pelaporan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank mengikut Rangka Kerja Kecairan Baru adalah seperti berikut:

	2022	2021
Nisbah aset bersih cair kepada deposit daripada pelanggan	%	%
Pada 31 Disember	88	85
Purata bagi tahun	86	83
Maksimum bagi tahun	89	86
Minimum bagi tahun	81	81

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (Sambungan)

Analisis kematangan mengikut kontrak bagi liabiliti kewangan operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2022

	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu								
Bukan individu	16,473,545	286,276	460,936	457,153	630,187	87,994	-	18,396,091
Sukuk	4,129,578	7,319,396	5,901,500	1,575,148	1,199,536	3,856	(4,600)	20,124,414
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	-	-	-	13,306	13,525	848,422	-	875,253
Liabiliti pajakan	-	-	-	-	-	302,228	-	302,228
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	237	888	1,403	10,779	168,336	-	181,643
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	-	-	-	-	-	1,101,393	603,355	1,704,748
	3,063,492	-	-	440	321	-	3,952	3,068,205
	23,666,615	7,605,909	6,363,324	2,047,450	1,854,348	2,512,229	602,707	44,652,582

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2021

	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Melebihi kematangan tertentu RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:									
Individu	17,153,288	343,381	496,712	400,807	654,641	38,408	–	–	19,087,237
Bukan individu	2,561,483	4,553,189	5,076,655	2,468,033	1,994,992	26,744	(231,824)	–	16,449,272
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,379	875,253	–	–	901,938
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	–	–	–	303,406	–	–	303,406
Liabiliti pajakan	–	2,183	4,367	6,551	13,102	131,345	–	–	157,548
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	955,359	490,033	–	1,445,392
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	3,264,834	–	–	440	321	–	4,894	–	3,270,489
	22,979,605	4,898,753	5,577,734	2,889,137	2,676,435	2,330,515	263,103	–	41,615,282

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (Sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 month RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Liabiliti bukan derivatif							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu	16,473,545	286,276	460,936	457,153	630,187	87,994	18,396,091
Bukan individu	4,129,578	7,319,396	5,901,500	1,575,148	1,199,536	3,856	20,129,014
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,525	848,422	875,253
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	–	–	–	302,228	302,228
Liabiliti pajakan	–	237	888	1,403	3,645	84,319	90,492
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,101,393	1,101,393
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	3,063,492	–	–	440	321	–	3,064,253
	23,666,615	7,605,909	6,363,324	2,047,450	1,847,214	2,428,212	43,958,724

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kecairan (Sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 month RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<u>Liabiliti bukan derivatif</u>							
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:							
Individu	17,153,288	343,381	496,712	400,807	654,641	38,408	19,087,237
Bukan individu	2,561,483	4,553,189	5,076,655	2,468,033	1,994,992	26,744	16,681,096
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,379	875,253	901,938
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi							
	–	–	–	–	–	303,406	303,406
Liabiliti pajakan	–	1,521	3,042	4,564	9,127	64,794	83,048
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	955,359	955,359
Komitmen tidak boleh mansuh untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka							
	3,264,834	–	–	440	321	–	3,265,595
	22,979,605	4,898,091	5,576,409	2,887,150	2,672,460	2,263,964	41,277,679

(iii) Risiko pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko terhadap perubahan harga pasaran, seperti perubahan kadar faedah, harga ekuiti, kadar pertukaran wang asing dan serakan kredit (tidak berkaitan dengan perubahan di dalam peminjam/penerbit kredit) yang akan mempengaruhi pendapatan Kumpulan dan Bank atau nilai pegangan instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank. Objektif pengurusan risiko pasaran adalah untuk mengurus dan mengawal pendedahan risiko pasaran melalui parameter yang bersesuaian dengan mengoptimalkan kadar pulangan.

Kumpulan dan Bank terdedah kepada risiko pertukaran wang asing yang rendah kerana terdapat transaksi minimum dalam mata wang asing.

Pengurusan risiko pasaran

Kumpulan dan Bank mengasingkan pendedahan kepada risiko pasaran antara portfolio dagangan dan bukan dagangan. Portfolio dagangan dipegang terutamanya oleh unit pelaburan dan termasuk posisi yang timbul daripada pembuatan pasaran dan pengambilan kedudukan pemilik bersama dengan aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang diurus berdasarkan nilai saksama.

Jawatankuasa Aset dan Liabiliti ("ALCO") bermesyuarat secara tetap untuk memantau dan menguruskan risiko pasaran. ALCO bertanggungjawab dalam memantau penunjuk kewangan utama dan nisbah, menetapkan nilai ambang untuk mengurus dan memantau risiko pasaran dan juga menganalisis sensitiviti ketidakseimbangan kadar faedah/keuntungan dan kematangan Kumpulan/Bank.

Pendedahan kepada risiko kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan

Risiko utama portfolio bukan perdagangan terdedah adalah risiko kerugian daripada turun naik dalam aliran tunai masa depan atau nilai saksama instrumen kewangan disebabkan oleh perubahan kadar faedah/kadar keuntungan. Risiko kadar faedah/keuntungan diuruskan terutamanya melalui pemantauan faedah/jurang kadar keuntungan dan dengan mempunyai had yang di pra-luluskan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (Sambungan)

Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi operasi perbankan Kumpulan dan Bank adalah seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2022	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
Pengaliran masuk									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembayaan	82,027	10,977	20,429	33,033	117,797	35,316,919	-	35,581,182	4.33
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	562,241	-	-	-	-	-	23,566	585,807	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	415,201	226,079	641,280	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(3,672,283)	(1,568,737)	(240,965)	(101,903)	(497,915)	(32,297,353)	4,600	(38,374,556)	1.51
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,577)	-	(754,577)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(3,830,252)	(6,387,470)	(10,217,722)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(3,028,015)	(1,557,760)	(220,536)	(68,870)	(380,118)	(1,150,062)	(6,133,225)	(12,538,586)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
Pengaliran masuk									
Penempatan jangka pendek	640,000	-	-	-	-	-	47,892	687,892	2.16
Pelaburan sekuriti	-	-	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	404,491	9,431,853	3.99
	640,000	-	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	452,383	10,119,745	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(2,388,015)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	7,118,768	(5,680,842)	(2,418,841)	
Pengaliran keluar									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(386,375)	-	-	-	-	(2,677,878)	-	(3,064,253)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,774,390)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	4,440,890	(5,680,842)	(5,483,094)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN

Pada 31 Disember 2021

	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Tiada tempoh kematangan tertentu RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembayaran	68,684	5,004	13,837	26,556	66,376	33,031,541	–	33,211,998	4.37
Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	585,050	–	–	–	–	–	41,315	626,365	
Aset-aset lain	–	–	–	–	–	189,812	355,564	545,376	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,838,895)	(206,961)	(603,489)	(1,428,394)	(1,115,474)	(29,575,120)	231,824	(35,536,509)	1.29
Sukuk	–	–	–	–	–	(754,393)	–	(754,393)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	(3,394,331)	(6,007,630)	(9,401,961)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(2,185,161)	(201,957)	(589,652)	(1,401,838)	(1,049,098)	(502,491)	(5,378,927)	(11,309,124)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal									
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>									
Penempatan jangka pendek	1,051,000	–	–	–	–	–	(132,417)	918,583	1.72
Pelaburan sekuriti	–	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	146,243	8,234,919	3.61
Jumlah jurang kematangan	1,051,000	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	13,826	9,153,502	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>									
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(1,134,161)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	6,060,429	(5,365,101)	(2,155,622)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(467,219)	–	–	–	–	(2,798,376)	–	(3,265,595)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,601,380)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	3,262,053	(5,365,101)	(5,421,217)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (Sambungan)

BANK	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2022								
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>	82,027	10,977	20,429	33,033	117,797	35,316,919	35,581,182	4.33
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	562,241	-	-	-	-	-	562,241	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	415,201	415,201	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(3,672,283)	(1,568,737)	(240,965)	(101,903)	(497,915)	(32,297,353)	(38,379,156)	1.51
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,577)	(754,577)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(3,830,252)	(3,830,252)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(3,028,015)	(1,557,760)	(220,536)	(68,870)	(380,118)	(1,150,062)	(6,405,361)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal								
<u>Pengaliran masuk</u>	640,000	-	-	-	-	-	640,000	2.16
Penempatan jangka pendek	-	-	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	9,027,362	3.99
Pelaburan sekurti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	640,000	-	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	9,667,362	
<u>Pengaliran keluar</u>	(2,388,015)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	7,118,768	3,262,001	
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(386,375)	-	-	-	-	(2,677,878)	(3,064,253)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,774,390)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	4,440,890	197,748	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(b) Pengurusan risiko kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Risiko pasaran (Sambungan)

BANK	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Pada 31 Disember 2021								
Asas aktiviti bank - bukan dagangan								
Pengaliran masuk								
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank	68,684	5,004	13,837	26,556	66,376	33,031,541	33,211,998	4.37
dan institusi kewangan lain	585,050	-	-	-	-	-	585,050	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	189,812	189,812	
Pengaliran keluar								
Deposit daripada pelanggan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,838,895)	(206,961)	(603,489)	(1,428,394)	(1,115,474)	(29,575,120)	(35,768,333)	1.29
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,393)	(754,393)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(3,394,331)	(3,394,331)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(2,185,161)	(201,957)	(589,652)	(1,401,838)	(1,049,098)	(502,491)	(5,930,197)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal								
Pengaliran masuk								
Penempatan jangka pendek	1,051,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,051,000	1.72
Pelaburan sekuriti	-	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	8,088,676	3.61
Jumlah jurang kematangan	1,051,000	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	9,139,676	
Pengaliran keluar	(1,134,161)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	6,060,429	3,209,479	
Komitmen tidak boleh dimansuhkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(467,219)	-	-	-	-	(2,798,376)	(3,265,595)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,601,380)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	3,262,053	(56,116)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama

Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama, di mana harga pasaran ada, disebut dan diperhatikan dalam sebut harga pasaran atau peniaga harga aktif digunakan untuk mengukur nilai saksama.

Jika harga pasaran yang disebut dan diperhatikan tidak tersedia, nilai saksama akan ditentukan dengan teknik penilaian yang sesuai, termasuk penggunaan model matematik, seperti model aliran tunai diskaun dan model penetapan harga pilihan, perbandingan dengan instrumen yang serupa di mana wujud harga pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan teknik penilaian lain.

Objektif teknik penilaian adalah untuk mencapai penentuan nilai saksama yang mencerminkan harga instrumen pada akhir tempoh pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh peserta pasaran yang bertindak atas dasar tulus.

Teknik penilaian yang digunakan merangkumi andaian berhubung kadar diskaun, lengkung hasil kadar faedah/keuntungan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan dan faktor-faktor lain. Perubahan dalam andaian ini boleh merosotnilaikan nilai saksama diperolehi.

Kumpulan dan Bank pada amnya menggunakan teknik penilaian yang diiktiraf secara meluas dengan input pasaran yang boleh diperhatikan jika tersedia bagi menentukan nilai saksama yang memerlukan pertimbangan dan anggaran minima daripada pihak pengurusan disebabkan kerumitan yang rendah daripada instrumen kewangan yang dipegang.

MFRS 13 *Pengukuran Nilai Saksama* mensyaratkan setiap kelas aset dan liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan selepas pengiktirafan awal dikategorikan mengikut hierarki yang menggambarkan signifikan input yang digunakan dalam membuat ukuran sama ada input yang digunakan itu boleh diperhatikan atau tidak boleh diperhatikan.

Berikut adalah tahap hierarki yang digunakan bagi menentukan dan menzahirkan nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Tahap 1 | Harga pasaran yang disebut harga: harga yang disebut harga (tidak dilaraskan) dalam pasaran aktif bagi instrumen yang serupa; |
| Tahap 2 | Nilai saksama berdasarkan input boleh diperhatikan: input selain daripada harga sebut harga termasuk dalam Tahap 1 yang diperhatikan bagi instrumen berkenaan, sama ada secara langsung (iaitu harga) atau tidak langsung (iaitu diperolehi daripada harga), digunakan; dan |
| Tahap 3 | Nilai saksama diperolehi dengan menggunakan input tidak boleh diperhatikan: input yang digunakan tidak berdasarkan data pasaran boleh diperhatikan dan input tidak boleh diperhatikan mungkin mempunyai impak yang signifikan ke atas penilaian instrumen kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan. |

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Instrumen kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut hierarki:

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2022	Nota	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<i>Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain</i>	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	1,360,147	–	1,360,147
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		–	171,314	–	171,314
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	4,541,166	–	4,541,166
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	2,086,779	–	2,086,779
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		–	54,737	–	54,737
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	690,273	–	690,273
		–	8,904,416	–	8,904,416
<i>Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi</i>	4(b)				
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		–	455,424	–	455,424
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	48,353	–	48,353
		–	503,777	–	503,777
		–	9,408,193	–	9,408,193
KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2021	Nota	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
<i>Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain</i>	4(a)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	744,194	–	744,194
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		–	175,269	–	175,269
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	4,966,737	–	4,966,737
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	1,393,782	–	1,393,782
Bon Khazanah		–	78,951	–	78,951
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		–	45,689	–	45,689
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	536,147	–	536,147
		–	7,940,769	–	7,940,769
<i>Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi</i>	4(b)				
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia		–	8,020	–	8,020
Pelaburan Amanah Saham		–	185,354	–	185,354
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	81,889	–	81,889
		–	275,263	–	275,263
		–	8,216,032	–	8,216,032

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Instrumen kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menganalisa instrumen kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama mengikut hierarki:

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	Nota	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain					
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	4(a)	–	1,360,147	–	1,360,147
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		–	171,314	–	171,314
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	4,541,166	–	4,541,166
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	2,086,779	–	2,086,779
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		–	54,737	–	54,737
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	690,273	–	690,273
		–	8,904,416	–	8,904,416
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	4(b)	–	99,286	–	99,286
		–	99,286	–	99,286
		–	9,003,702	–	9,003,702
BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021					
Nota	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain					
Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	4(a)	–	744,194	–	744,194
Sukuk Perumahan Kerajaan		–	175,269	–	175,269
Bon Jaminan Kerajaan		–	4,966,737	–	4,966,737
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia		–	1,393,782	–	1,393,782
Bon Khazanah		–	78,951	–	78,951
Sekuriti Hutang Swasta		–	45,689	–	45,689
Sekuriti Hutang Islam		–	536,147	–	536,147
		–	7,940,769	–	7,940,769
Nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi					
Pelaburan Amanah Saham	4(b)	–	129,020	–	129,020
		–	129,020	–	129,020
		–	8,069,789	–	8,069,789

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan

Berikut adalah perbandingan amaun dibawa dan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan Kumpulan dan Bank yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama dalam penyata kewangan. Aset dan liabiliti kewangan jangka pendek/atas permintaan di mana amaun dibawanya adalah hampir sama nilai saksama mereka.

Pada 31 Disember 2022	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,273,699	1,273,699	1,202,241	1,202,241
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	190,766	190,766	–	–
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	34,874,231	34,872,494	34,874,231	34,872,494
Aset-aset lain	641,280	641,280	415,201	415,201
	36,979,976	36,978,239	36,491,673	36,489,936
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	27,770,011	27,770,011	27,774,611	27,774,611
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,711,466	3,711,466	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	6,893,079	6,893,079	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	754,577	759,704	754,577	759,704
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	300,676	300,676	300,676	300,676
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,704,748	1,704,748	1,101,393	1,101,393
	41,134,557	41,139,684	40,535,802	40,540,929
Pada 31 Disember 2021				
	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000	Amaun Dibawa RM'000	Nilai Saksama RM'000
Aset kewangan				
Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek	1,544,948	1,544,948	1,636,050	1,636,050
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	178,581	178,581	–	–
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	32,444,350	34,522,546	32,444,350	34,522,546
Aset-aset lain	545,376	545,376	189,812	189,812
	34,713,255	36,791,451	34,270,212	36,348,408
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	29,307,649	29,307,649	29,539,473	29,539,473
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	3,621,936	3,621,936	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	2,606,924	2,606,924	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	754,393	750,190	754,393	750,190
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	303,406	303,406	303,406	303,406
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	1,445,392	1,445,392	955,359	955,359
	38,039,700	38,035,497	37,781,491	37,777,288

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan analisis instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan. Perbezaan mengikut tahap hierarki nilai saksama didefinisikan seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2022	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek</i>	–	–	1,273,699	1,273,699
<i>Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain</i>	–	–	190,766	190,766
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	15,564,434	15,564,434
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	14,767,577	14,767,577
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	1,402,064	1,402,064
Mikro kewangan	–	–	117,681	117,681
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	2,327,129	2,327,129
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	491,826	491,826
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	–	–	201,783	201,783
	–	–	34,872,494	34,872,494
Aset-aset lain				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	98,496	98,496
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	434,644	434,644
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	–	–	108,140	108,140
	–	–	641,280	641,280
	–	–	36,978,239	36,978,239
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	27,770,011	27,770,011
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	–	–	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	–	–	759,704	759,704
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	300,676	300,676
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	1,704,748	1,704,748
	–	–	41,139,684	41,139,684

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN Pada 31 Disember 2021	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek</i>	–	–	1,544,948	1,544,948
<i>Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain</i>	–	–	178,581	178,581
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	14,776,934	14,776,934
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	15,401,767	15,401,767
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	1,244,994	1,244,994
Mikro kewangan	–	–	97,277	97,277
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	2,325,720	2,325,720
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	439,961	439,961
Pinjaman/pembiayaan lain	–	–	235,893	235,893
	–	–	34,522,546	34,522,546
Aset-aset lain				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	82,095	82,095
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	463,181	463,181
Dividen belum terima	–	–	100	100
	–	–	545,376	545,376
	–	–	36,791,451	36,791,451
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	29,307,649	29,307,649
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	–	–	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	–	–	750,190	750,190
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	303,406	303,406
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	1,445,392	1,445,392
	–	–	38,035,497	38,035,497

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (Sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek</i>	–	–	1,202,241	1,202,241
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	15,564,434	15,564,434
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	14,767,577	14,767,577
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	1,402,064	1,402,064
Mikro kewangan	–	–	117,681	117,681
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	2,327,129	2,327,129
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	491,826	491,826
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	–	–	201,783	201,783
	–	–	34,872,494	34,872,494
Aset-aset lain				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	97,663	97,663
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	209,398	209,398
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	–	–	108,140	108,140
	–	–	415,201	415,201
	–	–	36,489,936	36,489,936
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	27,774,611	27,774,611
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	–	–	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	–	–	759,704	759,704
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	300,676	300,676
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	1,101,393	1,101,393
	–	–	40,540,929	40,540,929

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(c) Hierarki nilai saksama (Sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan yang tidak dibawa pada nilai saksama tetapi pendedahan nilai saksama diperlukan (Sambungan)

BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Aset kewangan				
<i>Wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek</i>	–	–	1,636,050	1,636,050
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
Pinjaman/pembiayaan perumahan	–	–	14,776,934	14,776,934
Pinjaman/pembiayaan persendirian	–	–	15,401,767	15,401,767
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	1,244,994	1,244,994
Mikro kewangan	–	–	97,277	97,277
Pinjaman/pembiayaan kakitangan	–	–	2,325,720	2,325,720
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	439,961	439,961
Pinjaman/pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	–	–	235,893	235,893
	–	–	34,522,546	34,522,546
Aset-aset lain				
Faedah/untung belum terima	–	–	80,192	80,192
Pelbagai belum terima	–	–	109,520	109,520
Dividen belum terima	–	–	100	100
	–	–	189,812	189,812
	–	–	36,348,408	36,348,408
Liabiliti kewangan				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	–	–	29,539,473	29,539,473
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	–	–	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	–	–	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	–	–	750,190	750,190
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	303,406	303,406
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	955,359	955,359
	–	–	37,777,288	37,777,288

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (Sambungan)

(d) Kaedah dan andaian

Kaedah dan andaian berikut digunakan untuk menganggar nilai saksama setiap kelas instrumen kewangan berikut:

(i) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan peletakan dengan institusi kewangan

Amaun dibawa untuk wang tunai dan dana jangka pendek dan penempatan dengan institusi kewangan bersamaan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang instrumen yang pendek.

(ii) Pelaburan sekuriti

Nilai saksama pelaburan sekuriti dagangan awam dianggarkan dari harga pasaran yang disebut harga pada tarikh pelaporan. Sekiranya tidak terdapat harga pasaran yang disebut harga bagi pelaburan sekuriti, anggaran munasabah bagi nilai saksama dikira berdasarkan kadar indikatif yang diperolehi daripada pihak ketiga.

(iii) Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

Nilai saksama pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar tetap dengan tempoh kematangan kurang daripada enam bulan dan pinjaman/pembiayaan kadar boleh ubah adalah dianggarkan lebih kurang amaun dibawa. Bagi pinjaman/pembiayaan berkadar tetap dengan tempoh kematangan lebih daripada enam bulan, nilai saksama adalah dianggarkan berdasarkan aliran wang tunai didiskaun menggunakan kadar pasaran semasa pinjaman/pembiayaan yang mempunyai persamaan risiko kredit dan kematangan.

Nilai saksama rosotnilai pinjaman/pembiayaan adalah diwakili oleh amaun dibawa, selepas ditolak dari sebarang elauan penilaian kolektif, sebagai amaun dijangka boleh diperolehi.

(iv) Belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain

Amaun dibawa bagi belum terima dan belum bayar yang lain adalah hampir bersamaan dengan nilai saksama disebabkan tempoh matang yang agak pendek.

(v) Pelaburan lain

Nilai saksama bagi pelaburan lain adalah berasaskan bahagian aset ketara bersih syarikat pelaburan tersebut pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

(vi) Deposit daripada pelanggan, institusi kewangan dan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

Kumpulan dan Bank menganggap amaun dibawa untuk keseluruhan deposit dan akaun pelaburan seperti deposit dan akaun pelaburan pelanggan bukan bank, dan deposit dan baki bank, ejen dan syarikat berkaitan, sebagai anggaran bersamaan dengan nilai saksama masing-masing memandangkan kebanyakannya perlu dibayar apabila dituntut dan bersifat jangka pendek.

(vii) Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi

Nilai saksama bagi pinjaman daripada Bank Negara Malaysia dianggarkan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif bagi pembiayaan yang digunakan untuk mendiskaunkan nilai kini atas pembayaran masa hadapan yang ditentukan bagi pembiayaan tersebut.

(viii) Sukuk

Sukuk yang diterbitkan diukur pada kos terlunas pada akhir tempoh pelaporan. Nilai saksama sekuriti diperolehi dengan merujuk kepada nilai semasa amaun yang dijangkakan pada masa hadapan dengan menggunakan kadar keuntungan berkesan untuk sekuriti hutang pada tarikh akhir tempoh pelaporan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL

Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan memikul tanggungjawab keseluruhan untuk pengurusan risiko Kumpulan termasuk Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Takaful dan Jawatankuasa Pelaburan menyokong 'BRMC' dan 'BIC' melalui kemas kini yang kerap.

Kumpulan mempunyai dasar, garis panduan dan had dalam menguruskan risiko takaful. Pengurusan risiko termasuk pemilihan dan penetapan harga risiko, kepelbagaian produk, pemantauan pengalaman sebenar, dan menggunakan takaful semula untuk mempelbagaikan risiko dan menghadkan potensi kerugian bersih.

Risiko takaful kepada Kumpulan termasuk kematian, morbiditi, perbelanjaan, luput, serahan, pulangan pelaburan, kegigihan dan kadar diskaun.

Kontrak berkaitan pelaburan takaful keluarga

Sijil berkaitan pelaburan takaful keluarga kebanyakannya terdiri daripada produk berkaitan pelaburan berkaitan sumbangan yang boleh dilampirkan kepada pelbagai faktor seperti perubatan, penyumbang, pendapatan hospital dan faktor tidak sengaja. Produk utama adalah PruBSN Asas Link dan PruBSN WarisanPlus. Pelumba utama ialah Pelindung Kesihatan Perisai Krisis, Pelindung Medik, Penyumbang dan Pelindung Kecelakaan Plus.

Kontrak takaful keluarga berkaitan bukan Pelaburan

Sijil berkaitan takaful keluarga bukan pelaburan terdiri daripada pelan perlindungan (untuk kematian, TPD dan kritikal), pelan simpanan dan pelan perlindungan perlindungan perlindungan yang berkaitan dengan jumlah kredit. Produk utama adalah PruBSN AnugerahPlus, PruBSN Aspirasi, Premier Vantage, BSN Fitrah, Takaful Terma Mengurangkan Gadai Janji dan Mengurangkan Takaful Terma.

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga

Tumpuan risiko takaful

Proses pemilihan risiko menentukan kumpulan risiko takaful yang boleh diterima supaya kepelbagaian jenis risiko takaful dicapai. Ini adalah untuk memastikan bahawa dalam setiap jenis risiko, terdapat penduduk yang cukup besar risiko untuk mengurangkan kepelbagaian hasil yang diharapkan.

Dalam proses klasifikasi sijil, sijil dikelaskan ke dalam kategori piawaian berasingan dan tahap sub piawaian. Pemilihan perubatan dan garis panduan pengunderaitan kewangan termasuk dalam prosedur pengunderaitan membolehkan penyerahan risiko takaful kepada kelas yang sesuai. Setiap kelas telah diubah caj takaful untuk menggambarkan kesihatan dan sejarah perubatan peserta.

Pengaturan takaful semula bagi risiko yang diambil oleh dana juga telah menghadkan pendedahan risiko dana. Terdapat had pengekal maksimum bagi mana-mana perlindungan nyawa tunggal. Secara umumnya, dana mengekalkan risiko pihak lain rendah dengan mempunyai takaful semula dengan kedudukan kredit yang tinggi pengendali takaful semula.

Tumpuan risiko berdasarkan baki dana peserta

KUMPULAN	Jumlah Kasar RM'000	Takaful semula RM'000	Jumlah Bersih RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2022			
Wakaf	4,226,963	–	4,226,963
Bertempoh	447,020	–	447,020
Gadai janji	445,699	(28,955)	416,744
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	5,119,682	(28,955)	5,090,727
Pada 31 Disember 2021			
Wakaf	3,968,248	–	3,968,248
Bertempoh	383,887	–	383,887
Gadai janji	386,693	(28,251)	358,442
Jumlah dana takaful keluarga	4,738,828	(28,251)	4,710,577

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (Sambungan)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (Sambungan)

Andaian utama

Pertimbangan material dan analisis yang diperlukan dalam pilihan andaian untuk menentukan liabiliti. Tindakan ini berdasarkan pengalaman lalu, data dalaman semasa dan indeks pasaran luar dan penanda aras yang mencerminkan harga pasaran semasa dan maklumat yang diterbitkan. Andaian yang digunakan dalam penilaian liabiliti berdasarkan anggaran yang wajar. Ini memastikan bahawa dana itu adalah dari segi kewangan bunyi untuk memenuhi obligasi peserta.

Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran ini. Andaian dinilai secara berterusan untuk memastikan penilaian yang realistik dan munasabah. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak semula dan dalam mana-mana tempoh masa depan.

Andaian utama anggaran liabiliti adalah sangat sensitif adalah seperti berikut:

Kematian dan morbiditi

Kumpulan memperoleh kematian anggaran atau morbiditi andaian terbaik bagi setiap jenis produk. Anggaran terbaik ini adalah berdasarkan kepada kajian yang diperolehi daripada portfolio yang sedia ada. Dalam amalan, kerana portfolio yang dikuasai oleh jualan perniagaan baru yang pengalaman yang dipengaruhi oleh pengunderaitan kesan pemilihan, yang terbaik anggaran andaian tidak ditubuhkan berasaskan kepada pengalaman portfolio tetapi juga dengan merujuk kepada kadar risiko takaful semula jadual.

Pengunderaitan amalan mempengaruhi pengalaman mortaliti dan morbiditi dana. Pemantauan dan pengalaman kajian perlu dilakukan jika terdapat perubahan dalam amalan pengunderaitan.

Kelanjutan usia

Kerana tiada produk anuiti, kelanjutan usia bukanlah andaian penting bagi portfolio.

Pulangan pelaburan

Model operasi kontrak takaful adalah berdasarkan kepada caj Tabarru' ditolak daripada dana peserta untuk bulanan dana Risiko. Risiko pelaburan adalah sebahagian besarnya disalurkan kepada para peserta. Hasilnya, dana Risiko tidak terdedah kepada pergerakan dalam kadar pulangan dan pasaran nilai aset asas.

Takaful Fund 2 memberikan keuntungan matang untuk PruBSN Aspirasi dan Premier One-I, serta menyokong pembayaran tunai biasa sekiranya Akaun Pelaburan Peserta mengalami defisit untuk PruBSN Platinum, Premier One-I, Level Term Takaful, Smart Secure Takaful, PruBSN Aspirasi dan Premier Vantage Investment dana disokong oleh Sukuk dan setara Tunai, liabiliti disusun berdasarkan Hasil Islam Jaminan.

Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan ditanggung sepenuhnya oleh pengendali takaful dan bukan dana takaful. Andaian perbelanjaan tidak memberi kesan kepada dana risiko.

Ketegaran

Ketegaran mempunyai kesan marginal kepada dana Takaful sebagai caj ditolak setiap bulan dan tuntutan yang dibayar hanya jika perakuan itu berkuatkuasa.

Kadar diskaun

Kadar diskaun mempunyai kesan yang besar ke atas peruntukan bagi liabiliti. Kadar diskaun yang lebih rendah akan meningkatkan peruntukan diperlukan sebagai pulangan pelaburan yang boleh didapati pada peruntukan yang lebih rendah. Sebaliknya, kadar diskaun yang lebih tinggi mengurangkan peruntukan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

39. PENGURUSAN RISIKO TAKAFUL (Sambungan)

(a) Kontrak takaful keluarga (Sambungan)

Sensitiviti

Analisis di bawah dilaksanakan untuk pergerakan yang mungkin berlaku dalam andaian utama dengan semua andaian lain kekal, menunjukkan kesan ke atas liabiliti kasar, liabiliti bersih, lebihan dan pengendali takaful untung atau rugi. Hubungan andaian-andaian akan mempunyai kesan yang besar dalam menentukan liabiliti tuntutan muktamad, tetapi untuk menunjukkan kesan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam andaian, andaian terpaksa ditukar secara individu. Ia harus diperhatikan bahawa pergerakan dalam andaian ini adalah bukan linear. Maklumat sensitiviti juga akan bertukar mengikut andaian ekonomi semasa.

KUMPULAN

	Perubahan pada andaian %	Kesan ke atas jumlah liabiliti kasar RM'000	Kesan ke atas jumlah liabiliti bersih RM'000	Kesan ke atas lebihan RM'000	Kesan ke atas untung atau rugi pengendali takaful RM'000
Pada 31 Disember 2022					
Kematian/Morbiditi	+10	99,363	79,057	(55,142)	(44,422)
Pulangan pelaburan	+/-1	2,704	2,739	(2,675)	(1,393)
Kadar kelewatan dan penyerahan	-10	1,628	936	(906)	(436)
Kadar diskaun	-1	24,203	22,450	(22,720)	(7,721)
Pada 31 Disember 2021					
Kematian/Morbiditi	+10	92,763	71,722	(49,413)	(51,549)
Pulangan pelaburan	+/-1	2,371	2,268	(2,239)	(1,141)
Kadar kelewatan dan penyerahan	-10	1,309	586	(557)	(260)
Kadar diskaun	-1	22,560	20,708	(20,804)	(12,120)

Pulangan pelaburan +1%/-1% telah digunakan untuk sensitiviti pulangan pelaburan yang mana memberikan liabiliti yang lebih tinggi.

Andaian morbiditi mempunyai kesan terbesar sebagai perbelanjaan manfaat penunggang merupakan sebahagian besar daripada portfolio takaful.

Rangka Kerja Operasi pra-Takaful (TOF) perniagaan, kerugian dalam dana takaful keluarga dapat disokong oleh yuran wakalah pengurusan risiko dan jika tidak mencukupi, pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) disediakan oleh pengendali takaful dalam perintah itu. Lebihan dalam dana takaful keluarga akan digunakan untuk memenuhi caj pengurusan risiko sebelum mereka diedarkan kepada para peserta. Kerugian bagi perniagaan selepas TOF akan disokong oleh satu pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) daripada pengendali takaful.

Dalam sensitiviti di atas, kesan ke atas lebihan mengambil kira jumlah lebihan yang ada sebelum pengagihan lebihan yang timbul dan lebihan yang dibawa ke hadapan. Akibatnya, kesan kepada untung atau rugi pengendali takaful hanya akan berlaku jika tekanan menggunakan sepenuhnya jumlah lebihan yang ada seperti halnya dengan tekanan kematian di mana satu pinjaman tanpa faedah (Qard) daripada pengendali takaful akan dikeluarkan kepada membetulkan defisit dalam dana Tabarru.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

40. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Pematuhan modal

Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") menetapkan dan memantau keperluan modal secara keseluruhan bagi Kumpulan dan Bank.

Berkuatkuasa mulai 22 Februari 2008, Kumpulan dan Bank dikehendaki mematuhi garis panduan yang ditetapkan di dalam rangka kerja kecukupan modal berhubung dengan pematuhan modal.

(a) Keperluan modal Kumpulan dan Bank dianalisis kepada dua tahap modal seperti berikut:

- (i) Modal Tahap I merangkumi rizab am, rizab modal, keuntungan tertahan, kepentingan tak mengawal dan pelarasan pematuhan lain yang berkaitan dengan item yang termasuk di dalam ekuiti tetapi diambilkira secara berbeza untuk tujuan kecukupan modal.
- (ii) Modal Tahap II merangkumi geran kerajaan, rizab pematuhan dan peruntukan rosotnilai kolektif (terhad kepada portfolio kredit seperti penilaian ke atas kerugian lepas di bawah metodologi MFRS 9).

(b) Pelbagai had diguna pakai terhadap elemen asas modal iaitu:

- (i) Jika Modal Tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan sifar, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan sifar.
- (ii) Jika Modal Tahap I kurang atau bersamaan dengan jumlah Modal Tahap II, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan Modal Tahap I atau, jika Modal Tahap I melebihi atau bersamaan dengan jumlah Modal Tahap II, maka modal maksima yang dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II bersamaan jumlah Modal Tahap II.
- (iii) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II melebihi atau bersamaan jumlah pelaburan dalam subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam ekuiti bagi institusi perbankan asing/domestik, maka modal teras bersamaan Modal Tahap I.
- (iv) Jika modal maksima dibenarkan untuk Modal Tahap II kurang atau bersamaan jumlah pelaburan dalam subsidiari dan pelaburan dalam modal bagi institusi perbankan asing/domestik, maka modal teras bersamaan asas modal.
- (v) Pelaburan terhadap nisbah modal merangkumi pelaburan dalam saham yang tidak boleh ditolak daripada asas modal dan unit amanah dan pegangan harta amanah dan pelaburan dalam aset tetap dan hartanah untuk jualan yang dipegang melebihi jangkamasa tertentu terhadap asas modal.
- (vi) Modal minima mutlak adalah RM300 juta dan kadar nisbah risiko wajaran modal minimum dibenarkan ialah pada tahap 8% setiap masa. Penyelenggaraan terhadap rizab modal perlu dilaksanakan apabila kadar nisbah risiko wajaran modal berada di bawah tahap 16%.

Berkuat kuasa mulai 1 November 2016, Kumpulan dan Bank mengikut peruntukan yang ditetapkan, mengikut arahan Bank Negara Malaysia dalam JP2/DFI/BSN/CRR bertarikh 23 September 2016. Bank dikehendaki untuk menyediakan modal bagi risiko operasi bersamaan dengan Pendekatan Petunjuk Asas (BIA) sebagai penampan bagi kerugian operasi yang berpotensi.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

40. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nisbah modal berwajaran risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Nota	KUMPULAN		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Modal Tahap I				
Rizab am	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Keuntungan tertahan	1,845,799	1,736,679	1,694,816	1,568,238
Rizab modal	1,784,515	1,640,032	1,784,515	1,640,032
Kepentingan tak mengawal	285,972	282,120	–	–
	4,016,286	3,758,831	3,579,331	3,308,270
Tolak: Aset cukai tertunda	(132,970)	(201,699)	(107,740)	(201,637)
	3,883,316	3,557,132	3,471,591	3,106,633
Tambah: Elaun rosotnilai bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	5,837	80,638	5,837	80,638
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	3,889,153	3,637,770	3,477,428	3,187,271
Modal Tahap II				
Geran Kerajaan	1,974,273	1,370,840	1,974,273	1,370,840
Rizab pematuhan	131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Elaun rosotnilai bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	482,404	555,257	482,404	555,257
	2,587,960	2,057,380	2,587,960	2,057,380
Tolak: Elaun rosotnilai bagi pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	(5,837)	(80,638)	(5,837)	(80,638)
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	2,582,123	1,976,742	2,582,123	1,976,742
Tolak: Pelaburan dalam subsidiari	8	–	(53,000)	(53,000)
Modal Asas	6,471,276	5,614,512	6,006,551	5,111,013
Nisbah modal teras	13.840%	13.738%	12.671%	12.281%
Nisbah modal teras dengan Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	12.658%	12.506%	11.565%	11.160%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	23.028%	21.203%	21.886%	19.694%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko dengan Caj Modal Risiko Operasi	21.062%	19.302%	19.977%	17.895%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

40. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

Wajaran Risiko	KUMPULAN			
	2022		2021	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	10,837,777	–	9,660,501	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	3,234,593	646,919	3,664,872	732,974
50%	14,510,160	7,255,080	12,819,718	6,409,859
100%	20,199,669	20,199,669	19,337,255	19,337,255
	48,782,199	28,101,668	45,482,346	26,480,088

Wajaran Risiko	BANK			
	2022		2021	
	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	10,762,614	–	9,519,779	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	3,234,593	646,919	3,664,872	732,974
50%	14,510,160	7,255,080	12,819,718	6,409,859
100%	19,542,185	19,542,185	18,809,950	18,809,950
	48,049,552	27,444,184	44,814,319	25,952,783

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi	2,623,401	2,607,845

Berdasarkan dokumen polisi Bank Negara Malaysia BNM/RH/PD 035-7 bertarikh 9 Disember 2020, DFI dibenarkan untuk menambah sebahagian peruntukan Tahap 1 dan Tahap 2 mengenai jangkaan kerugian kredit (ECL) kepada Modal Peringkat I dalam tempoh empat tahun mulai dari tahun kewangan 2020 atau tempoh tiga tahun mulai dari tahun kewangan 2021. Bank telah memilih untuk menggunakan pengaturan peralihan ini bermula tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2020. Peralihan ini akan dilaksanakan selama 4 tahun.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

40. PENGURUSAN MODAL (Sambungan)

Berikut adalah hasil penggunaan pengaturan peralihan:

	Amaun Pendedahan RM'000	
Tambah semula		5,837
Jumlah peruntukan Peringkat 1 dan Peringkat 2 pada tarikh pelaporan		482,404
Jumlah peruntukan Peringkat 1 dan Peringkat 2 pada tahun kewangan bermula pada tahun pilihan		474,622
Faktor tambah semula pada tahun kewangan pelaporan		75%
	Sebelum Pengaturan Peralihan RM'000	Selepas Pengaturan Peralihan RM'000
Jumlah Modal Tahap I dimana: Jumlah tambah semula	3,471,591 –	3,471,591 5,837
Jumlah tambahan Modal Tahap I	3,471,591	3,477,428
Jumlah Modal Tahap II dimana: Kerugian peruntukan	2,587,960 –	2,587,960 (5,837)
Jumlah pengurangan Modal Tahap II	2,587,960	2,582,123
Jumlah RWA	27,444,184	27,444,184
Modal Tahap I	12.650%	12.671%
Jumlah Modal	21.886%	21.886%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASET			
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	(a)	615,950	658,525
Pelaburan sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	(b)	3,009,205	2,455,394
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(c)	29,408,335	26,172,357
Aset-aset lain	(e)	226,710	52,079
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan		111	188
Aset hak-kegunaan	(f)	15,463	16,042
Aset tak ketara		32	39
Jumlah Aset		33,275,806	29,354,624
LIABILITI DAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(g)	19,178,621	20,017,833
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(h)	3,711,466	3,621,936
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(i)	5,878,051	2,195,880
Sukuk	(j)	754,577	754,393
Pendapatan tertunda	(k)	335,461	30,000
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi		65	–
Liabiliti pajakan		14,693	15,290
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	(l)	1,019,922	448,896
Peruntukan zakat		4,454	3,928
Jumlah Liabiliti		30,897,310	27,088,156
DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM			
Dana perbankan Islam		80,000	80,000
Keuntungan tertahan		2,229,545	2,037,175
Rizab-rizab lain		68,951	149,293
Jumlah Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		2,378,496	2,266,468
Jumlah Liabiliti dan Dana Modal Perbankan Islam		33,275,806	29,354,624
KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKA	(y)	2,752,402	2,904,435

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian penting dalam penyata kewangan

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Hasil	(m)	1,446,402	1,302,942
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit	(n)	1,335,948	1,197,858
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam	(o)	110,454	105,084
Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	(p)	(8,039)	(56,352)
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(q)	(510,896)	(382,375)
Jumlah pendapatan bersih		927,467	864,215
Perbelanjaan operasi lain	(r)	(732,097)	(685,076)
Keuntungan sebelum zakat		195,370	179,139
Zakat	(t)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Keuntungan bagi tahun semasa		192,370	176,139
Kerugian komprehensif yang lain selepas zakat:			
Sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain		(80,342)	(147,988)
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif yang lain bagi tahun semasa		(80,342)	(147,988)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun semasa		112,028	28,151

Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti yang dilaporkan dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif Kumpulan dan Bank seperti berikut:

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(m)	1,200,168	1,073,148
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal perbankan Islam		143,297	135,025
Lain-lain pendapatan		102,937	94,769
Pendapatan diagihkan kepada penyimpan	(q)	(510,896)	(382,375)
Pendapatan bersih daripada operasi perbankan Islam seperti dilaporkan dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain Bank		935,506	920,567
Yang mana:			
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan yang terjejas		4,532	8,619

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DANA MODAL PERBANKAN ISLAM BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

KUMPULAN/BANK	-----Tidak boleh diagihkan-----		Boleh diagihkan		Jumlah Rizab RM'000
	Dana Perbankan Islam RM'000	Rizab Nilai Saksama RM'000	Rizab Pematuhan* RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2021	80,000	197,759	99,522	1,861,036	2,238,317
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	–	–	–	176,139	176,139
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	–	(147,988)	–	–	(147,988)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif	–	(147,988)	–	176,139	28,151
Pada 31 Disember 2021	80,000	49,771	99,522	2,037,175	2,266,468
Pada 1 Januari 2022	80,000	49,771	99,522	2,037,175	2,266,468
Keuntungan bersih pada tahun semasa	–	–	–	192,370	192,370
Pendapatan komprehensif lain pada tahun semasa	–	(80,342)	–	–	(80,342)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif	–	(80,342)	–	192,370	112,028
Pada 31 Disember 2022	80,000	(30,571)	99,522	2,229,545	2,378,496

* Rizab pematuhan mewakili pematuhan Kumpulan dengan Dokumen Dasar BNM yang disemak semula mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan dan Pelaporan Kewangan bagi Institusi Perbankan Islam yang berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Julai 2018, di mana anak syarikat perbankan domestik perlu mengekalkan, secara agregat, peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan bukan kredit terjejas dan rizab pematuhan tidak kurang daripada 1% daripada jumlah pendedahan kredit, setelah ditolak peruntukan kerugian bagi pendedahan yang mengalami kerugian.

Sebelum 1 Julai 2018, Kumpulan mematuhi Dasar BNM mengenai Klasifikasi dan Peruntukan Penjejasan bagi Pembiayaan, untuk mengekalkan, secara agregat, kolektif Elaun rosot nilai dan rizab kawal selia tidak kurang daripada 1.2% daripada jumlah pinjaman/pembiayaan terkumpul, ditolak elaun rosot nilai individu.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	195,370	179,139
Pelarasan untuk:		
Pelunasan premium bersih	7,929	6,709
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	70	69
Susut nilai aset hak-kegunaan	3,575	6,342
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	13	13
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	18	–
Keuntungan bersih atas penyahiktirafan aset hak-kegunaan	(695)	(581)
Peruntukkan kerugian kredit dijangka bagi pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(15,218)	42,012
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	36,178	26,967
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	(13,258)	(33,639)
Keuntungan perbelanjaan bagi sukuk	26,864	5,314
Kos kewangan bagi liabiliti pajakan	571	1,004
Kos kewangan kos baik pulih	62	108
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	(2,682)	–
Untung operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	238,797	233,457
Perubahan dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(3,254,964)	(3,439,401)
Perubahan dalam aset-aset lain	(66,491)	(8,442)
Perubahan dalam deposit daripada pelanggan	(839,212)	1,865,518
Perubahan akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	89,530	49,682
Perubahan dalam deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain	3,682,171	40,109
Perubahan dalam liabiliti-liabiliti lain	568,990	(189,717)
Aliran tunai digunakan dalam operasi	418,821	(1,448,794)
Zakat dibayar	(2,474)	(2,705)
Tunai bersih dihasilkan/(digunakan) daripada aktiviti operasi	416,347	(1,451,499)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Penerimaan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	38	–
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(55)	(64)
Pembelian bersih pelaburan sekuriti	(628,824)	(107,455)
Tunai bersih digunakan untuk aktiviti pelaburan	(628,841)	(107,519)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN		
Hasil daripada pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	70	–
Pembayaran balik pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	(2)	–
Penerimaan daripada sukuk	–	750,000
Keuntungan perbelanjaan dibayar kepada sukuk	(26,680)	(921)
Pembayaran balik liabiliti pajakan	(3,469)	(6,463)
Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan	200,000	30,000
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	169,919	772,616

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2022 (Sambungan)

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
PENURUNAN BERSIH DALAM TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AWAL TAHUN	(42,575)	(786,402)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI PADA AKHIR TAHUN	658,525	1,444,927
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIWAKILI OLEH:		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	615,950	658,525
ALIRAN KELUAR TUNAI UNTUK PAJAKAN SEBAGAI PEMAJAK		
Termasuk dalam tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pembiayaan: Pembayaran balik liabiliti pajakan	(3,469)	(6,463)
Jumlah aliran keluar tunai untuk pajakan	(3,469)	(6,463)

PERUBAHAN DALAM LIABILITI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN:

KUMPULAN/BANK	1 Januari 2022 RM'000	Aliran tunai RM'000	Perubahan bukan tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2022 RM'000
	Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864
Pendapatan tertunda	30,000	200,000	105,461	335,461
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	68	(3)	65
Liabiliti pajakan	15,290	(3,469)	2,872	14,693
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	799,683	169,919	135,194	1,104,796
	1 Januari 2021 RM'000	Aliran tunai RM'000	Perubahan bukan tunai RM'000	31 Disember 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Pendapatan tertunda	–	30,000	–	30,000
Liabiliti pajakan	17,066	(6,463)	4,687	15,290
Jumlah liabiliti daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	17,066	772,616	10,001	799,683

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(a) Tunai dan dana jangka pendek

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Tunai dan baki dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain	5,950	41,525
Wang panggilan dan penempatan deposit matang dalam tempoh satu bulan	610,000	617,000
	615,960	658,525

(b) Pelaburan sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Instrumen pasaran wang:		
Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	1,188,482	792,648
Sukuk Jaminan Kerajaan	1,616,624	1,519,614
	2,805,106	2,312,262
Tolak: Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(7,929)	(6,709)
	2,797,177	2,305,553
Sekuriti tidak disebut harga di Malaysia:		
Sekuriti Hutang Islam	212,028	149,841
	212,028	149,841
	3,009,205	2,455,394

Struktur kematangan bagi sekuriti nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	109,552	25,077
Melebihi satu tahun	2,899,653	2,430,317
	3,009,205	2,455,394

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

(i) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pembiayaan bertempoh		
Pembiayaan perumahan	45,978,299	38,554,886
Pembiayaan persendirian	22,784,479	20,558,622
Sewa beli belum terima	2,595,087	2,379,540
Pembiayaan bertempoh lain	1,210	–
Mikro kewangan	1,423,847	946,678
Pembiayaan kakitangan	149,740	127,578
Kad kredit/caj	392,743	346,384
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(43,407,363)	(36,214,432)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	29,918,042	26,699,256
Tolak: Elaun rosotnilai ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan		
- Kerugian kredit dijangka	(509,707)	(526,899)
- Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan	(279,815)	(271,348)
- Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas	(87,807)	(129,673)
- Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas	(142,085)	(125,878)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	29,408,335	26,172,357

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Individu	29,918,042	26,699,256

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kadar keuntungan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kadar tetap		
Pembiayaan perumahan	606,115	650,206
Sewa beli belum terima	2,246,398	2,065,526
Mikro kewangan	1,007,961	650,352
Pembiayaan bertempoh yang lain	4,174,590	4,641,911
Kadar boleh ubah		
Kadar pembiayaan asas tokok	12,512,698	10,562,266
Kos tokok	9,370,280	8,128,995
	29,918,042	26,699,256

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (Sambungan)

(iv) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	13,144,354	11,234,382
Pembelian sekuriti	464,991	364,741
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	2,330,708	2,157,148
Kredit penggunaan	12,576,587	11,946,249
Kad kredit	392,743	346,384
Mikro kewangan	1,008,659	650,352
	29,918,042	26,699,256

(v) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,732,729	1,619,823
Pulau Pinang	2,479,020	2,125,005
Perak	2,268,978	2,023,280
Selangor	4,996,698	4,386,578
Kuala Lumpur	4,832,647	4,296,318
Melaka	1,646,824	1,445,212
Negeri Sembilan	1,436,890	1,300,355
Johor	2,631,276	2,390,417
Pahang	1,695,063	1,477,961
Kelantan	1,715,603	1,680,009
Terengganu	1,388,165	1,294,050
Sarawak	1,430,557	1,233,349
Sabah	1,663,592	1,426,899
	29,918,042	26,699,256

(vi) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kematangan kontrak residual

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh satu tahun	517,066	648,146
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	848,953	466,637
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	1,942,261	1,570,976
Melebihi lima tahun	26,609,762	24,013,497
	29,918,042	26,699,256

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (Sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	Bai'		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah* RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000					
Jenis/kontrak Syariah							
Pembiayaan bertempoh							
Pembiayaan perumahan	12,954,866	–	–	–	33,023,433	–	45,978,299
Pembiayaan persendirian	–	4,586,755	80,646	–	18,117,078	–	22,784,479
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	–	–	–	2,595,087	2,595,087
Pembiayaan bertempoh lain	–	–	–	–	1,210	–	1,210
Mikro kewangan	–	–	–	3,810	1,420,037	–	1,423,847
Pembiayaan kakitangan	87,377	643	–	–	56,037	5,683	149,740
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	392,743	–	–	–	392,743
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(8,802,521)	(844,072)	183	1,427	(33,411,489)	(350,891)	(43,407,363)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,239,722	3,743,326	473,572	5,237	19,206,306	2,249,879	29,918,042
Tolak:							
Elaun rosotnilai bagi pendahuluan dan pembiayaan							
- Kerugian kredit dijangka	(126,308)	(64,160)	(4,079)	(625)	(285,584)	(28,951)	(509,707)
- Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan	(64,738)	(21,352)	(2,071)	(51)	(177,716)	(13,887)	(279,815)
- Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas	(21,385)	(8,730)	(707)	(117)	(48,431)	(8,437)	(87,807)
- Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas	(40,185)	(34,078)	(1,301)	(457)	(59,437)	(6,627)	(142,085)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	4,113,414	3,679,166	469,493	4,612	18,920,722	2,220,928	29,408,335

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(c) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan (Sambungan)

(vii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan mengikut kontrak (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah* RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Pembinaan bertempoh							
Pembinaan perumahan	14,058,421	–	–	–	24,496,465	–	38,554,886
Pembinaan persendirian	–	5,188,276	88,589	–	15,281,757	–	20,558,622
Sewa beli belum terima	–	–	–	–	–	2,379,540	2,379,540
Mikro kewangan	–	–	–	7,195	939,483	–	946,678
Pembinaan kakitangan	76,465	229	–	–	46,349	4,535	127,578
Kad kredit/caj	–	–	346,384	–	–	–	346,384
Tolak: Pendapatan belum diiktiraf	(9,556,309)	(972,890)	201	1,333	(25,371,050)	(315,717)	(36,214,432)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	4,578,577	4,215,615	435,174	8,528	15,393,004	2,068,358	26,699,256
Tolak:							
Elaun rosotnilai ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan							
- Kerugian kredit dijangka	(164,161)	(85,559)	(2,777)	(770)	(235,433)	(38,199)	(526,899)
- Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan	(73,488)	(33,199)	(1,409)	(100)	(148,180)	(14,972)	(271,348)
- Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas	(43,867)	(18,727)	(412)	(355)	(50,957)	(15,355)	(129,673)
- Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas	(46,806)	(33,633)	(956)	(315)	(36,296)	(7,872)	(125,878)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih	4,414,416	4,130,056	432,397	7,758	15,157,571	2,030,159	26,172,357

* Aset yang dibiayai di bawah cara pembiayaan ini dimiliki oleh IFI sepanjang tempoh pembiayaan ijarah dan pemilikan aset akan dipindahkan kepada pelanggan melalui mekanisme yang sesuai pada akhir pembiayaan ijarah.

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai

(i) Pergerakan rosotnilai dalam pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pada awal tahun	233,725	196,121
Diklasifikasikan sebagai terjejas dalam tahun semasa	279,098	134,134
Diklasifikasikan semula sebagai tidak terjejas pada tahun semasa	(99,432)	(77,535)
Amaun dihapus kira	(34,965)	(18,995)
Pada akhir tahun	378,426	233,725
Nisbah pendahuluan dan pembiayaan terjejas kepada pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar	1.26%	0.88%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai (Sambungan)

(ii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut tujuan ekonomi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pembelian hartanah perumahan	143,410	136,483
Pembelian sekuriti	196	715
Pembelian kenderaan pengangkutan	10,741	13,638
Kad kredit	2,611	1,927
Kredit penggunaan	184,674	64,831
Mikro kewangan	36,794	16,131
	378,426	233,725

(iii) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai mengikut agihan geografi

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	13,704	9,401
Pulau Pinang	17,510	13,360
Perak	19,171	14,478
Selangor	128,950	54,385
Kuala Lumpur	65,797	56,306
Melaka	9,735	5,832
Negeri Sembilan	23,209	15,674
Johor	18,516	15,697
Pahang	28,812	8,567
Kelantan	22,836	15,885
Terengganu	12,760	12,230
Sarawak	6,923	3,707
Sabah	10,503	8,203
	378,426	233,725

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(d) Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan rosotnilai (Sambungan)

(iv) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan rosotnilai pendahuluan dan pembiayaan

KUMPULAN/BANK	Nota	ECL			Jumlah RM'000
		ECL 12-bulan (Peringkat 1) RM'000	seumur hidup kredit tidak terjejas (Peringkat 2) RM'000	ECL seumur hidup kredit terjejas (Peringkat 3) RM'000	
Pada 1 Januari 2022		271,348	129,673	125,878	526,899
Perubahan dalam kerugian kredit dijangka	41(o)				
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		106,490	(79,103)	(27,387)	–
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		(11,933)	23,652	(11,719)	–
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(4,411)	(13,143)	17,554	–
Pengukuran elaun bersih		(119,699)	28,380	43,292	(48,027)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf		(15,122)	(8,516)	(11,282)	(34,920)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baru asal		53,142	6,864	5,749	65,755
		8,467	(41,866)	16,207	(17,192)
Pada 31 Disember 2022		279,815	87,807	142,085	509,707
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar					1.70%
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar					2.04%
Pada 1 Januari 2021		220,655	115,013	150,954	486,622
Perubahan dalam kerugian kredit dijangka	41(o)				
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		90,830	(62,694)	(28,136)	–
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		(6,453)	23,457	(17,004)	–
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(1,285)	(14,219)	15,504	–
Pengukuran elaun bersih		(60,075)	68,384	10,299	18,608
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak diiktiraf		(10,878)	(5,964)	(7,451)	(24,293)
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan baru asal		38,554	5,696	1,712	45,962
		50,693	14,660	(25,076)	40,277
Pada 31 Disember 2021		271,348	129,673	125,878	526,899
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar					1.97%
Portfolio peruntukan rosotnilai termasuk rizab pematuhan sebagai % dari pendahuluan dan pembiayaan kasar					2.35%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(e) Aset-aset lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan belum terima	31,329	23,680
Pelbagai penghutang belum terima	87,241	28,399
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	108,140	–
	226,710	52,079

(f) Aset hak-kegunaan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	Bangunan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KOS		
Pada 1 Januari 2021		
Tambahan	22,257	22,257
Penyahiktirafan	10,226	10,226
	(10,577)	(10,577)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022	21,906	21,906
Tambahan	7,834	7,834
Penyahiktirafan	(9,676)	(9,676)
Pada 31 Disember 2022	20,064	20,064
SUSUT NILAI TERKUMPUL		
Pada 1 Januari 2021		
Caj tahun semasa	4,137	4,137
Penyahiktirafan	6,342	6,342
	(4,615)	(4,615)
Pada 31 Disember 2021/Pada 1 Januari 2022	5,864	5,864
Caj tahun semasa	3,575	3,575
Penyahiktirafan	(4,838)	(4,838)
Pada 31 Disember 2022	4,601	4,601
AMAUN DIBAWA		
Pada 31 Disember 2021		
	16,042	16,042
Pada 31 Disember 2022	15,463	15,463

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan

(i) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis deposit

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposit simpanan Tawarruq/Qard	5,571,173	5,830,729
Deposit tetap Tawarruq	12,329,098	13,163,238
Deposit lain Tawarruq	1,278,350	1,023,866
	19,178,621	20,017,833

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(g) Deposit daripada pelanggan (Sambungan)

(ii) Deposit daripada pelanggan mengikut jenis pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kerajaan dan badan berkanun	5,547,866	6,394,072
Perusahaan perniagaan	6,397,708	6,504,133
Individu	7,216,877	7,101,153
Lain-lain	16,170	18,475
	19,178,621	20,017,833

(iii) Struktur kematangan deposit tetap

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	10,973,607	8,985,441
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	1,320,409	1,511,356
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	23,920	2,666,441
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	11,162	–
	12,329,098	13,163,238

(h) Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Akaun pelaburan tanpa had - <i>Sijil Simpanan Premium</i> Mudarabah	3,711,466	3,621,936

Sijil Simpanan Premium ("SSP") yang ditawarkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai akaun pelaburan mengikut DFIA. SSP ialah akaun pelaburan tanpa sekatan dan berstruktur menggunakan kontrak Mudarabah yang membolehkan Kumpulan dan Bank menggabungkan ciri cabutan bertuah kepada pelabur. Jumlah prinsip pelaburan oleh pelabur dijamin oleh Kerajaan Malaysia.

(i) Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Bank berlesen		
Tawarruq	860,058	75,816
Institusi kewangan lain		
Tawarruq	5,017,993	2,120,064
	5,878,051	2,195,880

Struktur kematangan deposit dan penempatan bank dan institusi kewangan lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Matang dalam tempoh enam bulan	5,690,060	2,090,279
Melebihi enam bulan hingga satu tahun	187,991	105,601
	5,878,051	2,195,880

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(j) Sukuk

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Nota jangka sederhana Islamik	754,577	754,393

Kumpulan dan Bank telah menubuhkan 'Program Sukuk Wakalah' yang berdasarkan prinsip syariah Wakalah Bi Al-Istithmar bernilai RM3.5 bilion. Penerbitan bahagian pertama bagi program tersebut adalah pada Oktober 2021 sebanyak RM750 juta. Hasil terbitan daripada terbitan sukuk akan digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank untuk aktiviti pembiayaan patuh Syariah dan untuk tujuan modal kerja.

(i) Butiran terbitan

	Tarikh Terbitan
RM150,000,000 2.93% matang pada 21 Oktober 2024	21 Oktober 2021
RM250,000,000 3.47% matang pada 21 Oktober 2026	21 Oktober 2021
RM350,000,000 3.89% matang pada 20 Oktober 2028	21 Oktober 2021

(ii) Struktur kematangan nota jangka sederhana

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Melebihi satu tahun hingga tiga tahun	150,915	150,879
Melebihi tiga tahun hingga lima tahun	251,526	251,464
Melebihi lima tahun	352,136	352,050
	754,577	754,393

(k) Pendapatan tertunda

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Geran kerajaan:		
KOS		
Pada awal tahun	30,000	–
Geran diterima daripada Kerajaan	200,000	30,000
Geran terhutang daripada Kerajaan	108,140	–
Geran daripada pinjaman dan pembiayaan institusi	3	–
Jumlah geran	308,143	30,000
Pada akhir tahun	338,143	30,000
PELUNASAN TERKUMPUL		
Pada awal tahun	–	–
Jumlah penggunaan	2,682	–
Pada akhir tahun	2,682	–
AMAUN DIBAWA	335,461	30,000

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(k) Pendapatan tertunda (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2022

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/Pembiayaan RM'000	Dana Sedia Ada RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Dana MyRinggit-I Banjir	Menyediakan pembiayaan untuk individu yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021 yang memberi kesan kepada beberapa negeri di seluruh Malaysia	KK	30 Disember 2021 18 Januari 2022 & 29 April 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	34,409	308,130	335,458	338,140
Dana Bantuan Bencana	Untuk menyediakan bantuan dan sokongan pemulihan untuk PKS dalam sektor perkhidmatan yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021	BNM	15 Jun 2022 & 24 Jun 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Regulatori	Tiada	--	3	3
								335,461	335,461

KUMPULAN/BANK

Pada 31 Disember 2021

Jenis Dana Skim	Objektif & Tujuan	Sumber*	Tarikh Diterima	Tempoh	Peranan BSN	Pencapaian Semasa (Bil. Akaun)	Baki Pinjaman/Pembiayaan RM'000	Dana Sedia Ada RM'000	Jumlah Diterima/ Terhutang RM'000
Dana MyRinggit-I Banjir	Menyediakan pembiayaan untuk individu yang terjejas akibat banjir Disember 2021 yang memberi kesan kepada beberapa negeri di seluruh Malaysia	KK	30 Disember 2021 18 Januari 2022 & 29 April 2022	Tiada	Ejen bagi Kerajaan	182	1,781	30,000	30,000
								30,000	30,000

* Kementerian Kewangan (KK)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(l) Liabiliti-liabiliti lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Keuntungan yang perlu dibayar	81,696	104,576
Pelbagai hutang	757,320	167,835
Akruan	4,475	4,094
Bayaran balik pinjaman lanjutan	155,654	155,653
Dividen ke atas SSP perlu dibayar	12,543	10,478
Elaun rosot nilai ke atas pendahuluan dan komitmen pembiayaan	8,234	6,260
	1,019,922	448,896

(m) Hasil

Hasil terdiri daripada semua jenis pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada aktiviti pembiayaan, perbendaharaan, pelaburan dan perbankan Islam yang dijalankan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank.

Pendapatan daripada operasi Perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	1,200,168	1,073,148
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	16,825	14,588
Pelaburan sekuriti:		
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	115,643	90,584
	1,332,636	1,178,320
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(2,429)	(3,786)
	1,330,207	1,174,534
Pendapatan fi dan komisen:		
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	41,342	47,527
Fi ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	13,023	11,411
Komisen	41,434	30,645
	95,799	89,583
Pendapatan operasi lain:		
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	13,258	33,639
Keuntungan bersih daripada penyahiktirafan aset hak guna	695	581
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	2,682	–
Lain-lain	3,761	4,605
	20,396	38,825
	1,446,402	1,302,942

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan:			
Deposit	(i)	1,163,593	1,029,929
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan	(ii)	172,355	167,929
		1,335,948	1,197,858

(i) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada deposit pelaburan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	965,505	848,285
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	13,535	11,531
Pelaburan sekuriti:		
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	93,032	71,603
	1,072,072	931,419
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(1,954)	(2,993)
	1,070,118	928,426
Pendapatan fi dan komisen:		
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	33,259	37,568
Fi ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	10,477	9,020
Komisen	33,333	24,224
	77,069	70,812
Pendapatan operasi lain:		
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	10,666	26,590
Keuntungan bersih daripada penyahiktirafan aset hak guna	559	459
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	2,158	—
Lain-lain	3,023	3,642
	16,406	30,691
	1,163,593	1,029,929

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(n) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana pendeposit (Sambungan)

(ii) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan kepada akaun pelaburan pelanggan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	143,013	138,312
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	2,005	1,880
Pelaburan sekuriti:		
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	13,780	11,675
	158,798	151,867
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(289)	(488)
	158,509	151,379
Pendapatan fi dan komisen:		
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	4,926	6,126
Fi ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	1,552	1,471
Komisen	4,937	3,950
	11,415	11,547
Pendapatan operasi lain:		
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	1,580	4,336
Keuntungan bersih daripada penyahiktirafan aset hak guna	83	74
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	320	–
Lain-lain	448	593
	2,431	5,003
	172,355	167,929

(o) Pendapatan diperoleh daripada pelaburan dana modal Perbankan Islam

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan kewangan:		
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	91,650	86,551
Wang panggilan dan deposit dengan institusi kewangan	1,285	1,177
Pelaburan sekuriti:		
Nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain	8,831	7,306
	101,766	95,034
Pelunasan premium tolak pertambahan diskaun bersih	(185)	(305)
	101,581	94,729
Pendapatan fi dan komisen:		
Caj perkhidmatan dan fi	3,157	3,833
Fi ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	994	920
Komisen	3,164	2,472
	7,315	7,225
Pendapatan operasi lain:		
Keuntungan ke atas pelupusan pelaburan sekuriti	1,012	2,713
Keuntungan bersih daripada penyahiktirafan aset hak guna	53	47
Penggunaan geran kerajaan	205	–
Lain-lain	288	370
	1,558	3,130
	110,454	105,084

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(p) Peruntukan untuk kerugian ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan bersih

	Nota	KUMPULAN/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Elaun rosotnilai ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan:			
Perubahan dalam kerugian kredit dijangka	41(d)(iv)		
Peringkat 1: ECL 12-bulan		(8,467)	(50,693)
Peringkat 2: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit tidak terjejas		41,866	(14,660)
Peringkat 3: ECL sepanjang hayat kredit terjejas		(16,207)	25,07
Komitment elaun rosotnilai ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan			
Hutang lapuk			
Dipulih semula		12,921	12,627
Dihapus kira		(36,178)	(26,967)
		(8,039)	(56,352)

(q) Pendapatan diagih kepada simpanan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposit daripada pelanggan		
Tawarruq	388,011	307,255
Qard	17,150	14,492
Akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan		
Mudarabah	9,231	21,607
Deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain		
Tawarruq	69,640	33,707
Sukuk	26,864	5,314
	510,896	382,375

(r) Perbelanjaan operasi lain

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Perbelanjaan kakitangan:		
Gaji dan upah	1,750	1,575
Kos keselamatan sosial	21	17
Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpan Pekerja ("KWSP")	316	286
Perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan	485,459	445,699
	487,546	447,577
Overhed lain:		
Kos penubuhan Sewaan premis	56,033	49,540
Susutnilai bagi:		
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	70	69
Aset hak-kegunaan	3,575	6,342
Pelunasan bagi:		
Aset tak ketara	13	13
Sewa kelengkapan	9	5
Lain-lain	184,851	181,530
	244,551	237,499
	732,097	685,076

* Termasuk dalam perbelanjaan lain berkaitan kakitangan ialah imbuhan Jawatankuasa Syariah berjumlah untuk RM370,000 (2021: RM351,000) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 41(r) dan pengagihan perbelanjaan kakitangan tidak langsung berjumlah RM482.56 juta (2021: RM445.48 juta).

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(s) Imbuan Jawatankuasa Syariah

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Elaun Jawatankuasa Syariah	370	351

Imbuan Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi tahun kewangan dengan jenis pecahan imbuan

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2022

	Fi	Emolumen	Jumlah
	RM'000	lain	RM'000
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah:			
Prof. Madya. Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Bin Zakaria	26	54	80
Prof. Madya. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Bin Salleh	11	19	30
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	23	42	65
Dr. Asma Hakimah Binti Ab Halim	23	42	65
Dr. Kamaruzaman Bin Noordin	23	42	65
Dr. Razli Bin Ramli	23	42	65
	129	241	370

Tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2021

	Fi	Emolumen	Jumlah
	RM'000	lain	RM'000
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Jawatankuasa Syariah:			
Prof. Madya. Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Bin Zakaria	36	30	66
Prof. Madya. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Bin Salleh	30	27	57
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	30	27	57
Dr. Asma Hakimah Binti Ab Halim	30	27	57
Dr. Kamaruzaman Bin Noordin	30	27	57
Dr. Razli Bin Ramli	30	27	57
	186	165	351

(t) Zakat

Sumbangan zakat perniagaan dibuat berdasarkan prinsip Syariah dan berasaskan MASB - Technical Release-i-1. Peruntukan untuk zakat dibuat pada kadar 2.5% menggunakan model pertumbuhan terlaras. Kumpulan dan Bank memenuhi kewajipan untuk membayar zakat perniagaannya kepada pihak berkuasa zakat. Sepanjang tahun ini, selepas kelulusan Jawatankuasa Syariah, Kumpulan dan Bank telah mengedarkan zakat kepada pelbagai asnaf yang layak.

(u) Jawatankuasa Syariah

Jawatankuasa Syariah ditubuhkan di bawah 'Garis Panduan Tadbir Urus Jawatankuasa Syariah bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam' yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM/RH/PD 028-100) untuk menasihati Lembaga Pengarah tentang perkara berkaitan dengan hukum Syarak dalam operasi perniagaannya dan untuk memberikan bantuan teknikal dalam memastikan produk dan perkhidmatan perbankan Islam yang ditawarkan oleh Kumpulan dan Bank mematuhi prinsip Syariah.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(v) Nisbah kecukupan modal

Jadual dibawah menunjukkan nisbah model berwajaran risiko Kumpulan dan Bank pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Modal Tahap I		
Keuntungan tertahan	2,229,545	2,037,175
Dana perbankan Islam	80,000	80,000
	2,309,545	2,117,175
Tambah: Elaun rosotnilai bagi pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	69,835	103,234
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,379,380	2,220,409
Modal Tahap II		
Geran Kerajaan	305,458	30,000
Rizab pematuhan	99,522	99,522
Elaun rosotnilai ke atas pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	367,622	401,021
	772,602	530,543
Tolak: Elaun rosotnilai bagi pendahuluan dan pembiayaan tidak terjejas	(69,835)	(103,234)
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	702,767	427,309
Modal Asas	3,082,147	2,647,718
Nisbah modal teras	10.668%	11.074%
Nisbah modal teras caj modal risiko operasi	9.936%	10.257%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko	13.819%	13.206%
Nisbah modal berwajaran risiko caj modal risiko operasi	12.871%	12.231%

Pecahan aset berwajaran risiko kasar dalam pelbagai kategori wajaran risiko:

Wajaran Risiko	KUMPULAN/BANK			
	Prinsipal RM'000	2022 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000	Prinsipal RM'000	2021 Berwajaran Risiko RM'000
0%	4,186,179	—	3,217,849	—
10%	—	—	—	—
20%	2,551,020	510,204	2,550,914	510,183
50%	12,136,744	6,068,372	9,925,569	4,962,785
100%	15,724,447	15,724,447	14,576,969	14,576,969
	34,598,390	22,303,023	30,271,301	20,049,937

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(v) Nisbah kecukupan modal (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Aset Berwajaran Risiko Operasi	1,643,224	1,597,843

Berikut adalah hasil penerapan pengaturaturan peralihan:

	Amaun pendedahan RM'000
Tambah semula	69,835
Jumlah peruntukan Peringkat 1 dan Peringkat 2 pada tarikh akhir tempoh pelaporan	367,622
Jumlah peruntukan Peringkat 1 dan Peringkat 2 pada tahun kewangan bermula pada tahun pilihan	297,787
Faktor tambah semula pada tahun kewangan pelaporan	75%

	Sebelum Pengaturaturan Peralihan RM'000	Selepas Pengaturaturan Peralihan RM'000
Jumlah Modal Tahap I	2,309,545	2,309,545
dimana: Jumlah tambah semula	–	69,835
Jumlah tambahan Modal Tahap I	2,309,545	2,379,380
Jumlah Modal Tahap II	772,602	772,602
dimana: Kerugian peruntukan	–	(69,835)
Jumlah pengurangan Modal Tahap II	772,602	702,767
Jumlah RWA	22,303,023	22,303,023
Modal Tahap I	10.355%	10.668%
Jumlah Modal	13.819%	13.819%

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(w) Analisis kontrak kematangan untuk liabiliti kewangan

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	1 minggu						Melebihi 1 tahun	Jumlah
	Sehingga 1 minggu	hingga 1 bulan	1 hingga 3 bulan	3 hingga 6 bulan	6 hingga 12 bulan	RM'000		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif:								
Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	9,817,380	154,070	254,964	286,787	383,518	31,624	10,928,343	
Bukan individu	2,824,008	7,393,036	5,422,914	1,181,844	1,156,905	3,459	17,982,166	
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,525	848,422	875,253	
Pinjaman dan pembiayaan daripada institusi	–	–	–	–	–	68	68	
Liabiliti pajakan	–	54	139	123	413	15,298	16,027	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	1,011,688	1,011,688	
Komitmen tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	2,752,402	–	–	–	–	–	2,752,402	
	15,393,790	7,547,160	5,678,017	1,482,060	1,554,361	1,910,559	33,565,947	

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	1 minggu						Melebihi 1 tahun	Jumlah
	Sehingga 1 minggu	hingga 1 bulan	1 hingga 3 bulan	3 hingga 6 bulan	6 hingga 12 bulan	RM'000		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
Liabiliti-liabiliti bukan derivatif:								
Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain:								
Individu	9,719,853	182,790	258,711	192,477	351,559	17,699	10,723,089	
Bukan individu	1,822,836	5,027,432	4,552,816	1,847,955	1,834,776	26,745	15,112,560	
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,379	875,253	901,938	
Liabiliti pajakan	–	279	558	837	1,675	11,941	15,290	
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	–	–	–	–	–	442,636	442,636	
Komitmen tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	2,904,435	–	–	–	–	–	2,904,435	
	14,447,124	5,210,501	4,812,085	2,054,575	2,201,389	1,374,274	30,099,948	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(x) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2022	1 minggu					Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000			
Aktiviti teras Bank-bukan dagangan:								
Aliran masuk	47,038	9,455	16,565	26,256	87,824	29,730,904	29,918,042	4.33
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan Tunai dan baki dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain	5,950	-	-	-	-	-	5,950	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	226,710	226,710	
Aliran keluar								
Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(2,481,148)	(1,624,206)	(203,309)	(87,252)	(426,329)	(23,945,894)	(28,768,138)	1.51
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,577)	(754,577)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(1,378,375)	(1,378,375)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(2,428,160)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	(60,996)	(338,505)	3,878,768	(750,388)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal:								
Aliran masuk								
Penempatan jangka pendek	610,000	-	-	-	-	-	610,000	2.16
Pelaburan sekuriti	-	-	-	61,536	50,454	2,905,144	3,017,134	3.99
	610,000	-	-	61,536	50,454	2,905,144	3,627,134	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(1,818,160)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	540	(288,051)	6,783,912	2,876,746	
Aliran keluar								
Komitmen tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(438,397)	-	-	-	-	(2,314,005)	(2,752,402)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(2,256,557)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	540	(288,051)	4,469,907	124,344	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(x) Ringkasan posisi jurang kadar faedah portfolio bukan dagangan bagi Perbankan Islam seperti berikut: (Sambungan)

KUMPULAN/BANK Pada 31 Disember 2021	Sehingga 1 minggu RM'000	1 minggu hingga 1 bulan RM'000	1 hingga 3 bulan RM'000	3 hingga 6 bulan RM'000	6 hingga 12 bulan RM'000	Melebihi 1 tahun RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kadar faedah berkesan %
Aktiviti teras Bank-bukan dagangan:								
<u>Aliran masuk</u>								
Pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	41,907	4,284	8,991	17,981	42,385	26,583,708	26,699,256	4.37
Tunai dan baki dengan bank berlesen dan institusi kewangan lain	41,525	-	-	-	-	-	41,525	
Aset-aset lain	-	-	-	-	-	52,079	52,079	
<u>Aliran keluar</u>								
Deposit daripada pelanggan, akaun pelaburan oleh pelanggan dan deposit dan penempatan oleh bank dan institusi kewangan lain	(1,889,069)	(179,269)	(436,020)	(990,514)	(647,921)	(21,692,856)	(25,835,649)	1.29
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,393)	(754,393)	3.56
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	-	-	-	-	(500,446)	(500,446)	
Jurang kematangan bersih	(1,805,637)	(174,985)	(427,029)	(972,533)	(605,536)	3,688,092	(297,628)	
Perbendaharaan dan aktiviti pasaran modal:								
<u>Aliran masuk</u>								
Penempatan jangka pendek	617,000	-	-	-	-	-	617,000	1.72
Pelaburan sekuriti	-	-	25,633	-	-	2,436,470	2,462,103	3.61
Jumlah jurang kematangan	617,000	-	25,633	-	-	2,436,470	3,079,103	
Jumlah jurang kematangan	(1,188,637)	(174,985)	(401,396)	(972,533)	(605,536)	6,124,562	2,781,475	
<u>Aliran keluar</u>								
Komitmen tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk melanjutkan kredit dan liabiliti luar jangka	(435,732)	-	-	-	-	(2,468,703)	(2,904,435)	
Jumlah jurang kematangan bersih	(1,624,369)	(174,985)	(401,396)	(972,533)	(605,536)	3,655,859	(122,960)	

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

41. OPERASI PERBANKAN ISLAM (Sambungan)

(y) Komitmen dan luar jangka

KUMPULAN/BANK	2022			2021		
	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000	Amaun prinsipal RM'000	Amaun setara kredit* RM'000	Amaun berwajaran risiko RM'000
Komitmen tidak boleh dibatalkan untuk melanjutkan kredit:						
Matang tidak melebihi satu tahun	903,662	–	–	1,002,623	–	–
Matang melebihi satu tahun	1,848,740	924,370	924,370	1,901,812	950,906	950,906
	2,752,402	924,370	924,370	2,904,435	950,906	950,906

* Amaun kesamaan kredit dikira menggunakan faktor ubahan kredit mengikut Garis Panduan Bank Negara Malaysia.

(z) Dana Derma/Kebajikan

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Dana tidak diagihkan pada 1 Januari	1,853	1,482
Sumber dana:		
Dividen Sijil Simpanan Premium (di bawah RM1)	276	351
Lain-lain	–	567
	276	918
Penggunaan dana:		
Sumbangan kepada organisasi bukan berasaskan keuntungan	(204)	(285)
Sumbangan kepada individu	(40)	(262)
	(244)	(547)
Dana tidak diagihkan pada 31 Disember	1,885	1,853

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

42. PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN BAGI DANA TAKAFUL KELUARGA PADA 31 DISEMBER 2022

	KUMPULAN	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASET		
Tunai dan dana jangka pendek	216,734	442,612
Pelaburan	5,264,935	4,803,287
Aset-aset lain	141,227	142,568
Aset ditakaful semula	81,311	54,630
Aset cukai tertunda	10,307	—
	5,714,514	5,443,097
LIABILITI		
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	554,181	678,420
Takaful dan Qard belum bayar	40,651	12,477
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	—	13,372
	594,832	704,269
Liabiliti/(Aset) dana pemegang polisi takaful keluarga	5,119,682	4,738,828
	5,714,514	5,443,097

Pendapatan operasi dihasilkan dari takaful am dan keluarga Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan berjumlah kira-kira RM3,075.47 juta (2021: RM2,743.67 juta)

43. DIVIDEN DIBAYAR

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Dividen tunai	30,000	21,000

Semasa akhir tahun kewangan 31 Disember 2022, dividen tunai yang dibayar oleh Bank bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2021 adalah RM30 juta.

Berkenaan dengan tahun kewangan semasa, Lembaga Pengarah telah mencadangkan dividen tunai sebanyak RM30 juta. Dividen yang dicadangkan akan diiktiraf pada tahun kewangan berikutnya setelah diluluskan oleh pihak luar yang berkenaan.

44. KEMUDAHAN PEMBIAYAAN DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK YANG BERKAIT

	KUMPULAN/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Pendedahan tertunggak dengan pihak berkaitan	356,567	386,685
Pendedahan tertunggak kepada pihak berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah pendedahan	0.95%	1.10%
Pendedahan tertunggak pendedahan pembiayaan dengan pihak berkaitan yang tidak berbayar atau ingkar	0.00%	0.00%



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

258	Certificate of the Auditor General
262	Statements by Directors
263	Declaration by Principle Officers Responsible
264	Directors' Report
266	BSN Shariah Committee's Report
269	Statements of Financial Position
270	Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
271	Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
272	Statements of Changes in Equity
273	Statements of Cash Flows
276	Notes to the Financial Statements



BSN





**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Certificate on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have authorised a private audit firm pursuant to Subsection 7(3) of the Audit Act 1957 [Act 62] to undertake an audit of the Financial Statements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional. The financial statements comprise the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022 of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 5 to 188.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional as at 31 December 2022, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), Treasury Circulars, and the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 [Act 146], Development Financial Institution Act 2002 [Act 618], Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Service Act 2013 [Act 759] and Shariah requirements.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my certificate. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Certificate Thereon

The Board of Director of the Bank Simpanan Nasional is responsible for the other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional does not cover the other information than the financial statements and Auditor's Certificate thereon and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Director is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), Treasury Circulars, and the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 [Act 146], Development Financial Institution Act 2002 [Act 618], Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Service Act 2013 [Act 759] and Shariah requirements. The Board of Director is also responsible for such internal control as the Board of Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional, the Board of Director is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Bank Simpanan Nasional's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions 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 the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- a. identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional, 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 my 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;
- b. 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 Group's and the Bank Simpanan Nasional's internal control;
- c. evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Director;
- d. conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's or the Bank Simpanan Nasional's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my Auditor's Certificate to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of Auditor's Certificate. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Bank Simpanan Nasional to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e. evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Bank Simpanan Nasional, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- f. obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Financial Statements of the Group. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

The Board of Director has been informed regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I have identify during the audit.

I have also disclosed to the Board of Director that I have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and if applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements


In accordance with the requirements of the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 [Act 146], Development Financial Institution Act 2002 [Act 618], Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Service Act 2013 [Act 759] and Shariah, I report that the subsidiaries, of which I have not acted as auditor, are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Other Matters

Bank Simpanan Nasional must enhance the internal control of the information system to ensure the security and reliability of data specifically in:

- i. access security including untimely revocation of leaver's access, housekeeping of accounts, security configurations and public role on Oracle Database as well as process improvement of data centre and networking operation; and
- ii. information generated regarding Loans, Advances and Financing item to ensure the accuracy of financial reporting

This certificate is made solely to the Board of Director of the Bank Simpanan Nasional in accordance with the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 [Act 146], Development Financial Institution Act 2002 [Act 618], Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Service Act 2013 [Act 759] and Shariah, and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this certificate.


(FATIMAH BINTI RAMUJI)
ON BEHALF OF AUDITOR GENERAL

PUTRAJAYA
23 MARCH 2023



STATEMENTS BY DIRECTORS

We, **MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR** and **JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH** being the two members of the Board of Directors of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the accompanying Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Group and of the Bank together with the notes to the Financial Statements therein, are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and of the results of their operation and the changes of financial position for the year ended on that date.

On behalf of the Board,



MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

KUALA LUMPUR

Date: 28 February 2023

On behalf of the Board,



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

KUALA LUMPUR

Date: 28 February 2023

DECLARATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE

FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF BANK SIMPANAN NASIONAL

We, **MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR** and **JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH** being a Director and Chief Executive, the principal officers responsible for the financial management and the accounting records of Bank Simpanan Nasional, do sincerely declare that the Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Group and of the Bank in the following financial position together with the notes to the Financial Statements are to the best of our knowledge and belief correct and we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the declaration to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.



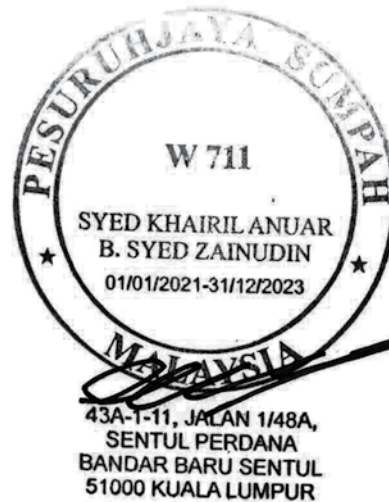
MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH

Subscribed and solemnly
declared by the abovenamed
at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory
on 28 February 2023

Before me,



DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry out functions of a savings bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associates are as disclosed in Notes 8 and 9 to the financial statements respectively.

There have been no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	GROUP RM'000	BANK RM'000
Profit before tax expense and zakat	397,981	416,365
Tax expense and zakat	(122,623)	(127,401)
Net profit for the year	275,358	288,964
Net profit for the year attributable to:		
Owner of the Bank	271,506	288,964
Non-controlling interests	3,852	–
Net profit for the year	275,358	288,964

The results of operations of the Group and of the Bank during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of material and unusual nature.

RESERVES, PROVISIONS AND ALLOWANCES

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

DIVIDEND

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021 was RM30 million.

In respect of the current financial year, the Board of Directors has proposed cash dividend of RM30 million. The proposed dividend will be recognised in the subsequent financial year upon approval by the relevant external authorities.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK

The Directors who have held office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report are as follows:

Mohd Sakeri Bin Abdul Kadir (appointed on 4 December 2022)
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib
Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar
Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah
Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid (resigned on 31 January 2023)
Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim (resigned on 3 December 2022)
Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim (resigned on 8 August 2022)

All the Directors are non-executive Directors except for Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah. All the Directors are appointed by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than the benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Bank as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related company with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has substantial financial interest.

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Bank was a party whereby the Directors of the Bank might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Group and 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 loans, advances and financing and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the value of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Bank had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected to realise.

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

- i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of allowance for loans, advances and financing in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- ii) that would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iii) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Bank misleading; or
- iv) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Bank misleading or inappropriate.

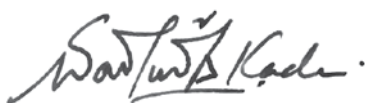
At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

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

In the opinion of the Directors, except for those disclosed in the financial statements, the financial performance of the Group and of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

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



MOHD SAKERI BIN ABDUL KADIR
DIRECTOR



JAY KHAIRIL JEREMY BIN ABDULLAH
DIRECTOR

BSN SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful
Praise be to Allah and peace be upon His Messenger, his family and his companions.

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out roles and responsibilities of Bank Simpanan Nasional ("the Bank") Shariah Committee as prescribed in the Shariah Governance Policy Document issued by Bank Negara Malaysia and in compliance with our letter of appointment, we hereby submit our report for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

The Bank's Management shall at all times be responsible for ensuring that the Bank's operations and business in relation to its Islamic banking business are conducted in accordance with Shariah principles, and it is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our review of the operations, business, affairs and activities of the Bank's Shariah-compliant products and to produce this report.

DISCHARGING RESPONSIBILITIES

In performing our roles and responsibilities, we formed our opinion based on the information presented to the Shariah Committee which included examining, on a test basis of each type of transaction, that the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Bank has not violated the Shariah rules and principles.

Effective Shariah governance is supported by Secretariat to the Shariah Committee and Shariah Control Functions namely Shariah Risk Management, Shariah Review and Shariah Audit.

We confirmed that the Secretariat to the Shariah Committee has provided operational support for the effective functioning of the Shariah Committee. We have also delegated the responsibility to Shariah Division based on the agreed mandated scopes whereby the work, key deliberations and decisions on the delegated matters as well as other relevant reports were duly reported to us during the meetings for our deliberation, approval, concurrence and notification.

Meanwhile, the Control Functions play a vital role in ensuring effective management of Shariah non-compliance risk within the Bank. We have assessed the reports carried out by Shariah Risk, Shariah Review and Shariah Audit which include regular updates, examining on a sample testing basis, on each type of transactions, operations, relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Bank that were presented to us.

MANAGEMENT OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEETING

In 2022, we had convened thirteen (13) meetings inclusive of one (1) special meeting in which we have reviewed, deliberated, endorsed and approved the Islamic banking related new products, variation and its related program, services, Islamic Banking issues/concerns which have arisen in operations, policies, manuals and other documentation.

We confirmed the fulfilment of regulatory expectations pertaining to the management of meeting including members' attendance, the quorum of Shariah and non-Shariah background members as well as the decision or advice made by us.

In general, the approved Shariah contracts applied for Shariah-compliant products are Tawarruq (applied for Islamic House Financing, Islamic Personal Financing, Islamic Micro Business, Islamic Fixed Deposit, Sijil Simpanan Premium Special Edition Campaign and Islamic Saving and e-Current Account), Mudarabah (Sijil Simpanan Premium), Al-Ijarah Thumma Al-Bai' "AITAB" (for Islamic Vehicle Financing) and Ujrah (Islamic Credit Card). We have also approved our new Shariah-compliant gold account under the Shariah contracts of Bai' Musawamah and Wakalah.

BSN SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BOARD OVERSIGHT ON SHARIAH MATTERS

In line with the effort to provide assistance on Board's oversight function along with to foster effective communication between the Shariah Committee and the Board of Directors, specific papers summarising significant decisions and discussion during Shariah Committee meetings have been presented to the Board of Directors for notification and attention, in addition to the escalation of confirmed Shariah Committee Minutes of Meeting to the Board of Directors meeting.

As part of the initiative to strengthen the interaction between the Shariah Committee and the Board of Directors, there were two (2) engagement sessions organised that gathered the Board of Directors and the Shariah Committee members to discuss identified and selected matters.

CAPACITY BUILDINGS & AWARENESS

With the aim to develop and strengthen the knowledge and understanding of Islamic finance among the stakeholders, the Bank has continuously managed the training in accordance with the approved Islamic Banking & Shariah Training Roadmap whereby all stakeholders participate in designated programs, trainings or courses conducted or identified by the Bank, internally or externally.

Towards elevating the professionalism and strengthening the capabilities of the Shariah Committee, we have enrolled in the structured certification programme namely Certified Shariah Advisor (CSA) and Certified Shariah Practitioner (CSP) organized by the Association of Shariah Advisors in Islamic Finance (ASAS).

In addition, we have also participated and attended relevant programs or seminars relating to Islamic Finance and Shariah to enable us to keep ourselves abreast with the latest development in the industry. This also includes two (2) sessions of in-house training programs that were facilitated by the appointed external speakers covering the topic of "The Implementation of Shariah Governance in Islamic Banking" and "The Beauty of Islamic Finance" which were held on 05 July 2022 and 16 December 2022 respectively.

We also acknowledged that a series of training and awareness programs related to Islamic banking and Shariah have been conducted internally in strengthening the capabilities of all Bank's staff. The Bank has also committed to strengthen the level of understanding and knowledge in the Shariah field by appointing the selected staff to enroll on selected external Islamic banking and finance trainings and courses.

SHARIAH NON-COMPLIANCE INCIDENCE

During the financial year, one (1) non-material Shariah Non-Compliant incident was reported and decided by Shariah Committee involving Micro-i financing facility that was granted to customer that carried out Shariah Non-Compliant business. However, there was no Shariah Non-Compliance income to the Bank. The Shariah Non-Compliant incident together with the rectification plan was presented to us and the Board of Directors for confirmation and was subsequently reported to Bank Negara Malaysia in accordance with the reporting process and timeframe set by Bank Negara Malaysia. We have monitored the Bank in addressing the previous Shariah Non-Compliant incidences that occurred in the previous financial years, with rectification processes completely applied.

BSN SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

OPINION ON THE STATE OF THE BANK'S COMPLIANCE WITH SHARIAH

In reliance on the above, we are of the opinion that:

1. The contracts, transactions and dealings entered by the Bank during the year ended 31 December 2022 that we have reviewed comply with the Shariah rules and principles;
2. Nothing has come to the Shariah Committee's attention that causes the Shariah Committee to believe that the operations, business, affairs and activities of the Bank involve any material Shariah non-compliances;
3. The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah rules and principles;
4. All earnings that have been realised from sources or by means prohibited by the Shariah principles that duly approved by us have been considered to be channelled for charitable purposes; and
5. The calculation of Zakat for Islamic Banking Business which is based on growth method as confirmed by relevant Zakat authority paid to all State Religious Authorities based on proportion approved by the Bank is in compliance with the Shariah rules and principles.

We, members of the Shariah Committee of Bank Simpanan Nasional, to the best of our knowledge and beliefs, do hereby confirm that other than disclosed earlier, the operations of Bank Simpanan Nasional's Islamic Banking Business for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah rules and principles.

On behalf of the Shariah Committee:



ASSOC. PROF. DR. MOHAMAD ZAHARUDDIN ZAKARIA
CHAIRMAN OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE



ASSOC. PROF. DR. KAMARUZAMAN NOORDIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
23 February 2023

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	3	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		190,766	178,581	–	–
Investment securities	4	9,408,193	8,216,032	9,003,702	8,069,789
Loans, advances and financing	5	34,874,231	32,444,350	34,874,231	32,444,350
Other assets	7	668,912	564,006	442,833	208,442
Investment in subsidiaries	8	–	–	53,000	53,000
Investment in associates	9	129,037	150,100	145,877	145,877
Property, plant and equipment	10	460,313	474,915	433,130	449,109
Right-of-use assets	11	150,353	157,438	87,207	87,592
Investment properties	12	61,062	62,430	61,062	62,430
Prepaid lease payments	13	85,651	86,897	84,200	85,429
Intangible assets	14	248,184	243,300	95,218	96,791
Tax recoverable	24	15,237	–	931	–
Deferred tax assets	25	156,075	181,572	130,845	181,510
Family takaful fund assets	42	5,714,514	5,443,097	–	–
Total assets		53,436,227	49,747,666	46,614,477	43,520,369
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits from customers	15	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473
Investment accounts of customers	16	3,711,466	3,621,936	3,711,466	3,621,936
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	17	6,893,079	2,606,924	6,893,079	2,606,924
Sukuk	18	754,577	754,393	754,577	754,393
Deferred income	19	1,979,086	1,376,183	1,979,086	1,376,183
Retirement benefit obligations	20	366,304	676,335	366,304	676,335
Borrowings and financing from institutions	21	300,676	303,406	300,676	303,406
Lease liabilities	22	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048
Other liabilities	23	1,713,335	1,452,016	1,109,980	961,983
Provision for tax and zakat	24	4,454	92,407	4,454	93,402
Family takaful fund liabilities	42	594,832	704,269	–	–
Family takaful policy holders' fund	42	5,119,682	4,738,828	–	–
Total liabilities		49,359,896	45,791,894	42,977,026	40,017,083
EQUITY					
Retained earnings		1,845,799	1,736,679	1,694,816	1,568,238
Other reserves		1,944,560	1,936,973	1,942,635	1,935,048
Total reserves		3,790,359	3,673,652	3,637,451	3,503,286
Accumulated non-controlling interests		285,972	282,120	–	–
Total equity		4,076,331	3,955,772	3,637,451	3,503,286
Total liabilities and equity		53,436,227	49,747,666	46,614,477	43,520,369
COMMITMENTS AND CONTIGENCIES					
	37	3,068,205	3,270,489	3,064,253	3,265,595

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Revenue	26	3,115,724	2,979,804	2,111,967	1,976,923
Interest income	27	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Interest expense	28	(74,372)	(71,560)	(79,006)	(81,238)
Net interest income		445,711	420,790	438,000	410,427
Fees and commissions income	29	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975
Other operating income	30	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341
Other operating expenses	31	(48,887)	(44,025)	(45,556)	(40,482)
Net income from Islamic banking operations	41	935,506	920,567	935,506	920,567
Total net income		2,481,569	2,481,844	1,476,509	1,472,828
Personnel expenses	32	(811,312)	(812,185)	(688,976)	(694,827)
Other overheads	33	(1,279,653)	(1,226,246)	(399,608)	(382,084)
Operating profit before impairment allowance		390,604	443,413	387,925	395,917
Writeback for impairment on loans, advances and financing	34	28,440	9,547	28,440	9,547
Allowance for impairment on investment in associates	9	(4,730)	(5,329)	–	–
Operating profit after impairment allowance		414,314	447,631	416,365	405,464
Share of (loss)/profit of equity accounted associates, net of tax	9	(16,333)	10,802	–	–
Profit before tax expense and zakat		397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Tax expense	35	(118,321)	(145,562)	(124,401)	(110,575)
Zakat	24	(4,302)	(5,825)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Net profit for the year		275,358	307,046	288,964	291,889
Net profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		271,506	302,072	288,964	291,889
Non-controlling interests	8	3,852	4,974	–	–
Net profit for the year		275,358	307,046	288,964	291,889
Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax and deferred tax:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation		12,097	–	12,097	–
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Net change in fair value of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(136,896)	(247,251)	(136,896)	(247,251)
Other comprehensive loss, for the year, net of tax and deferred tax		(124,799)	(247,251)	(124,799)	(247,251)
Total comprehensive income for the year		150,559	59,795	164,165	44,638
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Owner of the Bank		146,707	54,821	164,165	44,638
Non-controlling interests	8	3,852	4,974	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		150,559	59,795	164,165	44,638

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

GROUP	Attributable to the owners of the Bank									
	Non-distributable					Distributable				
	General Reserve*	Capital Reserve**	Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve***	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Reserves	Controlling Interests	Non-Total Equity	
Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2021	100,000	1,494,087	310,984	131,283	1,925	1,601,552	3,639,831	277,146	3,916,977	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	302,072	302,072	4,974	307,046	
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(247,251)	-	-	-	(247,251)	-	(247,251)	
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	(247,251)	-	-	302,072	54,821	4,974	59,795	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(21,000)	(21,000)	-	(21,000)	
Transfer to capital reserve	-	145,945	-	-	-	(145,945)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2021	100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,925	1,736,679	3,673,652	282,120	3,955,772	
At 1 January 2022	100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,925	1,736,679	3,673,652	282,120	3,955,772	
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	271,506	271,506	3,852	275,358	
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	(136,896)	-	-	12,097	(124,799)	-	(124,799)	
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	(136,896)	-	-	283,603	146,707	3,852	150,559	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	
Transfer to capital reserve	-	144,483	-	-	-	(144,483)	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2022	100,000	1,784,515	(73,163)	131,283	1,925	1,845,799	3,790,359	285,972	4,076,331	

* General reserve represents capital injection by the Ministry of Finance.

** Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 50% (2021: 50%) profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish the said reserve is disclosed in Note 40(b)(vi).

*** Regulatory reserve represent the Group's compliance with BNM's Revised Policy Documents on Financial Reporting and Financial Reporting for Islamic Banking Institutions with effect from 1 July 2018, whereby the domestic banking subsidiaries must maintain, in aggregate, loss allowance for non-credit impaired exposures and regulatory reserves of no less than 1% of total credit exposures, net of loss allowance for credit-impaired exposures.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

BANK	Note	Attributable to the owners of the Bank					Total Reserves RM'000
		Non-distributable			Distributable		
		General Reserve* RM'000	Capital Reserve** RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve*** RM'000	Retained Reserve RM'000	
At 1 January 2021		100,000	1,494,087	310,984	131,283	1,443,294	3,479,648
Net profit for the year		–	–	–	–	291,889	291,889
Other comprehensive loss for the year		–	–	(247,251)	–	–	(247,251)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		–	–	(247,251)	–	291,889	44,638
Dividend paid	43	–	–	–	–	(21,000)	(21,000)
Transfer to capital reserve		–	145,945	–	–	(145,945)	–
At 31 December 2021		100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,568,238	3,503,286
At 1 January 2022		100,000	1,640,032	63,733	131,283	1,568,238	3,503,286
Net profit for the year		–	–	–	–	288,964	288,964
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		–	–	(136,896)	–	12,097	(124,799)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		–	–	(136,896)	–	301,061	164,165
Dividend paid	43	–	–	–	–	(30,000)	(30,000)
Transfer to capital reserve		–	144,483	–	–	(144,483)	–
At 31 December 2022		100,000	1,784,515	(73,163)	131,283	1,694,816	3,637,451

* General reserve represents capital injection by the Ministry of Finance.

** Capital reserve is maintained in accordance with the needs of Section 39 of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002, by transferring 50% (2021: 50%) profit after tax and zakat. The minimum requirement to establish the said reserve is disclosed in Note 40(b)(vi).

*** Regulatory reserve represent the Group's compliance with BNM's Revised Policy Documents on Financial Reporting and Financial Reporting for Islamic Banking Institutions with effect from 1 July 2018, whereby the domestic banking subsidiaries must maintain, in aggregate, loss allowance for non-credit impaired exposures and regulatory reserves of no less than 1% of total credit exposures, net of loss allowance for credit-impaired exposures.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax expense and zakat	397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Adjustments for:				
Net accretion of discounts less amortisation of premiums	(23,660)	(18,887)	(23,660)	(18,887)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	64,743	63,874	61,679	60,433
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	26,358	27,907	20,381	20,696
Depreciation of investment properties	1,368	1,358	1,368	1,358
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,246	1,233	1,229	1,216
Amortisation of intangible assets	47,515	46,885	32,492	31,757
Property, plant and equipment written off	647	234	602	165
Intangible asset written off	399	41	–	–
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(90)	(106)	(95)	(106)
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	(3,286)	(2,425)	(3,286)	(2,425)
Expected credit loss provision for loans, advances and financing	(58,735)	(30,533)	(58,735)	(30,533)
Writeback for impairment on investment in associates	4,730	5,329	–	–
Bad debts written off	61,476	50,791	61,476	50,791
Share of loss/(profit) after tax of associates	16,333	(10,802)	–	–
Net gain on investment securities	(13,544)	(74,720)	(13,532)	(82,097)
Profit expense on sukuk	26,864	5,314	26,864	5,314
Finance costs on lease liabilities	6,522	6,720	3,159	3,178
Finance costs on restoration costs	320	353	351	352
Post-retirement medical benefits	10,053	9,871	10,053	9,871
Retirement gratuity benefits	(4,278)	35,248	(4,278)	35,248
Retirement accumulated leave benefits	3,107	1,841	3,107	1,841
Dividend income	(792)	(3,086)	(50)	(1,085)
Utilisation of government grant	(6,711)	(8,876)	(6,711)	(8,876)
Operating profit before working capital changes	558,566	565,997	528,779	483,675
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(12,185)	(34,683)	–	–
Changes in loans, advances and financing	(2,430,660)	(2,677,857)	(2,430,660)	(2,677,857)
Changes in other assets	3,464	(175,328)	(126,021)	(19,957)
Changes in deposits from customers	(1,537,638)	1,525,409	(1,764,862)	1,753,509
Changes in investment accounts of customers	89,530	49,682	89,530	49,682
Changes in deposits and placements of financial institutions	4,286,155	(56,999)	4,286,155	(56,999)
Changes in other liabilities	262,209	145,749	146,729	(4,498)
Cash flows generated from operations	1,219,441	(658,030)	729,650	(472,445)
Tax paid	(157,258)	(143,249)	(124,729)	(104,244)
Tax refunded	130	5,000	–	5,000
Zakat paid	(3,776)	(5,530)	(2,474)	(2,705)
Post-retirement medical benefits paid	(2,824)	(2,141)	(2,824)	(2,141)
Retirement gratuity benefits paid	(292,525)	(16,488)	(292,525)	(16,488)
Retirement accumulated leave benefits paid	(7,647)	(1,277)	(7,647)	(1,277)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	755,541	(821,715)	299,451	(594,300)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in associates	–	(18,000)	–	(18,000)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,281	416	365	324
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(52,379)	(24,108)	(46,972)	(23,331)
Purchase of investment properties	–	(2,301)	–	(2,301)
Purchase of prepaid lease payments	–	(3,451)	–	(3,451)
Purchase of intangible assets	(54,665)	(63,094)	(30,919)	(24,740)
Net purchase of investment securities	(1,335,085)	(878,201)	(1,076,849)	(930,323)
Dividend received	792	3,086	50	1,085
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,440,056)	(985,653)	(1,154,325)	(1,000,737)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings and financing from institutions	180	50,000	180	50,000
Repayment of borrowings and financing from institutions	(2,906)	(8,605)	(2,906)	(8,605)
Proceeds from sukuk	–	750,000	–	750,000
Profit expense paid on sukuk	(26,680)	(921)	(26,680)	(921)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(28,798)	(29,211)	(20,999)	(21,531)
Grant received from Government	501,470	423,600	501,470	423,600
Dividend paid to Government	(30,000)	(21,000)	(30,000)	(21,000)
Net cash generated from financing activities	413,266	1,163,863	421,065	1,171,543
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(271,249)	(643,505)	(433,809)	(423,494)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,544,948	2,188,453	1,636,050	2,059,544
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENTED BY:				
Cash and short-term funds	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

GROUP	1 January 2022 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2022 RM'000
Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864	754,577
Deferred income	1,376,183	501,470	101,433	1,979,086
Borrowings and financing from institutions	303,406	(2,726)	(4)	300,676
Lease liabilities	157,548	(28,798)	23,644	152,394
Total liabilities from financing activities	2,591,530	443,266	151,937	3,186,733

	1 January 2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Deferred income	958,680	423,600	(6,097)	1,376,183
Borrowings and financing from institutions	264,790	41,395	(2,779)	303,406
Lease liabilities	159,231	(29,211)	27,528	157,548
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,382,701	1,184,863	23,966	2,591,530

BANK	1 January 2022 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2022 RM'000
Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864	754,577
Deferred income	1,376,183	501,470	101,433	1,979,086
Borrowings and financing from institutions	303,406	(2,726)	(4)	300,676
Lease liabilities	83,048	(20,999)	20,744	82,793
Total liabilities from financing activities	2,517,030	451,065	149,037	3,117,132

	1 January 2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Deferred income	958,680	423,600	(6,097)	1,376,183
Borrowings and financing from institutions	264,790	41,395	(2,779)	303,406
Lease liabilities	81,741	(21,531)	22,838	83,048
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,305,211	1,192,543	19,276	2,517,030

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Bank Simpanan Nasional (“the Bank”) is incorporated under the Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974 and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Bank is located at Wisma BSN, 117, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprises the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group” and individually referred to as “Group entities”) and the Group’s interest in associates. The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 do not include other entities.

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry out the functions of a savings bank that is to accept deposits and to provide loans, advances and financing to customers which include Islamic banking operations.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associates are disclosed in Notes 8 and 9 respectively.

There have been no significant changes to these principal activities during the financial year.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2023.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”), as modified by Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) guidelines, Treasury Circulars, Bank Simpanan Nasional Act 1974, Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 (“DFIA”), Takaful Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia, Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (“IFSA”) and Shariah requirements, where applicable.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with MFRSs, International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

In the current financial year, the Group and the Bank have adopted all Amendments to MFRS issued by the MASB that are relevant to the operations and effective for accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022.

Amendments during the current financial year

- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020)*
- Amendments to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020)*
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples accompanying MFRS 16, *Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020)*
- Amendments to MFRS 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to MFRS 137, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Amendments to MFRS 141, *Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020)*

The following are accounting standards and amendments of the MFRSs that have been issued by the MASB but have not been adopted by the Group and the Bank.

MFRSs and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (Continued)

Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

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

Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed

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

The Group and the Bank plan to apply the abovementioned accounting standards and amendments:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2023 for the accounting standard and amendments that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2024 for the accounting standard and amendments that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The initial application of the accounting standards or amendments are not expected to have any material financial impact to the financial statements of the Group and the Bank except for MFRS 17.

MFRS 17 requires liabilities for insurance contracts to be measured as the total of:

- fulfilment cash flows, comprising the best estimate of the present value of future cash flows within the contract boundary that are expected to arise and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
- a contractual service margin (“CSM”) that is representing the deferral of any day-one gains for Takaful Operator arising on initial recognition.

Losses at inception of the contract are recognised directly into the profit or loss. For measurement purposes, contracts are grouped together into contracts of similar risk, profitability profile and issue year, with further divisions for contracts that are managed separately.

The financial effects arising from the adoption of this standard are still being assessed by the Group.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group and of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of the reporting period, as explained in Note 2.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group and the Bank take into account the characteristics of the asset and liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such as basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of MFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of MFRS 16 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in MFRS 102 or value-in-use in MFRS 136.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(b) Basis of measurement (Continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group and the Bank can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Group and the Bank recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which are the Group's and the Bank's functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than the following:

(i) Impairment losses on loans, advances and financing

The Group and the Bank review their loans, advances and financing at the end of the reporting period to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the profit or loss. In particular, management's judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment losses. In estimating these cash flows, the Group and the Bank make judgements about the borrower's or the customer's financial situation and the net realisable value of the collateral. These estimates are based on assumption on a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowances.

The Group's and the Bank's Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") calculations under MFRS 9 are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choices of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Criteria for assessing possible significant increase in credit risk and other qualitative information to determine if allowances should be measured using lifetime ECL basis;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and choice of inputs;
- Determination of correlation between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs or Macroeconomic Variables ("MEV"), such as Gross Domestic Products ("GDP"), unemployment levels, Consumer Price Index ("CPI") and collateral values and the effect on the Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Exposure at Default ("EAD") models.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

(i) Impairment losses on loans, advances and financing (Continued)

Overlays and adjustments for ECL amid COVID-19 environment

As the current MFRS 9 models are not expected to generate levels of ECL with sufficient reliability in view of the unprecedented and on-going COVID-19 pandemic, overlays and post-model adjustments have been applied to determine a sufficient overall level of ECL as at 31 December 2022.

The overlays and post-model adjustments were taken to reflect the latest macroeconomic outlook not captured in the modelled outcome and the potential impact to delinquencies and defaults when the various relief and support measures eventually expire.

The overlays and post-model adjustments involves significant level of judgement and reflects the management's view of possible severity of the pandemic and paths of recovery in the forwardlooking assessment for ECL estimation purposes.

The borrowers or 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 status. The overlays and post-model adjustments were generally made at individual account level to ensure that sufficient level of ECL is provided.

The impact of these post-model adjustments for both the Group and the Bank is RM91 million (2021: RM118 million).

(ii) Fair value estimation of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial instruments recorded in the statements of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cashflow methods, option pricing models, and other relevant valuation models practiced by the industry.

The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

(iii) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profit together with future tax planning strategies.

(iv) Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, medical inflation rate and salary increment rate. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the end of the reporting period.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of high quality government bonds in their respective currencies and extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

In determining the appropriate medical inflation rate, management considers the trend rates based on the assumptions adopted for other entities' post-retirement medical benefits which is based on more reliable and credible data.

In determining the appropriate salary increment rate, management considers the price inflation, productivity and promotion to reflect levels of increases in general earnings and promotions awards.

Further details about the assumption used, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed in Note 20.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

(v) Extension options and incremental borrowing rate in relation to leases

The Group and the Bank have the option, for some of its leases to extend the lease of the assets as agreed by both parties. At the lease commencement date, the Group and the Bank apply judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension option. After the commencement date, the Group and the Bank reassess 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 extension option.

The Group and the Bank have assessed that it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option due to the significance of these assets to the Group's and the Bank's operations and has decided to continue to maintaining the assumption as at 31 December 2022.

The Group and the Bank have applied judgement and assumptions in determining the incremental borrowing rate of the respective leases. Group entities first determine the closest available borrowing rates before using significant judgement to determine the adjustments required to reflect the term, security, value or economic environment of the respective leases.

(vi) Provision for wakalah fee/Financing for Individual Special Account ("ISA") and Protection Unit Account ("PUA")

Provision for wakalah fee

A provision is made to record certain future expected losses, if any, to the takaful operator arising from servicing of individual certificate contracts with participants.

Provision is estimated based on discounted future net cash flows to the Takaful Operator using an actuarial method used for non-unit reserving called sterling reserves methodology.

The assumptions used are consistent with that used in the valuation of Tabarru' fund and the Takaful Operator expense assumptions are based on the Group's experience study.

Financing for ISA and PUA

The Group provides financing to participants to settle outstanding Tabarru' charges to the family takaful fund for amounts which are in shortfall in each participant's ISA and PUA fund. Commencing in 2021, the outstanding tabarru charges will be financed by tabarru'fund as tabarru receivables in the family fund. These trade receivables are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events having an impact on the expected collectability of the receivable. Allowance for impairment loss is recognised on trade receivables that are related to financing of lapsed certificates which are within revival period. Allowance for impairment loss on the trade receivables that are related to in-force certificates is determined by using an estimated lapse ratio. Trade receivables are written off when related certificates are past the revival period.

(vii) Takaful

Takaful receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, takaful receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective profit method.

The Group gathers the objective evidence of impairment is deemed to exist where the principal and interest or both for takaful receivables is past due for more than 90 days or 3 months.

(viii) Family takaful fund - Provision for outstanding claims

For individual family takaful business, provision for mortality IBNR claims is made at statement of financial position date. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using Chain Ladder method, a standard actuarial claims projection technique and is subsequently signed-off by a qualified actuary of the Group. As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience.

These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

(ix) Family takaful fund - Actuarial reserves

Adjustments to the liabilities at end of the reporting period are recorded in profit or loss. Profits originated from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in profit or loss during the first year of run-off.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. At the end of the reporting period, an assessment is made of whether the recognised family takaful liabilities are adequate by using an existing liability adequacy test.

Any inadequacy is recorded in profit or loss by establishing technical reserves for the loss. In subsequent periods, the liability for a block of business that has failed the adequacy test is based on the assumptions that are established at the time of the loss recognition. Losses resulting from liability adequacy testing can be reversed in future years if the impairment no longer exists.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected liabilities may be different from its actual liabilities due to the significant level of uncertainty involved in the discount rate used as well as mortality and morbidity assumptions.

(e) Changes in regulatory requirements

Based on BNM's revised guideline on Financial Reporting for Development Financial Institutions, the prescribed development financial institutions ("DFIs") shall make a one-time election in 2020 to apply revisions to the original effective interest/profit rate in respect of any modifications made to the contractual cash flows of loans and financing. In the event of election, the requirements shall apply for two financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and in respect of loans and financing for which the contractual cash flows are modified, including payments deferred under moratoriums provided by DFIs during these two financial years. The above modification has been extended for another year in 2022.

The Group and the Bank had elected to adopt the modified accounting treatment in 2020. The comparison of the financial impact of applying the accounting treatment in accordance with MFRSs and the modified accounting treatment is as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Statements of Financial Position:				
Gross loans, advances and financing (Modified reporting framework)	35,581,182	33,211,998	35,581,182	33,211,998
Revision of the original EIR	40,554	35,441	40,554	35,441
Deferred modification loss	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)	(291,157)
Revised gross loans, advances and financing (MFRS 9)	35,330,579	32,956,282	35,330,579	32,956,282
Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income:				
Profit before tax expense and zakat (Modified reporting framework)	397,981	458,433	416,365	405,464
Revision of the original EIR for the year	5,113	20,497	5,113	20,497
Deferred modification loss for the year	–	(126,252)	–	(126,252)
Revised profit before tax expense and zakat (MFRS 9)	403,094	352,678	421,478	299,709

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Group entities, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Bank. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date the control ceases.

The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing control only when such rights are substantive. The Group also considers it has *de facto* power over an investee when, despite not having the majority voting rights, it has the current ability to direct the activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's return.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the Bank's statements of financial position at cost less any impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investment includes transaction costs.

(ii) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method from the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

For new acquisitions, the Group measures the cost of goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Associates

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method less any impairment losses, unless it is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, after adjustments if any, to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest including any long-term investments is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, any retained interest in the former associate at the date when significant influence is lost is measured at fair value and this amount is regarded as the initial carrying amount of a financial asset. The difference between the fair value of any retained interest plus proceeds from the interest disposed of and the carrying amount of the investment at the date when equity method is discontinued is recognised in the profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

(iii) Associates (Continued)

When the Group's interest in an associate decreases but does not result in a loss of significant influence, any retained interest is not remeasured. Any gain or loss arising from the decrease in interest is recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are also reclassified proportionately to the profit or loss if that gain or loss would be required to be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

Investments in associates are measured in the Bank's statements of financial position at cost less any impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investment includes transaction costs.

(iv) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the owner of the Bank, are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position and statements of changes in equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the owner of the Bank. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group is presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss and the comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and owner of the Bank.

Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are retranslated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting period, except for those that are measured at fair value which are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets

(i) Date of recognition

All financial assets are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group and the Bank become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial assets are measured initially at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank classify all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Business model

The Group and the Bank determine their business model at the level that best reflects how groups of financial assets are managed to achieve its business objective.

The Group and the Bank do not assess the business model on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the portfolio and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's and the Bank's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's and the Bank's original expectations, the Group and the Bank do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporate such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Solely payments of principal and interest/profit ("SPPI") test

Upon determination of business model, the Group and the Bank will assess the contractual term of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest/profit within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. In making the SPPI assessment, the Group and the Bank apply judgement and consider relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest/profit rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than *de minimis* exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Included in financial assets are the following:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest/profit ("SPPI") test (Continued)

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group and the Bank measure financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest/Profit income is recognised by applying the effective interest/profit rate ("EIR") to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets (see Note 2(c)(iii)) where the EIR is applied to the amortised cost.

Included in financial assets at amortised cost are cash and short-term funds, deposits and placements with bank and other financial institutions, investment securities, loans, advances and financing, and other assets as disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments

The Group and the Bank measure debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income when both the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets meet the SPPI test.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Interest/profit income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. Where the Group and the Bank hold more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in, first-out basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are normally measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, for non-traded equity instruments, with an irrevocable option at inception, the Group and the Bank measure the changes at fair value through other comprehensive income (without recycling to profit or loss upon derecognition). Financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are investment securities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest/profit ("SPPI") test (Continued)

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under MFRS 9. Management designates an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria is met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- The assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statements of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss under the caption of 'other operating income' and 'other operating expense'.

Included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are investment securities.

(d) Loans, advances and financing

Loans, advances and financing are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which the Group and the Bank do not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. The Group's and the Bank's financing consist of sale-based contracts (namely *Bai' Bithaman Ajil*, *Bai' Innah* and *Tawarruq*), lease-based contracts (namely *Ijarah*) and *Ujrah* contracts.

When the Group and the Bank purchase a financial asset and simultaneously enter into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Group's and the Bank's financial statements.

Loans, advances and financing are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest/profit method, except when the Group and the Bank choose to carry the loans, advances and financing at fair value through profit or loss.

(e) Investment securities

Investment securities are non-derivative financial assets and includes:

- debt and equity instruments mandatorily measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss; and
- instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to impairment assessment (see Note 2(c)(iii)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The MFRS 9 impairment requirements are based on an Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model. The ECL model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, irrevocable loan/financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts, which include loans, advances and financing and investment securities held by the Group and the Bank. The ECL model also applies to contract assets under MFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with Customers* and lease receivables under MFRS 16 *Leases*.

The measurement of ECL involves increased complexity and judgement that include:

(a) Determining a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

The assessment of significant deterioration since initial recognition is key in establishing the point of switching between the requirement to measure an allowance based on 12-month ECL and one that is based on lifetime ECL. The quantitative and qualitative assessments are required to estimate the significant increase in credit risk by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets at the end of the reporting period with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets as at the date of initial recognition.

The Group and the Bank apply a three-stage approach based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

3-stage approach	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	Performing	Under-performing	Non-performing
ECL approach	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
Criterion	No significant increase in credit risk	Credit risk increased significantly	Credit-impaired assets
Recognition of interest/profit income	On gross carrying amount	On gross carrying amount	On net carrying amount

(b) ECL measurement

There are three main components to measure ECL which are a probability of default model (“PD”), a loss given default model (“LGD”) and the exposure at default model (“EAD”).

PD provides an estimate of the likelihood that a customer will be unable to meet its debt obligations or default over a particular time horizon.

LGD is defined as the percentage of exposure the Group and the Bank might lose in case the customer defaults. These losses are usually shown as a percentage of EAD, and depend, amongst others, on the type and amount of collateral as well as the type of customer and the expected proceeds from the work-out of the assets.

EAD is an estimate of the Group’s and of the Bank’s exposure to its counterparty at the time of default. For defaulted accounts, EAD is simply the amount outstanding at the point of default.

MFRS 9 does not distinguish between individual assessment and collective assessment. Therefore, the Group and the Bank have continued to measure impairment on an individual assessment basis for financial assets that are deemed to be individually significant. All other remaining financial assets are collectively assessed as per the Group’s and the Bank’s policy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

(c) Expected life

Lifetime expected credit losses must be measured over the expected life of the financial asset. This is restricted to the maximum contractual life and takes into account expected prepayments, extensions, calls and similar options, except for certain revolving financial instruments such as credit cards and overdrafts. The expected life for these revolving credit facilities generally refers to their behavioural life.

(d) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

The ECL for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statements of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss upon derecognition of the assets.

(e) Forward-looking information

ECL are the unbiased probability-weighted credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and considering future economic conditions. The reasonable and supportable forward-looking information is based on the Group's and the Bank's external research experts.

Where applicable, the Group and the Bank incorporate forward-looking adjustments in credit risk factors of PD and LGD used in ECL calculation, taking into account the impact of multiple probability-weighted future forecast economic scenarios.

The Group and the Bank apply the following three alternative macro-economic scenarios to reflect an unbiased probability-weighted range of possible future outcomes in estimating ECL:

- Base scenario

This scenario reflects the current macro-economic conditions continue to prevail.

- Best and Worst scenarios

These scenarios are set relative to the base scenario; reflecting the best and worst-case macro-economic conditions based on subject matter expert's best judgement from current economic conditions.

(f) Valuation of collateral held as security for financial assets

The Group's and the Bank's policy for collateral assigned to its financial assets are dependent on its lending arrangements.

(iv) Rescheduled and restructured financing

Where a financing shows evidence of credit weaknesses, the Group and the Bank may seek to renegotiate the financing rather than to take possession of the collateral. This may involve an extension of the payment arrangements via rescheduling or renegotiation of new financing terms and conditions via restructuring. Management monitors the renegotiated financing to ensure that all the revised terms are met and that the payments are made promptly for a continuous period. Where an impaired financing is renegotiated, the customer must adhere to the revised and/or restructured payment terms for a continuous period of six months before the financing is classified as nonimpaired. This financing continues to be subjected to ECL and are either individually or collectively assessed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

(v) Modification of loans and financing

Based on BNM's revised guideline on Financial Reporting for Development Financial Institutions, the prescribed development financial institutions ("DFIs") shall make a one-time election in 2020 to apply revisions to the original effective interest/profit rate in respect of any modifications made to the contractual cash flows of loans and financing. In the event of election, the requirements shall apply for two financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and in respect of loans and financing for which the contractual cash flows are modified, including payments deferred under moratoriums provided by DFIs during these two financial years. The above modification has been extended for another year in 2022. The Group and the Bank had elected to adopt the modified accounting treatment in 2020.

In accordance with MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, modification gain or loss that arises as at modification date is recognised in profit or loss immediately by recalculating the gross carrying amount of the loan/financing based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the loan's/financing's original EIR.

Based on the modified accounting treatment, no modification gain or loss is recorded against the gross carrying amount of the loan/financing as at the contractual cash flow modification date. Instead, a new and revised EIR is calculated that exactly discounts the modified remaining cash flows to the gross carrying amount of the loan/financing at the contractual cash flow modification commencement date.

Financial liabilities

(i) Date of recognition

All financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group and the Bank become a party to the contractual provision of the instruments. This includes regular way trades, purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation of convention in the market place.

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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 using the effective interest/profit method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or losses on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group and the Bank do not have any financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost include deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers, deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions, sukuk, borrowings and financing from institutions and other liabilities.

(iii) Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customer and deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions are stated at placement values. Interest/profit expense on deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and deposits and placements of banks and financial institutions measured at amortised cost is recognised as it is accrued using the effective interest/profit method.

(iv) Sukuk

Sukuk by the Group and the Bank are classified as financial liabilities.

These sukuk are classified as liabilities in the statements of financial position as there is a contractual obligation by the Group and the Bank to make cash payments of either principal or profit or both to holders of the sukuk and that the Group and the Bank are contractually obliged to settle the financial instrument in cash or another financial instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, sukuk are recognised at amortised cost, with any differences between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value being recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective profit method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards or ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the sum of consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. A financial liability is also derecognised when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability is extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

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

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term funds in the statements of financial position comprise cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions and money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month. For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term funds with original maturity of within one month which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

(ii) Transfer to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is measured at carrying amount and transferred to investment property.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group of the Bank, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of the asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Freehold land is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the property, plant and equipment are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• buildings	50 years
• major components	25 - 30 years
• plant and equipment	5 - 7 years
• fixtures and fittings	5 - 7 years
• motor vehicles	5 - 7 years
• renovations	7 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are revised at the end of the reporting period and adjusted as appropriate.

(v) Derecognition

An item or property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gains or losses arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Leases

(i) Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group and the Bank assess whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset. The customer has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset used is predetermined, the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the customer has the right to operate the asset; or the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group and the Bank allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, the leases of properties in which the Group and the Bank is a lessee, it has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Leases (Continued)

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

As a lessee

The Group and the Bank recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the respective Group and the Bank entities' incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group and the Bank are reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group and the Bank reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Group and the Bank exclude variable lease payments that are linked to future performances or usage of the underlying asset from the lease liability. Instead, these payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the performance of use occurs.

The Group and the Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group and the Bank recognise the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

When the Group and the Bank act as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group and the Bank make an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

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

As a lessor

The Group and the Bank recognise lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "other operating income".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are owned or right-of-use assets held under a lease contract to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties which are owned are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, consistent with the accounting policy of property, plant and equipment as stated in accounting policy Note 2(e).

Right-of-use assets held under a lease contract that meets the definition of investment properties are initially measured similarly as right-of-use assets.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 25 to 50 years.

(h) Prepaid lease payments

Leasehold land that has an indefinite economic life of which the title is not expected to pass to the lessee by the end of the lease period is classified as an operating lease.

The upfront payment made for the right of use of the leasehold land over a predetermined period are accounted for as prepaid lease payments and are stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation. The prepaid lease payments are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term except for leasehold land classified as investment property.

(i) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Group and the Bank that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised from the date that they are made available for use. Amortisation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets. Intangible assets under construction are not amortised until the intangible assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods for computer software and licenses are 3 to 10 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate.

(j) Government grants

Government grants received are initially recognised at fair value in the statements of financial position where there is a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grants are presented in the statements of financial position as "deferred income".

Government grants that compensate the Group and the Bank for expenses incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period necessary to match the grants on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

The benefit of government loans at zero or below-market interest rate is treated by the Group and the Bank as a government grant, measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on the prevailing market rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

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

(ii) State plans

The Group's and the Bank's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's and the Bank's net obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current year and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed at least every 3 years by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group and the Bank, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group and the Bank determine the net interest expense or income on the net defined liability or asset for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability or asset, taking into account any changes in the net defined liability or asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments.

Net interest expense and other expenses relating to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service of the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group and the Bank recognise gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Defined benefit plans are presented in the financial statements as "Retirement benefit obligations".

(l) Provisions

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

(i) Onerous contracts

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Provisions (Continued)

(ii) Wakalah fees

A provision for wakalah fees are made to record certain future expected losses, if any, to the Takaful Operator arising from servicing of individual certificate contracts with participants.

Provision is estimated based on discounted future net cash flows to the Takaful Operator using an actuarial method used for non-unit reserving called sterling reserves methodology.

The assumptions used are consistent with that used in the valuation of Tabarru' fund and the Takaful Operator expense assumptions are based on the Group's experience study.

(m) Interest/profit income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest/profit-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income, income are recognised under "Interest income" and "Net income from Islamic banking operations" whereas expenses are recognised under "Interest expenses" and "Net income from Islamic banking operations" using the effective interest/profit method.

The effective interest/profit method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest/profit income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest/profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. Significant fees and transaction costs integral to the effective interest/profit rate, as well as premiums or discounts are also considered.

For impaired assets where the value of the financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest/profit income continues to be recognised using the interest/profit rate used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(n) Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest/profit rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the measurement of effective interest/profit rate.

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

Other fee and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees are recognised as and when the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the drawdown of a loan, then the related loan commitment fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

(o) Wakalah fees, commission expenses and management expenses

In accordance with the principles of Wakalah, as approved by the Shariah Committee and agreed between the participant and the Takaful Operator, wakalah fee comprises the following:

- (i) upfront wakalah fee;
- (ii) risk management wakalah fee;
- (iii) service change for investment linked products/certificate fee for non investment linked products;
- (iv) investment management fee;
- (v) top up fee; and
- (vi) switching fee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Wakalah fees, commission expenses and management expenses (Continued)

The upfront wakalah fee is charged at the pre-agreed percentage and deducted from the gross contribution received for the services rendered by Takaful Operator in managing the Takaful funds. This fee is used to cover the management expenses and commission expenses incurred on behalf of the family takaful funds.

Risk management wakalah fee is accrued by the Takaful Operator as a proportion of tabarru' charges payable to the tabarru' fund by participants for certificates underwritten prior to the implementation of BNM's Policy Document on Takaful Operating Framework ("TOF") in 2012. Risk management wakalah fee is incurred by the tabarru' fund on behalf on participants. This fee can be used to cover any deficit position in tabarru' fund and shall only be recognised by the Takaful Operator subsequent to the recommendation by the Appointed Actuary and approval by the Group's Shariah Committee and the Board of Directors.

Service charge/certificate fee is credited to the Takaful Operator by unit deduction for unit-linked certificates, and contribution deduction from participant's account (Individual Saving Account) for non-linked certificates. Service charge is accrued by the Takaful Operator to cover certificate servicing expenses.

Investment management fee is credited to the Takaful Operator at agreed rate on the daily net asset value for unit-linked certificates. For non-linked certificates and tabarru' funds, an agreed percentage of fund-under-management is used to compute the relevant investment management fee to the respective participant's account (ISA) and tabarru' fund. The investment management fee is accrued by the takaful operator to cover investment management expenses incurred on behalf of the different funds.

Collectively, wakalah fee is payable to takaful operator for various services rendered to participants by the Takaful Operator.

The projected takaful operator's share of underwriting profit and investment surplus have been considered as income to operator to support for future management expenses when setting up wakalah fee provision.

For certificates underwritten after the implementation of TOF, the takaful operator shall be entitled to surplus transfer from the corresponding tabarru' fund and this shall be limited to a maximum of 50 percent of the distributable surplus of each corresponding fund. This shall only be recognised as surplus by the takaful operator subsequent to there commendation by the Appointed Actuary and approval by the Group's Shariah Committee and the Board of Directors.

The wakalah fees charged by the Takaful Operator from the participants are used to pay all management expenses and commission expenses incurred by the Takaful Operator, which were incurred on behalf of the general takaful and family takaful funds. All management expenses are recognised by the Takaful Operator as incurred.

Management expenses are costs incurred in managing and administrating the funds on behalf of the family takaful fund.

Commission expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing contributions on takaful certificates are recognised by the Takaful operator as incurred and properly allocated to the periods in which it is probable they give rise to income.

(p) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right to receive payment is established.

(q) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as "other operating income".

(r) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

(s) Family takaful fund

The family takaful fund is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013, and includes actuarial liabilities, seed money (where applicable) and participants account.

The participants account consists of the accumulated surplus attributable to the participants determined by the annual actuarial valuation of the family takaful fund's unallocated surplus by a qualified actuary of the Group, net asset value attributable to unit holders and other reserves, as applicable. Any actuarial deficit in the family takaful fund will be made good by the takaful operator via a benevolent loan or *Qard*. Surplus distributable to participants is determined after deducting claims/benefits paid and payable, retakaful, provisions, reserves, commissions, management expenses, as well as repayment of *Qard*, if any, and distributed in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Shariah Committee of the Group.

(i) Contribution income

Contribution is recognised as soon as the amount of the contribution can be reliably measured.

Investment-linked business

First contribution income is recognised on the assumption of risk and subsequent contributions are recognised on cash basis. Subsequent risk is assumed based on sufficiency of units of the participant.

Non-linked business

First contribution income is recognised from inception date and subsequent contribution is recognised when it is due. At the end of the reporting period, all due contributions are accounted for to the extent that they can be reliably measured.

(ii) Investment-linked business

Investments of investment-linked business are stated at closing market prices. Any increase or decrease in the value of these investments is taken into profit or loss of the investment-linked business.

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims

A liability for outstanding claims is recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or the Group is notified.

Claims and provisions for claims arising from family takaful fund certificates, including settlement costs less retakaful recoveries, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under family takaful certificate are recognised as follows:

- Maturity or other takaful certificate benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates.
- Death, surrender and other benefits without due dates are treated as claims payable on the date of receipt of intimation of death of the participant or occurrence of contingency covered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(s) Family takaful fund (Continued)

(iii) Provision for outstanding claims (Continued)

- For individual family takaful business, provision for mortality IBNR claims is made at statements of financial position date. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using Chain Ladder method, a standard actuarial claims projection technique and is subsequently signed-off by a qualified actuary of the Group. Similarly, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience.

These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

(iv) Actuarial reserves

The actuarial liability for the investment-linked products and non-investment-linked products is calculated using the discounted cash flow method to ensure that any future negative cash flow resulting from insufficient *tabarru'* charges to meet expected benefit outgo are eliminated.

Family takaful liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and contributions are charged.

These liabilities are measured by using a prospective actuarial valuation method. The liability is determined as the sum of the present value of future benefits less the present value of future gross contributions arising from the certificate discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions and with due regard to significant recent experience. An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of liabilities. At product level, for Family Takaful Fund with liability of surrender benefit, the higher of surrender benefit in force and liabilities are kept as actuarial reserves.

In the case of a family certificate where a part of, or the whole of the contributions are accumulated in a fund, the accumulated amount, as declared to the participants, are set as the liabilities. Zerorisation is applied at certificate level and no certificate is treated as an asset under the valuation method adopted.

Adjustments to the liabilities at the end of the reporting period are recorded in profit or loss. Profits originated from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in profit or loss during the first year of run-off.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. At the end of the reporting period, an assessment is made on whether the recognised family takaful liabilities are adequate by using an existing liability adequacy test.

Any inadequacy is recorded in profit or loss by establishing technical reserves for the loss. In subsequent periods, the liability for a block of business that has failed the adequacy test is based on the assumptions that are established at the time of the loss recognition. Losses resulting from liability adequacy testing can be reversed in future years if the impairment no longer exists.

As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected liabilities may be different from its actual liabilities due to the significant level of uncertainty involved in the discount rate used as well as mortality and morbidity assumptions.

(t) Contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(ii) Contingent assets

When an inflow of economic benefit of an asset is probable where it arises from past events and where existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, the asset is not recognised in the statements of financial position but is being disclosed as a contingent asset. When the inflow of economic benefit is virtually certain, then the related asset is recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	585,807	626,365	562,241	585,050
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	687,892	918,583	640,000	1,051,000
	1,273,699	1,544,948	1,202,241	1,636,050

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	4(a)	8,904,416	7,940,769	8,904,416	7,940,769
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	4(b)	503,777	275,263	99,286	129,020
		9,408,193	8,216,032	9,003,702	8,069,789

(a) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Securities	1,361,366	752,091
Government Guaranteed Sukuk	171,386	175,328
Government Guaranteed Bonds	4,554,056	4,978,368
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	2,096,071	1,406,406
Khazanah Bonds	–	65,402
	8,182,879	7,377,595
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(23,473)	(18,662)
	8,159,406	7,358,933
Unquoted securities:		
Private Debt Securities	54,737	45,689
Islamic Debt Securities	690,460	536,372
	745,197	582,061
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(187)	(225)
	745,010	581,836
	8,904,416	7,940,769

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (Continued)

(a) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

The maturity structure of the investment securities is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within one year	750,389	1,527,615
More than one year	8,154,027	6,413,154
	8,904,416	7,940,769

(b) Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Money market instruments:				
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	–	8,020	–	–
	–	8,020	–	–
Quoted securities:				
Unit Trust Investments	455,424	185,354	99,286	129,020
	455,424	185,354	99,286	129,020
Unquoted securities:				
Islamic Debt Securities	48,353	81,889	–	–
	48,353	81,889	–	–
	503,777	275,263	99,286	129,020

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Loans, advances and financing at amortised cost	34,874,231	32,444,350

The following are the detailed breakdowns of loans, advances and financing:

GROUP/BANK	Gross Amount 2022 RM'000	Impairment Amount 2022 RM'000	Carrying Amount 2022 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	16,013,132	(447,923)	15,565,209
Personal loans/financing	14,939,836	(171,523)	14,768,313
Hire purchase receivables	2,360,641	(33,396)	2,327,245
Micro finance	1,439,295	(37,161)	1,402,134
Staff loans/financing	118,945	(1,258)	117,687
Credit/charge cards	496,873	(5,023)	491,850
Other term loans/financing	212,460	(10,667)	201,793
	35,581,182	(706,951)	34,874,231

GROUP/BANK	Gross Amount 2021 RM'000	Impairment Amount 2021 RM'000	Carrying Amount 2021 RM'000
At amortised cost			
Housing loans/financing	14,337,830	(465,663)	13,872,167
Personal loans/financing	14,645,926	(187,213)	14,458,713
Hire purchase receivables	2,228,757	(45,952)	2,182,805
Micro finance	1,217,274	(51,233)	1,166,041
Staff loans/financing	90,143	(1,373)	88,770
Credit/charge cards	443,610	(3,649)	439,961
Other term loans/financing	248,458	(12,565)	235,893
	33,211,998	(767,648)	32,444,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

(a) Loans, advances and financing by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Term loans/financing		
Housing loans/financing	48,859,315	41,669,276
Personal loans/financing	24,988,103	23,297,860
Hire purchase receivables	2,718,310	2,558,096
Micro finance	1,846,420	1,506,481
Other term loans/financing*	212,361	247,926
Staff loans/financing	205,260	169,376
Credit/charge cards	496,873	443,610
Less: Unearned interest/income	(43,745,460)	(36,680,627)
Gross loans, advances and financing	35,581,182	33,211,998
Less: Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing		
- Expected credit losses	(706,951)	(767,648)
- Stage 1: 12-month ECL	(358,711)	(357,421)
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(123,693)	(197,836)
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(224,547)	(212,391)
Net loans, advances and financing	34,874,231	32,444,350

* Includes subordinated term loan due from BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad, an associate company, with principal amount of RM150 million. In year 2014, the repayment of the balance outstanding of RM38.62 million has been restructured with payments due on a quarterly basis with interest at monthly rest of BLR - 2.5%. The Base Lending Rate ("BLR") of the Bank during the financial year is 6.35% (2021: 5.35%) per annum and the last payment is due in September 2025. The carrying amount of the term loan as at 31 December 2022 is RM5.91 million (2021: RM7.95 million).

(b) Loans, advances and financing by type of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Domestic business enterprises		
Subordinate	5,910	7,949
Corporates	205,525	239,469
Individuals	35,369,747	32,964,580
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(c) Loans, advances and financing by interest/profit rate

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fixed rate		
Housing loans/financing	629,080	670,946
Hire purchase receivables	2,360,641	2,228,757
Micro finance	1,439,295	1,217,274
Other fixed rate loan/financing	5,975,512	6,797,085
Variable rate		
Base lending rate-plus	15,384,052	13,666,884
Cost-plus	9,792,602	8,631,052
	35,581,182	33,211,998

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

(d) Loans, advances and financing by economic purpose

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	16,093,445	14,400,376
Finance, insurance and business services	212,436	248,434
Purchase of securities	576,052	503,746
Purchase of transport vehicles	2,446,754	2,322,430
Consumption credit	14,316,327	14,076,128
Credit cards	496,873	443,610
Micro finance	1,439,295	1,217,274
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(e) Loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,971,525	1,895,955
Penang	2,828,980	2,522,207
Perak	2,812,773	2,640,230
Selangor	5,794,597	5,280,901
Kuala Lumpur	5,322,253	4,944,388
Malacca	2,428,999	2,310,029
Negeri Sembilan	1,889,580	1,806,919
Johor	3,330,458	3,181,119
Pahang	1,939,761	1,754,831
Kelantan	1,746,449	1,716,400
Terengganu	1,465,989	1,383,646
Sarawak	1,882,770	1,762,977
Sabah	2,167,048	2,012,396
	35,581,182	33,211,998

(f) Loans, advances and financing by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within one year	693,525	795,141
More than one year to three years	1,160,153	689,997
More than three years to five years	2,612,920	2,438,546
More than five years	31,114,584	29,288,314
	35,581,182	33,211,998

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year	404,956	382,325
Classified as impaired during the year	349,356	201,618
Reclassified as non-impaired during the year	(147,767)	(140,766)
Amount written off	(58,392)	(38,221)
At end of year	548,153	404,956
Ratio of impaired loans, advances and financing to gross loans, advances and financing	1.54%	1.22%

(b) Impaired loans, advances and financing by economic purpose

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	234,687	233,000
Purchase of securities	210	781
Purchase of transport vehicles	16,583	22,692
Consumption credit	209,128	88,111
Credit cards	3,517	2,676
Micro finance	84,028	57,696
	548,153	404,956

(c) Impaired loans, advances and financing spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	19,643	16,940
Penang	27,593	22,648
Perak	34,194	30,461
Selangor	162,960	88,714
Kuala Lumpur	106,904	101,324
Malacca	20,541	14,270
Negeri Sembilan	42,723	31,717
Johor	30,952	29,583
Pahang	33,498	14,021
Kelantan	23,420	16,801
Terengganu	16,794	16,856
Sarawak	12,671	7,947
Sabah	16,260	13,674
	548,153	404,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts

GROUP/BANK	Note	12 month ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022		357,421	197,836	212,391	767,648
Changes in expected credit losses	34				
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		162,362	(122,308)	(40,054)	–
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		(17,028)	33,593	(16,565)	–
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(7,191)	(20,773)	27,964	–
Net remeasurement of allowances		(172,403)	38,989	51,417	(81,997)
Loans, advances and financing derecognised		(18,875)	(10,962)	(17,112)	(46,949)
New loans, advances and financing originated		54,425	7,318	6,506	68,249
		1,290	(74,143)	12,156	(60,697)
At 31 December 2022		358,711	123,693	224,547	706,951
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advances and financing					1.99%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advances and financing					2.36%

GROUP/BANK	Note	12 months ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021		306,631	200,632	291,849	799,112
Changes in expected credit losses	34				
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		161,292	(108,524)	(52,768)	–
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		(10,676)	41,845	(31,169)	–
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(2,161)	(23,397)	25,558	–
Net remeasurement of allowances		(122,426)	90,694	(9,276)	(41,008)
Loans, advances and financing derecognised		(14,735)	(9,688)	(13,710)	(38,133)
New loans, advances and financing originated		39,496	6,274	1,907	47,677
		50,790	(2,796)	(79,458)	(31,464)
At 31 December 2021		357,421	197,836	212,391	767,648
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross loans, advances and financing					2.31%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross loans, advances and financing					2.71%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. IMPAIRED LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING (Continued)

(d) Movement in allowance of impairment for bad and doubtful debts (Continued)

Movement in allowance of impairment by loans, advances and financing type

GROUP/BANK	Allowance made/ (Amount written back in respect of recoveries)		
	At 1 January 2022 RM'000	At 31 December 2022 RM'000	At 31 December 2022 RM'000
Expected credit losses:			
Housing loans/financing	465,663	(17,740)	447,923
Personal loans/financing	187,213	(15,690)	171,523
Hire purchase receivables	45,952	(12,556)	33,396
Micro finance	51,233	(14,072)	37,161
Staff loans/financing	1,373	(115)	1,258
Credit/charge cards	3,649	1,374	5,023
Other term loans/financing	12,565	(1,898)	10,667
	767,648	(60,697)	706,951

GROUP/BANK	Allowance made/ (Amount written back in respect of recoveries)		
	At 1 January 2021 RM'000	At 31 December 2021 RM'000	At 31 December 2021 RM'000
Expected credit losses:			
Housing loans/financing	423,545	42,118	465,663
Personal loans/financing	214,900	(27,687)	187,213
Hire purchase receivables	46,910	(958)	45,952
Micro finance	71,604	(20,371)	51,233
Staff loans/financing	3,073	(1,700)	1,373
Credit/charge cards	26,348	(22,699)	3,649
Other term loans/financing	12,732	(167)	12,565
	799,112	(31,464)	767,648

7. OTHER ASSETS

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest/Profit receivables		98,496	82,095	97,663	80,192
Deposits and prepayments		27,632	18,630	27,632	18,630
Sundry receivables		434,644	463,181	209,398	109,520
Dividend receivables		–	100	–	100
Grant due from Government	19	108,140	–	108,140	–
		668,912	564,006	442,833	208,442

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Unquoted shares at cost	53,000	53,000

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Principal activity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Percentage of equity held directly	
			2022 %	2021 %
Permodalan BSN Berhad*	Management of Unit Trust Fund	Malaysia	100	100
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*	Management of Takaful Funds	Malaysia	51	51

* Audited by other than Auditor General of Malaysia.

The Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests ("NCI") are as follows:

GROUP	2022 Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad RM'000
Non-controlling interests percentage of ownership interest and voting interest	49%
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	243,156
Profit allocated to non-controlling interests	3,852
Summarised financial information before intra-group elimination	
As at 31 December	
Total assets	1,168,800
Total liabilities	(672,563)
Net assets	496,237
Year ended 31 December	
Revenue	936,449
Profit for the year	7,862
Total comprehensive income	7,862
Cash flows from operating activities	227,016
Cash flows used in investing activities	(287,481)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(3,964)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(64,429)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (Continued)

GROUP	2021 Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad RM'000
Non-controlling interests percentage of ownership interest and voting interest	49%
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	239,304
Profit allocated to non-controlling interests	4,974
Summarised financial information before intra-group elimination	
As at 31 December	
Total assets	1,052,261
Total liabilities	(563,886)
Net assets	488,375
Year ended 31 December	
Revenue	894,813
Profit for the year	10,153
Total comprehensive income	10,153
Cash flows generated from operating activities	20,894
Cash flows used in investing activities	(8,420)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(3,938)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,536

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Investment in shares, at cost at beginning of year	405,209	387,209	405,209	387,209
Additions	–	18,000	–	18,000
At end of year	405,209	405,209	405,209	405,209
Less: Group's share of post-acquisition results	(31,240)	(14,907)	–	–
	373,969	390,302	405,209	405,209
Less: Accumulated impairment losses				
At beginning of year	(240,202)	(234,873)	(259,332)	(259,332)
Allowance	(4,730)	(5,329)	–	–
At end of year	(244,932)	(240,202)	(259,332)	(259,332)
	129,037	150,100	145,877	145,877
			GROUP	
			2022	2021
			RM'000	RM'000
Represented by:				
Share of net tangible assets			129,037	150,100

Set out below are details of the associates of the Group:

Name of companies	Principal Activity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Group's Effective Interest	
			2022 %	2021 %
<u>Direct Associates</u>				
BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad	Investment holding	Malaysia	41.34	41.34
Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	Investment holding	Malaysia	30.00	30.00
<u>Indirect Associate held through BSNC Corporation (M) Berhad</u>				
BSNC Leasing (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Leasing and hire purchase	Malaysia	41.34	41.34
<u>Indirect Associate held through Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad	Underwriting of life insurance business including investment-linked business	Malaysia	30.00	30.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

The following table summarises the information of the Group's associates, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and reconciles the information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associates.

GROUP

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2022 Other immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,170,627	147,268	2,317,895
Total liabilities	(1,888,152)	(40,123)	(1,928,275)
Net assets	282,475	107,145	389,620
Total (loss)/profit for the year	(57,977)	2,565	(55,412)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	277,396	11,558	288,954
Reconciliation of net assets to carrying amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	84,743	44,294	129,037
Carrying amount in the statements of financial position	84,743	44,294	129,037
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total (loss)/profit	(17,393)	1,060	(16,333)

GROUP

	Gibraltar BSN Holdings Sdn Bhd RM'000	2021 Other immaterial associates RM'000	Total RM'000
Summarised financial information			
Total assets	2,282,762	156,520	2,439,282
Total liabilities	(1,932,345)	(47,728)	(1,980,073)
Net assets	350,417	108,792	459,209
Total profit for the year	33,353	1,925	35,278
Included in the total comprehensive income is:			
Revenue	278,652	12,144	290,796
Reconciliation of net assets to carrying amount as at 31 December			
Group's share of net assets	105,125	44,975	150,100
Carrying amount in the statements of financial position	105,125	44,975	150,100
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December			
Group's share of total profit	10,006	796	10,802

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Note	Land		Buildings		Major components		Plant and equipment		Motor vehicles		Renovations		Total
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
At 1 January 2021		13,451	364,033	7,382	10,492	334,130	1,724	24,294	—	85,906	339,645	302	1,312,962	
Addition		—	—	—	—	10,821	9	—	388	7,956	2,570	—	24,108	
Transfer to investment properties	12	—	(754)	(39)	(109)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(902)	
Transfer to prepaid lease payments	13	—	(10,157)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,157)	
Transfer from/(to) intangible assets	14	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	(38)	—	103	
Transfer to other assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,168)	—	(1,194)	
Reclassification		—	—	—	—	1,567	57	(15,619)	—	—	9,085	—	(2,660)	
Disposals		—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(2,650)	—	—	—	—	(2,650)	
Write-off	33	—	—	—	—	(17,841)	—	(222)	—	—	(1,935)	—	(21,484)	
Adjustments		—	—	—	—	—	—	(673)	—	—	—	—	(673)	
At 31 December 2021/		13,451	353,122	7,343	10,383	328,817	1,790	21,422	388	77,570	348,159	302	1,300,103	
At 1 January 2022														
Addition		—	—	—	1,900	25,710	127	1,168	528	15,738	2,111	—	52,379	
Transfer to other assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(273)	—	(273)	
Reclassification		—	—	—	—	61,747	(13)	—	—	(77,007)	13,855	—	(6,685)	
Disposals		—	—	—	—	(246)	—	(1,971)	—	—	(4,004)	—	(6,685)	
Write-off	33	—	—	—	—	(22,990)	(3)	(243)	—	—	(1,554)	—	(28,448)	
Adjustments		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	—	(170)	
At 31 December 2022		13,451	353,122	7,343	12,283	393,038	1,901	20,376	916	16,301	358,124	302	1,316,906	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

GROUP	Note	Land		Buildings		Lift		Aircond		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings		Motor vehicles		Renovations		Total
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS																		
At 1 January 2021																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	116,968	-	249,186	1,311	6,935	-	1,724	104,494	17,218	-	-	-	283,400	302	781,538	
Accumulated impairment loss		-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072	
Charge for the year	33	-	121,040	1,311	249,186	6,935	6,935	1,724	104,494	17,218	19	-	-	283,400	302	785,610		
Transfer to investment properties	12	-	7,088	225	25,238	265	265	-	11,423	678	19	-	-	18,938	-	63,874		
Transfer to prepaid lease payments	13	-	(327)	(1)	-	(92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420)		
Transfer from intangible assets	14	-	(271)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(271)		
Transfer to other assets		-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Reclassification		-	-	-	(28)	-	-	37	68	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)		
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(2,343)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,350)		
Write-off	33	-	-	-	(17,728)	-	-	-	(1,453)	(197)	-	-	-	(1,872)	-	(21,250)		
At 31 December 2021/																		
At 1 January 2022																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	123,458	1,535	256,670	7,108	7,108	1,761	114,525	15,356	19	-	-	300,382	302	821,116		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072		
Charge for the year	33	-	127,530	1,535	256,670	7,108	7,108	1,761	114,525	15,356	19	-	-	300,382	302	825,188		
Transfer to other assets		-	7,088	225	30,257	284	284	29	9,228	639	56	-	-	16,937	-	64,743		
Reclassification		-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	778	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	(43)		
Disposals		-	-	-	22	-	-	(246)	(454)	(1,701)	-	-	-	(787)	-	-		
Write-off	33	-	-	-	(22,534)	-	-	(3)	(3,534)	(211)	-	-	-	(3,093)	-	(5,494)		
At 31 December 2022																		
Accumulated depreciation		-	130,546	1,760	264,169	7,392	7,392	1,774	120,543	14,083	75	-	-	311,877	302	852,521		
Accumulated impairment loss		-	4,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072		
Charge for the year		-	134,618	1,760	264,169	7,392	7,392	1,774	120,543	14,083	75	-	-	311,877	302	856,593		
Transfer to other assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reclassification		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Write-off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CARRYING AMOUNTS																		
At 31 December 2021		13,451	225,592	5,808	72,147	3,275	3,275	29	22,831	6,066	369	77,570	47,777	-	474,915			
At 31 December 2022		13,451	218,504	5,583	128,869	4,891	4,891	127	19,206	6,293	841	16,301	46,247	-	460,313			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

COST	Note	Land		Buildings		Major components		Plant and equipment		Fixtures and fittings		Motor vehicles		Renovations		Total
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
At 1 January 2021		13,451	359,893	7,382	10,492	324,843	1,724	128,600	23,640	85,113	313,751	302	1,269,151			23,331
Addition	12	—	(754)	—	—	10,335	9	2,238	—	7,860	2,501	—	—	—	—	(902)
Transfer to investment properties		—	—	(39)	(109)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to prepaid lease payments	13	—	(10,157)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,157)
Transfer from/(to) intangible assets	14	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	(38)	—	—	—	—	103
Transfer to other assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	(26)	—	—	(1,168)	—	—	—	—	(1,194)
Reclassification		—	—	—	—	1,567	57	4,910	—	(15,464)	8,930	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,004)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,004)
Write-off	33	—	—	—	—	(17,695)	—	(1,396)	(222)	—	(1,881)	—	—	—	—	(21,194)
At 31 December 2021/		13,451	348,942	7,343	10,383	319,191	1,790	134,326	21,414	77,509	322,095	302	1,257,134			
At 1 January 2022																
Addition		—	—	—	1,900	24,021	127	4,561	1,168	12,661	2,006	—	46,972	—	—	—
Transfer to other assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(273)	—	(273)	—	—	—
Reclassification		—	—	—	—	61,747	(13)	1,418	—	(76,849)	13,697	—	—	—	—	—
Disposals		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,971)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,971)
Write-off	33	—	—	—	—	(22,794)	(3)	(3,498)	(243)	—	(1,510)	—	(28,048)	—	—	—
Adjustments		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	—	(170)	—	—	—
At 31 December 2022		13,451	348,942	7,343	12,283	382,165	1,901	136,807	20,368	13,321	335,845	302	1,273,644			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

GROUP	Note	Buildings RM'000	ATM Space RM'000	Total RM'000
COST				
At 1 January 2021		197,662	1,873	199,535
Addition		44,370	985	45,355
Derecognition		(37,707)	(922)	(38,629)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		204,325	1,936	206,261
Addition		42,505	680	43,185
Derecognition		(45,840)	(647)	(46,487)
At 31 December 2022		200,990	1,969	202,959
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2021		37,819	496	38,315
Charge for the year	33	27,538	369	27,907
Derecognition		(17,005)	(394)	(17,399)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		48,352	471	48,823
Charge for the year	33	25,993	365	26,358
Derecognition		(22,249)	(326)	(22,575)
At 31 December 2022		52,096	510	52,606
CARRYING AMOUNT				
At 31 December 2021		155,973	1,465	157,438
At 31 December 2022		148,894	1,459	150,353

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

BANK	Note	Buildings RM'000	ATM Space RM'000	Total RM'000
COST				
At 1 January 2021		111,005	1,873	112,878
Addition		42,407	985	43,392
Derecognition		(37,707)	(922)	(38,629)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		115,705	1,936	117,641
Addition		42,322	680	43,002
Derecognition		(45,519)	(647)	(46,166)
At 31 December 2022		112,508	1,969	114,477
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2021		26,256	496	26,752
Charge for the year	33	20,327	369	20,696
Derecognition		(17,005)	(394)	(17,399)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		29,578	471	30,049
Charge for the year	33	20,016	365	20,381
Derecognition		(22,834)	(326)	(23,160)
At 31 December 2022		26,760	510	27,270
CARRYING AMOUNT				
At 31 December 2021		86,127	1,465	87,592
At 31 December 2022		85,748	1,459	87,207

(a) Extension options

Some leases of buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Group and the Bank up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group and the Bank seek to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and the Bank and not by the lessors. The Group and the Bank reassess whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group and the Bank reassess whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within their control.

(b) Significant judgements and assumptions in relation to leases

The Group and the Bank assess at lease commencement by applying significant judgement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group entities consider all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

The Group and the Bank also applied judgement and assumptions in determining the incremental borrowing rate of the respective leases. Group entities first determine the closest available borrowing rates before using significant judgement to determine the adjustments required to reflect the term, security, value or economic environment of the respective leases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP/BANK	Note	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	-Major Components -		Total RM'000
				Lift RM'000	Aircond RM'000	
COST						
At 1 January 2021		271	65,123	407	1,128	66,929
Addition		2,301	–	–	–	2,301
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	–	754	39	109	902
Transfer from prepaid lease payments	13	26	–	–	–	26
Reclassification		6,771	(6,771)	–	–	–
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022/ At 31 December 2022		9,369	59,106	446	1,237	70,158
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2021		103	4,870	16	951	5,940
Charge for the year	33	102	1,182	15	59	1,358
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	–	327	1	92	420
Transfer from prepaid lease payments	13	10	–	–	–	10
Reclassification		181	(181)	–	–	–
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		396	6,198	32	1,102	7,728
Charge for the year	33	111	1,182	15	60	1,368
At 31 December 2022		507	7,380	47	1,162	9,096
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At 31 December 2021		8,973	52,908	414	135	62,430
At 31 December 2022		8,862	51,726	399	75	61,062
FAIR VALUE						RM'000
At 1 January 2021						78,318
At 31 December 2022						78,318

* The land and buildings of the Group and the Bank were revalued on the open market value basis as of 22 March 2019 and 3 June 2020 based on Professional Valuations. The Bank will perform valuation at least every 3 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Continued)

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:		
Rental income	2,287	1,244
Direct operating expenses	(1,062)	(907)

Fair Value Information

Fair value of investment properties is categorised as follows:

GROUP/BANK	Level 3 RM'000
At 31 December 2021	
Land and buildings	78,318
At 31 December 2022	
Land and buildings	78,318

Level 3 fair value

Level 3 fair value of investment properties is determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experiences in the location and category of property being valued. Changes in level 3 fair values are analysed by the management annually while valuation reports will be obtained at least every 3 years from the valuation company according to the Group's and the Bank's policy.

The investment properties are measured using the cost model, where they are depreciated based on the physical conditions and age of the properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

GROUP	Note	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
At 1 January 2021		102,075	102,075
Additions		3,451	3,451
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	10,157	10,157
Transfer to investment properties	12	(26)	(26)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022/At 31 December 2022		115,657	115,657
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2021		24,252	24,252
Charge for the year	33	1,233	1,233
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	271	271
Transfer to investment properties	12	(10)	(10)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		28,760	28,760
Charge for the year	33	1,246	1,246
At 31 December 2022		30,006	30,006
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 31 December 2021		86,897	86,897
At 31 December 2022		85,651	85,651

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (Continued)

BANK	Note	Leasehold land RM'000	Total RM'000
COST			
At 1 January 2021		100,555	100,555
Additions		3,451	3,451
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	10,157	10,157
Transfer to investment properties	12	(26)	(26)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022/At 31 December 2022		114,137	114,137
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2021		27,231	27,231
Charge for the year	33	1,216	1,216
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	10	271	271
Transfer to investment properties	12	(10)	(10)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		28,708	28,708
Charge for the year	33	1,229	1,229
At 31 December 2022		29,937	29,937
CARRYING AMOUNT			
At 31 December 2021		85,429	85,429
At 31 December 2022		84,200	84,200

The unexpired lease terms of the leasehold land are as follows:

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	30	31	30	31
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	85,621	86,866	84,170	85,398
	85,651	86,897	84,200	85,429

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP	Note	Capital Work-in- progress RM'000	Computer software and license		Total RM'000
			Bank RM'000	Grant RM'000	
COST					
At 1 January 2021		107,645	388,454	13,844	509,948
Addition		46,104	16,990	–	63,094
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	10	–	(103)	–	(103)
Reclassification		(83,128)	83,128	–	–
Write-off	33	–	(30,244)	–	(30,244)
Adjustments		(6,887)	–	–	(6,887)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		63,734	458,225	13,844	535,803
Addition		39,585	15,080	–	54,665
Reclassification		(32,652)	32,652	–	–
Disposals		–	(866)	–	(866)
Write-off	33	–	(706)	–	(706)
Adjustments		(1,867)	–	–	(1,867)
At 31 December 2022		68,800	504,385	13,844	587,029
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION					
At 1 January 2021		–	261,979	13,844	275,823
Amortisation for the year	33	–	46,885	–	46,885
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	10	–	(2)	–	(2)
Write-off	33	–	(30,203)	–	(30,203)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		–	278,659	13,844	292,503
Amortisation for the year	33	–	47,515	–	47,515
Disposals		–	(866)	–	(866)
Write-off	33	–	(307)	–	(307)
At 31 December 2022		–	325,001	13,844	338,845
CARRYING AMOUNT					
At 31 December 2021		63,734	179,566	–	243,300
At 31 December 2022		68,800	179,384	–	248,184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

BANK	Note	Capital Work-in- progress RM'000	Computer software and license		Total RM'000
			Bank RM'000	Grant RM'000	
COST					
At 1 January 2021		27,198	280,191	13,844	321,233
Addition		9,136	15,604	–	24,740
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	10	–	(103)	–	(103)
Reclassification		(17,079)	17,079	–	–
Write-off	33	–	(12)	–	(12)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		19,255	312,759	13,844	345,858
Addition		16,314	14,605	–	30,919
Reclassification		(11,352)	11,352	–	–
Write-off	33	–	(153)	–	(153)
At 31 December 2022		24,217	338,563	13,844	376,624
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION					
At 1 January 2021		–	203,480	13,844	217,324
Amortisation for the year	33	–	31,757	–	31,757
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	10	–	(2)	–	(2)
Write-off	33	–	(12)	–	(12)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022		–	235,223	13,844	249,067
Amortisation for the year	33	–	32,492	–	32,492
Write-off	33	–	(153)	–	(153)
At 31 December 2022		–	267,562	13,844	281,406
CARRYING AMOUNT					
At 31 December 2021		19,255	77,536	–	96,791
At 31 December 2022		24,217	71,001	–	95,218

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

(a) Deposits from customers by types of deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Savings deposits	12,403,577	13,390,807	12,403,577	13,390,807
Fixed deposits	14,088,084	14,892,976	14,092,684	15,124,800
Others deposits	1,278,350	1,023,866	1,278,350	1,023,866
	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473

(b) Deposits from customers by types of customers

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	6,428,189	7,141,949	6,428,189	7,141,949
Business enterprises	6,639,827	6,677,124	6,644,427	6,908,948
Individuals	14,684,625	15,465,301	14,684,625	15,465,301
Others	17,370	23,275	17,370	23,275
	27,770,011	29,307,649	27,774,611	29,539,473

(c) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within six months	12,383,116	10,218,277	12,387,716	10,450,101
More than six months to one year	1,634,921	1,956,077	1,634,921	1,956,077
More than one year to three years	48,481	2,684,878	48,481	2,684,878
More than three years to five years	21,566	33,744	21,566	33,744
	14,088,084	14,892,976	14,092,684	15,124,800

16. INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS OF CUSTOMERS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Unrestricted investment accounts - <i>Sijil Simpanan Premium</i>	3,711,466	3,621,936

Sijil Simpanan Premium ("SSP") offered by the Group and the Bank is classified as investment accounts in accordance to DFIA. SSP is an unrestricted investment account and structured using *Mudarabah* contracts which enables the Group and the Bank to incorporate lucky draw features to investors. The principal investment by investors are guaranteed by the Government of Malaysia.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Licensed banks	860,058	75,816
Other financial institutions	6,033,021	2,531,108
	6,893,079	2,606,924

The maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within six months	6,705,088	2,458,281
More than six months to one year	187,991	148,643
	6,893,079	2,606,924

18. SUKUK

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Islamic medium-term notes ("IMTN")	754,577	754,393

The Group and the Bank had established a rated 'Sukuk Wakalah Programme' based on the Wakalah Bi Al-Istithmar principle of RM3.5 billion. The programme's first tranche had been issued in October 2021 amounting to RM750 million. Proceeds will be utilised by the Group and the Bank for Shariah-compliant financing activities and working capital purposes.

(a) The details of issuance

	Issuance Date
RM150,000,000 2.93% maturing on 21 October 2024	21 October 2021
RM250,000,000 3.47% maturing on 21 October 2026	21 October 2021
RM350,000,000 3.89% maturing on 20 October 2028	21 October 2021

(b) The maturity structure of Islamic medium-term notes

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
More than one year to three years	150,915	150,879
More than three years to five years	251,526	251,464
More than five years	352,136	352,050
	754,577	754,393

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. DEFERRED INCOME

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Government grant:			
COST			
At beginning of year		1,493,557	1,067,178
Grant received from government		501,470	423,600
Grant due from government	7	108,140	–
Grant from borrowings and financing from institutions		4	2,779
Total grant		609,614	426,379
At end of year		2,103,171	1,493,557
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
At beginning of year		117,374	108,498
Total utilisation		6,711	8,876
At end of year		124,085	117,374
CARRYING AMOUNT		1,979,086	1,376,183

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

GROUP/BANK
At 31 December 2022

Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received/ Due RM'000
Development grant under 9 th Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure	MOF	6 October 2008 & 24 December 2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	95,600
Creative Industry Fund	To provide loans for the production, asset acquisition and other activities which are related to the commercialisation of the creative industry. The Government imposed a 1% finance charge per annum on the interest revenue generated from loans disbursed under the Fund	MOF	13 January 2010	Nil	Agent for the Government	41	57,956	87,180	100,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MHLG	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 February 2014, 29 April 2016, 8 February 2018, 28 February 2019, 12 February 2020 & 9 June 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	1,778	17,245	161,169	169,939
Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of estate workers housing loan	MOF	24 August 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	147	21,562	50,000	50,000
Chinese Community Small Business Entrepreneurs Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of small business entrepreneurs	MOF	29 May 2019 & 3 February 2020	Nil	Agent for the Government	3,577	71,553	150,000	150,000
Chinese Small Hawker Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of small hawker	MOF	29 May 2019	Nil	Agent for the Government	47	250	5,000	5,000
								453,349	570,539

* Ministry of Finance ("MOF")

* Ministry of Housing and Local Government ("MHLG")

* Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. DEFERRED INCOME (continued)

GROUP/BANK

At 31 December 2022

Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received/ Due RM'000
Micro Credit Economic Stimulus Package Scheme Fund	To assist sectors affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic as well as catalyse economic growth	MOF	25 March 2020, 24 June 2020, 25 June 2020, 10 July 2020 19 January 2021 & 23 September 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	35,665	813,724	1,090,531	1,090,531
Special Relief Fund	To provide financing facilities for SMEs affected by the COVID-19 outbreak	BNM	16 June 2020, 17 June 2020 & 6 October 2020	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	-	165	258
Penjana Tourism Fund	To provide financing facilities for SMEs in the tourism sector affected by the COVID-19 outbreak	BNM	11 September 2020	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	-	2,352	3,320
Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility	To provide relief and support recovery for SMEs in the services sector affected by reintroduction of COVID-19 containment measures	BNM	26 January 2021	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	-	2,292	2,779
Cawangan Bank Bergerak Fund	To provide the best banking services and facilities to our customers nationwide especially in rural areas	MOF	9 March 2021 & 9 March 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	-	4,935	7,600
Micro Cents Fund	To provide financing to SMEs	MOF	12 June 2021	Nil	Agent for the Government	3,002	75,097	90,000	90,000
MyRinggit-I Banjir Fund	To provide financing for individuals who are impacted by the December 2021 flood incident impacting several states across Malaysia	MOF	30 December 2021 18 January 2022 & 29 April 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	34,409	308,130	335,458	338,140
Disaster Relief Facility	To provide relief and support recovery for SMEs in the services sector affected by the December 2021 flood	BNM	15 June 2022 & 24 June 2022	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	-	4	4
								1,979,086	2,103,171

* Ministry of Finance ("MOF")

* Ministry of Housing and Local Government ("MHLG")

* Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. DEFERRED INCOME (continued)

GROUP/BANK
At 31 December 2021

Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received/Due RM'000
Development grant under 9 th Malaysia Plan	To finance the upgrading of the Bank's information technology infrastructure	MOF	6 October 2008 & 24 December 2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	95,600
Creative Industry Fund	To provide loans for the production, asset acquisition and other activities which are related to the commercialisation of the creative industry. The Government imposed a 1% finance charge per annum on the interest revenue generated from loans disbursed under the Fund	MOF	13 January 2010	Nil	Agent for the Government	41	56,975	87,180	100,000
Chinese New Village Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of personal loan for the payment of land premium	MHLG	28 June 2011, 12 April 2012, 27 February 2014, 29 April 2016, 8 February 2018, 28 February 2019 & 12 February 20	Nil	Agent for the Government	2,733	32,104	155,655	163,000
Estate Workers Housing Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of estate workers housing loan	MOF	24 August 2011 & 6 April 2012	Nil	Agent for the Government	140	19,960	50,000	50,000
Chinese Community Small Business Entrepreneurs Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of small business entrepreneurs	MOF	29 May 2019 & 3 February 2020	Nil	Agent for the Government	3,653	97,086	150,000	150,000
Chinese Small Hawker Scheme Fund	To provide part financing of small hawker	MOF	29 May 2019	Nil	Agent for the Government	49	358	5,000	5,000
Micro Credit Economic Stimulus Package Scheme Fund	To assist sectors affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic as well as catalyse economic growth	MOF	25 March 2020, 24 June 2020, 25 June 2020, 10 July 2020 & 19 January 2021	Nil	Agent for the Government	30,792	859,681	800,000	800,000
								1,247,835	1,363,600

- * Ministry of Finance ("MOF")
- * Ministry of Housing and Local Government ("MHLG")
- * Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. DEFERRED INCOME (continued)

GROUP/BANK

At 31 December 2021

Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received/ Due RM'000
Special Relief Fund	To provide financing facilities for SMEs affected by the COVID-19 outbreak	BNM	16 June 2020, 17 June 2020 & 6 October 2020	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	–	212	258
Penjana Tourism Fund	To provide financing facilities for SMEs in the tourism sector affected by the COVID-19 outbreak	BNM	11 September 2020	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	–	2,352	3,320
Targeted Relief and Recovery Facility	To provide relief and support recovery for SMEs in the services sector affected by reintroduction of COVID-19 containment measures	BNM	26 January 2021	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	Nil	–	2,779	2,779
Cawangan Bank Bergerak Fund	To provide the best banking services and facilities to our customers nationwide especially in rural areas	MOF	9 March 2021	Nil	Agent for the Government	Nil	–	3,005	3,600
Micro Cents Fund	To provide financing to SMEs	MOF	12 June 2021	Nil	Agent for the Government	3,006	89,180	90,000	90,000
MyRinggit-I Banjar Fund	To provide financing for individuals who are impacted by the December 2021 flood incident impacting several states across Malaysia	MOF	30 December 2021	Nil	Agent for the Government	182	1,781	30,000	30,000
								1,376,183	1,493,557

* Ministry of Finance ("MOF")

* Ministry of Housing and Local Government ("MHLG")

* Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Post-retirement medical benefits	20(a)	247,215	239,986
Retirement gratuity benefits	20(b)	101,432	415,160
Retirement accumulated leave benefits	20(c)	17,657	21,189
		366,304	676,335

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Included in profit or loss:	32		
Post-retirement medical benefits		10,053	9,871
Retirement gratuity benefits		(4,278)	35,248
Retirement accumulated leave benefits		3,107	1,841
		8,882	46,960

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Included in other comprehensive income:			
Retirement gratuity benefits		16,925	–
Retirement accumulated leave benefits		(1,008)	–
		15,917	–

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded post-employment medical benefit scheme for eligible employees. Employees of the Bank who were hired before 1 July 2003 and all retirees from this group are eligible for this scheme. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 31 December 2020.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Present value of unfunded benefit obligations	247,215	239,986

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligations is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year	239,986	232,256
Current service cost	83	179
Interest cost	9,970	9,692
Benefits paid	(2,824)	(2,141)
At end of year	247,215	239,986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

(a) Post-retirement medical benefits (Continued)

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current service cost		83	179
Interest cost		9,970	9,692
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses	32	10,053	9,871

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate	4.2	4.2
Medical inflation - Inpatient	5.5	5.5
Medical inflation - Outpatient	4.5	4.5

Assumptions regarding future mortality are in line with standard approach for Malaysia, based on Malaysia Assured Lives 2011-2015 (M1115 Tables). All employees are assumed to retire at age 60.

The sensitivity analysis of the unfunded benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2022 Sensitivity		2021 Sensitivity	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Impact on unfunded benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(39,236)	50,365	(39,535)	51,077
Medical inflation rate	53,808	(42,376)	51,644	(40,680)

(b) Retirement gratuity benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded retirement gratuity benefit scheme for eligible employees. The scheme was established effective 1 April 2013.

Under the scheme, the eligible employees are entitled to compensation based on last drawn salary and years of service with the Group and the Bank upon their retirement. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 23 December 2022.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Present value of unfunded benefit obligations	101,432	415,160

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

(b) Retirement gratuity benefits (Continued)

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligation is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year	415,160	396,400
Current service cost	16,568	20,155
Interest cost	13,316	15,093
Actuarial gain	(16,925)	–
Benefits paid	(292,525)	(16,488)
Gain on settlement	(34,162)	–
At end of year	101,432	415,160

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current service cost		16,568	20,155
Interest cost		13,316	15,093
Gain on settlement		(34,162)	–
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses	32	(4,278)	35,248

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Actuarial gain - effect of changes in financial assumptions	16,925	–

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 %	2021 %
Discount rate	5.4	3.9
Salary increment rate	4.0	5.0

The sensitivity analysis of the unfunded benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2022 Sensitivity		2021 Sensitivity	
	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000	+1% RM'000	-1% RM'000
Impact on unfunded benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(7,631)	9,016	(34,541)	40,046
Salary increment rate	9,504	(8,188)	45,661	(39,898)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

(c) Retirement accumulated leave benefits

The Group and the Bank operate an unfunded retirement accumulated leave benefit scheme for eligible employees. Under the scheme, eligible employees of the Group and the Bank are entitled to cash compensation based on their unutilised annual leave accumulated upon their retirement. The latest actuarial valuation was undertaken on 23 December 2022.

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position were determined as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Present value of unfunded benefit obligations	17,657	21,189

Movement in the present value of unfunded benefit obligations is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year	21,189	20,625
Current service cost	995	1,053
Interest cost	835	788
Actuarial loss	1,008	–
Benefits paid	(7,647)	(1,277)
Loss on settlement	1,277	–
At end of year	17,657	21,189

The amount recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current service cost		995	1,053
Interest cost		835	788
Loss on settlement		1,277	–
Net benefit expense, included in personnel expenses	32	3,107	1,841

Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Actuarial losses		
- effect of changes in financial assumption	(1,008)	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

(c) Retirement accumulated leave benefits (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022	2021
	%	%
Discount rate	5.4	3.9
Salary increment rate	4.0	5.0

The sensitivity analysis of the unfunded benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	GROUP/BANK			
	2022		2021	
	Sensitivity		Sensitivity	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Impact on unfunded benefit obligation:				
Discount rate	(1,373)	1,585	(1,852)	2,153
Salary increment rate	1,670	(1,471)	2,447	(2,133)

21. BORROWINGS AND FINANCING FROM INSTITUTIONS

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000
Borrowings and financing from Bank Negara Malaysia	300,676	303,406

The interest rates on the borrowings and financing from the Bank Negara Malaysia ranges from 0% to 1.5% per annum (2021: 0% to 1.5%).

22. LEASE LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Maturity analysis:				
Due within 1 year	27,219	28,523	20,085	20,574
More than 1 year to 5 years	96,653	97,333	66,677	67,938
More than 5 years	57,455	65,172	3,730	3,436
	181,327	191,028	90,492	91,948
Less: Unearned interest	(28,933)	(33,480)	(7,699)	(8,900)
	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048
Present value of lease liabilities analysed as:				
Current	21,440	22,833	17,638	18,255
Non-current	130,954	134,715	65,155	64,793
	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048

The Group applied the incremental borrowing rates to lease liabilities at a range from 3.10% to 6.40% (2021: 3.10% to 6.40%). The Bank applied the incremental borrowing rates to lease liabilities at a range from 3.48% to 4.50% (2021: 3.48% to 3.96%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year				
Recognition of lease liabilities	42,865	45,003	42,651	43,040
Derecognition of lease liabilities	(25,743)	(24,195)	(25,066)	(23,380)
Finance costs on lease liabilities	6,522	6,720	3,159	3,178
Less: Repayment of lease liabilities	(28,798)	(29,211)	(20,999)	(21,531)
At end of year	152,394	157,548	82,793	83,048

23. OTHER LIABILITIES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest/Profit payable	96,103	120,396	96,103	120,396
Sundry payables	841,725	645,520	475,555	323,511
Accruals	367,275	282,268	130,090	114,244
Advanced loan repayment	387,102	386,730	387,102	386,730
Dividend on SSP payable	12,543	10,478	12,543	10,478
Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing commitments	8,587	6,624	8,587	6,624
	1,713,335	1,452,016	1,109,980	961,983

24. PROVISION FOR TAX AND ZAKAT

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year:					
- tax		88,479	63,729	89,474	63,192
- zakat		3,928	3,633	3,928	3,633
Payment made during the year:					
- tax		(157,258)	(143,249)	(124,729)	(104,244)
- zakat		(3,776)	(5,530)	(2,474)	(2,705)
Tax refunded		130	5,000	-	5,000
Over provision in previous year	35	(3,874)	(6,768)	(2,144)	(6,487)
Provision for the year:					
- tax	35	57,286	169,767	36,468	132,013
- zakat		4,302	5,825	3,000	3,000
At end of year:					
- tax		(15,237)	88,479	(931)	89,474
- zakat		4,454	3,928	4,454	3,928
Provision for tax and zakat		(10,783)	92,407	3,523	93,402

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority on the same entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle their current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

GROUP	Deferred Tax Assets		Deferred Tax Liabilities		Net Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	–	3,372	(471)	–	(471)	3,372
Right-of-use assets	–	–	(20,930)	(21,022)	(20,930)	(21,022)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,105	–	–	(20,127)	23,105	(20,127)
Loans, advances and financing	–	12,439	(8,116)	–	(8,116)	12,439
Retirement benefit obligations	87,913	162,320	–	–	87,913	162,320
Lease liabilities	21,969	22,156	–	–	21,969	22,156
Other liabilities and provisions	52,605	22,434	–	–	52,605	22,434
Tax assets/(liabilities)	185,592	222,721	(29,517)	(41,149)	156,075	181,572
Set off of tax	(29,517)	(41,149)	29,517	41,149	–	–
Net tax assets	156,075	181,572	–	–	156,075	181,572

BANK	Deferred Tax Assets		Deferred Tax Liabilities		Net Total	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	427	3,372	(471)	–	427	3,372
Right-of-use assets	–	–	(20,930)	(21,022)	(20,930)	(21,022)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,105	–	–	(20,127)	23,105	(20,127)
Loans, advances and financing	–	12,439	(8,116)	–	(8,116)	12,439
Retirement benefit obligations	87,913	162,320	–	–	87,913	162,320
Lease liabilities	21,969	22,156	–	–	21,969	22,156
Other liabilities and provisions	26,477	22,372	–	–	26,477	22,372
Tax assets/(liabilities)	159,891	222,659	(29,046)	(41,149)	130,845	181,510
Set off of tax	(29,046)	(41,149)	29,046	41,149	–	–
Net tax assets	130,845	181,510	–	–	130,845	181,510

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (Continued)

GROUP				As at			As at
	As at 1 January 2021 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 35) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 35) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2022 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	2,312	1,060	–	3,372	(3,843)	–	(471)
Right-of-use assets	(20,670)	(352)	–	(21,022)	92	–	(20,930)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(98,205)	–	78,078	(20,127)	–	43,232	23,105
Loans, advances and financing	6,565	5,874	–	12,439	(20,555)	–	(8,116)
Retirement benefit obligations	155,827	6,493	–	162,320	(70,587)	(3,820)	87,913
Lease liabilities	21,739	417	–	22,156	(187)	–	21,969
Other liabilities and provisions	18,489	3,945	–	22,434	30,171	–	52,605
	86,057	17,437	78,078	181,572	(64,909)	39,412	156,075
BANK							
	As at 1 January 2021 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 35) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2021/ 1 January 2022 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 35) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	As at 31 December 2022 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	2,312	1,060	–	3,372	(2,945)	–	427
Right-of-use assets	(20,670)	(352)	–	(21,022)	92	–	(20,930)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(98,205)	–	78,078	(20,127)	–	43,232	23,105
Loans, advances and financing	6,565	5,874	–	12,439	(20,555)	–	(8,116)
Retirement benefit obligations	155,827	6,493	–	162,320	(70,587)	(3,820)	87,913
Lease liabilities	21,739	417	–	22,156	(187)	–	21,969
Other liabilities and provisions	20,913	1,459	–	22,372	4,105	–	26,477
	88,481	14,951	78,078	181,510	(90,077)	39,412	130,845

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. REVENUE

Revenue comprises income derived from lending, treasury investment and other activities undertaken by the Group and the Bank.

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest income	27	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Fees and commissions income	29	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975
Income from Islamic banking operations	41	1,446,402	1,302,942	1,446,402	1,302,942
Other operating income	30	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341
		3,115,724	2,979,804	2,111,967	1,976,923

27. INTEREST INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Loans and advances	287,773	305,459	287,773	305,459
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	7,841	16,242	8,068	20,087
Investment securities:				
Fair value through profit or loss	3,304	4,530	–	–
Fair value through other comprehensive income	235,195	184,893	235,195	184,893
	534,113	511,124	531,036	510,439
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(14,030)	(18,774)	(14,030)	(18,774)
Total interest income	520,083	492,350	517,006	491,665
Of which:				
Interest income earned on impaired loans and advances	11,970	15,974	11,970	15,974

28. INTEREST EXPENSE

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers	58,251	60,951	62,885	70,629
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	14,076	8,483	14,076	8,483
Others	2,045	2,126	2,045	2,126
	74,372	71,560	79,006	81,238

29. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Service charges and fees	978,234	923,698	59,114	49,531
Fees on loans, advances and financing	10,108	11,247	10,108	11,247
Commissions	436	5,209	22,630	19,197
	988,778	940,154	91,852	79,975

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<i>Gain on disposal of investment securities</i>				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	3,832	48,936	3,832	48,936
Fair value through profit and loss	223	–	223	–
<i>Fair value gain on investment securities</i>				
Fair value through profit and loss	38,910	30,209	38,898	37,586
<i>Gross dividend income</i>				
Quoted in Malaysia				
Fair value through profit and loss	792	2,651	50	650
Unquoted in Malaysia				
Fair value through profit and loss	–	435	–	435
<i>Other income</i>				
Net gain on foreign exchange	499	587	499	587
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	90	106	95	106
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	2,591	1,844	2,591	1,844
Rental income	3,072	2,006	3,082	2,006
Utilisation of government grant	4,029	8,876	4,029	8,876
Others	106,423	148,708	3,408	1,315
	160,461	244,358	56,707	102,341

31. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
<i>Fair value loss on investment securities</i>				
Fair value through profit and loss	42,679	38,064	42,679	38,064
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,950	5,716	2,588	2,174
Interest expense on restoration cost	258	245	289	244
	48,887	44,025	45,556	40,482

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Salaries and wages		432,478	425,835	364,896	364,517
Allowances and bonuses		125,066	110,199	97,167	80,112
Social security costs		6,307	6,034	5,771	5,576
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF")		112,192	105,321	98,633	92,270
Post-retirement medical benefits	20	10,053	9,871	10,053	9,871
Retirement gratuity benefits	20	(4,278)	35,248	(4,278)	35,248
Retirement accumulated leave benefits	20	3,107	1,841	3,107	1,841
Other staff related expenses		126,387	117,836	113,627	105,392
		811,312	812,185	688,976	694,827

Included in personnel expenses of the Group and of the Bank is Directors' remuneration amounting to RM3.79 million (2021: RM3.31 million) and RM2.76 million (2021: RM2.55 million), respectively as disclosed in Note 32.

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Directors of the Bank				
<u>Executive Director:</u>				
Salary and other remuneration, including meeting allowances	939	865	939	865
Bonuses	256	–	256	–
Fees	60	55	60	55
Benefits-in-kind	96	87	96	87
	1,351	1,007	1,351	1,007
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	664	672	479	504
Other remuneration	914	1,013	878	984
Benefits-in-kind	53	54	53	54
	1,631	1,739	1,410	1,542
	2,982	2,746	2,761	2,549
Directors of subsidiaries				
<u>Non-Executive Directors:</u>				
Fees	666	486	–	–
Other remuneration	143	78	–	–
	809	564	–	–
	3,791	3,310	2,761	2,549

32. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (Continued)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year by types of remunerations

2022	Remuneration received from the Bank							Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies			
	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Retirement benefits RM'000	Leave passage RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Benefit- in-kind RM'000	Bank total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Group total RM'000
Directors											
<u>Executive Director</u>											
Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah	900	256	-	-	60	39	96	1,351	-	-	1,351
	900	256	-	-	60	39	96	1,351	-	-	1,351
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>											
Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid	-	-	-	-	144	60	42	246	185	36	467
Mohd Sakeri Bin Abdul Kadir	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8	-	-	8
Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim	-	-	-	-	55	30	2	87	-	-	87
Heji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	-	60	207	2	269	-	-	269
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	-	60	195	2	257	-	-	257
Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim	-	-	-	-	35	112	1	148	-	-	148
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip@Talib	-	-	-	-	60	103	2	165	-	-	165
Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar	-	-	-	-	60	168	2	230	-	-	230
	-	-	-	-	479	878	53	1,410	185	36	1,631
	900	256	-	-	539	917	149	2,761	185	36	2,982

32. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (Continued)

Directors' remuneration for the financial year by types of remunerations (Continued)

2021	Remuneration received from the Bank						Remuneration received from Subsidiary Companies				
	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Retirement benefits RM'000	Leave passage RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Benefit- in-kind RM'000	Bank total RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Group total RM'000
Directors											
<i>Executive Director</i>											
Jay Khairil Jeremy Bin Abdullah	820	-	-	-	55	45	87	1,007	-	-	1,007
	820	-	-	-	55	45	87	1,007	-	-	1,007
<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>											
Rossana Annizah Binti Ahmad Rashid	-	-	-	-	144	60	42	246	168	29	443
Dr Mastura Binti Abdul Karim	-	-	-	-	60	51	2	113	-	-	113
Haji Selamat Bin Sirat	-	-	-	-	60	214	2	276	-	-	276
Datin Zaimah Binti Zakaria	-	-	-	-	60	203	2	265	-	-	265
Dato' Haji Amirudin Bin Haji Abdul Halim	-	-	-	-	60	207	2	269	-	-	269
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip@Talib	-	-	-	-	60	78	2	140	-	-	140
Dato' Mohd Rizal Bin Mohd Jaafar	-	-	-	-	60	171	2	233	-	-	233
	-	-	-	-	504	984	54	1,542	168	29	1,739
	820	-	-	-	559	1,029	141	2,549	168	29	2,746

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. OTHER OVERHEADS

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Promotion and marketing advertisement and publicity		9,875	19,145	5,240	5,687
Establishment costs rental of premises		2,615	950	1,339	390
Depreciation of:					
Property, plant and equipment	10	64,743	63,874	61,679	60,433
Right-of-use assets	11	26,358	27,907	20,381	20,696
Investment properties	12	1,368	1,358	1,368	1,358
Amortisation of:					
Prepaid lease payments	13	1,246	1,233	1,229	1,216
Intangible assets	14	47,515	46,885	32,492	31,757
Electronic data processing expenses		121,724	121,301	90,831	85,377
Hire of equipment		6,358	3,726	6,358	3,726
General expenses Auditors' fees		1,655	1,153	800	531
Subsidised interest on staff loans*		1	1	1	1
Write off:					
Property, plant and equipment	10	647	234	602	165
Intangible assets	14	399	41	–	–
Commission expenses		540,854	508,732	9,333	12,600
Outsourcing fees		64,418	99,500	227	115
Others		389,877	330,206	167,728	158,032
		1,279,653	1,226,246	399,608	382,084

* This relates to interest subsidised by the Bank for loans granted by the Government to the Bank's employees.

34. WRITEBACK FOR IMPAIRMENT ON LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCING

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing			
Changes in expected credit losses	6		
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		(1,290)	(50,790)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		74,143	2,796
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(12,156)	79,458
Allowance for impairment on loans, advances and financing commitments		(1,962)	(931)
Bad debts:			
Recovered		31,181	29,805
Written off		(61,476)	(50,791)
		28,440	9,547

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35. TAX EXPENSE

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current tax expense:					
Current year	24	57,286	169,767	36,468	132,013
Over provision in previous years	24	(3,874)	(6,768)	(2,144)	(6,487)
		53,412	162,999	34,324	125,526
Deferred tax expense:					
Origination and reversal of temporary differences					
Current year	25	64,909	(17,437)	90,077	(14,951)
		118,321	145,562	124,401	110,575
Reconciliation of tax expense:					
Profit before tax and zakat				397,981	458,433
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate				95,515	110,024
Effect of increase in tax rate due to <i>cukai makmur</i>				3,400	–
Effect of tax exempt income				(1,233)	(210,631)
Effect of non-deductible expenses				37,163	255,138
Effect of amendments to Income Tax Act 1967*				(12,042)	–
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax in respect of a subsidiary				21	120
Effect of special tax relief				(787)	(2,356)
				122,037	152,295
Over provision of current tax expense in previous years				(3,874)	(6,768)
Others				158	35
Tax expense for the year				118,321	145,562
Reconciliation of tax expense:					
Profit before tax and zakat				416,365	405,464
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate				99,928	97,311
Effect of increase in tax rate due to <i>cukai makmur</i>				3,400	–
Effect of tax exempt income				(823)	(868)
Effect of non-deductible expenses				24,040	20,619
				126,545	117,062
Overprovision of current tax expense in previous years				(2,144)	(6,487)
Tax expense for the year				124,401	110,575

* Effective from the year of assessment 2022, due to the amendments in the section 60AA of the Income Tax Act 1967, wakalah fee income are subject to tax and its constituent outgo are tax deductible.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

The related parties of the Group and the Bank are:

(a) Subsidiaries

Details of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 8.

(b) Associates

Details of the associates are disclosed in Note 9.

(c) Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

GROUP			Associates	
			2022	2021
			RM'000	RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing			305	392
BANK	Subsidiaries		Associates	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Income received:				
Interest on loans, advances and financing	–	–	305	392
Commissions received	22,194	13,988	–	–
Other income	11,997	7,946	–	–
Rental of premises	10	–	–	–
	34,201	21,934	305	392
Expenditure incurred:				
Interest on deposits	4,634	9,678	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(c) Transactions with subsidiaries and associates (Continued)

GROUP	Associates			
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000		
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing	5,910	7,949		
Amount due to related parties:				
Deposits and placements received	636	3,185		
BANK	Subsidiaries		Associates	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Amount due from related parties:				
Loans, advances and financing - Net	–	–	5,910	7,949
	–	–	12,726	14,849
Amount due to related parties:				
Deposits and placements received	4,600	231,824	636	3,185

(d) Key management personnel

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

	GROUP		BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Other key management personnel:				
Short-term employee benefits	12,112	11,797	3,131	2,900
Long-term employee benefits	941	1,329	–	–
	13,053	13,126	3,131	2,900

No loans were granted to the Directors of the Bank. Loans granted to other key management personnel of the Group and of the Bank are on similar terms and conditions which are generally available to other employees of the Bank.

All related party transactions are conducted at arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms which are not more favourable than those generally available to the public.

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to key management personnel in the current year and previous year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GROUP	2022			2021		
	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	1,141,952	–	–	1,274,939	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,921,540	960,770	960,770	1,989,895	994,948	994,948
	3,063,492	960,770	960,770	3,264,834	994,948	994,948
Other Commitments:						
Authorised but not contracted for						
- Intangible assets	913	–	–	4,894	–	–
Contracted but not provided for						
- Intangible assets	3,039	–	–	–	–	–
	3,952	–	–	4,894	–	–
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	761	381	381	761	381	381
	761	381	381	761	381	381
	3,068,205	961,151	961,151	3,270,489	995,329	995,329
BANK						
	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	1,141,952	–	–	1,274,939	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,921,540	960,770	960,770	1,989,895	994,948	994,948
	3,063,492	960,770	960,770	3,264,834	994,948	994,948
Contingent Liabilities:						
Amount guaranteed by Bank	761	381	381	761	381	381
	761	381	381	761	381	381
	3,064,253	961,151	961,151	3,265,595	995,329	995,329

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments as at 31 December 2019 categorised as follows:

- (i) Amortised cost ("AC")
- (ii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
- (iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

GROUP At 31 December 2022	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,273,699	–	–	1,273,699
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	190,766	–	–	190,766
Investment securities	–	8,904,416	503,777	9,408,193
Loans, advances and financing	34,874,231	–	–	34,874,231
Other assets	641,280	–	–	641,280
	36,979,976	8,904,416	503,777	46,388,169
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(27,770,011)	–	–	(27,770,011)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,711,466)	–	–	(3,711,466)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(6,893,079)	–	–	(6,893,079)
Sukuk	(754,577)	–	–	(754,577)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(300,676)	–	–	(300,676)
Lease liabilities	(152,394)	–	–	(152,394)
Other liabilities	(1,704,748)	–	–	(1,704,748)
	(41,286,951)	–	–	(41,286,951)
GROUP At 31 December 2021	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,544,948	–	–	1,544,948
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	178,581	–	–	178,581
Investment securities	–	7,940,769	275,263	8,216,032
Loans, advances and financing	32,444,350	–	–	32,444,350
Other assets	545,376	–	–	545,376
	34,713,255	7,940,769	275,263	42,929,287
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(29,307,649)	–	–	(29,307,649)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,621,936)	–	–	(3,621,936)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,606,924)	–	–	(2,606,924)
Sukuk	(754,393)	–	–	(754,393)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(303,406)	–	–	(303,406)
Lease liabilities	(157,548)	–	–	(157,548)
Other liabilities	(1,445,392)	–	–	(1,445,392)
	(38,197,248)	–	–	(38,197,248)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (Continued)

BANK At 31 December 2022	AC RM'000	FVOCI RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,202,241	–	–	1,202,241
Investment securities	–	8,904,416	99,286	9,003,702
Loans, advances and financing	34,874,231	–	–	34,874,231
Other assets	415,201	–	–	415,201
	36,491,673	8,904,416	99,286	45,495,375
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(27,774,611)	–	–	(27,774,611)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,711,466)	–	–	(3,711,466)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(6,893,079)	–	–	(6,893,079)
Sukuk	(754,577)	–	–	(754,577)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(300,676)	–	–	(300,676)
Lease liabilities	(82,793)	–	–	(82,793)
Other liabilities	(1,101,393)	–	–	(1,101,393)
	(40,618,595)	–	–	(40,618,595)
BANK At 31 December 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,636,050	–	–	1,636,050
Investment securities	–	7,940,769	129,020	8,069,789
Loans, advances and financing	32,444,350	–	–	32,444,350
Other assets	189,812	–	–	189,812
	34,270,212	7,940,769	129,020	42,340,001
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	(29,539,473)	–	–	(29,539,473)
Investment accounts of customers	(3,621,936)	–	–	(3,621,936)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,606,924)	–	–	(2,606,924)
Sukuk	(754,393)	–	–	(754,393)
Borrowings and financing from institutions	(303,406)	–	–	(303,406)
Lease liabilities	(83,048)	–	–	(83,048)
Other liabilities	(955,359)	–	–	(955,359)
	(37,864,539)	–	–	(37,864,539)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management

Overview

As a development financial institution with heavy mandated role entrusted by the Government, the Group's activities expose it to a variety of risks, primarily financial risk - credit, market (including liquidity and funding risks). Those wide ranges of activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The aim is therefore, to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance, and at the same time meeting the expected mandated roles.

The set risk management framework, policies and other guiding documents are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable data and information. Reviews of risk management guiding documents and tools to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging good industry practices are conducted regularly.

The Board has the oversight role as the overall responsible body that approves credit risk related policies that govern the credit risk activities in the Bank. The function is further supported by the respective loans/financing committees at the management level in the loans/financing approval process.

To develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, standardised processes, procedures as well as continuous training and development programmes are established, allow for all employees to understand their respective roles and obligations.

The Board has appointed Board Audit Committee ("BAC") to assist discharging the duties of maintaining the sound system of internal controls to safeguard the Bank's assets and shareholder's investments. BAC is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures as well as for contributing to the improvement of the risk management and control systems. BAC provides an independent perspective and assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risks management framework.

The Bank's BAC is assisted by Internal Audit Department which undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures. The results and remedial actions are reported to BAC for deliberation and continuous oversight. The BAC ensures the effectiveness of Internal Audit Department with adequate oversight on audit scope and coverage.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that customers, clients or counter parties fail to perform or are unwilling to pay interest/profit, repay the principal or otherwise to fulfil their contractual obligations under loans, advances and financing agreements, other credit facilities or investment securities, thus causing the Group and the Bank to suffer a financial loss.

As credit risk is considered the most significant risk, considerable resources and controls are devoted to managing this risk within the core departments of the Bank. The established credit guiding documents provide for the development of a systematic and consistent approach to identifying and managing borrower/customer and counterparty risks contained in all of its banking assets.

The respective business heads, credit operations as well as collections and recovery are responsible for recognition and management of credit risk, both at transaction and portfolio levels and to ensure that risk procedures are adhered to in a manner consistent with the requirements set out in the respective credit guiding documents, product programs and comply with regulatory norms.

The respective business heads, credit operations as well as collections and recovery also monitor as well as manage, limit and control concentration of credit risk wherever it is identified - in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and sectors. Limits and lending/financing criteria on each of its product are also set. For risk management reporting purposes, consideration and consolidation of all elements of credit risk exposure are conducted by segments and industrial sectors.

The credit risk for cash and short-term funds and deposit and placement with banks and other financial institutions are considered to be negligible, as the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

a. Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Past due but not impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are those for which contractual interest/profit or principal payments are past due, but it is believed that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group and the Bank.

b. Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms

Loans, advances and financing with renegotiated terms are loans and financing that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Group and the Bank have made concessions that they would not otherwise consider.

c. Impairment

The impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, which include loans, advances and financing, commitments and investment securities.

Allowance for impairment will be made based on the following three-stage approach which reflects the change in credit quality of the financial instrument since initial recognition:

i) Stage 1: 12-month ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months will be recognised.

ii) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - non-credit impaired

For exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are non-credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

iii) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that are credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

The assessment of credit risk, as well as the estimation of ECL, are required to be unbiased, probability weighted and should incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the end of the reporting period. In addition, the estimation of ECL should also take into account the time value of money.

d. Write-off policy

The process of write-off on the loans, advances and financing as well as investment securities balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, was affected when it is deemed that the loans, advances and financing or securities are uncollectible.

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's/customer's/issuer's financial position, that potentially impair the ability to make repayment or meeting the obligation, or that proceeds from the potential disposal of collateral or securities available will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

e. Collateral and credit enhancement

The amount and type of collateral required depends on assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty and the type of loan products offered. Guidelines are implemented on areas relating to the acceptability of collateral type and valuation parameters.

The main types of collaterals and credit enhancement are as follows:

- i) Housing - charges over residential properties
- ii) Transportation - ownership claims over the vehicles being financed
- iii) Consumption credit - charges over business assets such as premises, trade receivables and deposits

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) assets by risk class.

a. At amortised cost

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Carrying amount	5	34,874,231	32,444,350
Loans, advances and financing			
<u>Collectively impaired</u>			
Impaired more than 90 days past due		548,153	404,956
Total gross	6	548,153	404,956
ECL allowance	6(d)	(224,547)	(212,391)
Carrying amount		323,606	192,565
<u>Past due but not impaired</u>			
1-30 days past due		1,950,027	1,791,729
31-60 days past due		507,782	642,381
61-90 days past due		178,865	221,522
Total gross		2,636,674	2,655,632
ECL allowance	6(d)	(123,693)	(197,836)
Carrying amount		2,512,981	2,457,796
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
0 days past due		32,396,355	30,151,410
Total gross		32,396,355	30,151,410
ECL allowance	6(d)	(358,711)	(357,421)
Carrying amount		32,037,644	29,793,989
Carrying amount at amortised cost		34,874,231	32,444,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

b. At fair value through profit or loss

	Note	GROUP	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(b)	503,777	275,263
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
0 days past due		503,777	275,263
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		503,777	275,263

	Note	BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(b)	99,286	129,020
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
0 days past due		99,286	129,020
Carrying amount at fair value through profit or loss		99,286	129,020

c. At fair value through other comprehensive income

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Carrying amount	4(a)	8,904,416	7,940,769
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive incomes			
<u>Not past due and not impaired</u>			
0 days past due		8,904,416	7,940,769
Carrying amount at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,904,416	7,940,769

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

c. At fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities

Collectively impaired loans, advances and financing as well as individually impaired securities are (other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss) portfolio for when it is determined that there is objective evidence of impairment, and that the collection of all or partial principal and interest/profit due according to the contractual terms of the loans, advances and financing as well as investment securities agreement(s), is not feasible.

Investment securities carried at fair value through profit or loss are not assessed for impairment but are subject to the same internal grading system.

	GROUP/BANK Loans, advances and financing	
	Gross RM'000	Net RM'000
At 31 December 2022		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	548,153	323,606
Total	548,153	323,606
At 31 December 2021		
Impaired more than 90 days past due	404,956	192,565
Total	404,956	192,565

The credit risk concentration is monitored by sectors. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans, advances and financing as well as investment securities at the end of the reporting period is shown below:

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		Loans, advances and financing RM'000	Investment securities RM'000
At 31 December 2022			
Carrying amount	4(a) & 5	34,874,231	8,904,416
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Energy		–	60,864
Financial services		201,769	268,092
Transportation		–	2,834,923
Others		–	692,122
<i>Government</i>			5,048,415
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		15,644,857	–
Transportation		2,412,123	–
Micro finance		1,402,134	–
Consumption credit		14,145,445	–
Credit card		491,850	–
Others		576,053	–
Carrying amount		34,874,231	8,904,416

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

c. At fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

Impaired loans, advances and financing and investment securities (Continued)

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		Loans, advances and financing RM'000	Investment securities RM'000
At 31 December 2021			
Carrying amount	4(a) & 5	32,444,350	7,940,769
Concentration by sector			
<i>Corporate</i>			
Financial services		235,869	362,017
Transportation		–	2,652,433
Others		–	681,469
<i>Government</i>			
		–	4,244,850
<i>Retail</i>			
Housing		13,933,926	–
Transportation		2,274,532	–
Micro finance		1,166,041	–
Consumption credit		13,890,274	–
Credit card		439,961	–
Others		503,747	–
Carrying amount		32,444,350	7,940,769

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk which arises when the Group and the Bank have difficulty in raising funds to meet their financial obligations at a reasonable cost and in time.

The Group and the Bank maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet their liabilities when they fall due.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group and the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose, net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents less any deposits from banks and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Group's and the Bank's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the lead regulator, Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") under the New Liquidity Framework (BNM/DFI/GP5) which was issued in December 2006. Details of the reported Group and Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the the end of the reporting period and during the financial period according to the liquidity framework were as follows:

	2022	2021
Ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers	%	%
At 31 December	88	85
Average for the year	86	83
Maximum for the year	89	86
Minimum for the year	81	81

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Remaining contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities of the banking operation of the Group and the Bank are as follows:

GROUP At 31 December 2022	Up to	1 week to	1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	Above	No	Total
	1 week	1 month	months	months	months	1 year	specific	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	maturity	RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	16,473,545	286,276	460,936	457,153	630,187	87,994	–	18,396,091
Non-individuals	4,129,578	7,319,396	5,901,500	1,575,148	1,199,536	3,856	(4,600)	20,124,414
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,525	848,422	–	875,253
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	–	–	–	302,228	–	302,228
Lease liabilities	–	237	888	1,403	10,779	168,336	–	181,643
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,101,393	603,355	1,704,748
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	3,063,492	–	–	440	321	–	3,952	3,068,205
	23,666,615	7,605,909	6,363,324	2,047,450	1,854,348	2,512,229	602,707	44,652,582

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

GROUP	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2021								
Non-derivative liabilities								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:								
Individuals	17,153,288	343,381	496,712	400,807	654,641	38,408	—	19,087,237
Non-individuals	2,561,483	4,553,189	5,076,655	2,468,033	1,994,992	26,744	(231,824)	16,449,272
Sukuk	—	—	—	13,306	13,379	875,253	—	901,938
Borrowings and financing from institutions	—	—	—	—	—	303,406	—	303,406
Lease liabilities	—	2,183	4,367	6,551	13,102	131,345	—	157,548
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	955,359	490,033	1,445,392
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	3,264,634	—	—	440	321	—	4,894	3,270,489
	22,979,605	4,898,753	5,577,734	2,889,137	2,676,435	2,330,515	263,103	41,615,282

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (Continued)

BANK At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	16,473,545	286,276	460,936	457,153	630,187	87,994	18,396,091
Non-individuals	4,129,578	7,319,396	5,901,500	1,575,148	1,199,536	3,856	20,129,014
Sukuk	—	—	—	13,306	13,525	848,422	875,253
Borrowings and financing from institutions	—	—	—	—	—	302,228	302,228
Lease liabilities	—	237	888	1,403	3,645	84,319	90,492
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	1,101,393	1,101,393
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	3,063,492	—	—	440	321	—	3,064,253
	23,666,615	7,605,909	6,363,324	2,047,450	1,847,214	2,428,212	43,958,724
<u>Non-derivative liabilities</u>							
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	17,153,288	343,381	496,712	400,807	654,641	38,408	19,087,237
Non-individuals	2,561,483	4,553,189	5,076,655	2,468,033	1,994,992	26,744	16,681,096
Sukuk	—	—	—	13,306	13,379	875,253	901,938
Borrowings and financing from institutions	—	—	—	—	—	303,406	303,406
Lease liabilities	—	1,521	3,042	4,564	9,127	64,794	83,048
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	955,359	955,359
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	3,264,834	—	—	440	321	—	3,265,595
	22,979,605	4,898,091	5,576,409	2,887,150	2,672,460	2,263,964	41,277,679

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses to the Group and the Bank portfolio positions arising from movements in market prices such as interest/profit rates, foreign exchange rates and changes in volatility. The Group and the Bank are exposed to market risk from its trading and investment activities. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

The Group and the Bank is exposed to low foreign exchange risk as there are minimal transactions in foreign currencies.

Management of market risk

The Group and the Bank separate their exposures to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios are mainly held by the investment unit, and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") meets on a regular basis to monitor and manage market risk. ALCO is responsible in monitoring the key financial indicators and ratios, sets the thresholds to manage and monitor the market risk and also analyses the sensitivity of the Group's/Bank's interest/profit rate and maturity mismatches.

Exposure to interest/profit rate risk of non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest/profit rates. Interest/profit rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest/profit rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for re-pricing bands.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

A summary of the banking operations of the Group's and the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios are as follows:

GROUP At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading									
<i>Inflows</i>									
Loans, advances and financing Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	82,027	10,977	20,429	33,033	117,797	35,316,919	–	35,581,182	4.33
Other assets	562,241	–	–	–	–	–	23,566	585,807	
<i>Outflows</i>									
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(3,672,283)	(1,568,737)	(240,965)	(101,903)	(497,915)	(32,297,353)	4,600	(38,374,556)	1.51
Sukuk	–	–	–	–	–	(754,577)	–	(754,577)	3.56
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	(3,830,252)	(6,387,470)	(10,217,722)	
Net maturity gap	(3,028,015)	(1,557,760)	(220,536)	(68,870)	(380,118)	(1,150,062)	(6,133,225)	(12,538,586)	
Treasury and capital market activities									
<i>Inflows</i>									
Short-term placements	640,000	–	–	–	–	–	47,892	687,892	2.16
Investment securities	–	–	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	404,491	9,431,853	3.99
Total maturity gap	(2,388,015)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	7,118,768	(5,680,842)	(2,418,841)	
<i>Outflows</i>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(386,375)	–	–	–	–	(2,677,878)	–	(3,064,253)	
Total net maturity gap	(2,774,390)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	4,440,890	(5,680,842)	(5,483,094)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

GROUP At 31 December 2021	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Loans, advances and financing	68,684	5,004	13,837	26,556	66,376	33,031,541	–	33,211,998	4.37
Cash and bank balances									
with licensed banks and other financial institutions	585,050	–	–	–	–	–	41,315	626,365	
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	189,812	355,564	545,376	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,838,895)	(206,961)	(603,489)	(1,428,394)	(1,115,474)	(29,575,120)	231,824	(35,536,509)	1.29
Sukuk	–	–	–	–	–	(754,393)	–	(754,393)	3.56
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	(3,394,331)	(6,007,630)	(9,401,961)	
Net maturity gap	(2,185,161)	(201,957)	(589,652)	(1,401,838)	(1,049,098)	(502,491)	(5,378,927)	(11,309,124)	
Treasury and capital market activities									
<u>Inflows</u>									
Short-term placements	1,051,000	–	–	–	–	–	(132,417)	918,583	1.72
Investment securities	–	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	146,243	8,234,919	3.61
Total maturity gap	1,051,000	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	13,826	9,153,502	
<u>Outflows</u>									
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(467,219)	–	–	–	–	(2,798,376)	–	(3,265,595)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,601,380)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	3,262,053	(5,365,101)	(5,421,217)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

BANK

At 31 December 2022

	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Loans, advances and financing	82,027	10,977	20,429	33,033	117,797	35,316,919	35,581,182	4.33
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	562,241	-	-	-	-	-	562,241	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	415,201	415,201	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(3,672,283)	(1,568,737)	(240,965)	(101,903)	(497,915)	(32,297,353)	(38,379,156)	1.51
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,577)	(754,577)	3.56
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(3,830,252)	(3,830,252)	
Net maturity gap	(3,028,015)	(1,557,760)	(220,536)	(68,870)	(380,118)	(1,150,062)	(6,405,361)	
Treasury and capital market activities								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	640,000	-	-	-	-	-	640,000	2.16
Investment securities	-	-	260,820	178,896	318,816	8,268,830	9,027,362	3.99
Total maturity gap	(2,388,015)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	7,118,768	3,262,001	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(386,375)	-	-	-	-	(2,677,878)	(3,064,253)	
Total net maturity gap	(2,774,390)	(1,557,760)	40,284	110,026	(61,302)	4,440,890	197,748	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

BANK	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective interest rate %
At 31 December 2021								
Bank core activities - non-trading								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Loans, advances and financing	68,684	5,004	13,837	26,556	66,376	33,031,541	33,211,998	4.37
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	585,050	—	—	—	—	—	585,050	
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	189,812	189,812	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Deposits from customers and investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,838,895)	(206,961)	(603,489)	(1,428,394)	(1,115,474)	(29,575,120)	(35,768,333)	1.29
Sukuk	—	—	—	—	—	(754,393)	(754,393)	3.56
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	(3,394,331)	(3,394,331)	
Net maturity gap	(2,185,161)	(201,957)	(589,652)	(1,401,838)	(1,049,098)	(502,491)	(5,930,197)	
Treasury and capital market activities								
<u>Inflows</u>								
Short-term placements	1,051,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,051,000	1.72
Investment securities	—	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	8,088,676	3.61
Total maturity gap	1,051,000	30,132	118,199	533,944	843,481	6,562,920	9,139,676	
<u>Outflows</u>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(467,219)	—	—	—	—	(2,798,376)	(3,265,595)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,601,380)	(171,825)	(471,453)	(867,894)	(205,617)	3,262,053	(56,116)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments measured at fair value, where available, quoted and observable market prices in an active market or dealer price quotations are used to measure fair value.

Where such quoted and observable market prices are not available, fair values are determined using appropriate valuation techniques, which include the use of mathematical models, such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation techniques.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the end of the reporting period that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation techniques used incorporate assumptions regarding discount rates, interest/profit rate yield curves, estimates of future cash flows and other factors, as applicable. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the fair values derived.

The Group and the Bank generally use widely recognised valuation techniques with market observable inputs, if available, for the determination of fair value, which require minimal management judgement and estimation, due to the low complexity of the financial instruments held.

MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statements of financial position after initial recognition to be categorised according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements, in particular, whether the inputs used are observable or unobservable.

The Group and the Bank measure fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Quoted market prices: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments; |
| Level 2 | Fair values based on observable inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the instrument, whether directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), are used; and |
| Level 3 | Fair values derived using unobservable inputs: inputs used are not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs may have a significant impact on the valuation of the financial instruments and non-financial assets. |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by fair value hierarchy:

GROUP At 31 December 2022	Note	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
<i>Fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		–	1,360,147	–	1,360,147
Malaysian Government Sukuk		–	171,314	–	171,314
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	4,541,166	–	4,541,166
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	2,086,779	–	2,086,779
Private Debt Securities		–	54,737	–	54,737
Islamic Debt Securities		–	690,273	–	690,273
		–	8,904,416	–	8,904,416
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	4(b)				
Unit Trust Investments		–	455,424	–	455,424
Islamic Debt Securities		–	48,353	–	48,353
		–	503,777	–	503,777
		–	9,408,193	–	9,408,193

GROUP At 31 December 2021	Note	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	TOTAL RM'000
<i>Fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	4(a)				
Malaysian Government Securities		–	744,194	–	744,194
Malaysian Government Sukuk		–	175,269	–	175,269
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	4,966,737	–	4,966,737
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	1,393,782	–	1,393,782
Khazanah Bonds		–	78,951	–	78,951
Private Debt Securities		–	45,689	–	45,689
Islamic Debt Securities		–	536,147	–	536,147
		–	7,940,769	–	7,940,769
<i>Fair value through profit or loss</i>	4(b)				
Malaysian Government Securities		–	8,020	–	8,020
Unit Trust Investments		–	185,354	–	185,354
Islamic Debt Securities		–	81,889	–	81,889
		–	275,263	–	275,263
		–	8,216,032	–	8,216,032

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Financial instruments carried at fair value (Continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by fair value hierarchy:

BANK		Level	Level	Level	Total
At 31 December 2022		1	2	3	
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Malaysian Government Securities	4(a)	–	1,360,147	–	1,360,147
Malaysian Government Sukuk		–	171,314	–	171,314
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	4,541,166	–	4,541,166
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	2,086,779	–	2,086,779
Private Debt Securities		–	54,737	–	54,737
Islamic Debt Securities		–	690,273	–	690,273
		–	8,904,416	–	8,904,416
Fair value through profit or loss					
Unit Trust Investments	4(b)	–	99,286	–	99,286
		–	99,286	–	99,286
		–	9,003,702	–	9,003,702
BANK					
At 31 December 2021					
	Note	Level	Level	Level	TOTAL
		1	2	3	RM'000
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Malaysian Government Securities	4(a)	–	744,194	–	744,194
Malaysian Government Sukuk		–	175,269	–	175,269
Government Guaranteed Bonds		–	4,966,737	–	4,966,737
Malaysian Government Investment Issues		–	1,393,782	–	1,393,782
Khazanah Bonds		–	78,951	–	78,951
Private Debt Securities		–	45,689	–	45,689
Islamic Debt Securities		–	536,147	–	536,147
		–	7,940,769	–	7,940,769
Fair value through profit or loss					
Unit Trust Investments	4(b)	–	129,020	–	129,020
		–	129,020	–	129,020
		–	8,069,789	–	8,069,789

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required

Set out below is the comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments of the Group and of the Bank which are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. Short-term/on demand financial assets and financial liabilities where the carrying amounts reasonably approximate their fair values.

At 31 December 2022	GROUP		BANK	
	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,273,699	1,273,699	1,202,241	1,202,241
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	190,766	190,766	–	–
Loans, advances and financing	34,874,231	34,872,494	34,874,231	34,872,494
Other assets	641,280	641,280	415,201	415,201
	36,979,976	36,978,239	36,491,673	36,489,936
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	27,770,011	27,770,011	27,774,611	27,774,611
Investment accounts of customers	3,711,466	3,711,466	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	6,893,079	6,893,079	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	754,577	759,704	754,577	759,704
Borrowings and financing from institutions	300,676	300,676	300,676	300,676
Other liabilities	1,704,748	1,704,748	1,101,393	1,101,393
	41,134,557	41,139,684	40,535,802	40,540,929
At 31 December 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	1,544,948	1,544,948	1,636,050	1,636,050
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	178,581	178,581	–	–
Loans, advances and financing	32,444,350	34,522,546	32,444,350	34,522,546
Other assets	545,376	545,376	189,812	189,812
	34,713,255	36,791,451	34,270,212	36,348,408
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	29,307,649	29,307,649	29,539,473	29,539,473
Investment accounts of customers	3,621,936	3,621,936	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	2,606,924	2,606,924	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	754,393	750,190	754,393	750,190
Borrowings and financing from institutions	303,406	303,406	303,406	303,406
Other liabilities	1,445,392	1,445,392	955,359	955,359
	38,039,700	38,035,497	37,781,491	37,777,288

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (Continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments not carried at fair value, but fair value disclosures are required. The different levels have been defined as follows:

GROUP At 31 December 2022	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Financial assets				
<i>Cash and short-term funds</i>	–	–	1,273,699	1,273,699
<i>Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions</i>	–	–	190,766	190,766
Loans, advances and financing				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	15,564,434	15,564,434
Personal loans/financing	–	–	14,767,577	14,767,577
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	1,402,064	1,402,064
Micro finance	–	–	117,681	117,681
Staff loans/financing	–	–	2,327,129	2,327,129
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	491,826	491,826
Other term loans/financing	–	–	201,783	201,783
	–	–	34,872,494	34,872,494
Other assets				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	98,496	98,496
Sundry receivables	–	–	434,644	434,644
Grant due from Government	–	–	108,140	108,140
	–	–	641,280	641,280
	–	–	36,978,239	36,978,239
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	–	–	27,770,011	27,770,011
Investment accounts of customers	–	–	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	–	–	759,704	759,704
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	300,676	300,676
Other liabilities	–	–	1,704,748	1,704,748
	–	–	41,139,684	41,139,684

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (Continued)

GROUP At 31 December 2021	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	1,544,948	1,544,948
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	178,581	178,581
Loans, advances and financing				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	14,776,934	14,776,934
Personal loans/financing	–	–	15,401,767	15,401,767
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	1,244,994	1,244,994
Micro finance	–	–	97,277	97,277
Staff loans/financing	–	–	2,325,720	2,325,720
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	439,961	439,961
Other term loans/financing	–	–	235,893	235,893
	–	–	34,522,546	34,522,546
Other assets				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	82,095	82,095
Sundry receivables	–	–	463,181	463,181
Dividend receivables	–	–	100	100
	–	–	545,376	545,376
	–	–	36,791,451	36,791,451
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	–	–	29,307,649	29,307,649
Investment accounts of customers	–	–	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	–	–	750,190	750,190
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	303,406	303,406
Other liabilities	–	–	1,445,392	1,445,392
	–	–	38,035,497	38,035,497

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (Continued)

BANK At 31 December 2022	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Financial assets				
<i>Cash and short-term funds</i>	–	–	1,202,241	1,202,241
<i>Loans, advances and financing</i>				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	15,564,434	15,564,434
Personal loans/financing	–	–	14,767,577	14,767,577
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	1,402,064	1,402,064
Micro finance	–	–	117,681	117,681
Staff loans/financing	–	–	2,327,129	2,327,129
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	491,826	491,826
Other term loans/financing	–	–	201,783	201,783
	–	–	34,872,494	34,872,494
<i>Other assets</i>				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	97,663	97,663
Sundry receivables	–	–	209,398	209,398
Grant due from Government	–	–	108,140	108,140
	–	–	415,201	415,201
	–	–	36,489,936	36,489,936
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	–	–	27,774,611	27,774,611
Investment accounts of customers	–	–	3,711,466	3,711,466
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	6,893,079	6,893,079
Sukuk	–	–	759,704	759,704
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	300,676	300,676
Other liabilities	–	–	1,101,393	1,101,393
	–	–	40,540,929	40,540,929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value but fair value disclosures are required (Continued)

BANK	Level	Level	Level	Total
At 31 December 2021	1	2	3	
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	–	–	1,636,050	1,636,050
Loans, advances and financing				
Housing loans/financing	–	–	14,776,934	14,776,934
Personal loans/financing	–	–	15,401,767	15,401,767
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	1,244,994	1,244,994
Micro finance	–	–	97,277	97,277
Staff loans/financing	–	–	2,325,720	2,325,720
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	439,961	439,961
Other term loans/financing	–	–	235,893	235,893
	–	–	34,522,546	34,522,546
Other assets				
Interest/Profit receivables	–	–	80,192	80,192
Sundry receivables	–	–	109,520	109,520
Dividend receivables	–	–	100	100
	–	–	189,812	189,812
	–	–	36,348,408	36,348,408
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	–	–	29,539,473	29,539,473
Investment accounts of customers	–	–	3,621,936	3,621,936
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	–	–	2,606,924	2,606,924
Sukuk	–	–	750,190	750,190
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	303,406	303,406
Other liabilities	–	–	955,359	955,359
	–	–	37,777,288	37,777,288

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

(i) Cash and short-term funds and placements with financial institutions

The carrying amount of cash and short-term funds and placements with financial institutions approximates fair value due to the relatively short term maturity of these instruments.

(ii) Investment securities

The fair value of publicly traded investment securities are estimated based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. If there are no quoted market prices for investment securities, a reasonable estimate of fair value will be calculated based on the indicative rates obtained from third parties.

(iii) Loans, advances and financing

The fair values of fixed rate loans/financing with remaining maturity of less than six months and variable rate loans/financing are estimated to approximate their carrying amounts. For fixed rate loans/financing with remaining maturity of more than six months, the fair values are estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates of loans/financing of similar credit risks and maturity.

The fair values of impaired loans/financing are represented by their carrying amounts, net of any expected credit losses, being the expected recoverable amount.

(iv) Other receivables and payables

The carrying amounts of other receivables and payables are reasonable estimates of fair value due to their relatively short-term maturity.

(v) Other investments

Fair value of other investments is based on the share of net tangible assets of the investee companies as at the end of the reporting period.

(vi) Deposits from customers and from financial institutions and investment accounts of customers

The Group and the Bank consider the carrying amounts of all its deposits and investment accounts, such as non-bank customers' deposits and investment accounts, and deposits and balances of banks, agents and related companies, as reasonable approximation of their respective fair values given that these are mostly payable on demand and are short-term in nature.

(vii) Borrowings and financing from institutions

The fair value of borrowings from Bank Negara Malaysia is estimated using the effective interest/profit rate for the financing which was used in discounting the present value of the future determinable repayment of the financing.

(viii) Sukuk

Sukuk are measured at amortised cost at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the securities are derived by referring to the present value of the expected amount due in the future by applying the effective profit rate for the sukuk at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of the Group assumes the overall responsibility for the Group's risk management including Takaful Management Committee and Investment Committee support the BRMC and BIC through regular updated.

The Group has in place policies, guidelines and limits in managing the takaful risk. Management of risks include the selection and pricing of risks, product diversification, monitoring of actual experience, and using retakaful to diversify risk and limit potential net losses.

Takaful risk to the Group includes mortality, morbidity, expenses, lapses, surrenders, investments return, persistency and discount rate.

Family takaful investment-linked certificates

The family takaful investment-linked certificates are mainly made up of regular contribution investment-linked products which can be attached to various riders such as medical, contributor, hospital income and accidental riders. The main products are PruBSN Linked Series, PruBSN AsasLink and PruBSN WarisanPlus. The main riders are Crisis Shield, Health Enrich, HealthEnrich+, Health Protector, Medic Protector, Contributor and Accidental Protector Plus.

Family takaful non-investment-linked certificates

The family takaful non-investment-linked certificates consist of protection plans (for death, TPD and critical illness), savings plan and credit related reducing sum covered protection plan. The main products are PruBSN itrah, PruBSN Anggun, Sakinah, Mortgage Reducing Term Takaful and Reducing Term Takaful.

(a) Family takaful contracts

Concentration of takaful risk

The risk selection process determines the groups of takaful risk that are acceptable so that diversification of takaful risk types is achieved. This is to ensure that within each of these risk types, there is a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

In the classification process, certificates are classified into separate categories of standard and degree of substandard. Medical selection and financial underwriting guidelines included in the underwriting procedures allow the correct assignment of takaful risk to the appropriate class. Each class has varied takaful charges to reflect the health and medical history of the applicants.

The retakaful arrangements for risks undertaken by the fund have also limited the fund's risk exposure. There is a maximum retention limit for any single covered life. Generally, the fund retains low counterparty risk by having retakaful with high credit rating retakaful operators.

Concentration of risk based on participants' fund balance

GROUP	Gross RM'000	Retakaful RM'000	Net RM'000
At 31 December 2022			
Endowment	4,226,963	–	4,226,963
Term	447,020	–	447,020
Mortgage	445,699	(28,955)	416,744
Total family takaful fund	5,119,682	(28,955)	5,090,727
At 31 December 2021			
Endowment	3,968,248	–	3,968,248
Term	383,887	–	383,887
Mortgage	386,693	(28,251)	358,442
Total family takaful fund	4,738,828	(28,251)	4,710,577

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Family takaful contracts (Continued)

Key assumptions

Material judgement and analyses are required in the choice of assumptions to determine the liabilities. The assumptions are based on past experience, current internal data and external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and published information. The assumptions used in the valuation of liabilities are based on prudent estimates. This ensures that the fund is financially sound to meet its obligations.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assumptions are evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

Mortality and morbidity

The Group derives best estimate mortality or morbidity assumptions for each product type. These best estimates are based on studies which are derived from the existing portfolio. In practice, as the portfolio is dominated by new business sales which the experience is affected by underwriting selection effect, the best estimate assumption is not established entirely based on the portfolio experience but also with reference to retakaful risk rates tables.

Underwriting practices influences the mortality and morbidity experience of the fund. Monitoring and experience studies need to be performed if there are changes to underwriting practice.

Longevity

As there are no annuity products, longevity is not a significant assumption for the portfolio.

Investment return

The operational model of the takaful contracts is based on Tabarru' charges deducted from the participant funds to the Risk fund monthly. Investment risk is largely passed on to the participants. As a result, the Risk fund is not exposed to movements in rate of return and market values of the underlying assets.

Takaful Fund 2 provides maturity benefit for PruBSN Platinum, Premier One-i, and Smart Secure Takaful, as well as supporting regular cash payment in the event Participants Investment Account is in deficit for PruBSN Platinum, Premier One-i, Level Term Takaful, Smart Secure Takaful, PruBSN Aspirasi and Premier Vantage. Investment of fund are backed by Sukuk and Cash equivalent, liabilities are set up based on Government Islamic Issuance Yield.

Expenses

Expenses are borne entirely by the takaful operator (except for certain outgo as allowder by the contract or by the relevant regulatory guideline) and not the takaful funds. Expense assumption has no impact to the Risk funds.

Persistency

Persistency has marginal impact to the Takaful funds as charges are deducted monthly and claims paid only if the certificate is in-force.

Discount rate

Discount rate has a significant impact on provisions for contract liabilities. Lower discount rates will increase provisions required as the investment return that can be earned on the provisions are lower. Conversely, a higher discount rate reduces the provisions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

39. TAKAFUL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Family takaful contracts (Continued)

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross liabilities, net contract liabilities, surplus and takaful operator's profit or loss. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

GROUP

	Change in assumptions %	Impact on gross liabilities RM'000	Impact on net liabilities RM'000	Impact on surplus RM'000	Impact on takaful operator's profit or loss RM'000
At 31 December 2022					
Mortality/Morbidity	+10	99,363	79,057	(55,142)	(44,422)
Investment return	+/-1	2,704	2,739	(2,675)	(1,393)
Lapse and surrender rates	-10	1,628	936	(906)	(436)
Discount rate	-1	24,203	22,450	(22,720)	(7,721)
At 31 December 2021					
Mortality/Morbidity	+10	92,763	71,722	(49,413)	(51,549)
Investment return	+/-1	2,371	2,268	(2,239)	(1,141)
Lapse and surrender rates	-10	1,309	586	(557)	(260)
Discount rate	-1	22,560	20,708	(20,804)	(12,120)

For Investment Return sensitivity, +1% or -1% was applied to the investment return based on whichever resulted a higher liability.

Morbidity assumption has the largest impact as the benefit outgo of the riders constitutes a major portion of the takaful portfolio.

For pre-Takaful Operating Framework (TOF) businesses, losses in the family takaful fund are supported by risk management wakalah fees and if insufficient, a benevolent loan (Qard) is provided by the takaful operator in that order. Surpluses in the family takaful funds will be used to meet risk management charges before they are distributed to the participants. Losses for post-TOF businesses will be supported by a benevolent loan (Qard) from takaful.

In the sensitivities above, the impact on surplus takes account of total surplus available before the distribution of surplus arising and surplus carried forward. As a result, an impact to the takaful operator's profit or loss would only occur if the stress fully utilises the total available surplus as is the case with the mortality stress where a benevolent loan (Qard receivable) from the takaful operator will be issued to put right the deficit in the Tabarru' fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Regulatory capital

Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group and the Bank as a whole.

Effective from 22 February 2008, the Group and the Bank follow the provisions being set in the capital adequacy framework for the regulation of the capital.

(a) Capital requirement of the Group and of the Bank is analysed into two capital tiers as follows:

- (i) Tier I capital includes general reserve, capital reserve, retained earnings, non-controlling interests and other statutory adjustment relating to the items included in the equity but accounted differently for the purpose of capital adequacy.
- (ii) Tier II capital includes government grants, regulatory reserve and expected credit losses (limited to the credit portfolios as per assessment on historical losses under the MFRS 9 methodology).

(b) Various limits are applied to the elements of the capital base:

- (i) If Tier I capital is less than or equal to zero, then the maximum allowable for Tier II capital is zero.
- (ii) If Tier I capital is less than or equal to the amount of Tier II capital, then the maximum allowable capital for the Tier II capital is equivalent to the Tier I capital, otherwise if Tier I capital exceeds or equals to the amount of Tier II capital, then the maximum allowable for the Tier II capital is equivalent to the Tier II capital.
- (iii) If maximum allowable capital for Tier II capital exceeds or equals to the investment amount in subsidiaries and investment in capital of domestic/foreign banking institution, then the core capital is equal to the Tier I capital.
- (iv) If maximum allowable capital for Tier II capital is less or equal to the investment amount in subsidiaries and investment in capital of domestic/foreign banking institution, then the core capital is equal to the capital base.
- (v) Investment to capital ratio is inclusive of the investment in shares which is not deductible from capital base, and unit trust and property trust held and investment in fixed assets and foreclosed property held longer than specified period to the capital base.
- (vi) Minimum allowable absolute capital is RM300 million and the minimum allowable risk weighted capital ratio is 8% and the maintenance of the capital reserve needs to be established when the risk weighted capital ratio is lower than 16%.

Effective from 1 November 2016, the Group and the Bank follow the provisions being set, in accordance to Bank Negara Malaysia’s instruction JP2/DFI/BSN/CRR dated 23 September 2016. The Bank is required to provide capital for operational risk equivalent to the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) as a coverage for potential operational losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of the Group and of the Bank as at the end of the reporting period.

	Note	GROUP		BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Tier I Capital					
General reserve		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		1,845,799	1,736,679	1,694,816	1,568,238
Capital reserve		1,784,515	1,640,032	1,784,515	1,640,032
Non-controlling interests		285,972	282,120	–	–
		4,016,286	3,758,831	3,579,331	3,308,270
Less: Deferred tax assets		(132,970)	(201,699)	(107,740)	(201,637)
		3,883,316	3,557,132	3,471,591	3,106,633
Add: Allowance for impairment on non impaired loans, advances and financing		5,837	80,638	5,837	80,638
Total Tier I capital		3,889,153	3,637,770	3,477,428	3,187,271
Tier II Capital					
Government grants		1,974,273	1,370,840	1,974,273	1,370,840
Regulatory reserve		131,283	131,283	131,283	131,283
Allowance for impairment on non impaired loans, advances and financing		482,404	555,257	482,404	555,257
		2,587,960	2,057,380	2,587,960	2,057,380
Less: Allowance for impairment on non impaired loans, advances and financing		(5,837)	(80,638)	(5,837)	(80,638)
Total Tier II capital		2,582,123	1,976,742	2,582,123	1,976,742
Less: Investment in subsidiaries	8	–	–	(53,000)	(53,000)
Capital base		6,471,276	5,614,512	6,006,551	5,111,013
Core capital ratio		13.840%	13.738%	12.671%	12.281%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge		12.658%	12.506%	11.565%	11.160%
Risk-weighted capital ratio		23.028%	21.203%	21.886%	19.694%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge		21.062%	19.302%	19.977%	17.895%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below shows the breakdown of gross risk weighted assets in the various category of risk weight:

Risk Weight	GROUP			
	2022		2021	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	10,837,777	–	9,660,501	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	3,234,593	646,919	3,664,872	732,974
50%	14,510,160	7,255,080	12,819,718	6,409,859
100%	20,199,669	20,199,669	19,337,255	19,337,255
	48,782,199	28,101,668	45,482,346	26,480,088

Risk Weight	BANK			
	2022		2021	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	10,762,614	–	9,519,779	–
10%	–	–	–	–
20%	3,234,593	646,919	3,664,872	732,974
50%	14,510,160	7,255,080	12,819,718	6,409,859
100%	19,542,185	19,542,185	18,809,950	18,809,950
	48,049,552	27,444,184	44,814,319	25,952,783

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	2,623,401	2,607,845

In accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's policy documents BNM/RH/PD 035-7 dated 9 December 2020, DFI is allowed to add back a portion of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions of expected credit losses (ECL) 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 Bank has elected to adopt this transitional arrangement commencing for financial year ended 31 December 2020. This transition will be applied for 4 years period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Below is the results on the application of the transitional arrangement:

	Exposures Amount RM'000	
Add-back		5,837
Total Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions at the end of the reporting period		482,404
Total Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions at financial year beginning on the year of election		474,622
Add-back factor at the end of the reporting period		75%
	Before Transitional Arrangement RM'000	After Transitional Arrangement RM'000
Total Tier I Capital	3,471,591	3,471,591
of which: Total Add-back	–	5,837
Total additional Tier I Capital	3,471,591	3,477,428
Total Tier II Capital	2,587,960	2,587,960
of which: Allowance for impairment on non impaired loans, advances and financing	–	(5,837)
Total reduction Tier II Capital	2,587,960	2,582,123
Total RWA	27,444,184	27,444,184
Tier I Capital	12.650%	12.671%
Total Capital	21.886%	21.886%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	(a)	615,950	658,525
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(b)	3,009,205	2,455,394
Financing and advances	(c)	29,408,335	26,172,357
Other assets	(e)	226,710	52,079
Property, plant and equipment		111	188
Right-of-use assets	(f)	15,463	16,042
Intangible assets		32	39
Total Assets		33,275,806	29,354,624
LIABILITIES AND ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Deposits from customers	(g)	19,178,621	20,017,833
Investment accounts of customers	(h)	3,711,466	3,621,936
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(i)	5,878,051	2,195,880
Sukuk	(j)	754,577	754,393
Deferred income	(k)	335,461	30,000
Borrowings and financing from institutions		65	–
Lease liabilities		14,693	15,290
Other liabilities	(l)	1,019,922	448,896
Provision for zakat		4,454	3,928
Total Liabilities		30,897,310	27,088,156
ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS			
Islamic banking fund		80,000	80,000
Retained earnings		2,229,545	2,037,175
Other reserves		68,951	149,293
Total Islamic Banking Capital Funds		2,378,496	2,266,468
Total Liabilities and Islamic Banking Capital Funds		33,275,806	29,354,624
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	(y)	2,752,402	2,904,435

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Revenue	(m)	1,446,402	1,302,942
Income derived from investment of depositors' funds	(n)	1,335,948	1,197,858
Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds	(o)	110,454	105,084
Allowance for losses on financing and advances - net	(p)	(8,039)	(56,352)
Income attributable to the depositors	(q)	(510,896)	(382,375)
Total net income		927,467	864,215
Other operating expenses	(r)	(732,097)	(685,076)
Profit before zakat		195,370	179,139
Zakat	(t)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Net profit for the year		192,370	176,139
Other comprehensive loss, net of zakat:			
Securities fair value through other comprehensive income		(80,342)	(147,988)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(80,342)	(147,988)
Total comprehensive income for the year		112,028	28,151

Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Bank are derived as follows:

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Income derived from advances and financing	(m)	1,200,168	1,073,148
Income derived from deposit placement and investment securities		143,297	135,025
Other income		102,937	94,769
Income attributable to depositors	(q)	(510,896)	(382,375)
Net income from Islamic banking operations as reported in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Bank		935,506	920,567
Of which:			
Profit income earned on impaired financing and advances		4,532	8,619

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN ISLAMIC BANKING CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

GROUP/BANK	-----Non-distributable-----			Distributable	
	Islamic Banking Fund RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve* RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	80,000	197,759	99,522	1,861,036	2,238,317
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	176,139	176,139
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	(147,988)	–	–	(147,988)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	(147,988)	–	176,139	28,151
At 31 December 2021	80,000	49,771	99,522	2,037,175	2,266,468
At 1 January 2022	80,000	49,771	99,522	2,037,175	2,266,468
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	192,370	192,370
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	(80,342)	–	–	(80,342)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	(80,342)	–	192,370	112,028
At 31 December 2022	80,000	(30,571)	99,522	2,229,545	2,378,496

* Regulatory reserves represent the Group's compliance with BNM's Revised Policy Documents on Financial Reporting and Financial Reporting for Islamic Banking Institutions with effect from 1 July 2018, whereby the domestic banking subsidiaries must maintain, in aggregate, loss allowance for non-credit impaired exposures and regulatory reserves of no less than 1% of total credit exposures, net of loss allowance for credit-impaired exposures.

Prior to 1 July 2018, the Group complies with BNM's Policy on Classification and Impairment Provisions for Financing, to maintain, in aggregate, the collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserves of no less than 1.2% of total outstanding loans/financing, net of individual impairment allowances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before zakat	195,370	179,139
Adjustments for:		
Net amortisation of premiums	7,929	6,709
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	70	69
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,575	6,342
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	13
Property, plant and equipment written off	18	–
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	(695)	(581)
Expected credit loss provision for financing and advances	(15,218)	42,012
Bad debts written off	36,178	26,967
Net gain from disposal of investment securities	(13,258)	(33,639)
Profit expense on sukuk	26,864	5,314
Finance costs on lease liabilities	571	1,004
Finance costs on restoration costs	62	108
Utilisation of government grant	(2,682)	–
Operating profit before working capital changes	238,797	233,457
Changes in financing and advances	(3,254,964)	(3,439,401)
Changes in other assets	(66,491)	(8,442)
Changes in deposits from customers	(839,212)	1,865,518
Changes in investment accounts of customers	89,530	49,682
Changes in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	3,682,171	40,109
Changes in other liabilities	568,990	(189,717)
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations	418,821	(1,448,794)
Zakat paid	(2,474)	(2,705)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	416,347	(1,451,499)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	38	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(55)	(64)
Net purchase of investment securities	(628,824)	(107,455)
Net cash used in investing activities	(628,841)	(107,519)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings and financing from institutions	70	–
Repayment of borrowings and financing from institutions	(2)	–
Proceeds from sukuk	–	750,000
Profit expense paid on sukuk	(26,680)	(921)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,469)	(6,463)
Grant received from Government	200,000	30,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	169,919	772,616

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (Continued)

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(42,575)	(786,402)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	658,525	1,444,927
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	615,950	658,525
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash and short-term funds	615,950	658,525
CASH OUTFLOWS FOR LEASES AS A LESSEE		
Included in net cash from financing activities:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,469)	(6,463)
Total cash outflows for leases	(3,469)	(6,463)

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

GROUP/BANK	1 January 2022 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2022 RM'000
Sukuk	754,393	(26,680)	26,864	754,577
Deferred income	30,000	200,000	105,461	335,461
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	68	(3)	65
Lease liabilities	15,290	(3,469)	2,872	14,693
Total liabilities from financing activities	799,683	169,919	135,194	1,104,796
	1 January 2021 RM'000	Cash flows RM'000	Non-cash changes RM'000	31 December 2021 RM'000
Sukuk	–	749,079	5,314	754,393
Deferred income	–	30,000	–	30,000
Lease liabilities	17,066	(6,463)	4,687	15,290
Total liabilities from financing activities	17,066	772,616	10,001	799,683

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(a) Cash and short-term funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	5,950	41,525
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	610,000	617,000
	615,960	658,525

(b) Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Money market instruments:		
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	1,188,482	792,648
Government Guaranteed Sukuk	1,616,624	1,519,614
	2,805,106	2,312,262
Less: Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(7,929)	(6,709)
	2,797,177	2,305,553
Unquoted securities in Malaysia:		
Islamic Debt Securities	212,028	149,841
	212,028	149,841
	3,009,205	2,455,394

Maturity structure for securities fair value through other comprehensive income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within one year	109,552	25,077
More than one year	2,899,653	2,430,317
	3,009,205	2,455,394

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(c) Financing and advances

(i) Financing and advances by type

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Term financing		
Housing financing	45,978,299	38,554,886
Personal financing	22,784,479	20,558,622
Hire purchase receivables	2,595,087	2,379,540
Other term financing	1,210	–
Micro finance	1,423,847	946,678
Staff financing	149,740	127,578
Credit/Charge cards	392,743	346,384
Less: Unearned income	(43,407,363)	(36,214,432)
Gross financing and advances	29,918,042	26,699,256
Less: Allowance for impairment on financing and advances		
- Expected credit losses	(509,707)	(526,899)
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL	(279,815)	(271,348)
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(87,807)	(129,673)
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(142,085)	(125,878)
Net financing and advances	29,408,335	26,172,357

(ii) Financing and advances by type of customer

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Individuals	29,918,042	26,699,256

(iii) Financing and advances by profit rate

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fixed rate		
Housing financing	606,115	650,206
Hire purchase receivables	2,246,398	2,065,526
Micro finance	1,007,961	650,352
Other term financing	4,174,590	4,641,911
Variable rate		
Base financing rate plus	12,512,698	10,562,266
Cost plus	9,370,280	8,128,995
	29,918,042	26,699,256

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(c) Financing and advances (Continued)

(iv) Financing and advances by economic purpose

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	13,144,354	11,234,382
Purchase of securities	464,991	364,741
Purchase of transport vehicles	2,330,708	2,157,148
Consumption credit	12,576,587	11,946,249
Credit cards	392,743	346,384
Micro finance	1,008,659	650,352
	29,918,042	26,699,256

(v) Financing and advances spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	1,732,729	1,619,823
Penang	2,479,020	2,125,005
Perak	2,268,978	2,023,280
Selangor	4,996,698	4,386,578
Kuala Lumpur	4,832,647	4,296,318
Malacca	1,646,824	1,445,212
Negeri Sembilan	1,436,890	1,300,355
Johor	2,631,276	2,390,417
Pahang	1,695,063	1,477,961
Kelantan	1,715,603	1,680,009
Terengganu	1,388,165	1,294,050
Sarawak	1,430,557	1,233,349
Sabah	1,663,592	1,426,899
	29,918,042	26,699,256

(vi) Financing and advances by residual contractual maturity

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within one year	517,066	648,146
More than one year to three years	848,953	466,637
More than three years to five years	1,942,261	1,570,976
More than five years	26,609,762	24,013,497
	29,918,042	26,699,256

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(c) Financing and advances (Continued)

(vii) Financing and advances by contract

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2022	Bai' Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000	Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah* RM'000	Total RM'000
Types/Shariah contracts							
Term financing							
Housing financing	12,954,866	–	–	–	33,023,433	–	45,978,299
Personal financing	–	4,586,755	80,646	–	18,117,078	–	22,784,479
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	–	–	–	2,595,087	2,595,087
Other term financing	–	–	–	–	1,210	–	1,210
Micro financing	–	–	–	3,810	1,420,037	–	1,423,847
Staff financing	87,377	643	–	–	56,037	5,683	149,740
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	392,743	–	–	–	392,743
Less: Unearned income	(8,802,521)	(844,072)	183	1,427	(33,411,489)	(350,891)	(43,407,363)
Gross financing and advances	4,239,722	3,743,326	473,572	5,237	19,206,306	2,249,879	29,918,042
Less:							
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances							
- Expected credit losses	(126,308)	(64,160)	(4,079)	(625)	(285,584)	(28,951)	(509,707)
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL	(64,738)	(21,352)	(2,071)	(51)	(177,716)	(13,887)	(279,815)
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(21,385)	(8,730)	(707)	(117)	(48,431)	(8,437)	(87,807)
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(40,185)	(34,078)	(1,301)	(457)	(59,437)	(6,627)	(142,085)
Net financing and advances	4,113,414	3,679,166	469,493	4,612	18,920,722	2,220,928	29,408,335

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(c) Financing and advances (Continued)

(vii) Financing and advances by contract (Continued)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2021 Types/Shariah contracts	Bai'		Ujrah RM'000	Murabahah RM'000	Tawarruq RM'000	Ijarah* RM'000	Total RM'000
	Bithaman Ajil RM'000	Bai' Inah RM'000					
Term financing							
Housing financing	14,058,421	–	–	–	24,496,465	–	38,554,886
Personal financing	–	5,188,276	88,589	–	15,281,757	–	20,558,622
Hire purchase receivables	–	–	–	–	–	2,379,540	2,379,540
Micro financing	–	–	–	7,195	939,483	–	946,678
Staff financing	76,465	229	–	–	46,349	4,535	127,578
Credit/Charge cards	–	–	346,384	–	–	–	346,384
Less: Unearned income	(9,556,309)	(972,890)	201	1,333	(25,371,050)	(315,717)	(36,214,432)
Gross financing and advances	4,578,577	4,215,615	435,174	8,528	15,393,004	2,068,358	26,699,256
Less:							
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances							
- Expected credit losses	(164,161)	(85,559)	(2,777)	(770)	(235,433)	(38,199)	(526,899)
- Stage 1: 12-Month ECL	(73,488)	(33,199)	(1,409)	(100)	(148,180)	(14,972)	(271,348)
- Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(43,867)	(18,727)	(412)	(355)	(50,957)	(15,355)	(129,673)
- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(46,806)	(33,633)	(956)	(315)	(36,296)	(7,872)	(125,878)
Net financing and advances	4,414,416	4,130,056	432,397	7,758	15,157,571	2,030,159	26,172,357

* Assets funded under this mode of financing are owned by the IFI throughout the tenure of the ijarah financing and ownership of the assets will be transferred to the customers via a suitable mechanism at the end of the ijarah financing.

(d) Impaired financing and advances

(i) Movement in impaired financing and advances

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At beginning of year	233,725	196,121
Classified as impaired during the year	279,098	134,134
Reclassified as non-impaired during the year	(99,432)	(77,535)
Amount written off	(34,965)	(18,995)
At end of year	378,426	233,725
Ratio of impaired financing and advances to gross financing and advances	1.26%	0.88%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(d) Impaired financing and advances (Continued)

(ii) Impaired financing and advances by economic purpose

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Purchase of residential property	143,410	136,483
Purchase of securities	196	715
Purchase of transport vehicles	10,741	13,638
Credit cards	2,611	1,927
Consumption credit	184,674	64,831
Micro finance	36,794	16,131
	378,426	233,725

(iii) Impaired financing and advances spread by geographical area

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Kedah/Perlis	13,704	9,401
Penang	17,510	13,360
Perak	19,171	14,478
Selangor	128,950	54,385
Kuala Lumpur	65,797	56,306
Malacca	9,735	5,832
Negeri Sembilan	23,209	15,674
Johor	18,516	15,697
Pahang	28,812	8,567
Kelantan	22,836	15,885
Terengganu	12,760	12,230
Sarawak	6,923	3,707
Sabah	10,503	8,203
	378,426	233,725

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(d) Impaired financing and advances (Continued)

(iv) Movement in allowance for impairment on financing and advances

GROUP/BANK		12-Month (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Total RM'000
	Note				
At 1 January 2022		271,348	129,673	125,878	526,899
Changes in expected credit losses	41(o)				
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		106,490	(79,103)	(27,387)	–
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		(11,933)	23,652	(11,719)	–
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(4,411)	(13,143)	17,554	–
Net remeasurement of allowances		(119,699)	28,380	43,292	(48,027)
Financing and advances derecognised		(15,122)	(8,516)	(11,282)	(34,920)
New financing and advances originated		53,142	6,864	5,749	65,755
		8,467	(41,866)	16,207	(17,192)
At 31 December 2022		279,815	87,807	142,085	509,707
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross financing and advances					1.70%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross financing and advances					2.04%
At 1 January 2021		220,655	115,013	150,954	486,622
Changes in expected credit losses	41(o)				
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		90,830	(62,694)	(28,136)	–
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		(6,453)	23,457	(17,004)	–
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(1,285)	(14,219)	15,504	–
Net remeasurement of allowances		(60,075)	68,384	10,299	18,608
Financing and advances derecognised		(10,878)	(5,964)	(7,451)	(24,293)
New financing and advances originated		38,554	5,696	1,712	45,962
		50,693	14,660	(25,076)	40,277
At 31 December 2021		271,348	129,673	125,878	526,899
Portfolio impairment allowance as % of gross financing and advances					1.97%
Portfolio impairment allowance inclusive of regulatory reserve as % of gross financing and advances					2.35%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(e) Other assets

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Profit receivables	31,329	23,680
Sundry receivables	87,241	28,399
Grant due from Government	108,140	–
	226,710	52,079

(f) Right-of-use assets

	GROUP/BANK	
	Buildings RM'000	Total RM'000
COST		
At 1 January 2021	22,257	22,257
Addition	10,226	10,226
Derecognition	(10,577)	(10,577)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022	21,906	21,906
Addition	7,834	7,834
Derecognition	(9,676)	(9,676)
At 31 December 2022	20,064	20,064
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
At 1 January 2021	4,137	4,137
Charge for the year	6,342	6,342
Derecognition	(4,615)	(4,615)
At 31 December 2021/At 1 January 2022	5,864	5,864
Charge for the year	3,575	3,575
Derecognition	(4,838)	(4,838)
At 31 December 2022	4,601	4,601
CARRYING AMOUNT		
At 31 December 2021	16,042	16,042
At 31 December 2022	15,463	15,463

(g) Deposits from customers

(i) Deposits from customers by types of deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Saving deposits Tawarruq/Qard	5,571,173	5,830,729
Fixed deposits Tawarruq	12,329,098	13,163,238
Others deposits Tawarruq	1,278,350	1,023,866
	19,178,621	20,017,833

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(g) Deposits from customers (Continued)

(ii) Deposits from customers by types of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Government and statutory bodies	5,547,866	6,394,072
Business enterprises	6,397,708	6,504,133
Individuals	7,216,877	7,101,153
Others	16,170	18,475
	19,178,621	20,017,833

(iii) Maturity structure of fixed deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within six months	10,973,607	8,985,441
More than six months to one year	1,320,409	1,511,356
More than one year to three years	23,920	2,666,441
More than three years to five years	11,162	–
	12,329,098	13,163,238

(h) Investment accounts of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Unrestricted investment accounts - <i>Sijil Simpanan Premium</i> Mudarabah	3,711,466	3,621,936

Sijil Simpanan Premium ("SSP") offered by the Group and the Bank is classified as investment accounts in accordance to DFIA. SSP is an unrestricted investment account and structured using *Mudarabah* contracts which enables the Group and the Bank to incorporate lucky draw features to investors. The principal investment by investors are guaranteed by the Government of Malaysia.

(i) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Licensed banks Tawarruq	860,058	75,816
Other financial institutions Tawarruq	5,017,993	2,120,064
	5,878,051	2,195,880

Maturity structure of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within six months	5,690,060	2,090,279
More than six months to one year	187,991	105,601
	5,878,051	2,195,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(j) Sukuk

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Islamic medium-term notes ("IMTN")	754,577	754,393

The Group and the Bank had established a rated 'Sukuk Wakalah Programme' based on the Wakalah Bi Al-Istithmar principle of RM3.5 billion. The programme's first tranche had been issued in October 2021 amounting to RM750 million. Proceeds will be utilised by the Group and the Bank for Shariah-compliant financing activities and working capital purposes.

(i) The details of issuance

	Issuance Date
RM150,000,000 2.93% maturing on 21 October 2024	21 October 2021
RM250,000,000 3.47% maturing on 21 October 2026	21 October 2021
RM350,000,000 3.89% maturing on 20 October 2028	21 October 2021

(ii) The maturity structure of medium-term notes

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
More than one year to three years	150,915	150,879
More than three years to five years	251,526	251,464
More than five years	352,136	352,050
	754,577	754,393

(k) Deferred income

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Government grant:		
COST		
At beginning of year	30,000	–
Grant received from government	200,000	30,000
Grant amount from government	108,140	–
Grant from borrowings and financing from institutions	3	–
Total grant	308,143	30,000
At end of year	338,143	30,000
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
At beginning of year	–	–
Total utilisation	2,682	–
At end of year	2,682	–
CARRYING AMOUNT	335,461	30,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(k) Deferred income (Continued)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2022									
Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received RM'000
MyRinggit-I Banjir Fund	To provide financing for individuals who are impacted by the December 2021 flood incident impacting several states across Malaysia	MOF	30 December 2021 18 January 2022 & 29 April 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	34,409	308,130	335,458	338,140
Disaster Relief Facility	To provide relief and support recovery for SMEs in the services sector affected by the December 2021 flood	BNM	15 June 2022 & 24 June 2022	Nil	Agent for the Regulatory	NIL	–	3	3
								335,461	335,461
GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2022									
Type of Scheme Fund	Objective & Purposes	Source*	Date Received	Tenure	BSN's Role	Outreach Achievement (No. of A/C)	Outstanding Loan/Financing RM'000	Carrying Amount RM'000	Amount Received RM'000
MyRinggit-I Banjir Fund	To provide financing for individuals who are impacted by the December 2021 flood incident impacting several states across Malaysia	MOF	30 December 2021 18 January 2022 & 29 April 2022	Nil	Agent for the Government	182	1,781	30,000	30,000
								30,000	30,000

* Ministry of Finance ("MOF")

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(l) Other liabilities

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Profit payable	81,696	104,576
Sundry payables	757,320	167,835
Accruals	4,475	4,094
Advanced loan repayment	155,654	155,653
Dividend on SSP payable	12,543	10,478
Allowance for impairment on advances and financing commitments	8,234	6,260
	1,019,922	448,896

(m) Revenue

Revenue comprises income derived from financing, treasury investment and other Islamic banking activities undertaken by the Group and the Bank.

Revenue for Islamic banking operations

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Finance income:		
Financing and advances	1,200,168	1,073,148
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	16,825	14,588
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	115,643	90,584
	1,332,636	1,178,320
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(2,429)	(3,786)
	1,330,207	1,174,534
Fees and commissions income:		
Service charges and fees	41,342	47,527
Fees on financing and advances	13,023	11,411
Commissions	41,434	30,645
	95,799	89,583
Other operating income:		
Gain on disposal of investment securities	13,258	33,639
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	695	581
Utilisation of government grant	2,682	–
Others	3,761	4,605
	20,396	38,825
	1,446,402	1,302,942

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(n) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Income derived from investment of:			
Deposits	(i)	1,163,593	1,029,929
Investment accounts of customers	(ii)	172,355	167,929
		1,335,948	1,197,858

(i) Income derived from investment of deposits

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Finance income:		
Financing and advances	965,505	848,285
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	13,535	11,531
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	93,032	71,603
	1,072,072	931,419
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(1,954)	(2,993)
	1,070,118	928,426
Fees and commissions income:		
Service charges and fees	33,259	37,568
Fees on financing and advances	10,477	9,020
Commissions	33,333	24,224
	77,069	70,812
Other operating income:		
Gain on disposal of investment securities	10,666	26,590
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	559	459
Utilisation of government grant	2,158	–
Others	3,023	3,642
	16,406	30,691
	1,163,593	1,029,929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(n) Income derived from investment of depositors' funds (Continued)

(ii) Income derived from investment of investment accounts of customers

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Finance income:		
Financing and advances	143,013	138,312
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	2,005	1,880
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,780	11,675
	158,798	151,867
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(289)	(488)
	158,509	151,379
Fees and commissions income:		
Service charges and fees	4,926	6,126
Fees on financing and advances	1,552	1,471
Commissions	4,937	3,950
	11,415	11,547
Other operating income:		
Gain on disposal of investment securities	1,580	4,336
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	83	74
Utilisation of government grant	320	–
Others	448	593
	2,431	5,003
	172,355	167,929

(o) Income derived from investment of Islamic banking capital funds

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Finance income:		
Financing and advances	91,650	86,551
Money at call and deposits with financial institutions	1,285	1,177
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,831	7,306
	101,766	95,034
Net amortisation of premiums less accretion of discounts	(185)	(305)
	101,581	94,729
Fees and commissions income:		
Service charges and fees	3,157	3,833
Fees on financing and advances	994	920
Commissions	3,164	2,472
	7,315	7,225
Other operating income:		
Gain on disposal of investment securities	1,012	2,713
Net gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	53	47
Utilisation of government grant	205	–
Others	288	370
	1,558	3,130
	110,454	105,084

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(p) Allowance for losses on financing and advances-net

	Note	GROUP/BANK	
		2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances:			
Changes in expected credit losses	41(d)(iv)		
Stage 1: 12-Month ECL		(8,467)	(50,693)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired		41,866	(14,660)
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired		(16,207)	25,07
Allowance for impairment on financing and advances commitments		(1,974)	(1,735)
Bad debts			
Recovered		12,921	12,627
Written off		(36,178)	(26,967)
		(8,039)	(56,352)

(q) Income attributable to depositors

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Deposits from customers		
Tawarruq	388,011	307,255
Qard	17,150	14,492
Investment accounts of customers		
Mudarabah	9,231	21,607
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions		
Tawarruq	69,640	33,707
Sukuk	26,864	5,314
	510,896	382,375

(r) Other operating expenses

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Personnel expenses:		
Salaries and wages	1,750	1,575
Social security costs	21	17
Contributions to Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF")	316	286
Other staff related expenses	485,459	445,699
	487,546	447,577
Other overheads:		
Establishment costs Rental of premises	56,033	49,540
Depreciation of:		
Property, plant and equipment	70	69
Right-of-use assets	3,575	6,342
Amortisation of:		
Intangible assets	13	13
Hire of equipment	9	5
Others	184,851	181,530
	244,551	237,499
	732,097	685,076

* Included in other staff related expenses are Shariah Committee's remuneration amounted to RM370,000 (2021: RM351,000) as further disclosed in Note 41(r) and allocated indirect personnel expenses amounted to RM482.56 million (2021: RM445.48 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(s) Shariah Committee's remuneration

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Shariah Committee's allowance	370	351

Shariah Committee's remuneration for the financial year by types of remunerations

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee:			
Prof. Madya. Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Bin Zakaria	26	54	80
Prof. Madya. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Bin Salleh	11	19	30
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	23	42	65
Dr. Asma Hakimah Binti Ab Halim	23	42	65
Dr. Kamaruzaman Bin Noordin	23	42	65
Dr. Razli Bin Ramli	23	42	65
	129	241	370

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shariah committee:			
Prof. Madya. Dr. Mohamad Zaharuddin Bin Zakaria	36	30	66
Prof. Madya. Dr. Ahmad Zaki Bin Salleh	30	27	57
Ahmad Lutfi Bin Abdull Mutalip @ Talib	30	27	57
Dr. Asma Hakimah Binti Ab Halim	30	27	57
Dr. Kamaruzaman Bin Noordin	30	27	57
Dr. Razli Bin Ramli	30	27	57
	186	165	351

(t) Zakat

Contribution of zakat is made according to Shariah-principles and in accordance with MASB - Technical Release-i-1. Provision of zakat is made at the rate of 2.5% utilising an adjusted growth model. The Group and the Bank fulfilled their obligation to pay zakat on their business to zakat authorities. Throughout the year, upon approval from Shariah Committee, the Group and the Bank had distributed the zakat to various eligible asnaf.

(u) Shariah Committee

The Shariah Committee was established under Bank Negara Malaysia's 'Guidelines on the Governance of Shariah Committee for the Islamic Financial Institutions' (BNM/RH/PD 028-100) to advise the Board of Directors on Shariah matters in its business operations and to provide technical assistance in ensuring the Islamic Banking products and services offered by the Group and the Bank are in compliance with Shariah-principles.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(v) Capital adequacy ratio

The table below shows the risk weighted capital ratio of the Group and the Bank as at the end of the reporting period.

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Tier I Capital		
Retained earnings	2,229,545	2,037,175
Islamic banking fund	80,000	80,000
	2,309,545	2,117,175
Add: Allowance for impairment on non impaired financing and advances	69,835	103,234
Total Tier I capital	2,379,380	2,220,409
Tier II Capital		
Government grants	305,458	30,000
Regulatory reserve	99,522	99,522
Allowance for impairment on non impaired financing and advances	367,622	401,021
	772,602	530,543
Less: Allowance for impairment on non impaired financing and advances	(69,835)	(103,234)
Total Tier II capital	702,767	427,309
Capital base	3,082,147	2,647,718
Core capital ratio	10.668%	11.074%
Core capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	9.936%	10.257%
Risk-weighted capital ratio	13.819%	13.206%
Risk-weighted capital ratio with Operational Risk Capital Charge	12.871%	12.231%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets in the various categories of risk-weights:

Risk Weights	GROUP/BANK			
	2022		2021	
	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000	Principal RM'000	Risk Weighted RM'000
0%	4,186,179	—	3,217,849	—
10%	—	—	—	—
20%	2,551,020	510,204	2,550,914	510,183
50%	12,136,744	6,068,372	9,925,569	4,962,785
100%	15,724,447	15,724,447	14,576,969	14,576,969
	34,598,390	22,303,023	30,271,301	20,049,937

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(v) Capital adequacy ratio (Continued)

GROUP/BANK

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	1,643,224	1,597,843

Below is the results on the application of the transitional arrangement:

	Exposures Amount RM'000
Add-back	69,835
Total Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions at the end of the reporting period	367,622
Total Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions at financial year beginning on the year of election	297,787
Add-back factor at the end of the reporting period	75%

	Before Transitional Arrangement RM'000	After Transitional Arrangement RM'000
Total Tier I Capital	2,309,545	2,309,545
of which: Total Add-back	–	69,835
Total additional Tier I Capital	2,309,545	2,379,380
Total Tier II Capital	772,602	772,602
of which: Allowance for impairment on non impaired loans, advances and financing	–	(69,835)
Total reduction Tier II Capital	772,602	702,767
Total RWA	22,303,023	22,303,023
Tier I Capital	10.355%	10.668%
Total Capital	13.819%	13.819%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(w) Contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities:							
Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	9,817,380	154,070	254,964	286,787	383,518	31,624	10,928,343
Non individuals	2,824,008	7,393,036	5,422,914	1,181,844	1,156,905	3,459	17,982,166
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,525	848,422	875,253
Borrowings and financing from institutions	–	–	–	–	–	68	68
Lease liabilities	–	54	139	123	413	15,298	16,027
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	1,011,688	1,011,688
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	2,752,402	–	–	–	–	–	2,752,402
	15,393,790	7,547,160	5,678,017	1,482,060	1,554,361	1,910,559	33,565,947
GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2021							
	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000
Non-derivative liabilities:							
Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions:							
Individuals	9,719,853	182,790	258,711	192,477	351,559	17,699	10,723,089
Non individuals	1,822,836	5,027,432	4,552,816	1,847,955	1,834,776	26,745	15,112,560
Sukuk	–	–	–	13,306	13,379	875,253	901,938
Lease liabilities	–	279	558	837	1,675	11,941	15,290
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	442,636	442,636
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	2,904,435	–	–	–	–	–	2,904,435
	14,447,124	5,210,501	4,812,085	2,054,575	2,201,389	1,374,274	30,099,948

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(x) A summary of the Islamic banking's profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2022	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading:								
Inflows								
Financing and advances	47,038	9,455	16,565	26,256	87,824	29,730,904	29,918,042	4.33
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	5,950	-	-	-	-	-	5,950	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	226,710	226,710	
Outflows								
Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,481,148)	(1,624,206)	(203,309)	(87,252)	(426,329)	(23,945,894)	(28,768,138)	1.51
Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	(754,577)	(754,577)	3.56
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(1,378,375)	(1,378,375)	
Net maturity gap	(2,428,160)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	(60,996)	(338,505)	3,878,768	(750,388)	
Treasury and capital market activities:								
Inflows								
Short-term placements	610,000	-	-	-	-	-	610,000	2.16
Investment securities	-	-	-	61,536	50,454	2,905,144	3,017,134	3.99
	610,000	-	-	61,536	50,454	2,905,144	3,627,134	
Total maturity gap	(1,818,160)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	540	(288,051)	6,783,912	2,876,746	
Outflows								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(438,397)	-	-	-	-	(2,314,005)	(2,752,402)	
Total net maturity gap	(2,256,557)	(1,614,751)	(186,744)	540	(288,051)	4,469,907	124,344	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(x) A summary of the Islamic banking's profit gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows: (Continued)

GROUP/BANK At 31 December 2021	Up to 1 week RM'000	1 week to 1 month RM'000	1 to 3 months RM'000	3 to 6 months RM'000	6 to 12 months RM'000	Above 1 year RM'000	Total RM'000	Effective profit rate %
Bank core activities - non-trading:								
<i>Inflows</i>								
Financing and advances	41,907	4,284	8,991	17,981	42,385	26,583,708	26,699,256	4.37
Cash and bank balances with licensed banks and other financial institutions	41,525	—	—	—	—	—	41,525	
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	52,079	52,079	
<i>Outflows</i>								
Deposits from customers, investment accounts of customers and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(1,889,069)	(179,269)	(436,020)	(990,514)	(647,921)	(21,692,856)	(25,835,649)	1.29
Sukuk	—	—	—	—	—	(754,393)	(754,393)	3.56
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	(500,446)	(500,446)	
Net maturity gap	(1,805,637)	(174,985)	(427,029)	(972,533)	(605,536)	3,688,092	(297,628)	
Treasury and capital market activities:								
<i>Inflows</i>								
Short-term placements	617,000	—	—	—	—	—	617,000	1.72
Investment securities	—	—	25,633	—	—	2,436,470	2,462,103	3.61
	617,000	—	25,633	—	—	2,436,470	3,079,103	
Total maturity gap								
	(1,188,637)	(174,985)	(401,396)	(972,533)	(605,536)	6,124,562	2,781,475	
<i>Outflows</i>								
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit and contingent liabilities	(435,732)	—	—	—	—	(2,468,703)	(2,904,435)	
Total net maturity gap	(1,624,369)	(174,985)	(401,396)	(972,533)	(605,536)	3,655,859	(122,960)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. THE OPERATIONS OF ISLAMIC BANKING (Continued)

(y) Commitments and contingencies

GROUP/BANK	2022			2021		
	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit:						
Maturity not exceeding one year	903,662	–	–	1,002,623	–	–
Maturity exceeding one year	1,848,740	924,370	924,370	1,901,812	950,906	950,906
	2,752,402	924,370	924,370	2,904,435	950,906	950,906

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factor as per Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines.

(z) Donations/Charities fund

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Undistributed funds as at 1 January	1,853	1,482
Sources of funding:		
Dividend on <i>Sijil Simpanan Premium</i> (below RM1)	276	351
Others	–	567
	276	918
Use of funds:		
Contribution to non-profit organisation	(204)	(285)
Contribution to individual	(40)	(262)
	(244)	(547)
Undistributed funds as at 31 December	1,885	1,853

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. FAMILY TAKAFUL FUNDS' STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	GROUP	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term funds	216,734	442,612
Investments	5,264,935	4,803,287
Other assets	141,227	142,568
Retakaful assets	81,311	54,630
Deferred tax assets	10,307	—
	5,714,514	5,443,097
LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	554,181	678,420
Takaful payables	40,651	12,477
Deferred tax liabilities	—	13,372
	594,832	704,269
Liabilities of family takaful policy holders' funds	5,119,682	4,738,828
	5,714,514	5,443,097

The operating revenue generated from the family takaful of the Group for the financial year amounted to approximately RM3,075.47 million (2021: RM2,743.67 million).

43. DIVIDEND PAID

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash dividend	30,000	21,000

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, cash dividend paid by the Bank in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2021 was RM30 million.

In respect of the current financial year, the Board of Directors has proposed cash dividend of RM30 million. The proposed dividend will be recognised in the subsequent financial year upon approval by the relevant external authorities.

44. FINANCING FACILITIES WITH CONNECTED PARTIES

	GROUP/BANK	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Outstanding exposures with connected parties	356,567	386,685
Outstanding exposures to connected parties as a portion of total exposure	0.95%	1.10%
Outstanding exposures financing exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0.00%	0.00%



www.bsn.com.my



BSNMalaysia



@BSNMalaysia



Bank Simpanan Nasional



@BSNMalaysia